# THE EXAMINER.

# No. 2,471.]

# SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

# THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

I might give a short hint to an impartial writer it would be to tell him his fate. The resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unbiased truth this proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If this the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the tells the of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him is, if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him is, if he tells hem of virtues, and this is the course I take myself.—Dr For.

THE SIEGE. "The point is turned." The Conferences at Vienna are closed, and the bombardment of Sebastopol re-opens. tormy nights of whiter with something short of 70,000 men; and now, with upwards of 200,000 men disposable, and with a genial season for the work, it will be hard if we cannot speedily close the road by which the fortress has been daily supplied, and by which the Russian soldiers and annon were led to the attack of Inkermann.

This completion of the investment of the beleagured mmand of the allied armies by restoring a more perfect cooperation. The proposed march implies the carrying and occupation of the heights where the tower of Inkermann rands, as the link between the army before Sebastopol and that which is to commence operations north of the gulph. This will doubtless be an operation of difficulty, but it is sential to any efficient attack on the northern fortresses. The heights are reached by a road running up a ravine, and the side of that ravine next the heights, as well as its sumthe hilly region which rises towards Batchki Serai ; but that such a movement is in contemplation, and that the Russians emselves now expect it, would seem to be clear. Six weeks ago they threatened both Balaklava and our lines, and t was thought they would attack ; but now it is we who are n sufficient force to become assailants, and they have retired ltogether from the valley of the Tchernaya, have abandoned Kamara as well as the spur they occupied in the bottom of the valley, and have allowed us unmolested to cross and ocmpy Tchorgoun. We have ceased to be on the defensive. We menace Inkermann, and they await us.

mother ravine, also fortified and covered with works, will

and there can be no longer a shadow of reason for adhering

# HOW TO BELL THE CAT?

" to live with a man who keeps such a dangerous tool as a "hatchet in the house."

Sebastopol is the hatchet of the present question, and at Sinope the snake's tail was chopped off. Can there be any beware of humbling our enemy, as there is no knowing to

limitation. The stipulation for a smaller hatchet is cer- a different opinion now prevails in certain quarters, and a and be exposed on our flank to the enemy in possession of proposal of hatchets for both sides, between which there will the sides between which there will be the should fly at us. When we hear lectures to tainly one which a snake of any of the wisdom of his kind most sensitive honour is ascribed to Russia, which we are to would be sure to be mischief.

Sir Wm. Molesworth, in a speech of equal spirit and army in the Caudine Forks. ability, has urged with great force and distinctness the objections to the Russian proposals, but he hardly shows ating the enemy. The great object was to give him the cause for his reliance on the limitation of the strength of best possible drubbing, and to leave him to stomach it as he the Russian fleet.

The Russian terms would, if we did our duty, impose upon the allies a permanent war establishment and a permanent war expenditure in the East; or, if we did not do our duty, they would put Turkey completely at the mercy of Russia. According to our terms. Russia would be bound not to maintain in the Black Sea more than a Of the success of the enterprise we will not suffer ourselves to entertain a doubt. Once established on the heights, mother ravine, also fortified and covered with works, will ask for explanations, to remonstrate with her, to remind her of her still separate the besiegers from the ground which approaches and surrounds the northern forts; but these latter works can then be approached by a force from Eupatoria, and there is little likelihood, with our troops in possession of Intermentie the intermention of the second secon Inkermann in their rear, that the Russians will attempt and our ordinary naval establishment in the Mediterranean and our ordinary peace expenditure would be sufficient to guard Turkey. Very different would be the case it chosen a never-ending proposals was adopted. We should then have to run a never-ending Very different would be the case if either of the Russian race with Russia in naval armaments and naval expenditure in the race with Russia in naval armaments and naval expenditure in the East. The first Russian proposition was the opening of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles; this was unhesitatingly condemned by the re-presentatives of Turkey, of France, of England, and even of Austris. Aali Fasha declared that his instructions prescribed to him the main-tenance of the principle of closing the Straits; that the Sublime Porte had at all times considered this principle as a guarantee of its independence; that the opening of the Black Sea would, in her eyes, consitute not only a danger to the Ottoman empire, but would also multiply the occasions for a misunderstanding between the European Powers : for according to this proposal. Russia would be entitled not Poweri for a frash aggression; bit led Seasopol she must revert to a slower provide a state of the proposal, Russia would be entitled not be the state and the st Powers ; for, according to this proposal, Russia would be entitled not only to re-establish her fleet, but to increase it to eighteen or twenty

would not concur in any really efficacious measure for put-ting an end to the preponderance of Russia. And the poli-ticians who place faith in Austria's assurances were sanguine enough to believe that if Russia rejected the third condition sine quá non, put in the form of a stipulation which Austria admitted to be reasonable, she would at once act up to the spirit of the engagement into which she entered on the 2nd December. The hopes' so frequently and confidently ex-pressed by Lord Clarendon and Lord John Russell, however, as Lord John himself now admits, have been disappointed, where as the cross of last month mark the importance of the position then secured by our Allies, and, coupled with the simultaneous march to the Tchernaya, give a new and arger character to the operations of the siege. These begin arger character to the operations of the siege. These begin the sea to the heights overlooking the north road has hitherto been our limit, which we held through the dark and tormy nights of winter with something short of 70,000 men; and now, with upwards of 200,000 men disposable. which Great Britain engaged in war, but would permanently impose upon us (if we fulfilled our obligation) all the chief burdens of war. again, and of sending for that purpose another hazardous expedition to the Crimea ? It seems, therefore, that, instead of there being no difference between the Russian terms and our terms, there is a most substantial difference—namely, the difference between the cost of a peace and the cost of a war establishment.

PRICE 6d.

We share in Sir James Graham's doubts whether the A woodcutter and snake agreed to live together, and did excess of a ship of the line or two beyond the proposed annon were led to the attack of Inkermann. This completion of the investment of the beleagured of cohabitation. It fell out, however, unluckily one day, that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured that in chopping some wood the man's hatchet slipped and the investment of the beleagured the investment of town has throughout, we believe, been held by Lord Ragian to be the right and practicable course. But from what has lately transpired at Paris it would seem that General Can-obert had invincible objections to any march round the bead of the gulph, and thus the appointment of General Pelissier, which it was feared might prove unfavourable to Pelissier, which it was feared might prove unfavourable to than Rome, and at least an important period of time would be gained by the razure of the place.

But a new cant has been broached, that we must security, then, for the fellow-lodger in the Euxine while the Russian keeps the hatchet in his house? We confess that we have no reliance on the expedient of said, you must flay a Muscovite to make him feel, but Samnite speech in Livy on the treatment of the Roman

> In our former wars there was none of this fear of humilimight. If we caught him at a dirty trick we beat him like a dog, and rubbed his nose in it to boot. Every great defeat is necessarily a humiliation, especially if, as has often been the glory of England, the disparity of forces has been considerable. And in this new solicitude to spare the honour of our enemy, we are exceedingly likely most grievously to compromise our own. In his brilliant speech Sir Bulwer Lytton excellently remarked :

> "Oh." said a noble friend of mine the other night, "it is a wretched policy to humble the foe that you cannot crush; and are you mad enough to suppose that Russia can be crushed?" Let my noble friend in the illustrious career which I venture to prophesy lies before him beware how he ever endeavours to contract the grand science of states-men into scholastic aphorisms. (Hear.) No, we cannot crush Russia as Russia, but we can crush her attempts to be more than Russia. We can and we must crush any means that enable her to storm or to can, and we must, crush any means that enable her to storm or steal across that tangible barrier which now divides Europe from Power that supports the maxims of Machiarel with the armaments land did crush the power of Austria to enslave her people; and in that broad sense of the word, by the blessing of Heaven, we will crush the power of Russia to invade her neighbours and convulse the world. (Loud cheers.)

er Alma.

Upon these operations for the investment and reduction of Sebastopol, the brilliant naval exploits performed at Kertch and in the Sea of Azoff must tell powerfully. though for the present indirectly. It is become clear, from the enormous amount of provisions and stores found and destroyed, that by way of the Sea of Azoff, and not Perekop, the Russian armies in the Crimea have been for the most part supplied ; and in this quarter, by destruction of their forts, magazines, and shipping, we have already crippled them effectually. It only remains that the lighter vessels of the fleet should achieve in the direction of Perekop ex-ploits gallant and complete as those which have made us masters of the Sea of Azoff,—and the Grimea is won. Un-

commenced the war for the results only with which they would now end it, there never was a war more wanton and the Danube and the Straits? Have they poured out all this blood to cancel a treaty? We contend that these men make out against themselves a frightful case of responsibility, for precisely as they lower the terms of peace they cut away from under them the justification of the war. No little differences can justify a great war; and that the differences in their view were little, Mr Gladstone, Mr S. Herbert, and, we grieve to add, Sir James Graham, confess, when they state the miserable terms that would now content them.

These are men of great ability in debate and in business but they are forcing upon the public a conviction that there is in them a levity of mind, which is the last thing to be pardoned in statesmen. They have turned and turned again. Their conversion from monopoly to free trade was hailed with satisfaction as an honest and useful abandonment of error, but one such change as this is enough for the life of any man, and another change of still greater moment wears the appearance of inconstancy, if not of something worse. They may be conscientious, but if so, they have an unfortunate propensity to error, and one part of their conduct is set against another part in the worst antagonism. They are hot to-day, cold to-morrow, for white now, and anon for black. As the toper in the song finds in everything a reason fair for filling his glass again, so these gentlemen discover in certain crotchets what brings them respectively to this conclusion,

# And this I think a reason fair. To change my mind again.

And this is always to be remarked, that the last mind is vehemently intolerant of the former mind, and passing bitter against all who remain of that mind.

We must now pass to the exponent of a more consistent but hardly more reasonable section, the Submissionists.

Germany, lowered as it is in the estimation of the world stands now next to Russia in the affections of Mr Cobden. In Prussia and in Austria there is, in his view, no difference of opinion between the governments and the people as to the war. From highest to lowest there is, he says, a feeling favourable to Russia, and rather hostile to France. Yet having thus absolutely ruled the facts according to his wont, in despite of all opposing evidences, Mr Cobden proceeds to argue that if we had confined ourselves to nautical operations, we should have compelled Germany to take the foremost part in restraining Russian aggression, but he does not condescend to explain the motive that would have conquered the German leanings towards Russia, and placed Austria and Prussia in antagonism to the nation to which they are so well affected, and in alliance with the Power the smart of whose arms they have not forgotten.

To be sure, he says that it is more the interest of Austria and Southern Germany than that of France and England to keep Russia out of Constantinople ; but for their not having wagged a finger in the cause of this very interest he gives them special praise, asserting that they have taken a more enlightened and calmer view of the question than the Western Powers have done. So that German enlightenment teaches people to neglect their interests, or to leave the care of them to any other nation that may be ill advised enough to fight their battle. And these are the people whose example, according to Mr Cobden, we should have followed. But we are not in a condition to do so, for we have not learnt to neglect our national interests either immediate or remote, and we do not cherish feelings favourable to Russia and hostile to France. We have not, like the quack in Molière's farce, changed the place of our vitals-our vital interests : and our sympathies are not with those whose schemes are full of danger for us, nor are our feelings of ill will directed. on the other hand against those whose cause with our own. And Mr Cobden, who takes this really degrading view of German intelligence and spirit, blames Lord John Russell sharply for having described the German Courts as corrupted by Russia, and warns him of alluding so openly and are so educated that you may buy bread in the Latin language if you to not know German. Yet Mr Cobden, who thus lectures Lord John on speaking so as to be heard by were not reported, and uses this right pretty freely, and submit in good time, and with a good grace. offensively, as regards France, and the ruling dynasty. But when Mr Cobden has an argument in hand all prinfind all virtues in despotism. He already sneers at the generous sentiments of a free people, and talks like an old Tory lord of "pothouse politicians." Why are these Gerbecause their bakers know the Latin for bread, but because they have the advantage of an institution of despotism.

a crime, and we assert, that if Mr Gladstone and his friends good Germans, even though our bakers do not understand lordship to concert measures for the siege of Sebastopol, unless, vit Latin.

Statement is a plastic art with Mr Cobden. He does wicked. Were they content that thousands should perish not scruple to represent Sir Wm. Molesworth as having told by the sword, the bullet, and disease, only forsooth to open the House it was to have a six years' war, Sir William's words having been, not that the war would be of that duration, but that the country had the means of carrying on war with ease for half-a-dozen years; and he added that before the termination of that period it would be brought to an honourable close by a bold and vigorous policy. He culties of the siege of Sebastopol appear to her Majesty's gover charges Lord Clarendon with disingenuousness for arguing that the vast collection of materials of war in Sebastopol could only be for purposes of aggression, alleging against this preparation by either army, or the possession by Russia of any inference that the strength of the fortress has been created.

since our army appeared before it, and that the ammunition and provisions have been arriving in convoys of from 500 to 2,000 carts at a time. The strength of the fortifications has indeed been increased since the commencement of the siege, but how? from the immense stores accumulated in the arsenal. The guns which have been forthcoming in such abundance did not travel by cart into Sebastopol, but were there, all ready for occasion. The earthworks have indeed been raised since the commencement of the siege; but the cannon to arm them had neither to be cast, nor transported, but were all at hand. They belonged to preparations of a long date.

Our recent successes in the Sea of Azoff make it necessary to Mr Cobden's argument to change the source of Russian supplies in the Crimea. If Simpheropol and Perekop had been taken, Mr Cobden would have asked, "What's the "use? These were not channels of supply. It is from "Kertch that the enemy derives his means of subsistence." But as the supplies from Kertch have been cut off, the opposite facts are ruled absolutely, and Simpheropol and Perekop are pronounced the great magazines of the Crimea. But whence come the supplies, whatever they may be, existing in those places, especially in the former? As for Perekop, its resources lie between the Putrid Sea and a Principalities. Whilst, according to Mr Cobden, "there is tract of desert. And how happened it that those immense stores of corn were found and seized in the Sea of Azoff, out of any track but that to the Crimea? Persons well acquainted with the country have stated from the first that Kertch was the main channel of supply, and certainly it is much to be regretted that what has been done at last so successfully, and with consequences likely to be so important to the fortunes of the war, was not more promptly executed.

Mr Sidney Herbert has had the candour to correct Mr Cobden's statement respecting the Russian sources of supply, and he has quoted the French authority for the fact that the provisions seized by the combined fleets were destined for Sebastopol.

# "SAFE AND HONOURABLE" PEACE.

Sir James Graham, following Mr Gladstone, implores us to elevate our minds and thoughts," and to make peace with Russia on her own terms.

Mr Roebuck. commenting on the short time during which Sir James has entertained this view, remarked on Thursday night :

When the expedition to the Crimes was propounded by the Go vernment (for it was propounded by the Government and not by the Generals), the Duke of Newcastle wrote a despatch to Lord Ragian in which he said there could be no peace for Europe until Sebastopol was taken and destroyed. That was the statement, and for that I hold the right hon. gentleman responsible.

To this Mr Sidney Herbert replied, or rather Gladstonized, after the following fashion :

Let me say, so far as those words are concerned, that is not a correct quotation. The Duke of Newcastle never said there shall be no peace. He said there will be no prospect of peace (hear, and laughter), no prospect of peace, until we can deal to Russia such a body blow as shall induce her to submit to the terms we hope to get.

Mr Herbert would here be understood to say that the use of the term " prospect" of peace a

lordship to concert measures for the sign of boundstopol, unless, with the information in your possession, but at present anknown in the country, you should be decidedly of opinion that it could not be the country, you should be prospect of success. The could be the country, you should be determined of success. The confidence with dertaken with a reasonable prospect of success. The confidence with dertaken with a reasonance proper or nucleon in the confidence with which her Majesty placed under your command her gallant army na in Turkey is unabled; and if, upon mature reflection, you should up in Turkey is unabled atrength of the two armies is insufficient. in Turkey is unabled, and the of the two armies is insufficient for the sider that the united strength of the precluded from the sider that the united strength of the value of the mauncien for the undertaking, you are not to be precluded from the exercise of the undertaking, you the value of the value discretion originally vested in you; though her Majesty's govern will learn with regret that an attack from which such importasequences are anticipated must be any longer delayed. The de culties of the siege of Schwerper and initial by delay, and as there no prospect of a safe and honourable peace until the fortress is reduce to the nor destroyed, it is on all account most most in the nor destroyed. that nothing but insuperative important, such as the want of angle preparation by either army, or the possession by Russia of a first in the Grinnea greatly outnumbering that which can be broad against it, should be allowed to prevent the early decision to use. take these preparations.

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Who will doubt the plain meaning conveyed by the words? "There is no prospect of a safe and honourable peace until the fortress is reduced and the fleet taken and "destroyed." We will add another question. Was it not solely because of the language thus addressed to him the Lord Ragian overcame his own scruples and undertook the expedition? His answer to the Duke's despatch, dated the 19th July, is not yet made public, but we believe it will be found to establish the fact that Lord Raglan had to ore. come much personal doubt and hesitation in ordering the British army to the Crimea, and that he only consented because Sir James Graham, Mr Sidney Herbert, Mr Glat. stone, and the rest of the Ministry, thought there could be no safe and honourable peace until Sebastopol was reduced and the Russian fleet sunk or captured.

# THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Times is doing excellent service to English in. terests, both political and material, by directing public attentich to the condition and prospects of the Danulin " no part of the United States of America which has made " such rapid progress in wealth and internal production "since the repeal of our Corn Laws as the southern pro-"vinces of Russia," we venture to assert that up to the period of the Russian invasion, which the member for the West Riding did so much to encourage, the progress d Southern Russia was far outstripped by that of the Danuling Principalities. Nor will this superiority on the part of Moldavia and Wallachia be wondered at if we remember that not only can they import our manufactures in return for their corn,-while the "youthful barbarism" whose interests Mr Cobden so zealously advocates is a strictly protectionist power,-but it is also to be observed that no one saving only Lord Derby and Mr Cobden, has ever believed that all the corn exported from Russian ports is grown in Southern Russia. It is not from Tamboff, whatever the gentleman who has the "greatest commercial relations with 'Russia" (and this description indicates that he is a Greek) may have told Mr Cobden to the contrary, that Rusis derives her chief supplies of wheat for foreign export, but in a great measure from the plains of Podolia, a part d that Poland which the Manchester manufacturer would so unwillingly see released from the grasp of Russia. By means of the Dniester the mart of Odessa is mainly supplied with the wheat which Lord Derby formerly believed, and Mr Cobden now assures us, is the product of "Southers "Russia."

But whether the progress of Southern Russia be such a Mr Cobden describes (of which we have at present no endence whatever, except that of his anonymous Greek informant), the progress of the Principalities is established beyond a doubt. In the three years preceding the war out imports from Russian ports in the Black Sea have me doubled, whilst those from Moldavia and Wallachia are more than tripled. And the fact that those countries enjoy, the part of those who adopted the despatch, not any belief under the suzerainty of the Sultan, perfect freedom of trade Moreover, as the great alluvial plain stretching along the already done during the present war, and, according to the latest advices, is doing at this moment. We shall be unable

354

T say that if the English people had the conscription, as they have I say that if the English people had the conscription, as they have in Prussia, so that when war was declared every man in the country would be liable to be called out, and every horse and cart might be taken for the purposes of the war, we should be more chary how we called out for war. Our pothouse politicians would not then be calling out for war with Russia, but we should have a Government who would take a more moderate tone than they do, for they would have required those sacrifices that bring home the miseries of war to the people. the people.

despotism for the blessod ends of peace? If we had the to undertake offensive operations. benefit of a conscription we might be as averse to war as the I have, on the part of her Majesty's government, to instruct your light.

meant to express,

that the capture of the fortress and destruction of the fleet renders the question of their annexation to any protectionist were an absolutely indispensable condition of peace, but power one of some commercial importance to this country. merely that our adversary could never be expected to hold out a prospect that could lead to peace until that kind of left bank of the Danube, and the undulating hills which he uncomplimentarily to governments the people under which chastisement had been inflicted on him. Could they have between the Carpathians and the Pruth, are capable of furanticipated the submission already tendered, Mr Herbert nishing England with an almost inexhaustible supply d and his friends would never have suggested anything so corn, it is essential that the only outlet for this produce, extreme as the design they made themselves parties to. In namely, that through the Danube and the Dardanelle, folks so learned as to know the Latin for bread, asserts for advising one of the combatants to knock so many teeth out should not fall under the command of a power sufficiently himself the right to speak without reserve, and as if debates of the other's head, they did it only that the other might strong to venture on cutting off the supply as Russia he

But what are the exact words of the despatch? Are they as Mr Herbert describes them? We are sorry we to congratulate ourselves on not "having done amiss," unless ciples and facts must bend to its exigencies. He will soon must retort his charge against Mr Roebuck and say that his we take rather more security for this transit than Low quotation is not correct. "Prospect of peace" is not the Aberdeen obtained by the Treaty of Adrianople. expression employed by the Duke of Newcastle, but "pro- But even the great commercial advantages w "spect of a safe and honourable peace;" and it may be left be secured by the independence of these provinces, mans so much wiser than we are in their policy? not merely to any candid judgment to say whether language so carefully the destruction of Russian preponderance in the Black See guarded does not convey its own meaning distinctly, not are inferior in value and importance to the political result that such and such measures are those that will alone bring us the " prospect " of peace, but that such and such things are indispensable to render " peace" itself honourable and also, from the aggressions and intrigues of their neighbour safe.

We will quote the exact words. They are to be found in pp. 116 and 117 of the Third Report of the Sebastopol Committee. They form part of a secret despatch addressed General to reside in the capitals of Bucharest and Jan

But even the great commercial advantages which would to be obtained by protecting not only the industry and conmerce of the Principalities, but their political institut

The first step was made in this direction about twenty rear ago by Lord Palmerston, when, to the great annoyance of the Russian Government, he appointed English Consul-General to reside in the second large Produces and Jame to Lord Ragian by the Duke of Newcastle, as the war organ of the Aberdeen Cabinet, on the 29th of June, 1854; in which the Commandersin-Chief is for the first time diversion diversion, by which the "youthful barbarism;" under the What is there, then, in Mr Cobden's view like a military spotism for the blessed ends of peace? If we had the mefit of a conscription we might be as averse to war as the

### EXAMINER, JUNE 9, 1855. THE

We entirely agree with the Times in considering that the instalment of Prince Stirbey, after he had refused to obey reinstalment of Prince Stirbey, after he had refused to obey reinstalment of Prince Stirbey, after he had refused to obey reinstalment of Prince Stirbey, after he had refused to obey reinstalment of Prince Stirbey. But we owe this reinstal-the summons of the Turkish Government, was a measure of resummons of the Turkish Government, was a measure of the summons of the construction of the principal earthworks ment, as we owe the construction of the principal earthworks the operation of the winding-up acts, or the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptey. st Sebastopol, to that policy of conciliating Austria which the Court of Bankruptcy. at becastory antily deprecated. The policy of Austria, and the interests of gards the Principalities. It is notorious that organists, vergers, and other officers, as well as a bishop, the Cabinet of Washington does not look with a more longthe Cannot the Island of Cuba than the Court of Vienna down at another 10,000/. a year (a moderate estimate), we upon the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia. She therefore seeks to advance that party among the Boyars, which, because universally demands, is obliged to lean upon contains-when that proposition is fully worked out. foreign assistance ; just as the little Princes of Germany trust to Russia for support. For a few months in 1848 the liberal abilition of serfage, the extension of education, the formation of a national army, and some reforms in the constitution, they were made a pretext by Russia for occupying the country, in order that she might carry on from thence her operations against Hungary. It is to the national party in the Principalities that Lord Aberdeen's government should have given its support; but the ignis fatuus of an Austrian alliance led them astray. Prince Stirbey was reinstated, the old order of things re-established, and the reformers discountenanced or expelled from the country.

It is perhaps premature to discuss the question whether the twoPrincipalities should be united under a single Hospodar : but we think there can be no doubt that their political independence (saving always the suzerainty of the Porte) should be at once guaranteed by France and England. An immense impulse would be given by such a measure to the prosperity of these countries; for at present the rich landowner, who in a good senson receives several thousand pounds for the produce of his estate, prefers dissipating his gains in gambling or luxury to investing them in improvements, of which some Russian general may perhaps reap all the benefit. Uncertainty respecting their future destiny is the incubus which weighs on these countries ; remove it, and they will make a spring in prosperity that must distance even Tamboff, supposing that wonderful province to possess all the qualities which Mr Cobden and Lord Derby attribute to it.

# MORE BISHOPS.

The "Third and" (happily) "the Final Report of the Cathedral Commission," just issued, winds up with a modest proposal for founding a round dozen of new bishoprics. It admits that the Ecclesiastical Commission has no surplus funds for that or any other purpose (this body, indeed. always at the verge of insolvency, has already more than half its property mortgaged to Queen Anne's bounty), and it lays down the comfortable episcopal principle "that in "no case should a new see be erected, unless a sufficient "income, with a suitable residence, be provided." Nevertheless and notwithstanding, it recommends the immediate erection of four new sees, and records its opinion that eight others ought also to be founded.

Now, to set aside and overlook for the moment all the other plain and palpable objections to so monstrous a proposition, let us just attempt to "realise" what the foundation of twelve new bishoprics would involve.

First of all, the twelve new bishops are to have not merely incomes, but "sufficient incomes," say 3,000%. ayear; that is, 36,000l. a-year in all. Next, they are to have not only residences, but "suitable residences;" and what episcopal palaces are apt to cost, the records of the Ecclesisstical Commission show, and the Bishops of Lincoln, Ripon, Gloucester, and Oxford can tell. Then, the twelve new sees must necessarily have cathedral churches; so that, what with suitable residences and new cathedrals, we shall

But this, frightful as it is, is not all. For the theory of interests of this country, are diametrically opposed to cathedrals requires minor canons, singing men and boys, a dean, and four canons residentiary; and if these be put shall have the round hundred thousand a year made up.

Such, on data furnished by the Report itself, appears a therefore secuse it is inimical to the reforms that the body fair calculation of the financial part of the proposition it

Sending a bishop in partibus out to Labuan was a folly, but this demand for twelve new bishops at home is rather to Russia with a second and, and although their an impudence —especially when it is remembered that the demands were extremely moderate, being confined to the last Census Return proved that of the population of England and Wales attending Divine Service on a Sunday, more than one-half of them dissented from the Church of England. With this fact established surely the logical conclusion

is, that instead of wanting a dozen more bishops we safely might dispense with a few.

# THE LITERARY FUND.

At the last annual meeting of the Literary Fund a special committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of applying for a new charter, by which the administrative body might be made more efficient, and the institution itself more honourable to literature as well as more serviceable to literary men. This charter committee has made its report, which is signed by Mr Dickens as its chairman, and is agreed in offering, among others, the subjoined recommendations :

That henceforth the administrative body of the Society should have the ower of graning revocable annuities to distressed men of letters and cientific writers, to the extent of a certain limited proportion of the income derivable from the Society's real property or vested funds. That henceforth the administrative body of the Society should have the

That henceforth the administrative body of the Society should have the power of granting relief by way of Loan. By the former of these recommendations, your Committee would place the Society in the position of sometimes auticipating the claims of a meritorious writer, and of sometimes being able to afford him continuous as-sistance, without imposing upon him the degrading necessity of an annual renewal of a formally-certified application and statement of distress. By the latter of these recommendations, your Committee would address the Society's nsefulnesss to the unquestionably deservingicase of a Literary Man who may have insured his life; who, without being in absolute want, or reduced to a state of pauperism, may be unable, through any one or more of a variety of causes, to pay the particular premium for this or that year, on its becoming due; who would be essentially benefited by a Loan, without interest, for that purpose; and who might be heartily glad to be assisted by a Loan, when he could not reconcile it to his feelings to apply for a grant of money. for a grant of money.

To these plain and natural suggestions for the more complete "protection and relief of persons of genius 'and learning in distress," the special committee adds a proposed definition of the constitution and duties of the council. It recommends that all questions of income and expenditure shall be discussed by the council, and that in voting the supplies it shall have full power to discuss every the Church, to undergo the expense of a Spanish revolt. point connected with the distribution of the funds, and to offer any suggestions on this subject to the general committee. The general committee is forthwith to consider such suggestions, and if it should reject them twice, then appeal is to be made to a special general meeting, at which the sense of the entire Society will be taken. Grants of revocable annuities made by the general committee are in every case, it is suggested, to require ratification by the council. If the latter should twice refuse to ratify, and the general committee persist in its grants, then, as before, appeal will have to be made to a special general meeting. It is recommended, also, that members of the council should have a right to be present, without voting, at all meetings of the general committee; that the council should hold quarterly meetings, and should also meet by special summons on the part of any five members either of its own

If to this we add the comment with which it is accompanied in the report of the charter committee, it will save us the necessity of expressing in language of our own what we believe to be the spirit, and are very certain would be the effect, of the changes proposed.

the effect, of the changes proposed." Your Committee have little to add, in further explanation or support of the view sthus set forth. They have adopted them as essential features of their present Report, because they consider it reasonable that the Literary Fund Society, possessed of realised property to the amount of (in round num-bers) thirty thousand pounds; possessed of landed estate yielding two hundred pounds per annum; and further supported by Royal parronage, and by annual donations and subscriptions from the Public; should en-deavour to conform itself to the spirit and requirements of the time. They consider it reasonable that Li erature in general (and consequently the Public, whose interests are inserparable from it), should derive some greater service and better representation from a Society so endowed, than the bestowal, year after year, of the interest or a part of the interest of its property, incorporated thirty-seven years ago, should remember in eighteen hundred and fifty-five the astonishing diffusion of Literature among the English people since eighteen hundred and eighteen, and should, in the greatly altered circumstances, arpire to something beyond the mere eleemosynary association with Literature, and presentation of it to the community. And your Committee hold that this becomes a positive duty on the part of the Society, when a wider range of action than that to which it has restricted itself for thirty-seven years, was manifestly contem-plated by its originators, and is apparent on the face of the existing Charter itself.

Charter itself. Your Committee beg leave to represent to you that they have not a doubt that the general sympathy and support would be freely given to your Society, established on the broader basis which they recommend; and that they consider it very questionable whether it could long hold a high place, even among the Charicies of the country, by remaining stationary as to the amount of good it does, and as to the amount of revenue it annually ex-pends in doing it.

A legal question of course arises out of these various propositions. It has to be determined whether they are consistent with the terms of the present charter, or whether a new charter or Act of Parliament may be required to cover them. But however this may be decided, it is certain that no difficulty of any moment ought to be allowed to hinge upon such a question. If the existing charter be no obstacle, that will be well; but if it be, it is an obstacle not difficult to surmount. The meeting at which the matter is to be decided will be held next Saturday in Willis's Rooms.

# INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

Carlism is once more endeavouring to raise the standard of revolt in the Spanish provinces. The Duke of Vittoria himself has declared the danger to be serious, and has obtained all necessary powers from the Cortes. We should, however, much doubt whether the partial risings of armed bands here and there of forties and fifties contain the elements of any dangerous insurrection. Money might no doubt produce such a result; but the German Powers, who replenished the coffers of Don Carlos, have more than sufficient occasion for money at home, and the French Legitimists are certainly not rich enough, even though aided by Legitimacy, as the principle of a political party, exists even less in Spain than in France. For what are Legitimist principles, without personal attachment to, or respect for, the persons of the pretended sovereigns? The Count de Montemolin inspires no sentiments of the kind; and the real truth is, that it is the malcontents of the Moderado party who under Carlist colours have got up the present attempt.

It began in the army, known not to be Carlist, however monarchic; and the signal for the attempt, being the deser-tion of a troop of military, took place in Saragossa, a town in which not a single Carlist exists. The different risings are confined to Aragon, a notoriously constitutional province, while the Basque provinces and Navarre, in which the Carlist element does exist, remain waiting to see what power of resistance the Constitutional malcontents can show, before at once get over head and ears into "bricks and mortar," body or of the general committee; that the members of they think it worth while to display the standard of genuine

out of which no man knoweth at what cost he will emerge, and bishops (as experience at Risholme, Cuddesdon, and Wells testifies) least of all men.

But when we have got the twelve new bishops, and they have got twelve sufficient incomes, and twelve suitable residences, and twelve cathedral churches, each of these cathedrals must of course be presided over by a dean-so that to twelve new bishops must be added twelve new deans. Now the "Third and Final Report" states that deans cannot be reasonably had in England for less than 1,500l. a-year, though already we have at least some for two-thirds of the money, at 1,0002. a year. Here, then, is an additional 18,000L a-year for twelve new deans, subordinate to the twelve new bishops.

But to every cathedral, besides a dean with his 1,500L a-year, the report recommends four canons residentiary with 7501. a-year a piece—that is, 2501. a-year more than the present law allows to that description of sinecurist—or 3,0001. a-year for every cathedral; which, multiplied by twelve, yields us again 36,0001. a-year. To recapitulate, before going further

12 new	bishops	had tak	36,0002	a year,
12 new	deans		18,000%	
48 new So that, at 1	canons he worm		36,0001.	

for " suitable residences," or new cathedrals, we find 90,0002. "We submit to you that the truest economy the Society can observe whence a stiver of the money required is to come. They mationally creditable to Literature (as well as helpfal to distressed make this modest proposition, confess that they do not know

possible, experienced the council (half of them being, if members of the general committee) should be elected by a members of the general committee) should be elected by a general meeting; that their whole number shall be twenty; fanatical attachment to the Pretender, which has given birth and that one-fifth shall retire every four years.

To these suggestions the special committee has appended, as unanimously confirmed, the report of a sub-committee approving certain propositions drawn up by Sir Edward

all distinguished foreign men of letters, should be eligible as is now engaged in destroying it, is not merely an Esparterin associates, with access to the rooms on the same terms as if but an O'Donnell Cabinet-Moderado as much as Exaltado they were members of the Fund; and it is pointed out that the introduction of this principle in the form conflicting parties admit; and agree to promote must in they were members of the Fund; and it is pointed out that the introduction of this principle in the form stated could be effected at a cost quite insignificant. At the same time it is urged that the members of the Society will do well to "bear in mind the intention of its "originators, remembered in the existing charter : namely, " that the Society should establish a hall or college, for the " honour of literature and the service of literary men." The report of the sub-committee closes with the expression of The report of the sub-committee closes with the expression of The report of the sub-committee closes with the expression of a strong belief that the management of the Fund in this spirit a year requisite for stipends alone; and the grave and re-verend seigneurs (eight out of the eleven being clerics), who make this near (eight out of the eleven being clerics), who

Carlism.

to the late disturbances, and of course the old French or Orleanist party are ready to fan the flame. The Journal des Débats, which represents the opinions of those who admire and are grateful for the Spanish policy of Louis Bulwer Lytton, one of their number. The recommendations so endorsed point to the use of the Society's rooms as a place of resort open daily to members between the hours of eleven and three; to the gradual formation of a library by donations from authors and booksellers, for the use of members; and to the establishment of occasional evening meetings. A part of the proposed new plan is that all persons following literature as a pursuit, and all distinguished foreign men of letters, should be eligible as other, and render each other impragnable, for each mands the support of the only two rational and pe-shades of opinion in civil life and in the army. A them the Orleanist malcontents can prove but a fa-

vised to supply a want of that involuntary homage which vice is said to pay to virtue, and to give practical effect to the injunction, "assume a virtue if you have it not." There was doubtless a lamentable dearth of hypocrisy, and the ticket-of-leave system was invented to pass rogues deficient in that respect through a school of simulation. Every knave knows that he has only to cant himself into the good opinion of the chaplain, and the prison doors are then open to him, and he returns to prey on society. The proficiency in hypocrisy attained under this system is marvellous; and the manifestation of it is the number of incorrigible scoundrels who, thanks to the good report of reverend gentlemen, are now pursuing their avocations in the streets. There are forty thieving like one now in the immediate vicinity of Bow street Police office, and wonderfully edified would the chaplains be who have vouched for the reformation of these worthies if they heard the language of their penitents, for it seems that they indemnify themselves for the cant by which they ingratiated themselves with their spiritual guides, and obtained their good report, by the filth and foulness of their tongues when restored to the liberty of vice and crime. Mr Jardine has rendered an important service to society by speaking out on this subject, and representing his magiste rial experience of the magnitude of the nuisance.

The jail chaplains virtually grant indulgencies for crime upon certain shows of penitence which impose upon them. These reverend gentlemen are most unwisely entrusted with a dispensing power over the law of the land, and what the judge and jury have done for the ends of justice they may at their good pleasure set aside.

### FOREIGN CRITICISM ON ENGLAND AND THE ENGLISH. From the borders of Germany and Italy,

May, 1855.

[This letter was in type before the late successes, which, it is hardly necessary to observe, would be likely materially to have modified several opinions expressed in it .- ED. Ex.]

I cannot convey to you an idea how painful it is to the English traveller abroad to observe how much his country has sunk in the public estimation of Europe during the last year. No one can be more perfectly aware of the utter injustice of the conclusions on which this is based. I know full well that England and France, that is, the West, are as much possessed of real power and resources as ever, and that with constancy and wisdom they must prevail. But we have talked and promised too much, have betrayed and published too much, and have given the world such signal proofs of incapa-city, that men forget the justice of our cause, and turn round to admire the successful resistance and boldness of Russia, until, from being an aversion and a bugbear, the Czar has become a hero. I have seen in the Italian Punch, the Fischiella, a picture of Russia sleeping, and three hornets, indicated as England, France, and Austria, buzzing about the sleeper, hy whose side a Cossack exclaims-" Were he to awaken how he would brush away these insects ?" Such are the sentiments that ultra-liberals indulge in. The very re-publicans resemble the rest of mankind in worshipping suc-

the sentiments that ultra-liberals indulge in. The very re-publicans resemble the rest of mankind in worshipping suc-cess, and in ridiculing and condemning all that appears not to be so. One might have hoped better of the Germans; but I am sorry to say that since the great failure of 1849, the party that remains most unpopular, and is still the buttof every one's jeers and every one's contempt, is the constitutional party. The con-stitutionalists and moderates certainly failed then; and here, it is said, are the great representatives of constitutionalism and moderation, the English and their statesmen, undertaking a great war, and showing themselves as incompetent as Von Gagern himself to compass a practical end in it. You will be surprised to be told that the mean and scoundrelly conduct of Prussia and of Austria during the last war, a conduct unexam-nled except in the history of those petty Italian princes whose pled except in the history of those petty Italian princes whose deeds and whose policy Machiavel records-you will be surprised to be told that there are honest Germans who admire this trimming and deceit. I have heard honourable and educated Germans speak slightingly of the heroes of the Alma and of Inkermann, whilst they extolled the finesse and profundity of The Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Buol. This pair of worthies, all admit, would have gone with England and France proved victo-and against Russia, had England and France proved victo-rious. But the two countries having failed, and having giving the Danube to Austria, the latter power must taka But I hear Germans of education and station maintain that te show address is the first political virtue, and that despote and trim, and wait on the future. The Emperor Napoleon the Third said in one of his state between the countries at the commencement of the centry For, said the French official writer, the German people then in thir present struggle, undertaken and carried on as it is without reference to any boon to be conferred upon any people. The wars and the negotiations have both been car ried so a strictly within aristocratic, royalist, and diplomatin limits, that the people universally have come to believe that the Emperor Francis Joseph and Count Buol. This pair of worthies, all admit, would have gone with England and France

upon constitutional government itself. For as to England, it can afford to have detractors, it can outlive and outshine enmity and calumny; but at a time when Prussian and other theorists so triumphantly pointed to the utter unfitness and incapacity of the constitutionalists and of their system to succeed in doing what their great Frederick did,—for example, convert a second-rate kingdom into a first-rate empire,—to have this corroborated by the vain attempts of Great Britain to keep up an effective army in the field, with effective generals to command it, or even capable commissaries to feed it, is certainly the most mortifying fact that could be furnished to the retrograde party.

It tends much to the Emperor Napoleon's credit that he has heen able to change his generals without exciting discontent or inconvenience. He thus shows himself master of his armies and of their officers. Our statesmen, on the other hand, are so afraid of bringing home a malcontent general officer, that they appear to prefer inactivity in the field to an inconvenient critic in parliament. And indeed our constitutional system strikes the foreigner as quite as much a failure by the inaptness of opposition, as by the bad success of the War office For parliamentary opposition fights its battles, barasses mi nisters, and weakens the government and its action, yet whilst it suggests no improvement, no better policy, and puts forward no superior men either as commanders or civilians. The old system has failed ; yet to what end does opposition strive save to bring into power the very originators of the old sys-tem, the Tories? In fact the English Parliament appears, to those who read its debates at a distance, to be quite as incapable of doing more than show impatience at the very men whom it selected yesterday and would repudiate to-day. And in the very midst of them to see one of those ministers who plunged the country in war ready to come forward and demand peace, with the acceptance of Russian offers-this gives foreigners a sad proof of the shallowness of our leading statesmen, and of the want of all depth or soundness in the views which led them to attack Russia

In fact our dehates are as much calculated as our bulletins to degrade us.

# FREE TEACHING AND ENDOWMENT RECONCILED. TO THE EDITOR OF THE 'EXAMINER.'

Sir .- Various plans for the extension of education among the labouring Sir,—Various plans for the extension of education among the labouring classes are now under consideration. But in none of them, nor indeed, as far as I know, in any writings or speeches as yet published, is there any suggsstion of a principle which I have long thought deserving of discus-sion, and which I would briefly designate as the union of free teaching with endowment; its practical application being an endeavour to extirpate vice and ignorance, as Alfred is said to have destroyed wolves, not by employ-ing stipendiary agonts, but by giving to teachers a specific remuneration in proportion to the number of those to whom, by efficient instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic, they may open the way to the fields of useful knowledge. Will you assist in bringing the matter before the public, if indeed any question relating to the peaceful progress of the country can command a moment's attention, while war absorbs our thoughts and drains our purses? It is now many years since I first discussed the subject with some of my

moment's attention, while war absorbs our thoughts and drains our purses *i* It is now many years since I first discussed the subject with some of my private friends, when I wrote upon it much more than I can ask you to print, or, indeed, expect to be read, howsoever printed. First I sent my thoughts to a valued friend, an ardent supporter of the Free Kirk of Scotland, as a contribution to the cause which I supposed him to advocate—that of free teaching combined with a public endowment. But I soon learnt that I was too free for the free when it was discovered that Christian and Pagan (not to speak of the divisions which rend the garment of our common faith), were to be equally benefited by the plan; excepting in so far

356
THE EXAMINER, JUNE C, TORE C, TORE
And as to Carlism, however it may have shown fight when tolerated by Krance and salaried by the Eastern Powers, it is now devoid of all such comnivances or support, and, confined to its native resources, will not be able to survive an insane effort of a few days or weeks.
It is to be regretted that at such a moment the Spanish counsel of the British Minister. Lord Howden is on his way to England.
AN ORGANIZED HYPORISY.
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# THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

A Memoir of the Reverend Sydney Smith. By his Daughter, Lady Holland. With A Selection from his Letters, edited by Mrs Austin. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

We owe these volumes to the devotion with which the memory of Sydney Smith was cherished by his widow. She who knew well that the world loved her husband for his wit and kindliness, and admired though insufficiently his wisdom, knew also that he was loved for only half his worth. The years of her widowhood were supported to the last by the hope, as she wrote, " of seeing that published of " him, which to me far exceeds all the brilliancy of head that the world took cognizance of, but which I less valued; well knowing what the world knew not, the per-fection of his heart, and his fearless love of truth." She urged the composition of the Memoir, from materials collected indefatigably by himself, on her friend Mrs Austin, whose health proved not equal to the task; and at last she died with the desire of her heart unaccomplished, but bequeathing her papers to her daughter, wife of Sir Henry Holland the physician. Lady Holland has now fulfilled her mother's wish, by writing such a Memoir as will enable the world to understand her father's character more nearly in its full integrity. Mrs Austin at the same time has an ranged such of his letters as could honestly be published and illustrated them with a delightful preface full of sound and helpful comment. The two volumes thus formed are issued side by side, and constitute a single work.

Agreeing as we do entirely with the feeling that has led to the publication of these memorials, we shall endeavour, in such brief notice as our space admits, to dwell most upon those points of Sydney's life and character which have hitherto been least before the world. Having this object in view, we are led necessarily to dwell chiefly upon the facts of his life which are more likely to instruct than to amuse the reader. We shall quote a few only of the bon-mots which abound in the volumes, and shall linger long over the period of youth during which character is formed, devoting to that period indeed this week our whole attention; endeavouring throughout to illustrate beauty and strength of character, rather than to tell the entire story of a life.

Sydney Smith was born at Woodford, in Essex, in the ear 1771, and was the second son of his parents, who had in all four sons and a single daughter. Sydney's father, Mr Robert Smith, was a man of considerable talent, who affected oddities of dress, and lived, in an odd way, a some what roving life, in the course of which he contrived to waste a little independence. He had married early a very beautiful and noble-minded girl, the youngest daughter of M. Olier, a French emigrant from Languedoc. The eldest daughter of this gentleman maintained his family by the establishment of a successful ladies' school in Bloomsbury square. The personal beauty of the Miss Olier who became Mrs Robert Smith, was inherited by her eldest son Robert, and by another son, though not in any conventional sense by Sydney. Sydney received, however, doubtless as an inheritance from her and her French forefathers, much of the constitutional gaiety that he possessed; and if any of his native talent came to him from his father, it came tempered with his mother's virtues, and modified by the high tone of feeling which her children caught from her. The charm of this lady's mind was felt even by the schoolfellows of her sons, who gathered round them when they had a letter from their mother, and begged that they might hear it read aloud. The mother was proud of her four sons. They were all clever, discussed and argued about books as soon as they had learnt to read them, and were " an intolerable and over " bearing set of boys," their father said, until they found their level. As their ages did not differ widely, to save them from too close rivalry they were not all sent to one school. The first and third, Robert and Cecil, went to Eton, where Robert shared with John Smith, Frere, and Canning in the writing of The Microcosm. Sydney, after a preliminary training at Southampton, went with his youngest brother Courtenay to Winchester, where, through a public school discipline of neglect, misery, and starvation, he rose to the rank of Captain, and stood with his brother Courtenay so far in advance of his schoolfellows, that a round robin was sent by the latter to Dr Warton, the Head Master, in which they "refused to try for the College " prizes if the Smiths were allowed to contend for them

it deters me from entering on minute details, while the general principle

it deters me from entering on minute details, while the general principle is, as I believe, still a novelty to the public mind. It seems to me sufficient for the present to mention briefly the grounds on which I would rest my scheme, and still more concisely to sketch its leading features. First.—That Government, as such, ought to give no preference to any religious opinions in measures adopted by it for the furtherance of know-ledge; however much it may be desired that the members of it should be, individually, men of earnest faith—not time-servers. And that it cannot reasonably be expected to improve or invent in the art of teaching more than in any other art: but on the contrary. is likely, if it meddle with

any more, as they always gained them." As Captain of Winchester College, Sydney Smith became entitled to a scholarship and afterwards a fellowship at New College Oxford, and to New College he went, after having been sent for six months to Mont Villiers, in Normandy,

### EXAMINER, JUNE 9, 1855. THE

be was at Smit, Membre Affilié au Club des Jacobins de delay, he obtained his fellowship, which was worth a hundred gear. His father, then considering him able to support binself, withdrew his help. From that hour Sydney Smith lived by his own exertions.

But in youth and throughout life, " as judicious as if he But in youth and beings," Sydney took a sensible a name of his own concocting, Saba; she it is who is now the right path. Fellows of New College were remarkable consumers of port wine, but with a hundred a year the most sociable person in the world knew that he must avoid any such bond of fellowship. Sydney Smith, therefore, not only lived at Oxford on his scanty income without incurring one arthing of obligation, but even paid out of it a debt of thirty pounds left owing at Winchester by his young brother, Courtenay, who had gone to India. There Courtenay afterwards became a supreme judge, and amassed a considerable fortune.

To send Courtenay and Cecil to India, and to educate Robert for the bar, had cost as much money as the father also to the bar, but his father, after giving up a project of sending him out to China as a supercargo, forced him into the Church. He received therefore the Church as his profession, and although not taking it by choice, yet, without murmur then or thereafter, he manfully and nobly set himself to the performance of his duty. He was ordained, and became the curate of a small village in the midst of Salisbury Plain. A butcher's cart came once a week from Salisbury, and then only was meat to be obtained. He often dined upon potatoes sprinkled with a little ketchup. The Squire-a Mr Beach-at first asked him in usual form to dinner on a Sunday ; but, very soon discovering the charm of his society and his rare worth the pages of the Edinburgh Review against one social owed to himself the unbounded confidence in his ability and prudence which induced the Squire at length to urge that he would give up, at the expiration of the two years for which it was taken, his curacy among the plains, take the young heir to the Squiredom as his pupil, and go with him to the University of Weimar. The offer was accepted, and, as Sydney himself tells us, " we set out ; but " by war, and, in stress of politics, we put into Edinburgh, combined always a noble spirit of toleration. He shrunk "where I remained five years."

Sydney Smith was twenty six years old when, in the year 1797, he put into Edinburgh, with his pupil, Mr Beach. The remuneration he received for his services to the young gentleman was liberal, but he was one of those true teachers whom no money can overpay,-not only learned, but also wise, noble, and full of every good gift that can exert a wholesome charm upon the young. From his lecture on Wit and Humour a friend of Sydney Smith has taken a few sentences which he regards as a suggested them.

"The meaning of an extraordinary man is, that he is eight men, not one man ; that he has as much wit as if he " had no sense, and as much sense as if he had no wit ; that "his conduct is as judicious as if he were the dullest of 'human beings, and his imagination as brilliant as if he were "irretrievably ruined. But when wit is combined with sense and information ; when it is softened by benevolence and restrained by principle ; when it is in the hands of a man 'who can use it and despise it; who can be witty and some-" thing more than witty ; who loves honour, justice, decency, good nature, morality, and religion ten thousand times the comfort of his family. better than wit; wit is then a beautiful and delightful part In 1803, Sydney's age then being thirty-two, the education

pilgrimage, and to charm his pained steps over the burning marle. preparing for their work in pulling forward a new generation. The healthiest intellectual society in Europe was then to be

for the acquisition of the French language, which he spoke "give you all my fortune !" His wife had a small portion, afterwards with fluency. As those were times of revolution, which against her mother's wish he took care to secure afterwards this period enrolled, for the sake of safety, as " Lerstrictly and entirely on herself. The price of a costly necklace furnished a house. Mr Beach soon afterwards paid a "Mont Villiers." At New College, with the least possible thousand pounds to his son's tutor, which, being put into the stocks, formed Sydney's independent property. Mr Beach afterwards sent to him his second son, and at the same time the son of Mr Gordon, of Ellon Castle, was entrusted to display that surprised the town. "Nobody else, to be Sydney's care, 400l. being paid with each.

Sydney's first child was a daughter, whom he christened by "were the duration. No false shame ever led him out of the writer of his Memoir. Very soon after the birth of this daughter, Sydney, being with Brougham and Jeffrey in a top flat in Buccleugh place, Jeffrey's residence at that time, proposed the getting up of a review. He was appointed editor, and under his care the first number was brought out. The boldness with which liberal opinions were supported by the young reviewers in a day when such opinions had to battle against all discouragement, the clearsightedness with which wrong was detected in established institutions, upon which, now that they are overthrown, we are accustomed only to look back as to the errors of our grandfathers, every one knows. It is needless to speak of it. In this battle against all wrong and injustice no eye was so true as Sydney Smith's. could afford. Sydney's taste and ambition had been directed One of his companions, pointing out how in the zeal of youth the energies of his companions tended often to excess, and party spirit led oven mature minds to extravagance, says that "yet in the midst of this Sydney Smith showed, "from the outset, a singular union of courage and good sense, without a tincture of the extravagance by which, in so many young men of ability, they were at that time accompanied. He did not hesitate to embrace and avow a sound principle, however obnoxious; but neither enthu-' siasm or party spirit could carry him a hair's-breadth beyond "what his judgment approved." In that spirit of sound sense governed by a high morality, which pervaded all he said and all he did, Sydney Smith waged war through of character, desired his more intimate acquaintance. He evil after another; but nobody kept stricter watch than he did over the evils of excess into which liberality of thinking might be led. "I must beg the favour," he wrote long afterwards to Jeffrey, "I must beg the favour of you to be "explicit on one point. Do you mean to take care that the "Review shall not profess infidel principles? Unless "this is the case I must absolutely give up all connection " with it." With the highest reverence for holy things, and "before reaching our destination, Germany was disturbed a sincere love for the Church of England, Sydney Smith from an infidel, but he claimed brotherhood with Christians of every denomination. He even, in his later days, preached one of Channing's sermons (on War) from the pulpit of St Paul's Cathedral.

As a writer, Sydney Smith was qualified by his unrivalled vivacity of speech, and by the directness and marvellous good sense with which he spoke upon the true merits of every question, to win complete attention from the public. He was born, as his daughter justly says, for a teacher of the people; and he never failed to use his powers without dread most perfect though involuntary sketch of the mind that of consequences in the interests of truth and justice. No man in his time laboured more vigorously and effectively in the diffusion of sound sense.

While at Edinburgh Sydney Smith attended lectures in the medical classes, and frequented the hospital. He had done the same at Oxford, with so much zeal that the Professor of Medicine wished to persuade him into the career of a physician. For he felt that a knowledge of medicine would enable him as a clergyman to be a helper to the poor throughout his parish; and of the knowledge so acquired he did throughout his life make use with remarkable judgment and discretion, for the help of his poor neighbours and

of our nature. Genuine and innocent wit like this is surely of his pupils was completed, his income was seriously re-"the flavour of the mind. Man could direct his ways by duced, and the world lay barren before him. His wife, plain reason, and support his life by tasteless food ; but confident in his talents, urged him to London, and in the God has given us wit, and flavour, and brightness, following year he had quitted Edinburgh and was established "and laughter, and perfumes, to enliven the days of men's in a small house in Doughty street, the choice of that locality (which will be hereafter associated, too, with the outset in life of another man of wit and genius, and Sydney's ardent The writer of that passage acted up most fully to his own admirer) being determined by his fondness for the company ideal. In person Sydney Smith was inclined from the first of lawyers. A severe struggle against poverty was then to become stout. "Sydney," one of his college friends used commenced, in which Sydney was aided by loans from his to say to him, "your sense, wit, and clumsiness always give brother Robert; and the proprietor of Berkeley chapel in John me the idea of an Athenian carter." The Athenian carter street, Berkeley square, whose property was in a languishing walked beside a noble team in modern Athens. Brougham, condition, found its sittings suddenly filled after his en-Jeffrey, Horner, Playfair, Scott, and many more were then preparing for their work in pulling forward a new generation. Bishop of Norwich wrote, Sydney Smith "plainly showed " he felt what he said, and meant that others should feel found at Edinburgh, among the young men of genius who " too." A friend also procured for him the post of chaplain there were few who did not learn to love him with an almost tender affection. When he had been two years in Edinburgh, Sydney of his own for Miss Pybus, his sister's intimate friend and schoolfellow, a lady whom he had known from child-bod, and to whom he had been long engaged. Her twother, Mr Charles Pybus, a prosperous politician, frowned upon the match, which brought to his sister a happiness operfect as it is the lot of but few women to enjoy. But then the question asked by the brother was, what to Edinburgh to set up housekeeping, he came dancing to Edinburgh to set up housekeeping, he came dancing to the riorowally with aix thin little silver tea-spoons, which there into her lap, saying. "There, Kate, you lucky girl, I received Smith with delight into their circle, and of whom to the Foundling Hospital, with a salary of 50l. a year.

Sir Thomas Barnard, the same friend who had procured for him the chaplaincy at the Foundling Hospital. The scheme was a wonderful success. All the well-known charm of Sydney Smith's manner, the geniality of his wit, the truth and depth of his feeling, his quick transitions of emotion, his never-clouded brilliancy of expression, every quality he possessed had in these lectures more or less scope for a "sure," said Mr Horner, "could have executed such an "undertaking with the least chance of success. For who could make such a mixture of odd paradox, quaint fun, manly sense, liberal opinions, and striking language ?'

The proceeds of the lectures enabled the young clergyman to furnish a new house in Orchard street, where two more children were born to him, a son who died in infancy, and his youngest daughter. Still he was without permanent means of living, and fought with poverty in his own open honest way, making no false show, inviting the wealthy without shame to dine with him upon his single dish, enjoying all that is most real in the delight of the best society, and quite unencumbered with the drag of false pretensions. He was at work, then, indefatigably for the Edinburgh Review, happy at home, and full of the most joyous spirits. In 1806, he being then thirty-five years old, the Whigs came into power, and the small Yorkshire living of Foston-le-Clay was obtained for him from Lord Erskine by Lord Holland's intercession. At nearly the same time he startled the country suddenly by the anonymous publication of Peter Plymley's Letters.

At this point we come to a new phase of Sydney Smith's career, and starting from this point, we propose next week to resume and complete this partial illustration of his character.

Journal of a Tour in the Principalities, Crimea, and Countries adjacent to the Black Sea, in the Years 1835-36. By Lord De Ros. J. W. Parker and Son.

Countless as have been the books published concerning the war, because of it, or descriptive of the countries affected by it, we should be almost disposed to single out this little volume of 160 pages as the most pleasing and satisfactory of all. The war has only had so far to do with it as to suggest its publication. It is the journal of a tour made twenty years ago with no view to a book, and is only published now because of the unexpected interest thrown around the places mentioned in it. But its contents are so genuine and unforced, so plainly and sensibly written in every part, the observation so good, and the description so quiet and humorous where anything whimsical in character is under view, that we have found the little book more informing as well as entertaining than many books of twenty times its pretension.

In July 1835 Lord De Ros, then Major De Ros and well esteemed as a cavalry officer, accompanied Lord Durham, whose embassy was proceeding to Russia, as far as Constantinople, where he was met by an English naval officer, Capt. Drinkwater, whom the Government of that day had named, with himself, to a quasi-secret service in those regions. The hardly concealed designs of Russia against the Porte were much talked of at that time, and rumours having reached Downing Street of pre-parations for war in the neighbourhood of the Black Sea. Lord Palmerston resolved to send out one military and one naval officer to ascertain by personal inspection whether any unusual preparations were perceivable in fortresses, military stations, ports, and arsenals. Of course this could not be done without the Emperor's consent in some form, but there was good ground for asking it, Lord De Ros drily remarks, since only very recently, at the Emperor's request, "the British Govern-"ment had permitted a complete inspection of all our " naval establishments and arsenals by a captain of the "Russian Navy." In a subsequent entry of his journal, a foreign o atter describing board an English frigate, Lord De Ros adds, "I must board an English frigate, Lord De Ros auts, 'I must "say I cannot discover the advantage of instructing other "nations in our practical seamanship merely because we "happen to be at peace with them at the present time." The consent of the Emperor was not withheld, and to it were added all the civilities which, in Russian diplomacy, play an equal part with the incivilities. At Kiew (where, as in every other city or fortification they visited, they found evidence of the abundance and efficiency of warlike preparation) they were introduced to the Emperor himself, and subsequently, at one of the "military colonies" of South Russia, called Petricowka or Novipraga, they attended him Russia, called Petricowka or Novipraga, they attended and at a grand parade of sixty-four squadrons of cavalry and thirty-two pieces of cannon. "The heavy cavalry," says Lord De Ros, "were the finest troops I ever beheld. The "Emperor talked to me a good deal about these troops. I "depired one squadron extremely as it passed, upon which

in Lord De Ros's journal.

The reader will be interested to see its simple mention of the scenes of our latest successes.

Nov. 7th -By daylight we found ourselves under Mount Caucasus, on the Circassian coast, and being to the southward of our course, we coasted upwards till we reached Anaps, which is a gloomy, desolate-looking place, like a fortified barrack-yard, with extensive entrenchments, a great many guns, and a number of stacks of hay and grain, but not a vessel in the roadstead, nor any sign of trade or commerce, nor, indeed, anything of a port or harbour. After examining it as well as we could, considering the weather, which was dreadful, our steamer's head was turned westward. In the evening, we ran up the Straits of Yenicalé, and are now at anchor in the port of Kertsch, a place of some com-merce, with many vessels in the roads. Kertsch is remarkable for having been the seat of government of Mithridates, the famous King of Pontus, and one of the most inveterate and dangerous enemies of the Romans. Upon the hills above the town are seen a number of hillocks or ancient tumuli; in such as have been opend, many curious relies have been found, showing them to have been tombs of princes and warriors, but no tradition exists as to who they were or when they lived.

It must have been strange to the writer of the journal to read again, after an interval of nearly twenty years, his quiet mention of scenes and places since become so memorable, and in which he has himself played no undistinguished part-

Nov. 13th .- We went on shore very early to Colonel Semenow's, and actually found him getting ready (nobody is ever ready here except for dinner), and Molle. Rosen's horse saddled in the yard, with another for Drinkwater. We sallied forth in the wind and rain, and went over the whole of the lines, from some points of which there are beautiful views of the harbour and roads.

The roadstead, or great harbour of Sebastopol, is formed by the little river Ousen, or Tchernaya, which. running down in a westerly direction from Inkerman, expands, at about four miles from the ses, into a large and deep creek, sheltered by high land, and capable of containing a numerous fleet. The southern shore of the roadstead is (commencing from its entrance) indented by several lesser creeks, between which are high ridges, or tongues of land, sloping down to the water's edge, and ending in low points. At the point of the first or westernmost ridge, as you enter the roadstead, is placed the Alexander Battery, with barracks on the high ground behind it. The second ridge is occupied by the town of Sebastopol, and rises up to a considerable height with regular streets to the telegraph, a little above which it terminates abruptly with a deep ravine, at the bottom of which is the lagoon at the head of the south harbour. The point of the third ridge is called Paul's Point.

The bay (a small one) between the Alexander Battery and the town is called Artillery Bay, on the town shore of which are the barracks of the artillery. Between the town and Paul's Point, the south harbour, as it is

termed, runs inland the whole length of the town, which overlooks it all the way. This south harbour has again a small inlet just within Paul's Point, which is called the Ship's Bay.

The general plan of the land fortification of Sebastopol is to embrace with a single line of entrenchment, with redoubts at seven or eight of the most commanding angles, the great ridge of land upon which Sebastopol is built, together with the adjacent harbour, barracks, and public works !

In pursuance of this view, the line of entrenchment commences with the A exander Battery, on the point of the western ridge, at the entrance of the great harbour. From thence it runs, with a wide sweep to the southward, along the commanding crest of the high ground behind Artil ery Bay, till it crosses the head of the inner harbour, where that inlet becomes merely a shallow lake. To have included it with the deep valley in which it terminates within the lines, would have extended them too much, so the work is carried across the water by a fortified causeway a good distance above the shipping, and up the other bank, where, continuing over the height, it terminates in a battery upon the shore of the outer harbour close to the new aqueduct, constructed by Mr Upton, for bringing water from Inkerman to Sebastopol.

After leaving Sebastopol, we are taken a voyage to the Danube, and within a fortnight have reached the Russian frontier town on the Pruth, Sculeni. Then we pass the Pruth into Yassy, make acquaintance with the French consul, M. Duclos, who is in bad health. poor man, and no wonder. for he takes daily twelve pills composed by Morison, "le " fameux docteur Auglais qui a tant fait pour l'espèce hu-" maine." But we must give a little sketch of our journalist's inn at Yassy.

so many acres and ploughs,—the soldier having no actual dying of hunger) had to sit in solemn silence for half an hour, making civil dumb show to the Ispravnik, till he conducted us to dinner in a very small while-washed place like a pantry. We had all sorts of birds and fowls cut up in different ways—very good and wine from his own vineyards.

Here was another encounter on the road, pleasanter than that with the wolf :

About ten o'clock we breakfasted at Stroechty, in a Jew's tavern. where there pre-ently arrived, from the contrary direction, the Cocona Mariola Micoleski, a lady of large fortune, travelling with her family to Yassy. She and her little son were in a sledge with eight horses ; two footmen behind, armed with long silver-mounted muskets, and four men, with swords, guns, and pistols, riding by the side. Her aunt and daughter followed in a sledge drawn by six horses, with two gipsy maids and one man-servant. Another sledge and six seemed full of gipsies, with sausages, bread, cheese, wine, and all kinds of provisions. The whole party joined us in the common room, where we all breakfasted together, the lady most kindly pressing us to try all her provisions, while the daughter-a pretty girl, with a clear olive complexion and dark hair-sat cross-legged on the divan. She arrived at that position by a single spring from the floor. executed with astonishing ease nd agility, and seemed amused at the surprise we testified. The gipsies ran in and out wairing upon them. In the outer coom were the Cocona's and our suite, eating and chattering, with the exception of our Jewish coachman and postition, who were saying

for chanting their prayers, with a sort of tin talisman tied on their foreheads, in a corner of the kitchen, not the least disturbed by the din around them. We parted from the Cocona with many civilities, and away she went at a great pace for Yassy.

A fortnight later, when travelling through Galicia towards Vienna. Lord De Ros met some Austrian officers at dinner with the Governor of Lemberg, and among them a young English officer, then in the Austrian service, whose name has since obtained a glorious though mournful distinction.

Among the party, which only consisted of a few officers, was a young Irishman, Mr Nolan, who is in the Wilhelm Hussars, and who has obligingly offered us every assistance and service. General Langenau gives him, and two other Irish officers in the same regiment, a very high character. Nolan took us after dinner to the theatre, where we saw a Polish play, of course unintelligible to us, but evidently with much drollery in it, as one could per-ceive from the dumb show and spirited acting. In one part of the play the children of a family were represented taking a music lesson, one girl learning the violin, and two little things playing on clarionets, quite as a matter of course in young ladies' education. Great laughter was excited by a daudy in the performance drinking a bottle of eau-de-cologne. After this we returned to the general's to tes, and found an agreeable society of Austrian officers and their wives.

Jan. 2nd .- Young Nolan showed us his detachment of Hussars, wild-looking creatures to look at, but in excellent order, and capitally mounted on large clever horses, by no means the ponies which we used to imagine the Hussars must ride to be en règle. I asked the age of one horse. "We don't exactly know," was the serjeant's answer; "he was a wild horse, and we caught him last year in Transylvania."

This was the impetuous hero of the Balaklava charge, who, soon after Lord De Ros thus saw him at Lemberg, quitted the Austrian service and entered the 15th Hussars.

The Louvre; or Biography of a Museum. With two Plans. By Bayle St John. Chapman and Hall. Imperial Paris; including New Scenes for Old Visitors.

By W. Blanchard Jerrold. Bradbury and Evans.

Visitors to the Paris Universal Exhibition, who are not already familiar with the treasures of the Louvre, will do well to arm themselves with Mr Bayle St John's book, got up rapidly it may be, but written well, because written from a full information, with the knowledge of a good deal of unpublished matter got from a past director of the Louvre, M. Jeanron, and with a free use of known available materials. Without being at all bound to assent to the whole of Mr St John's criticisms, the English visitor to the Louvre will be thankful for his help, and when he comes home may put this book upon his shelf as something not unlikely to prove agreeable and serviceable to members of his family who sit at home and read.

pleasant sketches of Parisian life, some of them reprinted advisable that the audience should have discovered t from Household Words, all of them showing good observation and a lively strain of writing. It will not occupy much space in anybody's pocket, and will be an excellent companion for readers on the rail to Paris.

# THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

# ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Now that we have taken time enough to consider, we think Now that we have described last week to be one at least of the great questions of the day, namely, what on each is the meaning of the story of the new Italian opera, I Trovatore. Once upon a time-we are in a great hurry to display our knowledge-long ago, twenty or thirty year, indeed, before the rising of the curtain, there was Spanish Count who had two infant sons. And as it fell upon a day, there was an old gipey, "an ineuspicious and "ghastly woman," found in the morning by the cradle of the second-born, who stated herself to be engaged about its horoscope, but who was considered to be looking at it with the evil eye. The baby awoke screaming-"he are " with piercing lamentation, the effect of incantation. The " hideous sorceress was then arrested, and doomed to perin " in tormenting fire." We quote from the libretto, when we quote at all.

The poor old gipsy may have visited the Count de Lan only for his spoons ; at any rate it was a cruel thing to bun her, and so thought her daughter Azucena, a most sensitive and loving woman, the young mother of an infant child She followed her own mother, child in arms, to the place of execution, saw her pricked forward by the sword-point of the soldiers, was tossed back when she would struggle through them for a last embrace, but heard through the jeers nothing but the old woman's wail, " Mi Vendica,"-bu my avenger. Directly afterwards she saw her mother bank alive, watched all her tortures, and was filled by the sight with a mad passion that ran through her after-life. The di woman's wail, Mi Vendica, never again died from her can, and her own voice learnt to repeat its boding note. Of course she resolved on vengeance, and at once began it in true gipsy style by stealing the child which her mother had been burnt for looking at. She would burn that alive on the place of her mother's execution,-but when the fire was highted and she took the child to throw it in, its infant or touched all the woman in her. In a passion of grief she put it aside, until before long the passion of grief changed to another passion, as the scene of her mother's execution rose upon her memory. With averted eyes she completed the horrid purpose, but no sooner began to look at what she was about than she found that she had not burnt the right baby. She had destroyed her own, and therefore, whether to satisfy her vengeance or her love we cannot tell, adopted little Master Garzia, de Luna for her son Manrico, Nor Manrico is Il Trovatore, or the Troubadour.

The old de Luna died. He had believed and not believed in Garzia's death, when "of a young child, set " tered around, still stained with blood, the bones were " found." But he had a presentiment that the boy lived, and, dying, he bequeathed to his eldest son the task of hunting for his brother. So he being dead, his eldest son was Count de Luna in his stead, and grew to be a fine grandee of Spin, while Garzia became known as Manrico, the proscribed chief of a horde of gipsies in the mountains of Biscay, a man with a decided taste for music.

Now there was a certain fair lady of whom nothing is known beyond the fact that she was called Leonora, that she lived in a good house with a great deal of attached garden ground, and that she is to be identified with Madlle Jemy Ney. The Count de Luna loves this lady, and is much annoyed at the attentions paid to her by Il Trovatore, a mysterious troubadour. This troubadour is Signor Tamberik, the proscribed gipsy, and the lady has been won by his singing. The brothers, who do not know that they are brothers, thus become rivals in love. As these facts are Mr Blanchard Jerrold's little volume contains a series of developed very clumsily in the course of the libretto, it is

# 358

Our ino, the Petersburg Hotel, is a very queer place. We were waited upon at dinner by a creature like the third ruffian in a melodrama, who stood gazing at us with his arms folded, as-sisted in his functions by two Jews in long black robes and sashes, all wearing large moustaches. Our room opens into a gallery, in which is the bar, and a huse, fat German landlady, scolding away at all rates, while her husband is playing at billiards in an adjoin-ing room with his son-in-law, a Moldavian dentist; and occasion-ally a Yassy dandy, in his fur gown, drops in.

As we have no time to lose, we have bought a capital sledge. and start to-morrow for Silistria, leaving Allan and our carriage here to await our return. We have engaged Lombardi, a courier, to go on ahead of us to Sili-tria and back, for travelling in this country without one is impossible. His regular profession is candle-snuffer at the Yassy theatre, but he goes a trip when oc-casion offers. He is very efficient, well acquainted with the country, and bears a good character. He is very proud of his performance on the key-bugle, borrowed from the orchestra of the Yassy theatre.

Next day we reach a still more romantic village, after passing a great lean wolf prowling about (a Russian we suppose) a hundred yards from the high road.

suppose) a hundred yards from the high road. We reached a village called Wasloui, where there was no inn, but we were received most hospitably by the Ispravnik, or chief man of the village. He was dressed in furs and silks, like a Turk. and evidently rich, but lives in a common cottage with only two rooms, besides the kitchen and offices. In the largest of these, which was fitted up with a divan along one side, but no other fur-niture except one table, he received us, and took off our cloaks himself. A gipsy girl then pulled off our boots, and another brought in a great brass basin and jug, and held it while we washed our hands, the Ispravnik himself presenting us with towels, quite in the patriarchal style of hospitality. After this came in a man in a silk bedgown, who carried a tray of sweetmeats and two glasses of fresh water, which we were to taste and sip. Next appeared another gipsy servant with coffee, and we then (being

graphical Distribution of Natural Phenomena. By Alexander Keith Johnston, F.R.S.E., &c. A new and audience the horrors, is well executed, but fails of its purenlarged Edition. Part VIII. Blackwood and Sons. The eighth part of this noble undertaking contains new engravings of the River Map of Europe and Asia, and two is lured out by it, the Count (who is the new bariton reproductions with all requisite addition and improvement of the well-known Natural History maps of Rodentia and and the lady perplexed by a cloudy night, mistaking him Reptiles. The text has been carefully looked through, and for the troubadour, is led to put her arm about the next of a new essay on the Salt Lakes of Continental Basins, by the wrong lover. Enter the troubadour, who becomes will Professor Rogers of Boston, is now added. The regular at what a gleam of moonlight shows him. The lady es issue of a work executed on so great a scale-it is now within four parts of completion-reflects no little honour on all persons who are devoting their best care and labour on the enterprise. The first edition of the Physical Atlas was a volume of which we were entitled, as a nation, to be proud. It supplied with a rare perfectness the want not of this country only, and its rapid sale was an inevitable consequence. By making the second edition, as this is, so clearly an improvement on the first, Mr Johnston secures for his Atlas a pre-eminence that it is not likely to lose during the lifetime of the present generation. It is indeed a work of magnificent range and completeness.

The numbers attending the Museum of Ornamental Art at Marl. quite in the patriarchal style of hospitality. After this came in a man in a silk bed-gown, who carried a tray of sweetmeats and two glasses of fresh water, which we were to taste and sip. Next appeared another gipsy servant with coffee, and we then (being

before the rising of the curtain.

We shall now in a few words tell the tale, and criticize the opera while we are telling it. In the first scene a bit of the preceding story is sung by Signor Tegliafico, a Ferrando, the Count's confidential friend, to a noisy chora The Physical Atlas, a Series of Illustrations of the Geo- of domestics, early in the morning, near his lordship's bed pose. The next scene is by moonlight in Leonora's garden. The troubadour sings a love song off the stage. The hdy singer, Signor Graziani) comes to the garden courting, plains her mistake and corrects it, whereat the Count in his turn becomes wild, and the two brothers, of whom nobody knows that they are brothers, rush out with drawn swords to fight a dual fight a duel. So ends act the first, of which the music is below the average merits even of Signor Verdi. It is important for the audience now to understand that a great battle is fought behind the curtain. The duel be

expanded privately into the battle of Pellilla between the troops of the Count and the gipsies under Manrico. In the course of that battle the Count's life is in Manrico' power, but a mysterious fraternal instinct stays his hand He is, nevertheless, defeated, scored with wounds upon the bosom, and left for dead upon the battle field. His give mother, Azucena, makes search for his body, finds life in a nurses him and saves him from the grave. Only the gipsies know that has him from the grave. gipsies know that he is living. The second act opens among the mountains of Bissy

# THE EXAMINER, JUNE 9, 1855.

with a rather effective gipsy chorus, which Madame it is very liberally placed upon the stage by Mr Buckstone, upon the house. The very defects of Verdi's music are wrested to the purpose of the artist, and serve to give dradening horror with which she reverts to her infant son, thrown by her own hands alive into the fire, give opportunity to Madame Viardot for displaying her powers in a dramatic scene of the most effective kind. It is unluckily allowed to run into an anti-climax. Enter a gipsy messenger, whose story Azucena, though she is present, is bound by the necessities of the story not to hear. Ruiz, a gipsy chief, has seized the town of Castellor. Near the town is a nunnery, in which Leonora, who believes Manrico to be dead, proposes that same evening to take the veil. She must be carried off before she does so. Manrico instantly demands a horse, and departs, sfter a scene of wild expostulation from Azucena-out of which Madame Viardot does her best in vain to make something. He does not tell where he is going, and her only fear is lest

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exquisitely sung by Madame Viardot. She is dragged off, and her adopted son Manrico is next shown to us within the walls of Castellor, upon the point of leading his bride to the altar. From this point, with a few exceptions, to the end, the music of the opera improves in character. We a soft organ accompaniment as they are on the point of entering the chapel, L'onda de' suoni mistici. contains positive marks of originality. The martial chorus which suc- gests uncomfortably the idea of some flaw in the plate. ceeds the interruption of the wedding by the news of Azucena's capture' brings the third act to a close with some Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. By Michael Angelo Buonaeffective music.

By the omission of a weak scene between the Count and Leonora, the fourth act, as presented now at Covent Garden, will do more for Verdi's reputation than anything of his that the English public has yet heard. Maurico, who has been taken in an unsuccessful sally, is shut up with Azucena in a tower. Leonora, coming in search of her troubadour, hears his voice as she stands under the window of the prison. Siguor Tamherlik in his dungeon, Madlle Jenny Ney upon the stage, backed by a chorus of unseen priests chanting the miserere for a parting soul, give fine effect to the music of give, for she has taken poison, and the Count enters in time to see her die of the effect of it. He immediately orders the Troubadour out to the scaffold. Then Azucena wakes,

with a fature upon the stage by Mr Buckstone, Viardot, as Azucena, interrupts with a wild Moorish chant. and is sung with taste and feeling by Mr and Mrs Sims Viardot, as some part of the story of her mother's death. Reeves, Mr Weiss, Mr Manvers, and Miss Harriet Gordon. containing sources, and Miss Harriet Gordon. Now for the first time the attention of the audience is Like worse English operas, it will supply a pleasant collec-Now for the genius of the great actress-singer puts a spell tion of new songs and duets to the drawing-room, among which we may specify two-'Sad was the hour,' and . Methinks I hear the merry bells.' But the opera will do mested to the purpose of the diversion of the gipsy. The swailing also much more than that; it will raise the character of Mr Henry Smart among musicians, and it will live to be sung echo of her mother's evention by the horrible spectacle of her apon her imagination by the horrible spectacle of her mother's execution, which she presently relates, the mad-mother's execution, which she reverts to her infant son, for themselves on Fault 1 and been able to do-establish for themselves an English lyric stage.

# ST JAMES'S THEATRE.

M. Levassor, whom everybody knows, aided by Mademoiselle Julie Teissiere, of the Gymnase, whom everybody will be glad to know, establishes at this theatre an entertainment of his own, consisting partly of such proverbes and vaudevilles as can be acted by two persons, partly of and vaudevilles as can be acted by two persons, partly of songs dramatically rendered. At first starting the songs prove to have hit most perfectly the public taste. M. Le-vassor, giving in character the *Père Bonhomme*, or others equally full of some form of French life and feeling, can delight a London audience with a new sensation. Madesongs dramatically rendered. At first starting the songs delight a London audience with a new sensation. Mademoiselle Teissiere, too, sings pretty French romances ; and between the singing and the acting there is certainly no

to the public, it being taken from a picture of Mr T. S. Cooper's, privately commissioned by the Queen. Its subject is a favourite cow with her calves in The Farm at Osborne. The cow was one selected as a gift for the Queen by the have heard nothing of Verdi's so worthy of a lasting place corporation of Guernsey, because she added to all other in Austria no longer answering any useful purpose. upon the stage as the concluding portions of Il Trovatore. good points a well-defined natural mark of V in white hair A little duet between the Troubadour and Leonora, sung to upon the forehead. The picture looks well as executed by Mr Cousins, but the white V is an accident not very suitable for any artist's purpose, and when engraved sug-

# rotti. Colnaghi and Co.

We are indebted to Mr Harford of Blaise Castle for the publication of this fine print of the Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. It has been executed by Herr Winkelman of Berlin, under the direction of Mr Lewis Gruner, and its dimensions are three feet five by one foot six inches and a half. A finer specimen of printing in colours than this work presents we do not know that we have seen. Large as it is, when we bear in mind that it is a reduction from a work covering the ceiling of a chapel one hundred and thirty feet geon. Azucena, who is exhausted by her trials and her pas-sions, and who shudders at the dreadful image of the stake, after a good duet with Manrico, falls asleep with the desire to end her days in peace among the mountains of Biscay, and a low melody to this effect murmured by her in her sleep backs a passionet, in the state a non-stanting being increased by the sleep backs a passionet, in the state a non-stanting being increased by the sleep backs a passionet, in the state a non-stanting being increased by the sleep backs a passionet, in the state a non-stanting being increased by the sleep backs a passionet in the state a non-stanting being increased by the sleep backs a passionet in the state a non-stanting being increased by the sleep backs a passionet in the state a non-stanting being increased by the sleep backs a passionet in the state in the state in the splace. The sleep increased by the sleep backs a passionet in the state in the splace in the state in the splace in the and a low melody to this effect murmured by her in her fact that to be seen fairly as a whole, the picture has to be sleep backs a passionate interview between Manrico and held. ceiling-wise, over the head. But the execution is Leonora. The lady has given herself to the Count in re-turn for the life of the Troubadour, who spurns her for the nerds. certaing-wise, other the most beautiful and masterly. The print is dedi-tated to Sir Charles Eastlake, and is sold at a price that purchase. It was only her dead body that she meant to ought to induce many to possess so faithful a record of one

# FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

359

FRANCE.—QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO PARIS.—The approaching visit of the Queen of hng'and to their city begins now to form a topic of interest to the gossip of the Parisians, and indeed at all the towns along the line of route. Preparations for the reception of Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been already commenced at Baulogne, where they are to occurs an extensive suite of another set Majesty and the Prince Consort have been already commenced as Boulogne, where they are to occupy an extensive suite of apartments at the Hotel Brighton, at which establishment Prince Albert stayed during his visit to Boulogne last year. The apartments destined for the accommodation of her Majesty are at present in process of redecoration, for it is eaid the Queen will stay at Boulogne a day or two, and be present at a grand review of the Army of the North. The Runners will of course come from Paris to receive her Majesty. two, and be present at a grand review of the Army of the North, The Emperor will of course come from Paris to receive her Majesty. There are to be very gay doings, and most of the houses adjacent to the hotel are already let to families of distinction. The precise day for the arrival of these august visitors is not definitively fixed, but a much earlier period is talked of at Boulogne, than any hitherto named, for it is generally supposed there that the visit will take place towards the close of the present month.

engagement at the Theare Francais, with a salary of 80,000f. a-year, and two months' vacation. The lady, it is said, requires four months' vacation, and that, at present, is the sole obstacle to a contract. bere exercise may cause his recent wounds to bleed afresh. The secare then changes is to the convent. The Count also as and a two months' vacation. The lady, it is wid, requires to a contract. Bas made up his mind to steal the lady. He and his men as first apon the spot. When he is about to achieve his merges, Manrico appears suddenly as from the grave. Afterwards the gipsies rush in, and, in the midst of a good del of noisy music, carry Leonora off, a willing prisoner. So ends the second act. The third act opeus in the camp of the Count de Luna, who is besicging Casteller, determined to facth Leonora out of the same for Biscay to Castellor. Azucena, wander-ing in search of her adopted son, has been caught prov-ling round the Count de Luna, the selection from the songer of the "Science of Annibale Caracci, the Virgin ing is search of her adopted son, has been caught prov-ling round the Count de Luna, the first is the Silence of Annibale Caracci, the Virgin ing is search of her adopted son, has been caught prov-ling round the Count de Luna's camp, seized, bound, and daged before him. There she learns into whoes powers is a water-colour drawing by Mr H. Warren, the President of the New Society of Water-colour Painters. It is The Fount in the Desert, exhibited and hought by Prince Alber-in 1814. Mr E. Radclyffe is in this case the engraver, and has done his task worthily. The third engraving is one of which the original is unknown in 1814. The Desert du market is still private adout the Semiso of the comment is derges of the Silence of the stake. The second picture engraved, and one that engraves well. It is attractive engraved, and hought by Prince Alber-in the Desert, exhibited and hought by Prince Alber-in the description of the comment is decreased of has been caught prow-in 1814. The Desert on the previous difference of the stake of the previous of the senise of the stake of the senise of the stake of the previous of the senise of the stake of the senise of the previou

A USTRIA.—The official correspondence of the 6th inst., in report-ing the close of the diplomatic conferences, states that the Russian plenipotentiaries took the Austrian proposition into consideration, and that Austria is still ardently striving to effect a mediation upon the bases of peace laid down. Generals Crawford and Letung, ap-pointed military commissioners of Great Britain and France at the head-quarters of Baron Hess, are about to return home, their presence in An their prosence with a purpose.

### FOREIGN .GLEANINGS.

The Bey of Tunis died on the night of the 1st of June. His cousin, Sidi Mohamed Bey, ascended the throne without obs acle.

According to a new ordinance, issued by Sir R. Gardiner, the governor of Gibraltar, no printer will be able to print any publication not previously examined and licensed by the government-secretar under penalty of 100 dollars, to be levied by distress and sale of hi

goods and chattels, if not instantly paid. The Piedmontese Convents bill has received the royal assent, and thus become the law of the land. The provisions of the Act will be

thus become the law of the land. The provisions of the Act will be immediately put in force in a number of convents. A despatch from General Gurres, dated May 31st, announces the total defeat of the Carlist bands in Lower Arragon. A despatch, dated Galaiz. June 1, says: There was a great fire last night in the Artillery and cavalry stables, close to the ammuni-tion dej ôt. The Austrian garrison succeeded in extinguishing the fire, but 103 horses were burnt. The cholera is said to have appeared in the Austrian Galicia. in the Austrian army in Galicia.

On the 6th inst. General Espartero went to Aranjuez, to present to the Queen the resignations of M.N. Madoz, Lugen, Luzuriaga, Aguirre, and Santa Cruz. Their presumed successors are-M.M. Bruil, Marti-

an entanglement of commonplaces; but the opera is a not worth the honours of a frame. many years waiting for a hearing, and is not heard now with such advantage as can be had only in a musical theatre; but the Royal Academy Exhibition.

A standad or out to the scale in the bady of a woman, and asks for Manrico, The Count draws a curtain from before an extensive grating, bit sca, and Marrico. In the bady of a woman, and asks for Manrico, and State A states in Norway. From Original Pictures by James Randall, Esq. Colnaghi and Co.
 The Count draws a curtain from before an extensive grating the sca, and Marrico. In the bady of despair by noticing that the out of the contern base of the scale o

placed by Selim Pasha. From the West Indies, we learn by the mail of the 12th ult. that the islands were healthy, with the exception of St Thomas's, which was suffering from yellow fever, but was confined principally to the shipping. At Jamaica commercial affairs had considerably improved.

# STATE AND CHURCH.

DE GAISFORD, Dean of Christ Church, and Regius Professor of Gen at Oxford University, died on Saturday at the deanery, in the seven fifth year of his age, after a short but painful illness, having tra-acted the business of the college till within two days of his decen Dr Gaisford was Curator of the Bodleian Library, a member of Hebdomadal Council as Head of a House, Prebendary of St Par

and Llandaff, Fellow of the Academy at Munich, and a corresponding member of the Royal Institute of France. His services to literature as a first-rate critical Greek scholar are great. He is one of the very few classical scholars of the present day whose reputation is European, and no doubt can be entertained that, as a Professor, Dr Gaisford has been the most distinguished of the whole Oxford body for many years, and that it will be no easy matter to supply his place.

THE HEALTH OF LONDOR .- In the week that ended on Saturday the deaths of 1,073 persons-viz., 542 males and 531 females-were recorded by the London registrars. The number of deaths that occurred last week under twenty years of age was 530, which is nearly a half of the total number. The rate of mortality is now diminished among octogenarians, and, instead of seventy or even ninety of that class who died in colder weather, the number now returned is only thirty-two. The returns of cases referred to the epidemic class of diseases present no very remarkable feature. Last week the births of 714 boys and 688 girls, in all 1,402 children, were registered in London. At the Boyal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean temperature of the week was 49.4 deg., which is 6.8 deg. below the average of the same week in thirty-eight years. The highest temperature occurred on Sunday, and 70.8 deg., the lowert on Wadneday and mas 20.2 deg. and was 72-8 deg.; the lowest on Wednesday, and was 39-2 deg.

# IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

# HOUSE OF LORDS. Tuesday, June 5.

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT. The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the convention entered into between her Msjesty's government and that of the Sultan, on the 3rd of February last, for the employment of the Turkish troops in the British service. He now wished to ask what progress had been made in the formation of such a hody of troops? — Lord PANMURE regretted the delay that had taken place in the formation of those troops, from which he hoped that the allied armies would receive much advantage. He apprehended, however, that the fault did not lie with either her Majesty's government or the government of the Porte, but it arose from the fact that the Turkish troops concentrated at Constantinople, and from which it was anticipated the Turkish contingent would be taken, had been suddenly called away by Omar Pasha to the seat of war, and all the available troops of the Sultan had been thus withdrawn. The Porte, therefore. with the most perfect readiness, offered to detach from the army of Omar Pasha a body of troops to form the contingent ; but her Majesty's government declared that it was not advisable to weaken the strength of the army at the seat of war. It was therefore proposed, and the proposition was now being carried out, that troops to form the con-tingent should be withdrawn from the army of the Danube. This was a suggestion from Omar Pasha himself, and the arrangement of this body would soon be completed.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES. Lord LYNDHURST asked whether Lord Clarendon had received any intelligence of the close of the Vienna conferences; and if so, whether he was prepared to lay on the table the last proposal made to or by Russia? Lord Clarendon : I this morning received information from her Majesty's minister at Vienna that a conference was yesterday summoned by Count Buol. and that, he then made a proposition to the Russian plenipotentiaries. I believe the Russian plenipotentiaries—I am speaking from a short despatch received by telegraph—requested to know whether they might send that proposal to St Petersburg. Upon the French and English ministers being consulted, they said they had no instructions to agree to such a proceeding, and Count Buol then said that, having fulfilled the engagement undertaken by Austria — to endeavour to find the elements of accommodation between the contending parties—and having failed to discover such means of accommodation, he considered there was no further use in conferences being held; and the con-ferences were accordingly closed. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the question as to whether the proposal which was made at the conference will be laid before parliament, I do not think there can be any objection to the production of that proposition."

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES BILL. This bill was read the third time, and passed.

### Thursday, June 7. CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on the order of the day being read for the recommittal of this bill, explained the various amendments which he proposed to introduce into the measure, the general effect of which may be described as intended to render the clauses for reforming the general body of the University of Cambridge in unison with those contained in the bill passed last year for the University of Oxford. In the case of Dissenters, it was proposed that they should be allowed to proceed to the degree of Masters of Arts on the understanding that such Masters of Arts were not to become members of the Senate, unless they subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles.—Lord LYNDHURST observed, that the proposed amendments were of a nature to transform the bill altogether into new measure. The house could have but one object in view, and that was to form the best possible constitution for the University of Cambridge. So far as the present governing body was concerned all the commissioners recently appointed, with the exception of the Bishop of Chester, had reported most favourably of it.— The Bishop of CHRSTER explained the circumstances under which he had declined to sign the report alluded to by Lord Lyndhurst.— Their lordships then went into committee on the bill, when Lord POWYS proposed an amendment to clause 5, to the effect that the Masters of Arts should stand in the same relation to the governing body of the University of Cambridge as the Masters of Arts in Oxford etood to the Hebdomadal Council .- After some discussion, the amendment was negatived .- The remaining clauses were then agreed to.

that a neutral flag would be allowed to cover the cargo. Captain Watson's notification was strictly in accordance with the principles laid down by the British government.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE. The adjourned debate on the prosecution of the war was then re-sumed by Mr M. GIBSON, who reviewed the progress of the last debate, and concurred in the opinion then expressed by Sir J. Graham, that the views of Mr Disraeli were more rational and more likely to that the views of all Distant were more factorial and more facily to lead to an early and honourable peace than those expressed by go-vernment. The question now before the house was the motion of Mr Lowe, to which he must say "No." He had himself brought forward a proposition the converse of this, and as he had been charged with postponing it in consequence of an intrigue, he would now state that the responsibility of its postponement rested entirely on himself. He denied that the doctrines of the peace party had any influence in inducing the Emperor of Russia to go to war, and he assigned the articles that appeared in the leading journals as a much more probable cause of the war. That war he understood to be undertaken for the defence of Turkey, and for that alone; but ghastly phantoms were ever and anon conjured up as to the colossal power and the ag-gressive tendencies of Russia. The members of the government, it was plain, did not themselves believe in these phantoms, for in despatches recently laid before the house those ministers were lavish in their praise of the moderation and integrity of the Russian Em-The limitation of the Russian fleet was puerile, but to insist peror. upon it, and to make a question so narrow the cause of a great war, was unheard of in the history of this country. He thought the Ruseian proposal was better for Turkey than ours, for he was satisfied that it was all in favour of the interests of Europe that the straits should be open to ships of war of all nations. Why should they not make the Black Sea as open to all nations as the Baltic? But it was a mistake to suppose the only danger to Turkey arose from Russia ; the time had been when her independence and integrity were threatened from the west. It was not the first time that Russia had in-terfered to protect Turkey from invasions secretly directed by a western power. He thought it would be far better that they should allow matters to rest where they now were—existing aggression having been repelled, and we retaining the right to repel all aggression in future. As the conferences were now closed, and we were entering upon a new war of aggression, he asked the government to give some explicit declaration of the object for which the war was to be carried on. It could not be for glory-it could not be from fear of disgrace ; he called upon the house then to pause well and consider before they committed themselves to a war for indefinite objects .---- Sir W. MOLES-WORTH said the question now before the house was, whether we ought or ought not to have made peace upon the Russian proposals. He denied that the objects of the war had yet been gained. In order to avoid war, the allies had lowered their demands on Russia to the lowest possible point; as that object had not been gained, but they were compelled to draw the sword, they were entitled to increase their demands. That right had repeatedly been asserted by Lord Aberdeen's government. The objects of the war, as he understood

them, were to prevent the dangerous aggrandisement of Russia at the expense of Turkey, and to maintain the international law of Burope, by punishing Russia for her violation of it in the unjust in-vasion of the Danubian principalities. These objects were not to be attained by the Russian terms, which would require the allies to keep up a constant war establishment in the Mediterranean. Mr Gladstone told them the other night they had got three-and-a-half out of the four points, and asked what they were now quarrelling about? He would reply that they were quarrelling about that very thing without which all the rest were valueless-the destruction of Russian preponderance in the Black Sea. He agreed with him in defending the Crimean expedition. But he never concealed from himself that that expedition committed them irretrievably to a contest with Russia, from which there was no middle course between an inglorious retreat and the destruction of Sebastopol. Her late concessions were only the effects of fear, and intended to create a Russian party in that His own impression was that peace on the terms suggested house. by Mr Gibson would be a confession of defeat on the part of the allies, and would immeasurably enhance the reputation of Russia. It would endanger the alliance, and would be a heavy blow to the interests of Western civilisation. Such a recreant peace would make every Englishman blush, and would cause every colonist to be ashamed of the pusill--Mr J. M'GREGOR insisted that no animity of the mother-country .-peace should be concluded till Sebastopol was destroyed, and till Russia made full indemnity to the allies for the expenses of the war.—Lord DUNGARVAN made his maiden speech in support of a war policy. He deprecated the speeches of such statesmen as Sir J. Graham and Mr Gladstone, as calculated to have a pernicious influence on the country at home and our allies abroad. He con-gratulated the house that Russia had rejected the allied propositions, which, he believed, would never have been enforced. On the other hand, he sgreed with the prime minister that the counter-propositions of Russia formed no concessions at all. He should be sorry if this country went to war merely to support its prestige ; but, at the same time, he deprecated the idea of now destroying the prestige we had acquired by concluding a dishonourable peace. Under these cir-cuinstances he would support the first part of Mr Lowe's amendment, but not the second part, which would have the effect of embarrassing the government .---- Mr BAXTER also objected to any vote that would hamper the executive government, and this objection, he thought, applied to both the amendments now before the house. — Mr H. BAILLIE was against making peace on Russian terms, as he considered the terms proposed by the allies wholly in-adequate to the exigency. — Mr M. MILNES recommended that no ship of war belonging to any nation whatever should be allowed in the Black Sea.——Sir E. DERING hoped that ministers would insist upon higher terms than they had yet demanded.——Lord ELCHO was anxious to mark his dissent from the sentiments expressed in the speech of Mr Gladstone, a speech which he deeply regretted, as he believed the country would accept it as a sufficient explanation of the blunders that had occurred, and would consider "lukewarm" as the reason of "too late," but which he regretted still more because he believed it would tend indefinitely to postpone the prospects of peace, which Mr Gladstone seemed so anxious to attain. He maintained that there was great danger in Russian power unless it was checked in time; and the propositions commended by Mr Gibson were intended not to check Russian power, but to leave it as it was. He was in favour of the government propositions, which, he helieved, contained the principle of limiting Russian power. But for himself he believed that the road to a secure prace lay through Sebastopol. Therefore, though it gave him the greatest pain to separate himself from his friends on this question, yet he was prepared to leave the question in the hands of the government, believing that they would not continue the war a moment longer than was necessary to secure a lasting peace.—Lord C. HAMILTON defended the Russian propositions as more effectual for the maintenance of peace, while it would not needlessly humili-ate Russia.—Sir E. B. LYTTON reminded Mr Gibson that the sentiment of honour which might be given up by an individual was essential to the existence of a nation. And he could not believe that the honour of England would be kept unstained if we were now

aggression on the Crimea ? He advised a course which would have aggression on the Orimeat the advised a course which would have involved us in a charge of desertion of Turkey, and of peridy to France. He had heard it insinuated, indeed, that the French goven-ment would have accepted the Russian terms if we had advised and to that were so, he could only express his grating and ment would have accepted the Russian terms if we had advised and a course. If that were so, he could only express his gratitude to up government that they had declined such a responsibility, for he was sure a peace so patched up would have shaken to the centre a govern-ment that was essential to the peace and stability of the institution of Russee. He examined at some length the promitivity ment that was essential to the processing of the propositions of Burney of Europe. He examined at some length the propositions of Burney and contended that they were more dangerous to Turkey than was before the war began. He did not dismit the and contended that they were more changerous to Turkey than was the state of things before the war began. He did not dispute that the allied propositions were also inadequate, and be thought all this proved how fortunate it was that the conferences were broken ef-But, before coming to that point, he would press upon the advocate the Durien terms to consider what they were doing. Every most But, before coming to that point, he would press upon the advocate of the Russian terms to consider what they were doing. Every speed delivered in that strain served to nerve the Russian arms, and to encourage Russian resistance. What could Russia infer from the propositions, supported by names of such high influence in the propositions, hut that they foresaw the speedy exhaustion of Enclupropositions, supported by manth speedy exhaustion of English country, but that they foresaw the speedy exhaustion of English country, hut that they foresaw the specus exhaustion of English resources and the relaxing of English vigour. He did not question the patriotism of these gentlemen, but it did seem to him that they is the cause of the enemy. Coming to the results the patriotism of these gentlement, but it and seem to him that they were serving the cause of the enemy. Coming to the resolution before the house, he could not properly support any of them. He objected to the amendment of Mr Lowe, that it was not only an inteobjected to the antenantive of the crown, but that it was a needles ference with the previous of this house. With regard to the interference with the free action of this house. With regard to the future policy of the war, he recommended the government to us future policy of the war, he recommended the government to us less supplicating language to Austria; to leave her alone, and a should speedily bring her to us on our own terms. He strongly de-precated a war of nationalities, which he objected to not becaus it would establish republics, but because he was sure this government would be unable to establish in liberty the promises it wrote in block would be unable to establish in conclusion) adhere rigidly to the object Let us (said Sir Edward in conclusion) adhere rigidly to the object for which we commenced the war—the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Turkey, with such guarantees as statement might project and victory enable us to accomplish. As to the mean by which those securities were to be obtained, that was not the shire of the House of Commons. The strategy of the war must rest with the allied cabinets, whose plans must be executed by councils of way. But though the end of the war should be purely protective, it was impossible that the means employed should be purely defening If we would drive Russia into our terms, we must cripple her when she could be crippled. It was true, as had been said in the cours of the debate, that we could not crush the power of Russia in Russia But when she pretended to be more than Russia, we could and must deprive her of the means by which she sought to overleap the tangible barriers which separated from Europe a power which united the arts of Machiavelli to the armies of France. In that sense we could ad and destroy Turkey. (Cheers.) Mr Gibson had sought to alarm the by dwelling on the infinite duration of the war. But the war would not be long if we would only be in earnest, and would limit ourselves strictly to the pursuit of its legitimate objects. In these days was was money, and it was impossible for any nation to sustain a lang war with a short purse. The resources of Russia were now being fan exhausted. There was no country in which recruiting was so could, or in which it imposed so severe a burden upon the owners of the soil by taking away their serfs, and by restricting commercialis-tercourse, and thus preventing the replacement of capital. She might dissimulate to the last. But peace would come suddenly and knock loudly for admission at that door which we had not closed against peace, but against a felonious counterfeit, who would and through disguised under her garments, and with a concealed swei in her hand. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentleman had talked of the verdict of history upon the transactions now passing around a Allow me (said Sir Edward) to anticipate the verdict which his tory will pronounce. Allow me to suppose that the time will come when some philanthropist will ask what service we in our generation have conferred on the human race—suppose he were some one trained in the schools of Oxford or the institutes of Manchester. (Hear, hear.) It might be said that there was a power commanding an arry a numerous as the hordes of Xerxes; embodying all the force of barbarism, and lying upon the outskirts of civilization; left there is barbarism, and lying upon the outestites of civilization, it is though develope her own internal resources, unmolested by any state, though all dreaded her power and her policy. Long pent up by nature in her own legitimate domains, she ever strove for an outlet to gratify her ambition. She crept to her object by the dissimulating guised successive treaties, which promised peace, but graduated spoliation by successive treaties, which promised peace, but graduated sp the opportunities of war. At length, upon pretexts too grow is deceive the common sense of mankind, that power proceeded to break through the limits which had hitherto confined her. Then I true, sir, that the historian will say that in our generation we, the united families of England and France, made ourselves the vanguard of an alarmed and shrinking Europe, and did not sheathe the sword unit we had redeemed the pledge which we had given to humanity on the faith of two christian sovereigns, and had obtained the objects which justice and liberty require. (Loud cheers.)——The LORD ADVOCATE concurred in almost every sentiment expressed by Sir E. L. Bulwer. He thought the peace party were to blame for the origin of this when Mr Gibson attributed the origin of the war to the articles of the press, which persuaded Russia that there would be m cordial union between England and France, he forgot that this was really an admission that Russia was only waiting for an opportunity to attack Turkey. He then at some length defended the policy of the government. \_\_\_\_\_Mr COBDEN moved the adjournment of the debate, which, after some discussion, was agreed to, and the debate was adjourned till the next day.

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# Friday, June 8.

BURIALS IN THE METROPOLIS. The Bishop of LONDON moved an address to the Crown respecting The Bishop of LONDON moved an address to the Crown respecting the inadequate provision made for burials in the metropolis. The evil he complained of was much increased by the Act of 1853, which closed many of the old burial grounds before others were provided. An immediate remedy for this deficiency was essentially requisite. ——Karl GRANVILLE stated that the subject was under serious consideration by the government. ——The Bishop of LONDON, on this intimation, withdrew his motion.

The Roman Catholic charities bill was passed through committee. The education of poor children bill was read a second time. Their lordships rose at a quarter past seven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS. Monday, June 4. THE VIENKA CONFERENCES.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in reply to Mr T. Duncombe, that the representatives of the various powers were to have assembled at Vienna the pay finally to close the conferences, but the result was not yet

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MEMSEVEEK

to accept terms of peace which Turkey herself would indignantly reject. But Mr Gibson and some others were consistent, for they had THE BLOCKADE IN THE BALTIC. T C. WOOD, in answer to Mr J. G. Phillimore, gave an unquali-constradiction to a Russian statement, that Captain Watson, of lockading quadron in the Baltic, had renounced the principle down by the British government at the beginning of the war, the british government at the beginning of the war, the remain a member of the cabinet which changed the war into an

# Tuesday, June 5.

LORD PALMERSTON announced that intelligence had been received from Vienna that the conferences had finally closed The announcement was received with general cheering.

# THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate on the prosecution of the war was resumed by Mr COBDEN, who, after clearing away certain preliming objections to the course which he and his party had taken upon the question, declared that they dealt with the honest interests of Regulard and he meintein the the terms with land, and he maintained that its just interests were in harmony will the interests of the whole world. He expressed his astonishment at the speech of Single World. the interests of the whole world. He expressed his astonianment the speech of Sir W. Molesworth; he had never heard, he said a speech so utterly at variance with all the previous declarations of the speaker. He excepted to Sir W. Molesworth's statement of the que-tion which works and the statement of the state speaker. He excepted to Sir W. Molesworth's statement of the que-tion, which really was, he insisted, whether the plan proposed by government was the best and only plan that could be devised, and whether the difference between the plan proposed by Russia and that proposed by our government was such as to warrant the recom-mencement of the war. He compared the two proposals, pointing out what he conceived to be the shortsighted policy which had di-tated the terms offered to Russia, and which might be detected, he said, in the protocols. He urged the apparent inconsistency between the language of Lord J. Russell in that house and at Vienns, and that Lord John had misapprehended the bias of public opinion the language of Lord J. Russell in that house and at Vienn, a that Lord John had misapprehended the bias of public opinion Germany with regard to the war, to which he believed it was avera If the English people had the conscription, as in Prussis, they would be a little more chary how they called out for war. After the treat which had confined Russia to her own territories, why not have can tented ourselves with sending our fleet to the Black Sea, and refusion to enter upon land operations until the great powers of German were willing and ready to join us, instead of taking upon ourselve

### THE EXAMINER, JUNE 9, 1855.

commerce and her take powers upon earth could not take it away. these continued, all the powers upon earth could not take it away. Germany had been detached from us; what might be the consequence Germany had been detailed here do, what hight be the consequence if, by and by, it should be proved that the war was opposed to the inclination of the government and people of France ? After a highly inclination of the government of the ensuing campaign in the unfavourable review of the prospects of the ensuing campaign in the Gimes. Mr Cobden contended that the war had been recommenced Grimes, and condition of difference almost infinitely minute; that the invasion upon a point of difference almost infinitely minute; that the invasion of Russia by a land force was an infatuation; that we had attempted of much; and, in obedience to a cry out of doors, had undertaken a too much; and, it than any nation had ventured upon before. He tak more dimcut that any having played falsely and treacherously, blamed the government for having played falsely and treacherously, and warned \_Mr COLLIER considered that the real significance of this debate was that it had explained the cause of our lattures during the war, showing that, up to a very short time, there had been a peace party and a war party in her Majesty's government. That cause was now removed, the Russian element, that of weakness, having left was now removed, the Russian element, that or weakness, having left the cabinet. Reviewing the speech of Mr Gibson, he accused it of contradictions and fallacies, and, with respect to the resolution before the house, he thought that the declaration of Lord Palmerston, that the conferences had been broken off, put an end to its object; that the amendment of Sir W. Heathcote should be negatived, and that of the amendment of Sit in Action of the second be negatived, and that of Mr Lowe adopted.——Lord H. VANE was of opinion that the conces-sions of Russia on the first two points, and especially in admitting sions of hussia of the Buropean system, afforded a satisfactory security, and furkey to the European proposal upon the third point would have that the last hussian plops ours. He looked, he said, with great effected its object as well as ours. He looked, he said, with great apprehension at a continuance of the war, and, if a favourable occasion offered, he hoped the government would take advantage of to Russia .--of the negotiations was not the act of Russia in refusing the proposal of the allied powers, but that of those powers in putting the proposal of the allied powers, but that of those powers in putting a particular intepretation upon the third point, and insisting upon it as a sine A non. With respect to the question hefore the house, he was g non. With respect to the amendment of Mr Lowe. — Major REED, on the other hand, would support that amendment, because it would carry out most fully what he believed was the desire of the people-the vigorous prosecution of the war. ---- Mr EWART, as an earnest friend of peace, helieved the time had come for vigorous action, and that such a course was not contrary to the principles of school, and that sitting circumstances, was highly favourable to them. peace, but, in existing circumstances, was highly favourable to them. The war he considered justifiable in order to put down the preponderance of Russia, which threatened not only the independence of Turkey, but the liberties of the world. ---- Mr VANSITTART urged the necessity of defining distinctly the present object of the war, and that the government should make up its mind what were the terms that should be insisted upon. — Mr F. SCULLY said the speech of Mr Golden had failed to convince him. Some of his arguments were, he thought, exaggerated, especially those which related to matters connected with the negotiations. Great allowance should be made for the government in the management of the war, considering the difficulties they had to contend with, even in parliament. Mistakes had been made, but to a great extent they had been rectified, and he thought they had used a wise discretion in the negotiations for peace He hoped the house would determine by a large majority to carry on the war with vigour until peace could be obtained on fair and hon-ourable terms.—Mr CROSSLEY retained his opinion that we should have confined ourselves to a strictly defensive war. With regard to the negotiations, he helieved that the third point would be been developed to be the third point would not have produced a permanent peace ; the terms for that object must be not only honourable to ourselves but to our opponents. — Mr J. PHILLIMORE commented with much severity upon the speech of Mr Gladstone—a speech, he said, crowded with fallacies, and which left him, in common with Mr Collier, at no loss to understand how it greater embarrasment and difficulty than upon that occasion, and that he must appeal to the generosity of the house, since the opinions he was about to express were not in accordance with those of the mejority. He had been of opinion, he said, and he still retained it, war was just and necessary, and the real question at issue was, had the objects for which the war was undertaken been obtained. er did the conferences at Vienna afford a fair ground of probability that the mesns of obtaining these objects did not exist. He wished to know from the government-first, what was the proposition lately made by Austria which England had rejected; and, secondly, whether, in their opinion, the four points were still regarded as the basis of any future arrangements with Russia, or whether these points had been abandoned, and fresh terms were to be offered. He did not deny that during a war it was perfectly legitimate to vary the terms of peace; but the object of the war should be kept steadily in view, uld not vary with the incidents of the war. The avowed and he considered, the sole object of this war was the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Turkey. He agreed that it was not politic to humble an adversary by force of arms, and he proceeded them with the concessions which she was willing to make at the conferences, insisting that this alteration of tone had been gained by were the original demands of Russia, and to contrast force of srms. The test of the concessions was, in his opinion, well laid down by Lord J. Russell, when he said that in a treaty of peace the honour of the adversary should be consulted. Sir James reviewed and commented upon the discussions at the conferences. He acknowledged that he was a party to the proposition for limiting the Russian naval power in the Black Ses; hut he was hound to state that it was never regarded by him as an ultimatum; that it was not accepted by France as an ultimatum, and that it was not proposed at Vienna by France or England as an ultimatum; and the result of the discussion in that house had convinced him that as an ultimatum it was not tenable. On the other hand, he considered that the Russian proposition contained the elements of an adjustment. Although not the friend of Russia, he contended that the honour of Russia must be considered-that she must not be pushed to the wall; and, esteening the restoration of peace one of the greatest blessings that could be conferred upon this country, he deeply regretted that any opportunity should he lost. Lord J. RUSSELL said the ob-servations made during the dehate upon the negotiations, and particularly the remarks of Mr Cohden, rendered it incumhent upon him to offer some evaluations. He accordingly went once upon him to offer some explanations. He accordingly went once more cursorily over the proceedings of the conferences, vindicating, as he proceeded, the part he took in them against the criticisms of Mr Cobden. With reference to the third point, he maintained that the only mode of causing the cerestion of the preponderance of Russia in Ar Cobden. With reference to the third point, he maintained that the only mode of causing the cessation of the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea was by diminishing her naval force there; and although it had heen said that the plan would be ineffectual, he was of a different opinion, because he believed that, if the Russian government began building more ships in the Euxine, the suspicions of Europe would be roused. With respect to the very serious question — namely, if we were forced to continue the war by finding the only terms that would provide a security for the Turkish empire refused, what was now the object of the war? His answer to this question must be a general one, that the object still was the security of Turkey sainst Russia, and to obtain some material guarantee for the peace of Rurope against the aggression of that power. The particular mode

fight the battle of civilization for the whole world's what were must depend, as it had been already said, upon the events of the war. It would be presumptuous to point out now what other terms of peace we, in conjunction with our allies, should think it necessary to demand; but this object had been secured even by the abortive negotiations—namely, that Turkey would be considered one of the powers of Europe, forming part of the system of the balance of power, and that her independence and integrity would he recognized. — Mr ROEBUCK moved the adjournment of the debate until Thursday. -This motion provoked a discussion of some length, but was even tually agreed to.

### Wednesday, June 6. MAYNOOTH.

The dehate on Mr Spooner's motion for leave to bring in a hill to repeal the Maynooth grant, which stood adjourned from May 1, was resumed by Mr Serjeant O'BRIEN, who opposed the measure, con-tending that the Maynooth endowment had been granted by Sir R. Peel after deliberate discussion as an act of justice and for purpose that were satisfactorily fulfilled.—Mr WHITESIDE examined at great length the educational system practised in Maynooth as it was exhibited in the report of the commissioners and by other authorities. That system he pronounced to be vicious in itself and un-English in the principles which it inculcated among the students. — The SOLICITOR-GENERAL for Ireland controverted many of the statements hazarded by Mr Whiteside, especially such as related to the predominance of priestly influence and the alleged monopoly of public offices in Ireland by the Roman catholics. — Mr T. CHAMBERS traced many of the evils and disorders that had arisen of late years in Ireland to the existence of Maynooth .- The debate was again postponed to the 27th inst., on the motion of Mr Maguire.

# Thursday, June 7.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE. Mr ROEBUCK opened the adjourned debate by stating the reasons why he considered that the war should be proceeded with vigorously, so as to obtain an honourable peace. He adverted to the opinion expressed by Sir J. Graham, observing that he was curious to know what had occurred between the time of that right hon. baronet's leaving office, up to which he had advocated war, and the time when he had become an advocate of peace. When an appeal was made to this country last year on the ground that the independence of Europe was threatened by Russia, by whom was that appeal more heartily made than by Sir J. Graham? "We all recollect, when the war trumpet was sounded, how the right hon. gentleman blew into it. (Hear, hear.) We all recollect the speeches at the Reform Club and it the Mansion-house. (Cheers.) It was said then that the was which we were about to wage was to be a war of freedom against slavery, of civilization against barbarism, of constitutional government against despotism. It was said that the attempt of Russia to enslave Turkey was her first step towards enslaving Europe, that she was not intent simply upon swallowing up Turkey, but that her design was, by placing herself in Constantinople, and assuming to herself the rights of the Turkish empire, to obtain a dominion over Europe. It was not merely that an insolent embassy had been sent to Constantinople, that Russia had crossed the boundaries of the Turkish empire, that we were told that there was a standing threat against Europe, and that it was necessary, for the safety of Europe, that Russia should be crippled and her power of offence taken away. It was not Turkey simply that we were called on to protect, but Europe, civilization, and the liberties of mankind. (Hear, hear.) Well, we went to war, and disasters followed." Mr Roebuck then recapitulated the circumstances attendant on the fall of Lord Aberdeen's government, and said that Sir J. Graham remained in the government constructed by Lord Palmerston until the discussion arose respecting the appointment of the Sebastopol committee, when he retired. "These circumstances," said Mr Roebuck, "I point out because they are the most significant circumstances which occurred between the time when the right hon. gentleman advocated the war and the time when he advocates peace; and I ask him, and I ask the house, what has happened since to make him a peace advocate? It was quite clear, when h e joined Lord Palmerston's government, that this committee of inquiry would go on ; it was as certain that motions would be made in this house involving the consideration of the conduct of the war. The right hon. gentleman being a prominent member of Lord Aberdeen's government, we have a right to consider that everything done and said by that government was done and said by the right hon. gentleman himself. When the expedition to the Crimea was propounded by the government-for it was propounded by the govern-ment and not by the generals (hear)-the Duke of Newcastle wrote a despatch to Lord Raglan, in which he said that there could be no peace for Europe until Sebastopol was taken and destroyed. That was the statement made by the government, and for that statement I hold the right hon. gentleman responsible. When the conferences at hold the right hon, gentleman responsible. When the conferences at Vienna ended—I don't mean the day before yesterday—but when they ended in reality, before that sham scene yesteroay—but when they ended in reality, before that sham scene was enacted in this house, had Sebastopol then fallen? (Hear, hear.) I will allow that the Russian fleet had been destroyed, but suppose that at that moment we had made peace—I ask this house and I ask every thinking man what would have been the result of such a proceeding ? Would it not have been the universal opinion in the East that England and France had been the universal opinion in the sear that england and France the Russian fleet had been destroyed, but suppose that at that moment we had made peace—I ask this house and I ask every thinking man what would have been the result of such a proceeding ? Would it not have been the universal opinion in the East that England and France had been conquered—would it not have been the general opinion there that the fleets and armies of France and England had retired with disgrace and discredit; would it not have been plain to the world the second the war was entailing on the counter in the column the second the sec had been conquered—would it not have been the general opinion there that the fleets and armies of France and England had retired with disgrace and discredit; would it not have been plain to the smallest tribe in the East that we had left the Crimea because we could not take Sebastopol, and because we could not obtain the objects for which the right hon. gentleman asks us to pursue. Suppose we had made peace, as the right hon. gentleman would have had us, would Europe have been safe—would the Turkish empire have been safe ? (Hear, hear.) True it is that the Russian army had retired beyond the Pruth—that it had evacuated the Principalities—but what security have we that in two years afterwards she would not have been across the Danube again? What does the house think of the political morality which would recommend us to undertake a war to obtain such paltry ends as those with which the right hon. gentleman political morality which would recommend us to undertake a war to obtain such paltry ends as those with which the right hon. gentleman is satisfied? The right hon. gentleman is one of those who cannot plead unwariness in the resolutions he takes. What he does he does plead unwariness in the resolutions he takes. What he does he does with great deliberation. I don't say that he always acts prudently (a laugb); but that, if he acts imprudently, it is with his eyes open. It was with his eyes thus open that he undertook this war; and for what did he induce the people of England to leave their peaceful avocations and sacrifice their blood and treasure? Was it simply that the Russian should retire beyond the Pruth, keeping all his armies and his power intact and as great as ever, and with the reputation of England and France reduced? That is all we would have obtained by following the right hon. gentleman's advice. We should, indeed, have had a peace, but a dishonourable peace, and our power would have been weaker than when we entered into the war." (Hear.) He did not however impute to Sir J. Graham that he was the friend of nave been weaker than when we entered into the war." (Hear.) He did not however impute to Sir J. Graham that he was the friend of Russia, but that, from a mistake in judgment, he was not the friend of England. (Hear. hear.) Mr Roebuck then adverted to Lord J. Russell's language at the Vienna conferences, and aid 1—"A Minister of England really understanding the position of his country and the part that Austria was playing, would have whispered in the ear of the latter power talismanic words which, when I name them, I know will rouse the voice of members of this house against me. But I am as sure as I am of my own existence that the time shall come when the three words which I would have mentioned to Austria shall be the watchwords of freedom and the forerunners of good govern-ment in Europe. The words I mean are—' Poland, Hungary, Italy.' (Hear, hear.) It may be said that I am now arousing nationalities.

to fight the battle of civilization for the whole world? What were must depend, as it had been already said, upon the events of the war. Sir, I take the part of nationalities against despots always; and I to fight for? To reduce, it was said, the preponderance of It would be presumptuous to noint out now what other terms of believe that the part of nationalities against despots always; and I believe that Austria, if these words had been whispered in her ear, would have understood her position, and would not have played fast and loose as she has done with the people of this country and of France, but would have trembled before the spirit that would have been conjured up before her at the sound of those names. I know what I incur by the statement I now make; but although, feeble as I am, I cannot maintain as I would wish the belief that I put forth, yet I am strong in the conviction that these three words are talismans to Europe." (Hear.) Mr Roebuck concluded by expressing the hope that "as we entered into this war, so we shall continue it—that we that the firm hold straightforward, the betweenin we shall in po that "as we entered into this war, so we shall continue it—that we shall be firm, bold, straightforward—that what we gain we shall in no self-denying spirit unwarily give up—that what in the cause of civili-zation against barbarism, of Europe against Russia, we acquire ho-nestly by our arms we shall maintain firmly by the same means—that, our object being to cripple Russia, what we take we shall keep. These are significant phrases, and I mean them to be such. To cripple Russia we are not to consider her honour (hear), but we are cripple Russia we are not to consider her honour (hear), but we are to consider mankind as our allies in the struggle, and that in crip-pling Russia we are fighting the battle of mankind, and benefiting the whole human race." (Hear, hear.) — Mr S. HERBERT defended the course adopted by the ex-Ministers, and urged that they had supported and aided in carrying on hostilities under the belief that the war was strictly defensive, and were justified in opposing it now that its character was changed. After adverting to the confusion of ideas and conflict of opinions on the subject of the war, he argued that the objects for which we first engaged in the conflict were suffi-ciently attained, and commented upon the abaurdity of prolonging ciently attained, and commented upon the absurdity of prolonging the struggle merely for the purpose of humbling a power whom we were still inviting to become once more our friend. Contending that the successes obtained against Russia had been undervalued, while our own disasters were exaggerated, Mr Herbert remarked that if now some splendid triumph were achieved in the field, the country, in the fulness of its satisfaction, would accept a peace without ex-amining the conditions too closely. He referred to incidents in the campaign of last year, and read extracts from despatches to prove that he had not been idle or indifferent while in office, and then proceeded to analyse the propositions presented at the Vienna conferences, with the view of showing that they contained the elements of a safe and honourable peace.—Mr DRUMMOND confessed to a change of opinion, but in a reverse direction to that experienced by the late Secretary at War. Having begun by deprecating war, he now felt convinced that we must continue to prosecute it. Proceeding to criticise the conduct of Ministers, the professed objects of the war, and the opinions propounded by different members, he found proof of in-competence, futility, and inability on all sides. Whatever might be the fortunes of the conflict in detail, he believed that the inevitable the fortunes of the conflict in detail, he believed that the inevitable result of the war would be to destroy Mahometanism, and to leave the French masters of Constantinople.—....Mr Serjeant SHEE opposed the amendment proposed by Mr Lowe, arguing that opportunities for negotiation might still present themselves, and that it was inexpedient to tie up the hands of the government from re-opening diplomatic communications.—...Mr ALCOCK censured the conduct of the past military operations, but professed his willingness to confide future proceedings to the present administration.—...Sir H.WILLOUG HBY, from some personal knowledge of the local circumstances involved, denied the possibility of arranging a permanent peace on the basis of declaring the Euxine a mare apertum. He intended to support the motion of Sir F. Baring.—...Sir W. CLAY believed that the policy pursued by the government had been able, and in accordance with pursued by the government had been able, and in accordance with the spirit of the country.—Lord R. CECIL denied the justice or the prudence of making the limitation of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea an ultimatum in the negotistions for peace.—Mr BRIGHT complained that, under the secret system of diplomacy, the house was debarred from the discussion of many important questions until events had been decided, and the time for useful interfirence gone by. This he observed had been the case last year and at pre-sent. They were not allowed to discuss the war until it was pro-claimed, or the conferences until they were concluded. Peace, he argued, should be advocated by those who believed that the objects of the war had been attained, as well as those who considered them not worth attainment at the cost of bloodshed. Examining the ostensible purpose of the war. as explained in the speeches of ministers, the hon. member contended that nothing definite could be elicited. the hon. member contended that nothing definite could be elicited. We did not fight for nationalities, nor for conquest. nor for any serious destruction of the Russian power. The only practical object presented to us was the security of Turkey, and this it was confessed by the government themselves could not be absolutely, but only con-ditionally obtained. He then argued, and decided in the affirmative, the question whether the basis on which Russia proposed to settle the "third point" offered the means of such conditional security. On the other hand, the demend of a limitation of the Russian the other hand, the demand of a limitation of the Russian armaments in the Euxine was humiliating to Russia and ineligible as a principle of pacification. Even if the propositions of the allies were preferable to those of Russia, was the difference, he asked, worth the

Friday, June 8. Lord J. RUSSELL stated that a change was about to be made in

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that a change was about to be made in the governorship of Gibraltar. On the motion that the house at rising should adjourn until Mon-day, Sir W. MOLESWORTH took the opportunity of vindicating himself from the charge of inconsistency on the peace question which had been alleged against him by several speakers in the recent de-bates.——Mr COLLIER also explained some passages in his speech which had been supposed to accuse Lord Aberdeen of criminal in-tentions in the conduct of the war.

### THE ADJOURNED DEBATE.

THE ADJOURNED DEBATE. The adjourned dehate on the war policy was resumed by the Ho F. SCOTT, who censured the government for their reticence, and declared his belief that the house ought to have interfered at a earlier period to inspire or control the administration.—Sir BARING explained the motives which had led him to frame the amendment which was now under discussion. In it he had abstain from giving expression to any opinion concerning the conduct of the government, believing that the time for judgment on that queck was not come. Circumstances had, however, changed since he proposition was drawn up, and he was, therefore, perfectly willing was not come. Circumstances had, j proposition was drawn up, and he was, to alter its terms, or withdraw i stitute should be proposed by which —namely, the prosecution of the war—could discussion and decision. The right hon, advert to some of the general topics supre-at Vienna—The ATTORNEY GENER withdraw in ed by which The ATTORNEY-GI

and arguments on which the government had been assailed, and con-tended that to a great extent the charges neutralised one another. He denied that the popular impulse in favour of the war had arisen from blind passion or was influenced by ministerial artifices. Adverting in turn to the speeches of Mr Cobden, the ex-ministers, and other members of the peace party. Sir A. Cockburn controverted at much length the conclu-sions to which they pointed, and the personal allegations with which they were interspersed. He then addressed himself to the war question, sup-porting the policy of the government, and vindicating the course they had pursued, both with regard to the active bosillines and to the diplomatic communications.——Sir F. THESIGER recalled attention to the real question before the house, and which he said urned chiefly upon the conpursues, our minimized on the set of the set gruities and inconveniences, and declared that their adoption must either op rate injuriously upon our intercourse with other councries, or fetter the hands of the executive in the conduct of the war. He was willing to accept the resolution of Sir F. Baring, as simply proclaiming the deter-mination of parliament to aid and sur port the Crown under the critical circumstances in which the country was placed, — Mr WALPOLE in-weighed against the ambiguities in the language and the conduct of ministers, whose policy, he remarked, seemed to be always "drifting," whether towards war or peace. He called upon them to declare, if not the terms on which peace would be accepted, at all events the objects for which the war was protracted. Defining that object to be the vindication of justice in the case of Turkey, he examined the various schemes dis-cussed at the Vienna conferences, contending that the Russian plan, by of justice in the case of Turkey, he examined the various schemes dis-cussed at the Vienna conferences, contending that the Russian plan, by which the Sultan was to be allowed to summon a friendly fleet into the Bosphoros, in case of peril, offered a solution of all difficulties, and should not have beeu rejected. As the negotiations were now broken off, the question had assumed a new phase, and on this new basis Mr Walpole examined the propositions and amendments severally offered by different members, declaring that they were all either absolute, extravagant, or unmeaning. Enlarging upon the confusion into which the question had fallen, both within the house and out of it, he reiterated his summons to the government to find some means of placing upon record a clear unambiguous explanation of their principles placing upon record a clear unambiguous explanation of their principles and objects in continuing the wer. In conclusion he vindicated the conservatives from the charges of ac ing upon party motives, their innocence of which was proved by the forbearance they had exhibited at the be-ginning.—The SECRETARY for IRELAND described the original of which was proved that the second s the negotiations. Since the war began we had held folly language, pro-fessed noble aims, and equipped magnificent armaments. It would he dishonouring to the country if those professions and preparations led to nothing but inconclusive results.— Mr DISRAELI was satisfied with the result obtained by the pending debate. A grave question had been elucidated, and the position of public men rendered more intelligible. In the course of the discussion, he contended, his original charge of incon-sistency and ambiguity against ministers had been fully substantiated, and me norms the a nonsettion in which its gravement was merely subdated. was now met by a proposition in which its gravamen was merely eluded. The real question on which the house was called upon to decide was laid down in t e amendment proposed by Mr Lowe, setting forth that the re-fusal of Russia to limit her force in the Enxine had exhausted the means of agreement upon the third point. While denying the popular conclusion, that any vote of parliament prescrib ug terms of peace was unconstitu-tional, as interfering with the royal prerogative. Mr Disraeli objected to the adoption of such an ultimatum, and consured the government for hav-ing insisted upon it. The abolition of Russian prependerance in the Black Sea would have very imperfectly secured the independence of Turk y, which was threatened also with invasion, and, as he contended, far more dangerously, on the Davubian or Asiatic frontier. The condition was both impolitic and inefficient, and yet its refusal by Russia was made the cause for closing the negotia ions. Pursuing this subject at much formal length, the right hos. member cited many his orical illustrations to strengthen his conclusion that the proposal to limit the Russian preponder-ance was absurd and useless; that the government had acted unwisely when they proposed such a stipulation, and still more unwisely when they broke off the conferences on account of its rejection.——Lord PALMER STON, replying to Mr Disraoli, remarked that before the recers he had effected to believe that the government designed to conclude as invoaffected to believe that the government designed to conclude an igno-minious peace, while he now blamed them for proposing too hard terms to Rossia. Adverting to the amendment of Mr Lowe, and without absolutely pronouncing it unconstitutional, the noble lord urged that any limitation of the free action of the Crown reurged that any imitation of the free action of the Crown re-specing the conditions of peace was highly inexpedient and embar-rassing. Ho preferred the proposition of Sr F. Barior, and recommended the house to rest its decision on that issue. Lord Palmerston then adverted to the speeches of the members of the peace party, whose tone, he observed, was bellicose, however pacific might be their sentiments; and remarked, concerning his late colleagues, that, after having for many months co-operated in a war which the voice of the nation demanded, they now turned round and censured the ministry, who still carried on the contest, for obeying the pop lar impulse. He continued to gather up and controvert some of the fallacies with which he observed the speeches of the opposition were filled. Upon the question of preponderance he questi argued that as the policy of Russia had been for centuries the extension of her territorial limits, the allies had done well to propose conditions which efforded some natural guarantee egeinst such extension at the ex pense of Tarkey. Defonding the wisdom of the nogotiations, he reminded the house that the war had not here allowed to be been allowed to be been as a set of the set of which divided some natural guarantee egenat such extension at the ex-tense of Tarkey. Defending the wiedom of the nogotiations, he reminded having the progress of the conferences, and contending, in opposition to NPS, that the chief danger to Tarkey lay on the side of the Black between the side of the conferences, and contending, in opposition to the insisted that the proposals by which Russia had prevaded to obviate that danger were entirely illusory and unacceptable. If was asked why we did not accept the Russian proposals. There there are Russian proposals—the open Straits and the closed Straits. There are a respectively in the straits with power on the past of the straits any sudden attack. The only principle therefore, was the twas forgotten that France and England were together to keep up on equal fleet to that of Russia which would always have been a cheep upon any stealthy increase of the Russian fleet. As Russis, therefore, was any address to the Crown. He had been asked to declare the object of the way address to the Crown. He had been asked to declare the object of the way address to the Crown. He had been asked to declare the object of the way address to the Crown. He had been asked to declare the object of the way address to the Crown, He had been asked to declare the object of the way address to the Crown, He had been asked to declare the object of the way address to the Crown, He had been asked to declare the object of the way address to the context the intention of Russis, which was patter the sum at noonday, to partition Turkey. In doing this he asserted the wint if Russia had one foet in Constantion of a kussis, which was patter the sum at noonday to partition furkey. In doing this he asserted the wint of parliament would not feel his heart glow on finding that the wint of parliament would serieling for one sight at least, and units in assume the sum at neonatory the would not hay down the around till hey had the Majlesity that they would not hay down the around till hey had the mode any asid

# THE WAR.

# FURTHER SUCCESSES IN THE SEA OF AZOFF.

Intelligence was received on Sunday at the Admiralty from Sir E. Lyone, et Kertch, deted the Slat of May, to the admiralty from Sir E. dron in the Sea of Azoff has appeared before Genitchi, landed a body of seamen and marines, and, after driving the Russian force from the place, has destroyed all the depôts and vessels laden with corn and supplies for the Russian army. One man only was wounded. A similar communication from Lord Raglan, dated the 2nd inst., states that ninety vessels were found at Genitchi laden with supplies for the army, all of which were sunk or destroyed to prevent their escape. Another despatch, from Varna, makes known that up to the 31st ult., viz., within a week from the landing at Kertch, no less than six millions of rations of corn and flour, destined for the Russian army at Sebastopol and in the Crimea, had been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, together with 240 trading vessels.

EVACUATION OF SOUJUK KALEH AND NOVOROSSISK BY THE BUSSIANS.

The following deepatch was received from Lord Ragian on Tuesday " Sebastopol, June 3. News from Kertch of the 2nd inst., Every thing is going on satisfactorily. Captain Moore had arrived from Cir-cassia, with the intelligence that Soujuk Kaleh was evacuated on the 28th May. The Russians had burnt the principal buildings, and abandoned sixty guns and six mortars, having first rendered them -Admiral Lyons adds : " The enemy appears to be concentrating at Anapa, and to be strengthening his works there. The fort on the road between Soujuk Kaleh and Anapa is also evacuated.

# THE CAPTURE OF KERTCH. OFFICIAL DEPATCHES.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, was received at the Admiralty on Wednesday from Bear-Admiral Sir E. Lyons, dated :

" Royal Albert, Straits of Kertch, May 26, 1855. Sir,- I have reat pleasure in requesting you to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the allied forces are masters of the Straits of Kertch, and that they have in the Sea of Azoff a powerful steam flotilla, of light draught of water, capable of cutting off the enemy's supplies, and harassing him at all points; and, moreover, that the means are at hand for sending in a vast number of gun-boats of the lighter draught, if it should be found desirable to do so. My letter of the 22nd inst., will have informed their lordsbips that an allied expedition, consisting of 15,000 men of all arms, and five batteries of artillery, was then on the point of leaving the anchorage off Sebastopol, for Kertch, and my message by electric telegraph will have announced the complete success of that expedition; but it now re mains for me to give an account of our proceedings for their lordships information : The fleet, which consisted of her Majesty's ships named in the margin,\* and a French fleet of nearly equal force, under the command of my very gallant and energetic colleague, Vice-Admiral Bruat, assembled off the Straits of Kertch at early dawn on the birthday of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and both armies and navies confidently anticipated a successful celebration of that au-picious day. The fleets steamed rapidly up to Kameish, where the army landed under cover of the guns of the steam-frigates, and immediately ascended the heights without opposition. whilst the steamers of light dranght of water pushed on towards Kertch and Enikale; and the enemy, apparently taken by surprise at the rapidity of these movements, and at the imposing appearance of the expedition, blew up his fortific tions on both sides of the Straits, mounting not less than fifty guns (new and of heavy calibre), which have fallen into our possession, and retired after having destroyed three steamers and several other heavily-armed vessels, as well as large quantities of provisions ammunition, and stores, thus leaving us masters of the entrance into the Sea of Az off, without our having us inherent any loss whatever. As the disembarkation was unopposed, in consequence of the fire of the steam-frigates having arrested the advance of the enemy, there was no field for the gallantry that animated every one in the expedition; but the duties they had to perform were very arduous, and 1 should be doing injustice to them and to my fealing if I were not to say that no Commander in them and to my own feelings if I were not to say that no Commander-in-Chief was ever more ably assisted than I am by the captains and those under their command; one and all follow the admirable example of the zealons and talented second in command, Rear-Admiral Stewart, and they could not possibly do better. There was, however, an incident during the day that called forth the admiration of both fleets, and which deserves to day that called forth the admiration of both neets, and which deserves to be particularly noticed. Lieutenant M Killop, whose gun-vessel, the Snake, was not employed like the others in landing troops, dashed past the forts after an enemy's steamer, and although he soon found himself engaged not only with her but also with two others who came to her support, he persevered, and by the cleverness and extreme rapidity of his manceuvers prevented the escape of all three, and they were concequently destroyed by the enemy; and the Snake had not a man hurt, though shot passed through the vessel. Yesterday Admiral Bruat and I accompanied

tude with which the landing of the expedicionary force was effected it advanced with the Leprace, on board which ship I had howed my and reconnoite the batteries of Cape Ak-Bournou, a powder magning of the had been already blown up by the Bussians. Seeing himself on the pair of being turned, the in my lost no time in blowing up asceral other ad evacuating those positions. Very shortly after, an English gan band light draught proceeded to Yenikalé in order to cut off a Rasin band which, coming from Kertch, was endeavouring to gain the See of And A rather sharp engagement ensued between these two vessels, and the batteries of Yenikalé took part in it. I sent the Fulton to the sid of the gun-boat. The Fulton rapidly neared the scene of contest, and had to A rather sharp engagement ensued between these two vessel, and he batteries of Yenikalé took part in it. I sent the Fulton to the sid of the gun-boat. The Fulton repidly neared the scene of contest, and he sustain rather a warat fire. I ordered the Mégère to join, and Admin the enemy's steamer, which we knew had the Kertch treasury en bend, escaped, leaving in our hands two barges filled with valuable effects, and with a portion of the civil and military archives. But the contain of the sisted from any further resistance, and did not event, that they see de-sisted from any further resistance, and did not event take the trouble is in the hospital of the citadel. In the course of the day they had set to some large magazines at Kertch. Finally, before evacuating Yenikal, powder. The shock was so great that several houses were destroyed by it and ships anchored ten miles off sensibly felt it. In fine, the easen, and steamers, one of which was a war steamer, have been such by the Eas-siant shores. Thirty transports are destroyed, and the fas-siant shemselves. Thirty transports are destroyed, and the fas-tage steamers, babe to 100,000 kilogrammes of powder have been taken. About 100,000 kilogrammes of she been such ye have been taken. About 100,000 kilogrammes of powder have been unded by the different explosions. A large store of shells ad balls houger exists. I shall inform your Excellency later of the state in which et the guns are that have fallen into our hands. The number of them is fan sixty to eighty. They are of beautiful workmanship and large calibre, 1 and *Ke.* BRUAT."

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON KERTCH .- The special correspondent of the 'Times,' who accompanied the Kertch expedition, describe some of the earlier operations of the attack. The vessel in which the correspondent sailed was not with the advanced part of the feet "On approaching Kara Burnu it was evident that our vessels were mgaged with the forts and earthworks at Pavlovskava, which guard the entrance to Kertch and Yenikale. Frequent puff. of white moka followed by faint echoes and booming reports, which rolled heavily along the shore, told us that the contest was tolerably smart, but certainly did not last very long, for at 1.40 a huge piller of white smoke ru hed up towards the skies, opened out like a gigantic ballon, and then a roar I ke the first burst of a thunder storm, told us that a magazine had blown up. The action grew slacker, the firing has frequent. At 2.15 another loud explosion took place, and a ptod. gious quantity of earth was thrown up into the air along with the smoke. A third magazine was blown up at 2.25; a tremendous er. plosion, which seemed to shake the sea and air, took place about this o'clock, and at 3.30 three several columns of smoke blending in ma, and as many explosions, the echoes of which roared aud thundered away together, announced that the Russians were beaten from their guns, and that they were destroying their magazines. They could be seen retreating, some over the hills behind Kertch, others towards Yenikale. The allied troops commenced disembarking at once, and the boats of the fleet were ordered out and landed them on the bad between the Salt Lake, north of Cape Kamusch Burnu, and the diff Ambalaki, a hamlet on the hill side in the little bay between Kamuch and the Pavlovskaya battery. The heavy steamers lay outside. The transports were anchored off the Salt Lake to the south, and the gan-bau and lighter steamers lay off the snoking ruins of the Russian ear been, We passed slowly through the fleet. Sir E. Lyons and Admiral Sures we passed slowly through the net. Sir E. Lyons and Ammiral Stewn were on board the Vesuvius, and Sir G. Brown, after seeing the troop landed, went on board and held a conference with them. As we schood a most exciting scene was taking place towards the westward. One dis enemy's steamers had ruin out of the bay of Kertch, which was concealed from our view by the headland on which Pavlovskaya and the battery of Cape Burnu are situated, and was running as hard as she could for as Straits of Yenikale. She was a low schooner-rigged craft, liks a mass war, and for a long time it was uncertain whether she was a government vessel or not. The gun hoat dashed after her across the shallows, and jou as she passed the Cape, two Russian merchantmen slipped out and maket-wards Yenika's also. At the same moment a fine roomy schooner came her-ling down with a fair breeze from Yenikale, evidently intending to all her constant and demains merchantment blacks are back as here a subing down with a fair of eze from i enk ale, evidently including was an consort, and despising very likely the little antagonist which purued he. The gun-boat flew on and passed the first merchantman, at which she fired shot to make her bring to. The forts at Kertch instantly opened, and hat after shot splashed up the water near the gun-boat, which still kept inte-pidly on her way. As the man-of-war schooner bewied down oward the pidly on her way. Russian steamer the latter gained courage, slackened her speed, and by to, as if to engage her enemy. A sheet of flame and smoke rushed her the gun-boat's side, and her shot flying over the Russian tossed up spills of water far beyond her. Alarmed at this taste of her opponent's quality, and by the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament the Russian to be the sudden intimation of her tremendous armament at once took to flight, and the schooner wore and bore away for Yeikas again, with the gun-boat after both of them. Off the narrow shall between Yenikale and the sand-bank, which runs across from the oppoint land, a great number of gunboats and small craft were visible, and is in English gunboat ran up towards them a Russian battery opened on br destroyed by the vessel. Yesterday Admiral Bruat and I accompanied parsed through the vessel. Yesterday Admiral Bruat and I accompanied the combined steam flotilla named in the margin into the S.a of Azoff. and despatched them, under the orders of Captain Lyons, of the Miranda, on the interesting and important service they have before them. Had this expedition been deferred but a short time longer, there would have been many and great difficulties to overcome, for the enemy was actively em-ployed in strengthening the sea defences, and in replacing the sunken vessels which had been carried away by the current during the winter months. Of the forty vessels sunk last year some still remain, and a French steamers also rushed up to the rescue. The batteries on the sandbank with and the fort at Yenikale followed their example. The gunbass key up a running fight along the coast till it was dark. At about half-past st o'clock the batteries in the Bay of Kertch ceased firing, the Russian bies up their works, and abandoned the town. Friday Morning, May 25.—The French moved off from the biroux st six o'clock this morning, but their advanced spart strind some how Friday Morning, May 25.—The French moved off from the bivase six o'clock this morning, but their advanced guard started one how earlier. They took the road towards Kertch, going to the nor hward, ai not following the sea-coast line. Our troops, consisting of the 42nd, 79d 93rd, and 71st Regiments, Barker's battery, and fifty of the 8th Hawn, under Lieut.-Colonel de Salis, preceded them on the right in the and direction, and the Turks seemed to form the roar and left of the liss Sir G. Brown commanded. Several prizes have been towed dows show side us, but they are only small fifty or seventy ton schooners. One have vessel north of the Jouinava Bank has been burning all night. The show Sir G. Brown commanded. Several prizes have been towed dows saw side us, but they are only small fifty or seventy ton schooners. One is vessel north of the Joujnaya Bank has been burning all night. The she batteries are silent, and from one great explosion which took place about half-past ten o'clock a.m. on the bank, it may be inferred that the Rassian have abandoned them, and blown up their magazines. There is no sige an enemy in any direction now.—Half-past 12 o'clock.—The columns of the allied troops are now visible, advancing over the hill on which Yenindis is situate. Kertch has therefore fallen without a blow. We are not masters of the Sea of Azoff, and Anapa and Taganrog must fall when we please PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFP'S DESPATCHES .- Prince Gortschakoff, in PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S DESPATCHES.—Prince Gortschakoff, is i despatch of the 29th ult, endeavours to make light of the Rusin losses in the Sea of Azoff. He reports of the occupation by the all of Kertch and Yeni-kalé, that "the garrisons of those place, ale spiking the guns and destroying the Russian ships that were in in harbours, retreated towards Arghym without sustaining any matrix loss." As the garrison ran away without fighting, the anonement that they sustained no "material loss" is scarcely necessary. In adds that "the enemy have occupied Kertch, but have not push inwards," and that he has "taken measures to prevent the interp-tion of the communications of the Russian army." Of the curve movements he writes on the 1st inst.: "On the 27th ult the enemy burnt, at B rd ansk, two houses, some consting vessels, and a to be burnt, at B rd ansk, two houses, some coasting vessels, and a large depot of wheat. On the 29th, seventeen of the enemy's vessels are uonaded Genitschi, and burnt there some transports and come on upon the coast. Two of our pieces forced the enemy's long-boats, for

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ployed in strengthening the sea defences, and in replacing the sunken vessels which had been carried away by the current during the winter months. Of the forty vessels sunk last year some still remain, and a French steamer touched upon one of them yesterday. It appears that the enemy did not succeed in destroying the coals either at Kertch or Enikel6, so that about seventeen thousand tons remain, which will be available for our steamers. It will be evident to their lordships, that the rapid operations which I have had the honour and happiness to describe to them, could not have been brought to so salisfactory a conclusion, if the most perfect understanding and the most hearty goodwill towards each other had not prevailed throughout the allied fleets and armies. I am, &c., E. LYONS."

Admiralty, June 6, 1855. With reference to the above despatch, Lieut, H. F. M'Killop will be promoted to the rank of Commander, so soon as he shall have completed the sea time required to qualify him for that rank,

Despatch from Admiral Bruat from on board the Montebello May 26, 1855, off Kertch :

May 26, 1855, off Kertch: "Monsieur le Ministre,-As I had the henour of announcing te yon by my telegraphic despatches of Mav 22nd and 25th, a fresh expedition to Kertch was resolved upon on the 20th. The embarkation commenced on the evening of the 21st, the expedition set out on the 23rd, the land-ing was effected on the 24th at Kamish-Bournou, and on the 25th Yeni-kalé was occupied after the troops had passed through Kertch and taken possession of the batteries situated in the neighbourhood of Ak-Bournou. On the 25th, Admiral Lyons and myself entered the Sca of Azoff, where we sent on a squadron to Berdiansk and Arabat. It left during the night, and consists of four French and ten English steamers, many of them being gun-boats. The success of this expedition, which has been so complete, and in which our troops, under the command of General Aute-marre, have displayed their accustomed ardour, is also due to the tapidity complete, and in which our troops, under the command of General Auto-marre, have displayed their accustomed ardour, is also due to the tapidity with which it has been carried out. On this head I am bound to make known te your Excellency how complete and cordial the co-operation of Admiral Lyons has been in every circumstance. From the first day, and when we came to anchor, the disembarkation of the Freuch troops commenced with order, under the direction of Capt, Jurien de la Gra-vière, the chief of my staff. After convincing myself of the prompti-

\* Royal Albert, Hannibal, Algiers, Agamemnon, St Jean d'Acre, Princess Poyal Siden, Valerons, Leonard, Tribune, Simeorn, Furious, Highflyer, Terrible, Miran da, Sphinx, Spitfree, Gladlater, Venerius, Curfaw, Swallow, Caradoe, Stromboli Ardent, Medina, Wrangler, Viper, Lynz, Recrait, Arrow, Banshee, Snake, Beagle t Miranda, Vesnvins, Curlew, Swallow, Stramboll, Ardent, Sledina, Wrangler, Piper, Lynx, Recruit, Arrow, Snake, Beagle, and five French steam-vessels.

# THE EXAMINER, JUNE 9, 1855.

which the fire proceeded, to retire On the 30th the enemy had not which the his ything new against Genitschi.

ADVANCE ON THE TCHERNAYA. A despatch from Lord Ragian, of the 26th ult., describes the advance

A despatch it allied army in the direction of Tchourgoun. He says : of a part of the allied armies took up a position yesterday on this "A portion of the allied armies took up a position yesterday on this ide of the Tchernays, the left of the French resting under a redoubt ide of the Tchernays, the left of the French resting under a redoubt stablished upon the edge of this ridge overhanging the valley, and opposite the Inkermann heights; the right extending beyond Tractir, and the ground more to the right, beyond Chorgouna, being occupied by the Sardinian troops, aided in their advance by the 10th Hussars, by the Sardinian troops, and the Horse Artillery, under Colonel Parlby. the late and the same time moved forward to the low heights in Omar rashs at the and thus afforded support to the French divisions fort of Balakiava, and thus another apport to the French divisions before him. These were commanded by General Canrobert, who maked forward across the bridge of Tractir, and drove the enemy, pashed forward active numbers, off, and having cleared his front, he whethere how this side of the river, where he now remains. Sir Collin and advanced the Royal Marines from the high ridge on our campoon and the a point commanding the old Baidar road; and Colestreme right the regiments I have meutioned, reconnoitred the counranoy, the immedia e right of General la Marmora's position, and patolled along the Woronzow road, in the direction of Baidar. The appearance and bearing of the Sardinian troops are highly satisfactory, and I anticipate the greatest advantage from their addition to army under their distinguished leader, General la Marmora, where zeal for the service and ardent desire to co-operate with us. I am happy to have so early an opportunity of acknowledging and re-Lord Raglan then speaks of the success of the French attack on the enemy's advanced parallel on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd ult., and mentions the departure of the expedition for Kertch on the evening of the 22nd and morning of the 23rd, under the com-mand of Lieut. General Sir G. Brown. Lord Raglan also reports in terms of high commendation the conduct of Captain Gilby, of the 77th, who succeeded to the command of that regiment when Colonel Egerton was killed; he also states that Lieut. Williams, of the 17th Foot, was severely wounded on the 21st ult., that Major General Bul-ler has left the army in consequence of the failure of his health, and that the 31st Regiment had arrived .- The following is a detail of the forces composing the English portion of Sir G. Brown's army : Sappers and Miners under Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, R.E. - 3 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 35 rank and file. Artillery-one battery, under Captain Barker, R.A.; 7 officers, 17 non-commissioned officers, 174 men, and 138 horses; 8 guns (2 of which were 18-pounders siege), and 1 rocket carriage. Cavalry: 8th Hussare-4 officere, 3 sergeants, and 47 men. Infantry: 42nd Regiment-18 officere, 36 ergeants, and 595 men; 71st-28 officers, 34 sergeants, and 736 men; 72ud-18 officers, 28 sergeants, and 383 men; 93rd-20 officers, 32 sergeants, and 492 men. The artillery were taken in the transports War Cloud, London, and Mariner; the cavalry, in the War Cloud; the infantry, in the steam war-ships Leopard, Sphinx. Valorous, Banshee, Stromboll, and Furious. Medical staff, with 13 hespital marquees, and ambulance in proportion. The Trent and Whitley Park took stores and 400 baggage animals. The Turkish contingent amounted to 5,000 men and one battery. The French force, under General Automarre, amounted to 12,000 men of all arma.

### THE FRENCH ATTACKS ON THE ADVANCED PARALLEL.

The 'Herald' (second edition) has an excellent letter from its correspondent at the camp, giving an account of the two attacks by the French on the advanced parallel in front of the Flagstaff battery. We quote in full :

THE FIRST ATTACK.

THE FRENCH REPULSED -Yesterday evening (22nd), at nine o'clock was fixed upon for the attempt; 500 Chasseurs, 200 of the Imperial Guard, with about 1,200 Zounves, were told off as the assaulting party. with a reserve of 2.500 men of the Guards and Zonaves. Everything was arranged with the utmost secrecy, only the night, which was fine, clear, and calm, seemed slightly against the success of the attack-at least as a surprise. The force quitted the French trenches in two strong columns, about 200 yards apart. The plan of the attack was to enter the trench at its two angles, so as not only to secure the advanced trench itself, but to enfile it and command the flanking ways which led to it. Mistaking the flanking trench on the left for the sdvanced trench, the French commenced their attack on it, striving to close with the bayonet ; but the natural difficulties of the ground with which our allies had to contend were almost insurmountable. Broken masses of stones, pits, mounds, gablons, and fascines cumbered the earth in all directions. Amidat these obstructions the French Guards and Zonaves got involved for a considerable time, exposed to a mur derous fire from the enemy, which they were almost entirely unable to return. Our allies fell in all directions, yet still gallantly pressing on they reached the breastwork. At this point a series of most des-perate encounters took place. Four or five times the French crossed the breastwork and got a strong footing in the trench ; but the heavy file fire which, from under cover of the different breastworke, the Russians were able to keep up, prevented their retaining their conquest. To add still farther to their disadvantages, the Russian bateries had now got their precise range, and threw regular volleys of grape and shell into their ranks. Nevertheless the assailants did not abandon the attack, but despatching messengers for reinforcements, continued their onset with determined courage. Suddenly, in the midst of the melée, the column which had departed to the right, attracted by the firing, now returned, and joining with the reserve co-lumn of upwards of 2,000 men, which had advanced to support the strack, poured in upon the advanced trench. Had this onset been made with the left column an hour or so sooner, there is no doubt it would have been completely successful, but as it was, the continued fighting had thoroughly alarmed the energy, and strong columns of their troops lined every part of the work. Nevertheless, the attack was as impetuous that the French successful, but as it was, the continued fighting a footing in several parts of the trench, and then commenced a fight for its possession such as has not, for ferecity and bloodysched, been qualled during the siege. By mere dint of bayonetting and stabbing, the French managed to clear the advanced trench of the energy and effect a junction with the left column, which had maintained a footing in one of the covering trenches. From the latter point, however, they were com-pelled to retire. The two covering trenches remained in the hands of the energy, but the advanced eross trench the French strove to throw up a were unsuccessful. From every point of the Rassian batteries command-ing their ground, though under the fire of the batteries they fell by scores. Strong parties of the companies were swept away before it. Still they had effect, that whole companies were swept away before it. Still they strong parties of the cross fire from the trenches, they fell by scores. Strong parties of the cross fire from the trenches, they fell by scores. Strong parties of the cross fire from the trenches, they sulled out at itempted to carry them at the point of the bayenet; but these mere organised resistance of the areal of at tillery and musketry. It was built to desperation by the cross fire from the trenches, they sulled out at itempted to carry them at the point of the bayenet; but these mere organised resistance of the areal against the strong works and well-even in desperation by the cross trench, where they still continued is may under the devastating fire of attillery and musketry. It was bit mits anarly half the column had fallen in the attempt to hold the builtions of alour were of low areal strong the strempt to hold made with the left column an hour or so sooner, there is no doubt it would have been completely successful, but as it was, the continued

contest for more than six hours, and lost, it is said, the awful number of had already arrived. The mountaineers pledge themselves to fur-1,300 men, killed, wounded, and missing. The Russian loss must also have nish a force of 40,000 men, to be actively employed when the army and total strangers, and total is to a strangers and total to a stranger of the strangers and total strang

# THE SECOND ATTACK.

THE FRENCH VICTORIOUS .- As was anticipated, the French made another attack upon the advanced trench last night (23rd), which was completely successful. This time the plan was better arranged— under the immediate care of General Pelissier himself, who informed the troops that if they failed then, they must attack again at day-break, and continue to attack until the trench was in their possession. Three columns-each 3,000 strong-were chosen for the assault, and started just as dusk was commencing-two slightly in advance, for the capture of the covering trenches on each side, and the centre column for the trench itself. In spite of all the vigilance of the enemy, the right and left columns closed with the covering trenches before they were discovered, and instantly attacked them. For a moment the Russians seemed bent on an obstinate resistance, but the attack at such an early hour of the evening (a little after eight) evidently took them by surprise, and after a short struggle both trenches were captured, the enemy flying in all directions. Numbers of them were shot and bayonetted on the spot. Almost at the same time the centre column attacked the cross trench; but here the enemy, being prepared and in greater force, a desperate contest took place, and it was not until after about twenty minutes' hard fighting that the French were enabled to get possession of it. As its defenders retired they were completely decimated by the cross fire to which they were exposed from the French in the covering trenches. The instant that possession was obtained, half the troops were set to work to remove the gabions and breastwork from one side of the trench to the other, so as to shelter the assailants from the fire of the batteries, while the remainder, formed into two strong columns, advanced to attack the Russian soldiers who had been driven from the position, and

attack the Russian soldiers who had been driven from the position, and who were halted at a short distance in the rear, evidently waiting for reinforcements to attempt a re-capture. Upon these the French rapidly advanced, and the Russians, though inferior in numbers, did not decline the contest. As our Allies came on, the enemy deployed and received them with a smart file fire, to which the French never returned a shot until within pistol range, when they, too, deployed, and firing one heavy volley, charged with the bayonet. The Russians fell into confusion, and, as I am informed, after shouting for a few minntes, threw away their arms and field, the great mass of them keeping to the right in the direction of the C-metery, which lies outside the town, on the left of the Redan. The C-metery, which lies outside the town, on the left of the Rodan. The French, who were now thoroughly roused, and heat upon revenge, followed them closely, and bayonetted the fugitives by dozens. No quarter was asked or given. In this manner our Allies pursued them for nearly half a mile, till both Russians and French arrived at a deep trench and breast-work on the left of the Redan, beneath the Garden Battery. Into this the fiving enemy scrambled and the French efter them. A streng force work on the left of the Redan, beneath the Garden Battery. Into this the flying enemy scrambled, and the French after them. A strong force of Russians seemed to hold this trench, but they appeared perfectly panic-stricken by the flight of their comrades, and after discharging their muskets in an irregular fusillade, fled with the rest, leaving the French in undisturbed possession of the second trench. At this point the com-mander of the French columns wisely called a halt. They had already penetrated into the enemy's lines further than any of the Allies had been before, and to continue the advance with such a small force, and without the average they more marked as they might have support, would have been mere madness. As it was, they might have great difficulty in effecting their retreat. A hasty examination was made of the trench, and one of the soldiers, who had advanced further than the rest up the parallel on the right, came running back and reported that there was a new battery there. The whole force instantly advane d in the direction intimated, and, truly enough, found that in a large obtuse angle of the breastwork a new battery had been formed, and was totally abandoned. It mounted some eight or ten heavy long guns, four mortars, and a number of cohorns. Not a moment was lost in turning the discovery to account. Half the force was instantly formed out in columns, with out-pickets to give notice of the approach of the enemy, who was now momentarily expected, and keep them, if possible, in check till the destruction of the battery was completed. The rest of the troops, piling their arms, commenced the work of destruction. The long guns were instantly spiked, overturned, the trunnions of the guns knocked off, and the spokes of the carriage wheels chorped to pieces. Some, which were ships guns, had their small wooden wheels split up, and the carriages thrown over the breastwork. The timber-tramways of the guns were levered up and carried away. The mortars were spiked, their beds overlevered up and carried away. The mortars were spiked, their beds over-turned, and the trunnions of two knocked off. The cohorns were captured and sent away immediately. But bad as this was, it was by no means all the mischief that was effected. Not more than 100 men were employed about the guns—the ress (upwards of 2,000) were engaged in desiroying the earth work. All the gabions were dragged out, pulled to pieces, and their earth and stones scattered about. The sand-bags were pulled down and cut in two, and altogether the whole parapet of the batt ry was levelled with the earth. While this was going on, all the Russian batteries had opened and were in full play, though principally upon the advanced trenches, which had been captured early in the evening. In their demo-lition of the battery the French were hardly disturbed by a single shot. Large masses of Russian infantry, were however, collecting near the Redan and Garden works, evidently for the purpose of attacking the French. Their ski mishers constantly advanced, and exchanged shots with the Freuch Guards, but while unaware of their strength, the enemy seemed by no means desirous for a closer contest. The French, who had now accom-plished all they wanted, and far more than they expected to accomplish when they started, took advantage of the indicision of the enemy to retreat, and this they did with such rapidity and skill as to reach the captured trench from which thy vha called for hwithout the loss of a man. The

nish a force of 40,000 men, to be actively employed when the army takes the field. The chief men at Sojumkalé at present are Moha-med Emin, Seffer, and Behchet Pashas.

POSITION OF GENEROH....." The Strait of Genitchi, across which there is a ferry, is said to be not more than sixty fathom wide; but it is deep, and it serves to carry off the waters of the Putrid Sea into the Sea of Azoff. Of the Putrid Sea itself, or Sirwash (as it is properly called), scarcely anything is known, and it is wholly unmarked by soundings in any charts that we posses. It appears, however, to present considerable analogy to the lagunes which encircle Venice, and, though it may be inaccessible to steamers of war, we do not despair of ships' boats performing a service in these waters which might be of the most essential importance to the campaign. The Russians have within the last ten years, as we took occasion to state some months ago, constructed a road on piles across the Sirwash, at one of its narrowest points, which connects the Crimea with the mainland by a wooden bridge about 200 fathoms in length. The military road lying between the Isthmus of Perekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two POSITION OF GENITCHI.-" The Strait of Genitchi, across which there military road lying between the Isthuus of Ferekop and the tongue of Arabat, is more practicable for an army than either of these two natural communications, and nothing would be more fatal to the Russians than the destruction of the wooden bridge which completes this line of communication. The distance from Genitchi to the bridge cannot be more than twenty or twenty-five miles; we are, of course ignorant of the depth of water there may be in the lagunes. but if it be sufficient to float the ships' boats, and we hold the entrance to the inland water, there is no reason why the destruction of this road should not be attempted."-' Times.'

# RENEWED BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

A communication from the War Department on Thursday made known the facts that the telegraphic communication open between Varna and the Crimea, which had been temporarily interrupted, was again open, and that the bombardment of Sebastopol recommenced on the afternoon of the 6th inst.

GENERAL PELISSIER'S ADDRESS TO THE FRENCH ARMY .- The following is the order of the day issued by General Pelissier to the army, on his taking the command 1 " Our old General-in-Chief has made known to you the will of the Emperor, who at his request has placed me at the head of the army in the East. .In receiving from the Emme at the head of the army in the hast. In receiving from the him-peror the command of this army, held so long by such noble hands, I am certain that I express the feelings of all in proclaiming that General Canrobert carries with him all our regrets and all our grati-tude. To the brillisht sourcentres of Alma and of Inkermann, he has added the perhaps greater merit of having preserved to our Sovereign and to our country, through a formidable winter campaign, one of the finest armies that France ever possessed. It is to him that you owe the power of being able to engage deeply in the struggle, and to triumph. If, as I am certain it will, success should crown our efforts, you will know how to mix his name in your songs of victory. He has wished to remain in our ranks, and although he might have taken a higher command, he only desired one thing-to place himself at the head of his old division. I have yielded to his wishes, and to the inflexible desires of him who was but a short time since our chief, and who will always be my friend. Soldiers! My confidence in you is entire. After so many trials and so many generous efforts, nothing can astonish your courage. You all know what the Emperor and the country expect from you; be what you have hitherto been, and thanks to your energy, to the co-operation of our intrepid allies, and of the brave seamen of our fleets, and, with the help of God we shall conquer."-General Canrobert has addressed an order of the day on resuming the command of the First Division, in which he expresses his anxious desire to lead again his former troops to victory.

# NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FLEET BEFORE CRONSTADT. -- Dantzic, Thursday. -- H M.S. Buildog arrived at Dantzic on Thursday, with mails from the fleet The British and French fleets were on the 4th inst. close to Cronstadt. The Russian ships were nearly all diamantled in harbour; only three steamers were serviceable. Admiral Saunders Dundas has been in the Merlin to get a nearer view of the fortifications and to satisfy himself as to the propriety of an attack ; it is said that he thinks it impracticable. New works have been added since last year. Sixteen Russian merchantmen, most of them loaded with timber, have been captured and destroyed near Oronstadt, and others run ashore and burned.

THE BALTIC FLEET .-- On Wednesday, the Retribution, 22, carry-ing the fl g of Rear-Admiral Baynes, C.B., together with the Falcon, 17, left the Nore, with the five following block-ships, six mortar-17, left the Nore, with the nive following block-snips, six mortar-vessels, and five gun-boats. direct for the Biltic: Screw guard-ships-Russell, 61; Hawke, 61; Hastings, 61; Pembroke, 61; Conwallis, 61. Scr-w gun-boats-Lark. Skylack Biler, Dapper. Stork. Mortar vessels—Grawler, Havoe, Raven, Grappler, Beacon, R-dbreast. These vessels have their ammunition, &c., on heard; for instance, the Beacon has 446 shells on heard and 1 ton of powder; 30 cases of pushed all they wanted, and far more than they expected to accomplish when they started, took advantage of the indecision of the enemy to retreat, and this they did with such rapidity and skill as to reach the captured trench from which they had sallied for h without the loss of a man. The Russian fire upon the advanced trench was then terrific, and continued so for more than an hour; but the French had sheltered themselves with their breastwork, so that it did but little damage, and eventually the

A BLOW TO PRACTICAL JORING.—The misconduct of Ensigns San-ders and Neville, of the 30th Regiment, to an Ensign of the 50th, as the Provisional Battaliou at Fermoy, has elicited a letter from General Yorke to Lord Seaton, commanding the forces in Ireland. in which he says: "There being two licutenancies in the 30th Regiment about to be filled up, I am directed by the General Commanding to state, that, adverting to the gross misconduct of Ensigns Sanders and Neville of that regiment in the case which was brou ht under his no-tice in March last, Lord Hardinge could not think of recommending those officers to her Majesty for prometion on this occasion, and they will accordingly be passed over by the next officers." He adds that until the conduct of Ensigns Sanders and Neville has been favourably reported upon for at least two successive quarters, they need not look for any promotion ; but as it is not just that the other Ensigns junior to them should suffer for their misconduct, these will successively pass over them whenever vacant licutenancies may be filled up in the regi-ment till the period of probation as above laid down shall have ex-pired. It is Lord Hardinge's determination to take this course in every similar case that may not appear to require a still more severe proceeding. A BLOW TO PRACTICAL JORING .--- The mise ding

their breastwork, so that it did but little damage, and eventually the enemy discontinued it altogether. No attempt was made to recapture the trenches, which still remain in the hands of our Allies. In the whole affair of last night about 400 French were killed and wounded; the total loss of the Russians is supposed to be from 1,000 to 1,500 killed aud wounded, the greater part of whom were killed, as no quarter was given. Nearly 200 Russian bodies remain in the neighbourhood of the captured trenches. The French are deservedly proud of the capture and destruction of the battery. It is decidedly one of the most brilliant and bloody affairs of the siege. of the siege, In General Pelissier's official report of these engagements, which

In General Pelissier's official report of these engagements, which, he says, attained "the proportions of a battle," he states that when the armistics demanded by General Osten-Sacken for the pur-pose of burying the dead took place, "we handed over more than 1,200 corpses to the enemy," and he adds, "we are assured that the losses of the Rus-ians are at least four times our own," but he waits for the report of General De Salles, who commanded, to make known what the French loss amounted to.

for the report of General De Salles, who commanded, to make known what the French loss amounted to. A despatch from General Pelisier, June 1st, says: "We have ex-ploded two mines before the Flagstaff Battery, the second of which did much damage. The engineers have discovered in the ravine leading to Careening Bay a line of twenty-four cases of powder, at equal distances and buried beneath a slight covering of earth. Each case is fitted with an apparatus which causes the explosion of the converse the more pressure of the foot."

case is fitted with an apparatus which causes the explosion of the gunpowder by the mere pressure of the foot." THE WAR IN ASIA.—General Mouravieff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian detached army of the Caucasus, is in great want of reinforcements. To supply their lack he is attempting to raise troops by voluntary enlistment from among the Armenian popula-tion. He is at the same time endeavouring to negotiate a suspension of hostilities with Schamyl. Under the orders of General Williams fifteen redoubts have been constructed for the defence of Erzeroum. It is believed that new hostilities will not be long delayed. At a military council, held at Bateum on the 2nd inst., the Turkish Com-mander-in-Chief proposed certain measures, which were unanimously accepted. It appears that the army of Bateum is to march along the coast of Circassia, and, after laying siege to Soujakkalé, to ad-vance against Anepa, and from thence cross over to the Crimea. The head-quarters of the army, consequently, had shifted to Sojum-kalé, where all the Abaza chiefs between Scotcha and Tchurookson

A still more several s

19, none; May, 20, 4. Total, 12. May 21, 6; May 22, 2; 24, 3; May 25, 2; May 26, 4, and 1 officer; May 27, 2. May May 24, Total, 20.

THE SEBASTOPOL COMMITTEE. - The committee reassembled on Wednesday "to consider resolutions." Draught reports were submitted for consideration by Mr Roebuck, Mr Drummond, Sir J. Pakington, and Lord Seymour. Upon discussion, that presented by Lord Seymour appeared most in harmony with the views of the majority, and the others in consequence were laid aside. The committee had not come to any final decision when they adjourned, but it is expected that Lord Seymour's report, after it has undergone some further modifications, will be agreed to. DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL BAYNES'S SQUADRON.-The Retribution

28, paidlewheel steam-frigate, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Baynes, with his entire squadron, left the Nore on Wednesday, for the Baltic. The following gunboats and mortar vessels preceded the squadron on Tuesday: gunboats, Lark, Skylark, Growles, Stork, and Dapper ; mortar vessels Carron, Havock, Redbreast, and Surley.

THE TURKISH CONTINGENT .- Four troops of Horse Artillery, con-sisting of eighty-five men each, are forthwith to be organized and disciplined for service in the Turkish Contingent. Lieut.-Col. Crofton, of the Royal Artillery, has been promoted to the rank of Colonel, and appointed to command this force. The brigade will be furnished with brass 9-pounder guns and 24-pounder howitzers, being similar to the armament of the two troops of Royal Horse Artillery on service in the Crimes. Nearly 3,000 men have set out from Varna to form the nucleum the Contingent. Officers have been appointed to five battalions, and in a short time the drill will commence either at Kilo, on the Black Sea, or on the heights which overlook the Sultan's valley in the neighbourhood of the Bosphorus.

CONCEALED COMBUSTIBLES IN AN AUSTRIAN VESSEL .- The Pelestrina an Austrian ship of 520 tons, from Venice, with hemp, commenced discharging in Devenport dockyard on the 19th of May. On Satur-day last, when one of the first bales was cut open at the receiving store for the purpose of being weighed, three lucifer-matches were found in it. This fact created considerable apprehensions, and a report being made, orders were given to stop the discharge, close the hatches, and haul the ship from the dockyard basin into the stream in Hamoaze. Several matches of similar kind were found in the cabin, the cookhouse, and in possession of the crew, by the police, and one or two more were discovered in the store. The hemp is made up in the country, in bales of 4 cwt. each, about 51 feet long by 21 girth, enclosed in wrappers and corded. The wrappers are so course that any hard substance of the size of a match would be readily admitted between the threads.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS .--- The Simla, steam-transport, Captain Russell, left Southampton on Sunday for the seat of war, with a detach-ment of the A troop of Royal Artillery, consisting of 296 horses and upwards of 300 men. — The Medway steamer, which a short time ago left this port for Balaklava, met with worse weather in the Bay of Bicay than was at first reported. She got into a trough of the sea in a severe gale, and 65 of her horses were washed overboard. They were all valuable animals, worth, at least, 2,5001 .---- Two undeniable facts have lately crept out, viz., that 21d. per pair is given for the making of our soldiers' regimental trousers, and 7d. for making his great coat, the work being done by women 1 Now, there cannot be a difference of opinion as to what the cloth is, or what the work must be that is put into it, at such an infamously low rate of wages. -Intelligence has been received at Lloyd's of the foundering of the transport steamer, Imperatrice, while on her voyage from London to the Crimea, with shot and shell. It took place on Tuesday evening, off Dungeness, by collison with the Belgian schooner, Commerce, which lost her bowsprit, and received other damage. The crew of the Imperatrice was fortunately saved, and landed, with a few of her storee, at Deal.—A court-martial has decided the case of Lieut. Balfour, of the Buryalus, now in the Baltic, for striking Lieut. Bathurst, of the same ship, by dismissing him from the service.

### THE FLORAL FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The floral fête at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday, was of surpass ing variety and magnificence. The weather, which during the earlier part of the week had been of a lowering and unpromising character, cleared up beautifully on the eventful morning, and gave to the thousands assembled that much-prized boon, a pleasant summer's day. The attendance must have fully realised the ex-pectations of the directors, as not only was the railway kept fully occupied during the day, but the road, by far the pleasantest route, was alive with equipages from an early hour, and poured into the building nearly as large a contingent as its iron competitor. It is stated that there were on Saturday at Sydenham no less than 7,000 carriages, and the police declare that they have never seen so many conveyances collected together. The number present altogether was about 30,000. The arrangements for the show were such as might have been expected from the taste and floricultural skill of Sir Joseph Paxton, and the vast resources which his reputation and his position placed at his command. There was little doubt but that on an occasion like that of Saturday last all the skilled gardeners of the kingdom would rally round the head of their order, the more especially as the liberality of the Crystal Palace directors had placed at his disposal no less a sum than one thousand pounds to be distributed in prizes. Accordingly, the visitor who entered the building at about one o'clock p.m. found himself almost overwhelmed in the perfect wilderness of sweets by which he was surrounded. The naves, both north and south, had been fitted up with temporary platforms, running almost their whole length, and these were densely covered with the rarest specimens of the conservatory, the green-house, and the garden, all tastefully arranged with an eye to form and colour, and shedding their rich perfume over the whole of the vast interior. So beautiful and brilliant a collection was certainly never before placed in so appropriate a locality. The tall, slender pillars that run along each side of the transepts, covered as they now are with the graceful tendrils of the creeping plants which find now are with the graceful tendrils of the creeping plants which had root in the beautiful baskets that hang like so many lamps in the intervals, formed an admirable framework for the imported flowers, and the fountains, covered with the Victoria Regia, and surrounded by brilliant little flower knots of their own, gave finish and com by brilliant little nower shots of their own, gave hints and com-pleteness to the whole picture. In one place, extraordinary speci-mens of the cactus family attracted groups of admirers; in another the gay variety of innumerable pelargoniums arrested attention. Here the regal azalea shed a flood of pink and scarlet over a whole hand the minuter beauties of the evolution. district ; and close at hand the minuter beauties of the exquisitely tinted and formed geraniums fixed the gaze of other spectators tinted and formed geraniums fixed the gaze of other spectators. Orchids in all their variety occupied a large section of the space, and the interstices were everywhere filled up with stove, hot-house, and pitcher plants, of which few could understand the names, but all could appreciate the rarity and beaty. To the rhododendrons a great portion of the transept was devoted, and down the southern nave a second platform rivalled its neighbour in the north in the extent, variety, and beauty of its floral treasures. But even here the contributions were not exhausted. Along the whole of the open corridor facing the terrace stands were erected, protected against pos-sible rain by a stout awning, and forming a sort of aggregate meeting of all the flowers that were mere strictly classified inside, and further enriched by rich parterres of roses. The judges gave the preference to of all the nowers that were more strictly classified inside, and further the skill in to shill the azaleas of Sir E. Antrobus, whose gardener, Mr Greene, received in the m the commendations also of the universal public. The orchids next Costello.

27 .- Officers, 22 sick ; non-commissioned officers and privates, 1,784 received the most general meed of approbation, and after them, there sick, and 18 wounded. Burials at Scutari.-May 17, 3; May 18, 5; May 19, nope; May, 20, 4. Total, 12. May 21, 6; May 22, 2; As might have been expected from the backwardness of the season, the display of fruit was not very extensive, but what was exhibited

was of very fine quality, especially the strawberries, a magnificent basket of that delicious fruit having been sent up by Mr M Ewen, the gardener at Arundel Castle. Some enormous cucumbers were sent in by Mr Roser, gerdener to Mr Bradbury, together with melons, nectarines, and some splendid bunches of black and white grapes from other contributors; but on the whole, the show of fruit told tales of the inclemency of the spring which has so recently passed away.

Amongst the earliest visitors to the Palace was Prince Albert, who carefully examined the flowers, received explanations respecting the rarer varieties from Sir Joseph Paxton, and expressed his unqualified approbation of everything he saw. The Duchess of Kent was also present, and amongst the nobility, who were numerous, was the Duke of Devonshire, who took great interest in the exhibition. But the flower show, manifold as were its attractions, by no means con-cluded the bill of fore milds the Control Paleon the statistics had not cluded the bill of fare which the Crystal Palace authorities had provided for their visitors. . The musical arrangements included not only the whole strength of the permanent orchestra, but also the services of two military bands stationed in different parts of the grounds, and the brilliant performance of Master Arthur Napoleon on the grand piano in the transept. Mr Schallehn's troupe performed a varied programme, comprising some of the choicest morceaux of Beethqven, Bellini, Handei, and Rossini; and the military bands enlivened the air without with marches and polkas. After the flowcrs and the music came the grand display of the waterworks, the first of the kind ever attempted in this country on a scale of equal

magnitude. They played for nearly forty minutes, and everybody seemed immensely pleased at the effect produced. But what was seen on Saturday forms but a small and inconsiderable portion of what will shortly be in operation. The lower series of waterworks comprises no less than 20,000 jets, extending over basins half a mile in length. It may therefore be readily fancied how grand it will be when this overwhelming addition is made to the present display. Until it is completed one will not be able to judge accurately of the skill with which the details of the different fountains have been composed ; but they appear to have been very carefully thoughtout ; and the two immediately fronting the main entrance are particularly remarkable for their gracefulness. It was nearly eight o'clock before the fête terminated and the last lingerers quitted the huilding. For the skilful arrangements of the flower show great credit is due to Mr Eyles, the principal superintendent of the winter garden under Sin Joseph Paxton. It should be mentioned as a distinguishing feature

of the fête, that it witnessed the completion of Owen Jones's Alhambra Court. The Hall of the Abencerages is finished at last, and it is a tribute to the extraordinary splendour of this restoration that, while the other architectural courts were comparatively deserted on Saturday, this was crowded with admiring visitors throughout the afternoon. Another incidental fact worth mentioning is, that the division of the industrial display in the Palace into a bazaar and an exhibition has been adopted by the directors, and that Mr Deane is busily engaged in carrying out this new arrangement of space.

ADMISSIONS FOR THE WEEK .- Saturday, June 2. Gardeners, by payment, 5s. each, 346; by season tickets, &c., 20,108: total, 20,454. -Return of admissions for six days ending Saturday, June 2 Number admitted, including season-ticket holders, 61,549; amount received for admissions, 1,913/. 11s. 6d.-Monday, June 4. Admissions on payment of 5s. each, 75; by season tickets, 12,857: total 12,932.-Tuesday, June 5. Admissions on payment, 8,275 ; by season tickets, 507: total, 8,782 .- Wednesday, June 6. Admissions on payment, 7,254; by season tickets, 687: total, 7,941.—Thursday, June 7. Admissions on payment, 6,101; by season tickets, 650: total, 6,751.

### LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND JEWISH DISABILITIES

It may be recollected that Lord Palmerston has recently been interrogated by Mr Duncombe in reference to his intentions on the subject of the Parliamentary Oaths question, and that the Premier declined to bring forward "at present" any measure on the subject. Lord John Russell has been addressed on the subject by his constituents, and the following is his reply :

Chesham place, May 26th. Sir,-I did not answer your former letter of the 19th inst., as I wished to take some time to consider the position of affairs as it regarded the privileges of the Jews. It appears to me that while the friends of relitions liberty are unchanged in their opinion respecting the disabilities of the Jews, the majority of the House of Lords are likewise unchanged in the rows, the inajority of the normal of these disabilities may be safely refused. The government in these circumstances would be only throwing away time in attempting to carry a measure which one house of parliament is sure a notion to relieve the Jews from their disabilities, would support a motion to relieve the Jews from their disabilities, would consider as inopportune a question which would not advance the object to be attained. to reject. inopportune a question which would not advance the dight to stir the ques-I must, therefore, consider that it would be inexpedient to stir the question of Jewish emancipation in the present session of parliament, claims so just can be permanently rejected I will not believe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. " W. P." We cannot answer this question.

# Latest Intelligence.

# SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 9.

Letters from Paris state that it was understood in circles generally informed upon the intentions of the government that the allies will not occupy Kertch, but fortify Yenikale that the alles will not occupy in the out for the set of the set of Azoff, and probably visit Rostock, Marionpol, the Sea of Azoff, and probably visit Rostock, Marionpol and Taganrog. In the Russian arsenal near Kertch the allies found incendiary buoys, and the electric wire to fire them, which the enemy had prepared against our arrival but had not been quick enough to lay down.

A despatch from Prince Gortchakoff, of the 3rd, states that on the 30th of May the allied fleet withdrew from Genitchi, and that the Russian authorities hoped to be able to save a portion of the supplies which had been set on fire.

Despatches from St' Petersburg, of the 2nd, state that General Rudiger has given orders that no mer. chant vessel now in the Russian ports on the coast d the Baltic shall put out to sea. The cause of this measure is that the English cruisers have captured five merchant vessels, burnt one, and sunk another.

In a letter from Paris in the 'Daily News' we find the folowing paragraph respecting the probable course of Austria with respect to the Principalities :

"It appears that Austria intends to send home part of its troops (a much as 100,000 men, I am told), which, of course, will enable Rusia to draw twice that number from Poland, and employ them sgainst the Aliies. There, then, is the prize of our temporisation, by which we were to gain the good offices, nay, the co-operation of Austria."

Accounts from Berlin report that the state of the King's health is such as gives occasion to very serious apprehension

A very large meeting of the inhabitants of Halifax has been held this week for the purpose of giving an opinion on the Sunday Public-house Act. The meeting was called by requisition to the Mayor. The requisitionists represented it as their opinion that the act recently passed on this subject, though so limited, " had proved most beneficial in its opention, tending to promote the more orderly observance of the Sabbath day, to diminish drunkenness, and generally the Sabbath day, to diminish transcenses, and generally to exert a highly favourable influence on the condition of the country; and that therefore it was desirable to petitlon parliament praying for the enactment of a law to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks on the Sabbath day." At the meeting, which was densely crowded, great opposition was manifested to the resolution embodying the above opinion, and the meeting adjourned to the market-pice where the following amendment was moved :---" That in the opinion of this meeting, the closing of public houses on Sundays is an infringement of the rights and liberties of the people." This amendment (against the act or its extension) was carried burns and ment (against the act or its extension) was carried by an immeas majority. The meeting was one of the largest and most exclime assemblies ever held in Halifax. The crowd was great-not less than assemblies ever held in Halliak. The crowd was great-holtes man five or six thousand. The space at the top of the Market place was filled, as was also the available portion of Southgate. The window were also fully occupied, and the roofs of the houses and the top of the butchers' shops covered with excited spectators. The whole scene exhibited how intensely the public feeling is roused on this important social question. important social question.

The following is an extract of a letter from Balaklava :- "Miss Nightingale is better ; the fever has left her after a fortnight, but she is very weak. She is in a hut on the Genoese heights, 800 feet above , in a beautiful situation, and in very fine air. There is very the se

the sea, in a beautirul situation, and in very seat and the sea in the camp." little cholera in the camp." The Queen will hold a drawing-room at St James's Palace on Thursday next, and a levce on Wednesday, the 27th inst. At the Mansion House, yesterday, Samuel Seal, a jeweller, who has been twice remanded upon a charge of having in his possession ion ounces of gold, of the value of 371*l*, supposed to have been taken ounces of gold, of the value of 371*l*. This gold is supposed to ounces of gold, of the value of 371*L*, supposed to have been stelar was brought up for further examination. This gold is supposed to have formed part of the bullion recently stolen on its passage from Gracechurch street to Paris. After a prolonged inquiry Alderma Wire said the prisoner must be further remanded, but he would take bail. The prisoner must enter into his own recognisance in the sum of 1,000*l*, and find two surveiles of 500*l*, each. The Paris police are continuing their investigations with some to the abbray and it is continuing their investigations with respect to the robbery, said they have obtained a clue to the thieves.

Yesterday morning, the boiler of a steam engine exploded at the works of Mr Ralph Wood, wood turner, Blackfriars, Manchester, destroying life and a considerable amount of property. Ralph Wood, aged 21, son of the owner, attended to the engine, and was se-sisted by a worth named Anderson and 15 more. The person besides being inexperienced, had the disadvantage of working the boiler with its steam and water gauges out of repair, and there is room to fear that the water had been allowed to sink below the proper level. The explosion took place by the front of the boiler being blown out, which caused the cylinder to rise from the brickwork in which is was embedded, and take an horizontal direction for a space of 30 youth named Anders out, which caused the cylinder to rise from the brickwork in which is was embedded, and take an horizontal direction for a space of 30 yards before it fell. In its passage it went through the body of a cart standing in an outhouse, and through no less than three brick walls. It biew down the boiler house, engine house, and workshop over the boiler house, besides destroying part of the premises of Messrs Dickens, Hartcliffe, and Co., machine makers. Mail escaped with the exception of young Mr Wood, and Alfred Anderson. Thee two appear to have been in the fire-hole when the explosion happend, and were covered with the ruins of the building after the explosion. and were covered with the ruins of the building after the explosion, for some time. When found, Anderson was quite dead; but Wood was only scalded about the legs, and may possibly recover. The loss of prometty is considerable. of property is considerable.

THE FRIENDS OF INTOLERANCE NATURALLY CLING TO THIS LAST VESTIGE OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION, AND EXULT IN THE FACILITY WITH WHICH THE EXCLUSION OF A BODY NOT FORMIDABLE IN NUMBERS CAN BE MAINTAINED .- I remain, sir, your obedient servant, J. RUSSELL. Sidney Smith, Esq.

A HERO to LOOK AT .- Divest him of his long white apron, and ake away the tortoiseshell comb which he sticks for convenience in the bushy hair which riscs behind his right ear, and put upon him the chain-armour and cylindrical helmet of the Knights-templars, with the two-handed sword : the long surcoat and the kite-shaped shield, and a more stalwart or chivalrous figure than Alfred Washball it would be difficult to meet with. Or give him the velvet jacket, calzoni, and pointed hat of the Italian brigand; let a dagger gleam beneath his coloured sash instead of a razor, and put a blunderbuss or real scioppo in the hand that habitually wields the corling-irons, and there is nobody we know, except perhaps Signor Venafra (to whom this costume has been familiar for the greater part of a century), there is nobody, we repeat, who would *look* the character better than Alfred Washball. We would not exactly trust him to speak it, for, though he knows a few words of French, his acquaintance with the Anglo-Norman dialect and the Italian tongue. is somewhat of the slightest; nor is he, indeed, quite a master of elocution in his own language, a few rhetorical displacements and certain defective aspirates, savouring more of Stratford-le-Bow than of Oxford or Cambridge. Neither would we willingly urge him to enact the bandit in real life, for though his thews and sinews qualify him physically for the part, and his whiskers are about the very fiercest in all London, being matured, no doubt, by the fat of countless bears, the mildness of his manners and the gentleness of his disposition, save only when thwarted in moments of occasional

elevation, are by no means in keeping with his external attributes He has, moreover, in his character, a little of that strain which belonged to the giant Polyphemus, to Ferragus, and indeed to the whole race of Giants, from time immemorial; so that if the successfui issue of a razzia, or even an ordinary guet-à-pens, depended upon the skill with which he laid his plane, we should earnestly request

him to remain at home, and employ himself more satisfactorily in the manufacture of wigs.-Stories from a Screen, by Dudley

# TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK.

Mr Cope, the governor of Newgate, has resigned his post, and retires on an allowance of 5007. per annum for life. A circular issued by the Board of Health warns all persons in authority to retain the second secon

authority to prepare against the possible return of cholers this nummer. It enumerates the general laws against nuisances and the nodes of their concerned to the second s summer. modes of their enforcement, and reminds the authorities also of their powers for the same purposes under local acts.

A new Treasury warrant for book-postage appeared in Tuesday's 'Gazette.' Books and parcels not exceeding four ounces are charged Id., not exceeding eight ounces 2d., not exceeding a pound 4d., and so on. No packet is to exceed the dimensions of two feet, and must be open at the ends. be open at the ends.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to pardon the Ber. Dr Giles (who was convicted at the last Oxford assizes of making a false ontry in the second seco entry in the marriage register book at Bampton) at the sxpire three months' imprisonment; and he was on Monday discharge from Oxford Castle.

A well-dressed young woman was on Tuesday convicted, at one of the police courts, of picking flowers from the azaleas at the Crystal Palace. The magistrate fined the offender 1Z, and adjudged her to pay 5s., the assumed amount of the damage, and also the costs.

### EXAMINER, JUNE 9, 1855. THE

The 'Christian Times' says that on Thursday week the Bishop of Lord Aberdeen, at the head of them-admitted the obligations they Prices of Stocks, Railwan Shares, &c. The Christian from and Rev. R. Liddell and Mr Westerton, at and the public service owed to the gentleman he endeavoured to London met the Holl, and Lev. R. Liddell and Mr Westerton, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, for the purpose of inspecting the floral decorations objected to by the latter, and after minutely examining the arrangements, his lordship expressed his approval of them.

A parliamentary return shows that there are at present twenty A parliamentary schools in England and Scotland, certified by private r-formatory schools in England and Scotland, ce. Government, and capable of containing above 1,800 children.

Stamped letter paper is shortly to be issued from the Post office. Stamped letter paper is showing to be issued from the Post office. A report which has appeared in some of the papers that the Princess Alice had suffered from an attack of scarlatina, is without any foun-

Alice had suffered from an attack of scarlatina, is without any foun-dation. All the royal children are in perfect health. On Sunday great excitement was occasioned at Watford by the stempt of the vicar, the Rev. R. L. James, to introduce changes of stempt of the vicar is the service. After the Marine Paris stempt of the state in the service. After the Morning Prayer and a Puseyite charactering rayer and the Litany a bell was rung, contrary to custom, for five minutes for the Communion service. As soon as the bell began to ring, the Hon. he communities from her seat in a pew near the pulpit and left the Mr villers ross near hich was immediately followed by the whole of the congregation.

The Photographic Society has appointed a scientific committee to inrestigate the permanency of photographs, the causes of fading, and the phenomena of the art; and it is the intention of this committee to publish the result of their experiments from time to time. The funds of the society are made applicable to the investigation, and funds of the society and induce application to the invest. Prince Albert has contributed 502. to this special purpose.

The Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway was opened for public The Herelord, Low Trains run direct from London, and the distance traffic on Saturday. Trains run direct from London, and the distance is accompliated in about 44 hours by express. The length of the new line throughout is about thirty miles. It is thought to be not improbable that the arguments for and

gainst the will of the late Dyce Sombre, now in the Prerogative Court. will occupy between twenty and thirty days. "Jacob Omniun" writes to the 'Times':--" It cost us last

autumn not less than 40,000l. to send 200 horsemen 250 miles to see if there were any enemies in our vicinity, and to report that there were none; if we had had a regiment of really light cavalry to perform the service it need have cost us nothing."

It is a common rumour at Manchester that a well-known banker of that city has already cleared 30,0002. out of the cotton speculations at Liverpool. A cotton broker is said to have realised 40,000/. The 'Sherborne Journal' says that a child of poor parents having

died in the measles at Wells, no person could be found to carry its little corpse to its last resting-place, when a poor old man offered to perform that charitable office; he had, after resting once or twice. reached so far as the churchyard, and had just deposited his fatal burden on a stool, at the head of the grave, when his head fell upon his breast, and he sank to the earth, and died without a pang. The Maiden City steamer, from Liverpool to Londonderry, ram

shore on Wednesday night, in a dense fog, on the Isle of Man, and is full of water; the crew and passengers have been all saved. It is expected she will become a total wreck.

Fourpenny postage-stamps (intended for conveyance of letters to France) are to be issued next month.

The Rev. H. G. Liddell, Head Master of Westminster School, ha been appointed Dean of Christchurch, Oxford, in succession to Dr faisford.

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE CIRCUMVALLATING METROPOLITAN RAILWAY .--- At the meeting on Thursday of the select committee of the House of Commons, ap binted to consider the subject of improved metropolitan communiextions, Sir J. Paxton explained his plans respecting the proposed circumvallating railway. He proposed to inclose London in a mons-ter arcade, 180 feet in height, with a railway 72 feet wide, such arcade to be fitted up on each side with shops, the upper part and rear to be appropriated to drawing-rooms, sleeping-rooms, and other domestic apartments. Parallel with this arcade, at a considerable elevation from the ground, a railway would be formed ; one side of the arcade being used for the up line, and the other for the down, while the carriage way in the centre would be used merely for vehicles going to the shops. He proposed that this arcade, commencing near the Royal Exchange, should proceed thence across Cheapside, and over a bridge to be constructed between Southwark and Blackfriars bridges, thence to High street. Borough, where a junction would be formed with the railways at London bridge. From the Borough it would return by a circuitous course to the Thames, forming a junction with the South Wortcom. the South-Western Railway, crossing the river by another bridge to the Strand. A branch would cross the river by a third bridge from near Lambeth Palace to the new houses of parliament. By way of Victoria street it would then proceed to Brompton, across Kensington Gardens to the Great Western Railway station, thence to the London and North-Western and Great Northern stations, thence to Islington, and back to the Royal Exchange. He also proposed a branch to Ficcadilly, &c. The length of the arcade would be ten miles and two furlongs, and the branch two furlongs. The cost of the bridge at enhithe was estimated at 406,500%; and at the Strand, 754,000%; and for that at Lambeth Palace, 638,700/. The total cost of the entire work he estimated at thirty-four millions sterling. He proposed that to meet the expense interest of four per cent. per annum on any sum advanced for the execution of the scheme, to be payable for sixty years as a sinking fund, when the whole of the work should become national property. He entered into a variety of details to show that the work would be highly remunerative, as well as form a means of speedy transit and mproved communication. MILITARY PERSECUTION OF THE PRESS .- We take the following from the 'Times:'-" Will it be believed, then, after all that has occurred, that the present moment has been chosen as an apt one for s renewal of the system of petty hostilities against the correspondents of the London journals in the Crimea ? To do Lord Raglan but simple justice, it is not suggested that the paltry annoyances complained of are attributable to him. The small fry at head-quarters are the chief effenders, and among them no man is so painfully conspicuous as Colonel Gordon, the son of the ex-Premier. It was but the other day that a continuous the son of the ex-Premier. It was but the other day that a gentleman, provided with a certificate from head-quarters, presented himself to Captain Heath, the Superintendent of the Transpor Service. This certificate assured Captain Heath that 'the bearer was not connected with the press.' He was, in point of fact, a mere amateur, who was likely to cater for a club-window-nothing more. As such, he found favour with the military Tapers and Tadpoles at the head-quarters of the British army. He was; in fact, harmless in their eyes, and for him a place was immediately found; but the gentleman who act for this inversal and whose faithful and but the gentleman who acts for this journal, and whose faithful and graphic reports of the progress of the campaign have afforded so much delight and instruction to millions of Englishmen throughout the world, whose statements have been confirmed to the letter by the stidence taken before the Crimean Committee, and whose exertions have been of such paramount importance to the British arms in the East, could only with the most extreme difficulty obtain a passage on board the only with the most extreme difficulty obtain a passage on board the expeditionary fleet directed against the Sea of Azoff. Colonel Gordon declared that he should not go, and used and abused all his power of declared that he should not go, and used and abused all his power to prevent him. Such is the manner in which the staff, of which Colonel Gordon is so bright an ornament, plays out the retam innings against the British public for daring to animadvert upon the signal incapacity its members have displayed in the discharge of their duties. Colonel Gordon would do well to remember that every Minister examined before the Crimean Committee—his own father,

thwart in the execution of his duty."

DRESSED-UP FLUNKEYISM.—It is a popular belief in Paris that, next to the Sovereign, the Lord Mayor of London is the greatest personage in England. Sir Francis G. Moon is not likely to disabuse the Parisians of this idea, for we learn by the correspondence of the daily papers that on Tuesday "His Lordship visited the Universal Exhibition of Manufacture with a contact of attended by size Exhibition of Manufactures with a select party, and attended by six footmen in the gorgeous livery of the Mansion House!" This is dignity and State! Overdoing it a little, perhaps; for we are almost afraid that in the splendour of his satellites Lord Mayor Moon must have suffered an eclipse.

A SENSIBLE ADDRESS TO A CONSTITUENCY .- Mr Mechi has issued the following address to the electors of the borough of Maldon :---Gentlemen,-I aspire to the enectors of the borough of Annual ment whenever a vacancy occurs. I do not ask this as a favour, because I consider the obligation in such cases mutual. Living as I do amongst you, you are well acquainted with my general conduct, character, and opinions. In politics I have always been a consistent Liberal, having invariably, as a citizen of London, voted for Liberal candidates. My natural inclination is for improvement, whether general or political, and we know that all things require looking after to repair the damage caused by time, corruption, or decay. Our glorious constitution forms no exception to this general rule. In religion I am a steady Churchman, with a large measure of toleration for those who conscientiously differ from our formularies. I can never forget that much of dissent was caused by the once lax and venal condition of our State Church. Happily those days of pluralities and neglect have passed away. I am decidedly in favour of educating the million. As a mere matter of business, knowledge is

power as ignorance is weakness. You know my practice in this matter. I am an advocate for cheap, quick, and honest law, and will support any measure that will condense and simplify our statutes. I have a great horror of the Court of Chancery. In a business I country like ours it never can be necessary to occupy a number of years in the investigation of facts that would be ascertainable in a

few days, weeks, or months, by an ordinary tribunal of diligent and 1 intelligent men. I am a man of peace and conciliation, but when our honour, dignity, or welfare is attacked directly or through our I allies, let us castigate our enemies manfully and effectively. I like no balf measures—they are un-British. Let us do in war as we do in business, try to find the right man for the right place. I have taken a deep interest in the improvement of our national agriculture as a means of feeding and employing our industrious millions, and, although but a small landholder, I have practised what I preached in my transactions with my tenants. While soliciting your votes, I wish you clearly to understand that I do so individually, unshackled by any personal or political alliance. In conclusion, I will make no pledges; but, if you elect me, I shall exercise my judgment as an honest and independent man, according to circumstances, for the benefit of my country.-I have the honour to be, gentlemen, faith-fully yours, J. J. MECHI, Tiptree-hall, Kelvedon, Essex, May 26,

Viscount Goderich was entertained by his Huddersfield constituents at a banquet in the Gymnasium Hall on the 30th ult., and afterwards addressed his constituents in a much larger gathering at the Philosophical Hall in the evening of that day. The topics to which he addressed himself were numerous, but the chief points on which his speech rested were the war and administrative reform, on both of which subjects he expressed himself in accordance with the popular feeling.

EQUIVOCAL COMPLIMENTS.—At the Mansion-house dinner to the Judges, last Saturday, the Lord Chief Justice proposed the health of the Lord Mayor in terms which compel us to ask whether Lord Campbell spoke in jest or earnest. If the former, we can scarcely compliment him on having selected his host for his butt; if the latter, we can only say that his estimate of the importance of "Lord Mayors" differs considerably from that of the public. "I have," said Lord Campbell, "been described as an advocate of this ancient corporation, and I glory in that title. It has conferred inestimable benefits on this country, and I hope it will be preserved to distant ages. As for the office of the Lord Mayor. I look upon it with reverence. Indeed, England would not be England without a Lord Mayor. (Cheers and laughter.) On the continent of Europe the character and importance of his office may perhaps be a little exaggerated. I remember Sir Samuel Romilly, when he was made Solicitor General, once saying that he had received a letter from a French friend of his, telling him that the writer supposed he (Sir Samuel) might expect soon to be made Lord Chancellor, and might even hope at last to arrive at the dignity of Lord Mayor of London. (Laughter.) I am credibly informed, in fact, that the French believe that if all should go unfortunately wrong in the Crimea it would be necessary for the Lord Mayor of London to go and take the com-mand of the army. (Renewed laughter.) However, there certainly are real and important functions which the chief magistrate of this city has to discharge. He preserves the peace of this great metropolis, and presides over the illustrious charities which adorn it. (Hear, hear.) He assists in the administration of justice, and is at the head of the commission of which we, the judges, are members, and on which we are delighted to serve under his auspices. (Hear.) These are duties which I hope the Lord Mayor of London will long conare duties which I hope the Lord Mayor of London will long con-tinue to perform for the benefit of this country. (Hear, hear.) He may not be called upon, like Sir William Walworth, to quell a rebel-lion or to put a rebel to death; but he has exercised that splendid hospitality for which this city is so famed, and, more than that, he has in a most important respect contributed to draw closer the ties of anion by which France and England are now so happily bound together." (Hear, hear.) TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN .- Thomas Jones, aged twenty-three, a returned convict on "ticket-of-leave," was charged with using indecent language to one of the constables of the F division (Attwood). The officer stated that, after himself and other officers had quelled a disturbance in Drury lane, the prisoner followed him for the purpose of abusing him, and he never heard more shocking language used in the public streets in his life.—Mr Jardine said the language must have been bad indeed to shock a policeman. It formed a striking contrast, no doubt, to the sentiments expressed by the prisoner in his interviews with the chaplain of the prison from which he had obtained his ticket-of-leave. On these occasions, it appeared, the adoption of a hypocritical tone and a canting expression of the countenance (which the worst of them were capable of assuming best when it served their purpose to do so) sufficed to obtain their discharge before the expiration of half the term of the original sentence, with the further advantage of a written character, enabling them to impose upon the public. Why, he had not presided there any day for some time past without having to dispose of some charge against a "ticket-of-leave" man. The neighbourhood is infested with them. They stand at the corners of streets at midnight, and pouncing suddenly upon the lonely passenger, half strangle and rob The officer stated that, after himself and other officers had quelled a with them. They stand at the corners of streets at midnight, and pouncing suddenly upon the lonely passenger, half strangle and rob him before even an alarm can be given. His worship then committed the prisoner to seven days' imprisonment.—On Friday, at the Middle-sex sessions, John Fitzgerald, a. ed twenty-five, another "ticket-of-leave" man, was found guilty of having stolen a watch. In 1850 the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation for a similar robbery. The Assistant Judge sentenced him to six years' penal servitude.

365

THE FUNDS. Mondar.-Consols for the July account opened at 915 to 5, at which they closed. Sank Stock 2065 to 210; Reduced Three per Cents. 915 to 5; New Three per Cents. 925 to 5; Long Annuities, 315-16; India Stock, 235 to 237; India Bonds, 22s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 238. pre-minum, 45 to 5; Iong Annuities, 20s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 238. pre-minum, 45 to 5; Iong Annuities, 20s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 239; India Bonds, 22s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 238. pre-minum, 45 to 5; Iong Annuities, 20s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 238. pre-minum, 45 to 5; Iong Annuities, 20s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 209; New Three per Cents., 925 to 5; Terminable Annuities (New Loan), 165; India Stock, 235 to 237; India Bonds, 22s. to 25s.; Exchequer-bills, 20s. to 238. pre-minum, 45 to 5; Ornnium left off at 45 to 92; New Three per Cents. 915 to 4; and closed at 915 to 5; Ornnium left off at 45 to 92; New Three per Cents., 925 to 299; Reduced Three per Cents., 945 to 92; New Three per Cents., 926 to 3; 10 209; Reduced Three per Cents., 945 to 92; New Three per Cents., 926 to 5; Termi-able Annuities (New Loan), 165; India Stock, 209 to 10; Reduced Three per funde Annuities (New Loan), 165; India Stock, 209 to 10; Reduced Three per funde Annuities, 198. to 22s. premium; and Exchequer-bonds, 1006 to 4. TransAr.-Consols for July were farst quoted 915 to 4; and closed at 915. Ornnium left off at 45 to 5; Benh Stock, 209 to 310; Reduced Three per funde Annuities, 198. to 22s. premium; and Exchequer-bonds, 1006 to 5. Thirds - Consols were done at 915 to 5; and closed at 916 to 5; and a consols were done at 916 to 5; and closed at 916 to 5; New Three per Cents, 935 to 5; and closed at 916 to 5; Sectequer-bills, 198. to 22s. premium; and Exchequer-bonds, 1006 to 5. Thirds - Consols were done at 916 to 5; and closed at 916 to 5; and a consols were done at 916 to 5; and closed at 916 to 5; and a c

# SATURDAY MORNING, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

BRITISH.		Price.	FOREION.	Price.	
Consols			Belgian 41 per Cent Brazil 5 per Cent	92 - 94 99 -101	
De. Account	•••	91 - 91	Chill 6 per Cent	102 - 104 81 - 82	
3 per Cent. Reduced	•••	92 - 92	Dutch 24 per Cent	64 - 66 94 - 96	
31 New		928- 928	French 3 per Cent Ditto 41 per Cent	60f - 50c 94f - 10c	
Long Annuities		31- 4	Mexican 3 per Cent Portuguese 4 per Cent.	214- 22 44-46	
Bank Stock	•••	208 -215	Russian 5 per Cent Ditto 44 per Cent	99 -101 89 - 91	
India Stock			Peruvian 4 per Cent.	68 - 70	
Exchequer Blils		18 - 22	Sardinian 5 per Cent. Spanish 3 per Cent	86 - 88 38 - 381	
India Bonds	•••	20 - 25	Do. 3 pr Cent. New Def. Turkish Bonds	18 - 18	

# RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

From the list of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Holderness, Stock and Share Brokers, Change alley, Cornhill.

SHARES OF	BAILWAY	8.		PAID.	CLOSING PRICES
£	RAILWA	YS.		£	6 1
11. 6 3				11.6.8	74 - 8
Stock		•• •••	***	100	103 - 104 89 - 91
Stock	Caledonian			100	631 - 64
Shares	Chester and Holyhead	***		50	144 - 154
Shares	Eastern Counties . Edinburgh and Glasgo	** ***	***	20	125 - 125 59 - 61
Stock	Great Northern .			100	93 - 934
Stock	Great Southern and W	estern (1)	reland)	100	98 - 100
Stock	Great Western Lancashire and Yorks	hire	•••	100	68 - 69 01i - 82
Stock	London and North We		***	100	1034 - 104
Stock	London and South We	stern		100	84 - 85
Stock Stock	Manfell.	*** ***		100	741 - 743
20	North Staffordshire	•• •••	***	100	$12\frac{30}{12\frac{2}{10}} - \frac{52}{12\frac{4}{10}}$
Stock	Oxford, Worcester, &	Wolverha		100	28 - 30
Stock	South Eastern	•• •••	***	100	621 - 63
Stock	York, Newcastie, and	Berwick	***	50 100	
Stock	York and North Midlan			100	511 - 521
20	FOREIGN RAI			All	241 - 251
5	Great Indian Peninsula	иг	***	All	51 - 51
20	Grand Junction of Fran			10	
20	Madras			161 ·	174 - 18 37 - 371
16 20	Northern of France Paris and Lyons		***	16	452 - 458
20	Paris and Orleans			All	47 - 49
20	Paris and Rouen			All	42 - 44
20	Paris and Strasbourg Rouen and Havre			All	231 - 241
20	Southern of France		***	14	
20	Western of France			16	241 - 241
25	LAND COMP. Australian Agricultura		-	174	33 - 35
5	Peel River		***	All	3 - 31
25	South Australian			Ail	38 - 40 13 - 14
100	Van Dieman's Land British American			28.10	57 - 60
100	Canada			82 . 10	119 - 121
	BANKS			1994 1967 T	an manual
40	Australasia			All	84 - 85 21 - 22
20	London Chartered of Au			All	37 - 39 xd
25	Oriental			All	42 - 43
25	Union of Australia			All	$73 - 74 \\ 67 - 69$
50	British North America			All	31 - 32
100	Commercial of London London and County	***	***	20	85 - 37
50	London Joint Stock			10	$     28 - 29 \\     44 - 46 $
100 50	London and Westminste Union of London			20	44 - 46 281 - 291
	MISCELLAN			Park ING	a part and a se
5	Crystal Palace			All	31 - 31 251 - 261
15 20	General Steam General Screw Steam	***		14 All	154 - 15
50	Peninsular and Oriental	***		All	64 - 65
	Royal Mail			60	73 - 74
100	East London Water Wo	rks		100	105 - 110
50	Grand Junction Do			50	
100	West Middlesex Do		***	109	90 - 92
Stock	East and West India Doe			1. 1	121 - 122
	London Do St Katherine's Du.	***		1	101 - 102 81 - 82
	Imperial Gas		10.00	All	110 - 112
50	Phœnix Do	***	***	52	28 - 30
60	United General Do			All	19 - 20
80	Westminster Chartered I			All	41 - 42
100	INSURANC	ES.		11	18 - 19
50 1	tlas	***		5.15	18 - 19
	lagle			5	
	uardian			All 45	$106 - 108 \\ 54 - 56$
	mperial Fire	***		50	330 - 385
100 I	litto Life			10	181 - 181
	aw Life			10	561 - 57
	ondon Fire and Ship			12.10	29 - 30

# Trade and Commerce.

Smithfield Market, Monday.day was generally shor-ment in trade throughad firm at t

# THE EXAMINER, JUNE 9, 1855.

week's prices, while, in some cases, 4d per stone was obtained. A choice ox of 100 stone made in some instances 4s. 40d but the general quotation was 4s. 8d. per stone of 8 bbs. Of motion there was a scanty supply—say, about 21,000 heat of sheep and lambs inclusive. A rise of 2d. per stone was therefore obtained upon the prices of last Friday. The top price of mution was 5s. 6d. per stone. Good lamb was in demand. The getations of this description of m sat vary considerably. The bate sers report the quotations at 6s. to 7s. 4d., while the salesmen quote them at 5s. 8d. to 6s. 6d per stone. Feroar. - In consequence of the very large supply of meat at Newgate and Leadenbull markets, combined with the warm weather, the state of trade at Smitufield to-day was very bad for all descriptions of stock.

Prices per Stone.						•	At Market.			
Beef . Mutton Veal . Perk . Lamb .			45 45 45 35 35	00 00 00 100 00		48 59 58 4- 68	104	Beasts Sheep and lambs Calves Pigs	Mon. . 3,676 21,496 . 174 . 372	Fri. 1,270 13,392 580 360

Corn Market. -- Monday. -- Wheat: The Kentish wheats sold at 2s. ad-vance, and generally the trade is quoied is dearer. Barley : No change. Oats : With large supplies of Foreign, are steady. Flour: English as last Monday.

		Per er.	1				Per	
Wheat, English		. 77. 848	Beans, English				879	
Foreign			Foreign				378	
Barley, English		. 30s 34s	Peas, English				37 -	
Foreign			Foreign				40	
Oats, English .		. 248 318				٠		
Scotch .			Canery Seed			1		
- Irish .			Flour, English		per sa			
- Foreign .		. 268 318	Foreign		per sa			

FRIDAY.-Wheat: Supplies of home growth short, of Foreign liberal. Barley: Little home growth in general remains at this time of the year. Oats: Supplies not so large as last week. Flour: Liberal supply of Foreign Sacks, and market

# IMPORTATIONS Into London from June 3 to June, 7 both inclusive.

Providence	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Malt.	Flour.
English and Scotch . Irlsin Foreign	Qrs 1520 19080	Qrs. 350 4090	Qrs. 240 4840 19 <b>9</b> 60	Qrs. 850	Sacks. 1460 8300

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

# Tuesday, June 5.

Tuesday, June 5. War-Office, June 5. - 3rd Regiment of Light Dragoons: Lieut.-General P. A: Lautour, C. R. to be Col vice Gen. Lord C. S. Manners, K.C.B. deceased 23rd Foot. Lieut.-Gen. H. Rainey, C.B. to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. C. O'Aguiar. K.C.B. deceased - 53rd Foot: Lieut.-Gen. W. Such rhand to be Col. vice Lieut.-Gen. J. McDonel, C.B. removed to the 92nd Foot - 92nd Foot: Lieut. Gen. J. McDonald, C.B. trom the 53rd - out, to be Col. vice Gen. Sir W. Macbean, K.C.B. deceased - 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Ensign W. C. Goldie, from the 1st Foot, to be Const without purchase, vice Wilkinson, promoted - 6th Dragoons: Sergeunt-Major J. K. M. untain to be Quartermaster, vice Marshall, appointed Paym.ster-Coldstream Guards: Acting Assistant-Surgeon F. Bowen, M.D. from the Staff, to be Assistant Surgeon - 1st +oot: B. O. Johnson, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, from the 9th Foot: to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hoot: 2. W. Bastable, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Fobgee, promoted - 53rd Foot: E. Engl H. G. H. Grubbe to be Lieut without purchase, vice More Hington, from the 9th Foot: to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Hoot: 2. M. Foot: 2. Leut, J. C. Brown to be Lieut without purchase, vice Food, who retires - 9th Foot: Leut, S. F. Snyth to be Adpliatant, vice Hactert, promoted - 53rd Foot: Ensign R. R. Kw ming to be Lieut. with ant purchase, vice More Agenes - 28th Foot: Lieut, S. S. Is '' Harito d,'' and not '' Haddo'd,'' as previously stated + 22nd Foot: W. Wu arwod, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mill, who resigns - 85th Foot: S. How No and C. B. Song M. Song M. S. S. As been cancelled - 46th Foot: S. How No arwod, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Agene, whose appointment has been rancelled - 46th Foot: Lieut. T. D. Forde to be Capt. by purchase, vice Cart-show of Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice and the bast of June, S. Hartio, G. '' Manned Riflemen, to be Lieut, with we purchase, vice Cart, showes promotion by purchase of the 11th of May, 1855, to the Srd Fost-offb Fool: G. I. Minifo, Gen. to be Ended with out purchase-68th Fost: Lieut. H. Vaudana to be Cast. wi hout purchase, vice Edwar s, kiled in action: Easign J. Thompson to be Ll ut. without purchase, vice H. E. Smyth, deceased; Ensign H. J. R. V. Sinatto be Lieu. wi hout purchase, vice Vaugian; W. A. Kay, Goat. to be Ensign without purchase, v. Thomps n=-70th Fost: Lieut. W. Cooper to be Capt. without purchase, vice Reynolds, deceased; Ensign A. C. H. Tovey to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Reynolds, deceased; Ensign A. C. H. Tovey to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Cooper; Ensign J. Green to be Lieur. by purchase, vice Tovey, whose promotion by purchase, on the 20th of Februs y has been cancelled-77th Foot: Lieut. W. N. M. Orpen to be Capt. by purchase, vice Orpen-91st Fost: Brevet-Major W. G. Scott to be Major without purchase, vice Orpen-91st Fost: Brevet-Major W. G. Scott to be Major without purchase, vice Renne iy, who retires in full pay; Lieut. E. J. S. Rae to be Capt. without pur-chase, vice Scott; Ebsign T. E. A. Ha i to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Renne 95th Fost: Lieut.-Col. A. T. Heyland, from haif-pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Col. vice W. Smith, who "xchanges--lifte brigade: 1". C. G. Dug'ale. Gent to be Ensign without purchase-chape Monited Rifemen: Sergeant-Major C. Morris, from the Cavalry Depot, Maldstone, to be Ri ingmaster-Provisional Depot Eattail n: Capt. G. S. Peard, 20th Foot, to be Asistant-Adjuant. Unattached - Brevet Lieut.-Col. A. T. Heyland, Major of the 95th Foot, to have his brevet task converted into substantive rank, under the warrant of the 6th of

his brevet tank converted into substantive rank, under the warrant of the 6th of ber, 1851.

Memorandum .- The commission of Major W. Macmahon, of the 44th Foot, to be

antendrated up to the 12th of December, 1854, but not to carry back vay. Brevet: Brevet Lieut.-Col. D. Forbes, retired full pay of the 91st Foot, to be Col. In the Army, the rank being honorary only; Major H. E. McGe, of the 19th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. J. W. Reynolds, on half-pay Unat-tached, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at had-querters, to be Major in the Army; Capt. S. Baroard, of the Tupperary Militia, attached to the Turkish Con-ting and Staff. Lurgetter for a with so employed.

this that staff - Inspector-General of Hospitals; Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank, W. Henry, M.D. to be In-pector-General of Hospitals; Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local

stated. Brevet.—The undermentioned promotions to take place consequent on the death of the following officers, viz.: Lient.-Gen. Sir G. C. D'Aguilar, K.C.B. died on the 21st of May; Gen. Sir W. Macbean, K.C.B. died on the 24th of May; Gen. Lord C. S. Manners, K.C.B. died on the 25th of May-Major-Gen. Hon. J. Y. Scarlet, being the senior supernumerary Major-Gen. to succeed to the vacancy on the fixed establishment; Lient.-Col. J. E. W. Inglis, 32nd Foot, to be Col. in the Army; Major G. A. Durnford, 27th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. In the Army; Capt A. F. Jen-ner, 11th Foot, to be Major in the Army. The undermentioned promotion to take place consequent upon the death of the following officers, viz.: Gen. P. Bonham, died on the 19th of April; Gen. Sir W. Macbean, died on the 24th of May; Gen. Lord C. S. Manners, died on the 25th of May-Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Maclaine, K.C.B. to be Gen.

Bankruptcies Annulled .- E. Bond, Wharf road, City road, soda wate

 manufacturer.
 Banktrupts.-W. Paxon, Hampstead, auctioneer. [Stopher, Cheapside.-E. Butier, York street, Middlesex itospital, baker. Latkinson, Quality court, Chancery iane.-W. Bonch, Queen street, Pimlico, licensed victualler. [Dinmock and Hurbey, Suffolk lane, Cannon street.-B. Bonch, Willam's terrace, Hawley road, Kentisi town, licensed victualler. [Dinmock and Burbey, Suffolk lane, Cannon street, Barblean, metal dealer. [Renvolls, Lincoln's-inn fields.-H. Laumann, Fultam, boardingh-use-keeper. [Smith, Lincoln sinn fields.-H. Laumann, Fultam, boardingh-use-keeper. [Smith, Lincoln sinn fields.-B. Baliour, Pimeer's-lail court, Brad street, metrwriter. [Surr and Gribble, Abchurch lane.-D. and B. Bellason, Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmosters. [Whitehouse, Wolverhampton -F. D. Hiorns, Coventry, frommonger. [East, Birmingham.-G. S anton, Birmingham, retail brower. [Hawkes, Birmingham.-W. Hancock, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Staffordshire, builder. [Sherrat, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, -A. H. James, Newport, Monmoutinshire, stone mason. [Bevan and Girbing, -A. H. James, Newport, Monmoutinshire, stone mason.] -A. H. James, Newport, Monmouthshire, stone mason. [Bevan and Girling, Bristol.-W. Williams, Liverpool, tailor. [Banner, Liverpool.

**Dividends.**—June 26, G. Anderson, Upper street, Islington, stationer—June 26, T. G. Curtis, Oxford street, Icensed victualier—June 26, S. Churchill, Doddington, Oxfordshire, scrivener—June 27, H. Gibson, late of Grac church street, merchant—June 26, W. R. Barrett, Folkestone, ironmanger—June 26, W. J. Normanville, Duke street, Adelphi, commission agent—June 26, G. C. Siewart, Hackney road, draper—June 27, W. Buckwell and T. Jones, Duke street, Southwark, dealers in commun. June 28, T. Hadson, Chebbam, grooter\_June 27, J. Conpert, Bayley, Street, Street, Chebba, Chebbam, grooter, June 27, J. Conpert, Bayley, Street, Street Graper-Jine 27, W. Buckwein A.G. 1. Johnes, Date Street, Bouters, Generic, Berker, Generic, Generic, June 28, J. Co-per, Rewley Regis, linen draper-Jane 20, J. Co bett, Birmingham, coal merchant-Jane 27, R. Riomer, Tenbury, Worcestershire, publican-Jane 27, J. S. Arwidsson, King-st-n-upon-Hull, ship chandler-Jine 27, J. C. Sitvens and J. Stower, Liverpool, British whe merchants-Jane 28, G. J. Jenvey, Barnstaple, bookseller.

Certificates to be granted. unless cause be shown to the contrary on Certificates to be gravited, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—June 28, W. Mead, Milk street, Cheapside, commission agent —June 27, W. 4 role, the yonnger, Rood lane, East India merchant –June 28, G. Greenfield, Upper Holloway, bricklayer—July 2, W. Morgan, Bristol and Bath, potno dealer—July 5, J. G. Fize, Exeter, buok-eller—June 27, J. Dixon, Liver-pol., cuoper—June 27, A. Gregory, Liverpool, licensed victual r—Jn  $\approx$  27, J. S. Arwidesson, Kingston-upon-tiuli, ship chandler—June 28, J. Allen, Birnaingham, builting

Scotch Sequestrations.-A. Allan, Edinburgh, carpenter-J. Stevenson Glasgow, flesher-J. Peterson, Shetland, merchant.

### Friday, June 8.

Friday, June 8. War-Office, June 8, 1855.—18 Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Assist-Surg. R. F. Andrews, from the Staff, to be Assist-Surg. vice Pelle, appointed to the 19th Foot-and Dragoons: J. J. Armstrong, Gent. to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Maconochie, deceased - Gr oader Guards: Ens. and Lieut. R. Anstruiber, to be i.leut. and Capt., by purchase, vice Philimore who refres—1st Regiment of Foot: To be Enss, without purchase: Lieut. W. Keongh, from the Queen's Own Royal Regiment Dublin City Millita, J. M. Lyvekn, Gent., F. Alban, Gent, -3rd Foot: L. St Anb n, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase—sth Foot: Lieut. C. Mil-ler, from the Londonterry Regiment of Mikia, to be Ens., without purchase, vice Brown, appointed to the 48th Foot--12th Foot; W. D. Jarvis, Gent., to be Ens., without purchase, vice Robertson, appointed to the 95 h Foot--13th Foot: Assist-Surg. P. N. Jackson, from the staff, to be Ens., without purchase, -23rd Fod: I. Eust. A. Hon. S. Mostyn to be Capt., by u chase, vice W. C. Clarke, who ratires - 27th Foot: F. J. Berkeley Gent., to be Ens., without purchase, -23rd Fod: Staff, to be Ens., without purchase, vice the 7th Foot: f. f. Henry Scott Simeon, Gen., vice Stewart, &c., as stated in the 'Gazet e' of June 1at, 1855, read Henry Scott Simeon, vient., to be Enslap, without purchase, vice Stewart, &c. -3th Foot: Ens. A. M. P. Browne, from the Queen's Own Royal Dublin City Mill i.a. to be Ens. without purchase, vice Stewart, &c. -3th Foot: For Ceastab, purchase, vice Stewart, &c., as the fort: Lieut. W. H. A. Dashwoot to be Captain, by purchase, vice Monro, who retires; Ens. F. W. Har-rist ob Elent, by purchase, vice Dashwood, -43rd Foot: S. - retier, Gent, to be Ens., without purchase, vice Bashwood, -43rd Foot: S. - retier, Gent, to be Ens., without purchase, vice Bashwood, -43rd Foot: S. - retier, Gent, to be Ens., without purchase, vice Bashwood, Purchase, vice Harris, app inted to the 71st Foot--58th Foot: For Ocearias William Hill, Gent, vice Taylor, &c., as b. Ensign, without purchase, vice Taylor, &c -59th Foot: To be Enss., without purchase H. G. Moore, Gent, vice Verstarme, promoted in the 17th Foot; J. B. Cockell, Gent., vice Tolcher, promoted in the 30th Foot; for Arthar Heseirige, Gent., vice Hickle, &c, as stated in the 'Gaze te' of 1st June, 1855, read arthur

Brillsh Foreign Legion. --Colonel J. Kinloch to be Inspector. To be Assistant. Inspectors with the rank of Capt. while so employed: E St John Middmay, East and Stornell's, J. F. Power, Eag. late Major 25th Foot, to be Major-Commandant. With the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. while so employed 1: E A. Bowyre, Eag. to be Staff Quartermaster; F. Sammie, Eag. to be Staff Quartermaster; F. Sammie, Eag. to be Staff Quartermaster; F. Gammie, Eag. to be Staff Quartermaster; F. Samor to be Field Chaplain. Depot at Helipcoladi Lieut.-Col. H. Steinbach to be Commandant, G. Adlow, Kaulin, Legion, to be Major-Commandant. First Line Battalion: E. K. Murray, Esg. formerly while so employed; A. F. Stroer to be Major.
 Brond Line Battalion: H. H. von Alter to be Major-Commandant. Second Line Battalion: E. K. Murray, Esg. formerly while so employed; A. F. Stroer to be Major.
 Stroef Lent.-Col. in the Army while so employed; A. F. Stroer to be Major.
 Stroef Stroegn, G. C. Stroet, Stroet to be Major-Commandent, with the Brevel in the Staff, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Howard, who retires: M. R. K. W. Malay, E. S. Commandent, Stroet to be Major-Commandent, with the Brevel in the Staff of the Turkish Contingent, to have the local rank as follow, with contingent, C. A. Howard, A. K. Coper, A. A. McDowell, A. F. Stroet to be Major.
 Stroet in the Second Class: J. F. Veston, S. J. A. Cooper, A. A. McDowell, A. F. Stroet in the Staff suge on of the First Staff. Suggeon of the First Staff. Suggeons, J. W. Cavanagh, J. Williams, G. A. Allowary, A. Irvine, M.D. To be Assistant-Surgeons, H. C. Maina, be avained as follows, will contingent, C. Reginson, J. W. Cavanagh, J. Williams, G. A. Allowary, A. Irvine, M.D. To be Assistant-Surgeons, Staff and the Turkish Contingent, to have been last of the Staff. Suggeon of the Staff. The undermendiant Staff. Suggeon of the Staff. Suggeon of the Staff. Suggeon Staff. Suggeon Staff. Suggeon Staff. Suggeon Staff. Suggeon Staff. Suggeon Staff.

HOSPITAL STAFF. To be Assist.-Surgs. : Acting Assist.-Surg. W. Ramsay, R.D.; Acting Assist.-Surg. S. H. Dickerson ; Acting Assist.-Surg. D. B. Hine; Acting Assist. Surg. W. Skeen.

Assist. Snrg. W. Skeen. Basver. — The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers, selected for the Engineer Force of the Turkish Contingent, to have the local rank of Captain in Turkey while so employed; Lieut. M. S. Whitmore; Lieut. F. E. B. Beamani; Lieut. G. Longley; Lieut. J. P. Megnay; C. A. Noedl, Esd., to have the local rank of Captain, while employed in the Engineer force of the Turkish Coningent; Lieut. R. J. Mallock, 16th Bengal Native Infantry, doing duty at the East lidu Company's D. pot at Warley (during the absence in Turkey of the officer holding that appointment), to have the local rank of Captain while so employed.

MEMORANDUM .- The second Christian name of Brevet-Major Reynolds, Deputy Assist, Adj -Geu. at Head Quarters, is Williams, and not William, as stated in the Gazette ' of the 5th June, 1855.

Admiralty, June 2, 1855.-Corps of Royal Marines: Second Lient E. F.

Bankruptcy Annalied .- J. Kitching, Clayton, Bradford, manufacture and grocer

and grocer. Baskraupts. -J. Harris, Commercial road, Lambeth, potter. [Jones and Arkoll, Tooley street, Southwark.-W. J. Nokes, Spitalieids market, potato also-man. [Hillearys, Fenchurch bulldings, City-C. Blanks, East Hanningiad, Essex, blacksmith. [White and Cole, Martin's lane, City-C. B. Bell, Hounsing coal merchant. [Scott and Syms, Furnival's inn, Holborn.-G. F. Johnsone, San Ives, Huntingdon, draper. [Sole and Co., Aldermanbury-H. A. Simosa, Alber road, Wandsworth, toarding house kceper. [Ellaby, Queen street, Cheapside-D. L. Lewis, Salter's hall court, Cannon street, City, merchant. [Cidoley, Greian street, City-S. Dudley, Tipton, Stafford tallor, Ibnigman and Hemmani, Wash-T. Davles, New Quay, Cardigau, sbip builder. [Brittan and Sons, Albian cham-bers, Britol-M. Robinson, Nerwood, York-hire, farmer. [Harle, Leeds-T. Lak, Wakefield, grocer. [Marsden and Skipworth, Wakefield-W., Parry, Newton, Montgomeryshire, tailor. [Rogerson and Peacock, Chapel street, Liverpol-R Nichulson, Liverpool, stone mason. [Evans and Son, Liverpool-W, Nellsr and D. Norbury, Choidey, Chester, cattle dealers. [Norris, Maccleshed-G. and holifield, Manchester, willow merchants. [Boberis, Fountain st-eet, Manchester-W. Reardsall, Bridge street, Manchester, Blance, Illar, Jonester.] Bivideuds.-June 29, J. Knowles, H. Rodwell G. R. Parker, and J. The

Dividends.-June 29, J. Knowles, H. Rodwell G. R. Parker, and J. T. Eng. Throgmoton street, Civy, silk brokers-June 29, H. Hill, Gray's im lane, brew -June 29, J. F. Merrick, Her ford road, Westbuurne grow, builder-June 29, F. T. Dodd ngton, Aldersgate street, manufacturer of lace falls-June 29, A. Edu, T. Dodd ngton, Altiersgate street, manufacturer of lace falls-June 29, A. Eda, Milk street Cheapside, warehunsennan-June 29, G. Tennant, Market street, Wai, minster, ficensed victuslier-June 28, R. Doak, Hanoverplace, Kew, draper June 29, A. M. Todd, Clement's lane, City, merchant-June 29, J. A. Smith, Qese street, Hammersmith, lighterman-June 29, W. Hoe, Bishopsgate street Wilsen, stationer - June 29, G. and J. Longmore, Manchester, provision merchanis-June 20, G. C. Pauling and R. C. harp, Macchester, merchants-June 18, J. Wordl, Botton. Luncaster, manufacturer-July 2, G. Webster, Dewsbury, Yo kkin, plumber-July 3, W. Clark, Bradford, tailor-June 30, G. Jeeves, Sheffield, trab manufacturer manufacturer

manufacturer. **Certificates to be grapted**, noless canse be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.—June 29, P. Sampson, Hythe, Kent, boot and shoe maker-June 29, 4), Catter and T. J. Hunter, Regent street, St James, Westmanier, taken-June 29, G. Jess-p. Chifonville Hove, Sussex, builder—June 29, S. Wake, Boundary road, St John's Wood, builder—June 29, A. P. Shaw, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate street, printer—June 29, M. R. Stele, Leicester, linendrape—June 29, F. T. D.ddington, Aldersgate street, manufacturer of lace falls—July 2, J. W. Rymill, Faul's wharf, Upp r Thames street, paper agent—June 29, B. and R. & Protekiss, and G. Meller, Brentford, timier merchants—Iuly 2, D. Bennet, in, Bristod, Innkeeper—July 2, D. Sims, Biakeney, Gloucester, wire draver-July 10. B. Undersed Bristol, Innkeeper-July 2, D. Sims, Blakeney, Gloucester, wire drawer-July 1, W. and F. H. England, Westbury, Wits, clothiers-July 10, R. Undewed, Leicester, hosier-July 2, J. and G. Blakey, Keighley, Yorkshire, grocer-Joly 2, Loui a Browett, Brai ford, innkeeper-June 29, C. and M. Hargreaves, Braiday, whitesmiths-June 29, J. Webb, Scarborough, hotel kesper-June 30, J. New, Sheffield, saw manufacturer.

Scotch Sequestrations.-J. Scrimgeour, cattle dealer, Stanley, Perh-A. Munro, architect, Giasgow-W. Cameron, meichant, Dundes-J. Tais and J. Wilkle, engineers, Giasgow-J. Binnie, West Craigs, Edinburgh, desler la grain

TSirthas.-On the 1st last, the Countess of Arund 1 and Surr v, of a son-On the 31st uit, at Grace Dien Manor, Leieestershire, Mrs Lisle Phillips, of a dauge ter-On the 5th inst., Lady Compton, of a son.

Man ingres -On the 2nd inst., Capt. T. C. Norbury, to the Hon. Octual O'Grady - On the 20th ult., N. Tooth, Esq., to Rebecca, only daughter of H. Nes-some, Esq. - On the 6th mst., Sl. T. E. Perry, M.P., to Elizabeth Marzaret, scend daughter of Sir J. J. B. Johnstone, Bart., M.P.-O. the 6th inst., Capt. Da Fast to Marie Christina, eldest daughter of Sir W. C. Datylle, Bart.

Deaths. - On the 1st inst. at Wokingham, Lady Harriet Mitchell, danghterd Henry, Fifth Dake of Beautort.—On Sunday, at 27 Portiand place, in her 9is year, i ady Robert Seymour—On the ist inst, at Sudbury, J. W Adam, Eq. is his 95th year—On the 1st inst., Mrs Pontet, in her 86th year—On the 1 ada, is Dus eldorf, Madame Be mays, in her 95th year—On the ist last, at Utilida, Mrs Thumson In her 85th year—On the ist last, at Utilida.

rank, W. Munro, to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Deputy Dispector-General of Hospitals A. Ferguson, M.D. to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank, vice Munro, who retires upon half-pay; Deputy Inspector-General of itospit tals A. Melvin to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, with local rank, vice Henry, who retires upon half-pay; Acting Assistant-Surgeon, H. Horlock has been per-mitted to resign his appointment.

Hestirige, Gent. to be Easign, without purchase, vice Hickle, &c.-60th Foot: F. S. A. Orchard, Gent., to be Eus., with at purchase, vice Ausim, appointed to the 56th Foot:-62nd Foot: Acting Assist.-Surg. H. L. Randell, from the Staff, to b: Assist.-Surg.; the appointent of Assist.-Surg. J. J. Armstrong, as stated in the 'Gazette' of the 16th March, 1855, has been cancelled-63rd Foot: Acting Assist.-Surg. P. J. Hoey, from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg.-66th Foot: Lieut. C.

GALLERY of BRONZES d'ART .- F. GALLIERY of BRONZES d'ART, --F, TRABEDIENNE and CO. of Paris, respectfully inform the British public that a complete collection of their MATHE-MATHCAL BEDUCTIONS, by the process of M. Collas, from the chaffed cuvre of Anilque and Modirn Btatuary in the Galieries of the Louvre, Florence and Roms, Museum of Naples, and British Museum, to which a Council Medal was awarded at the Great Exhibitios, may be seen at Messrs JACKSON and GRAHAM'S, 35, 37, and 35, Oxf.rd street. The prices the same as in Paris, with the charges of importation only added. Cata-logues, with marginal illustrations, 6d. each, or by post on receipt of 12 postagestamps.

DARISIAN PAPER HANGINGS and **PARSISIAN FAPER HANGINGS and** invite the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their extensive STOCK, which comprises the newest and best productions of all the most emineut Parls manufacturers. Numerous specimens may be seen fitted up in the Show-rooms, suitable for the draw-ing and dising room, library, and chamber, together with AR-TISTIC DECORATIONS of the highest class.—35, 37, and 38 Oxford street.

Deford street. DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and LIBRARYCURTAINS and PORTIERES. -JACKSON & GRAHAM respectfully invite the Nobility and Gentry to inspect their .STOCK of rich SILK DAMASKS, Brocades, Veirets, Tapestries, and other Fabrics, which, for its variety, extent, and beauty, is unequalised in Europe. Being in direct communication with the most eminent manufacturers of France and Germany, es well as the most important British manufacturers, their esta-bishment affords to parties furnishing the advantages of a selec-tion unrivalled, the newst and most instead upholstery, and a saving of all intermediate profit in the price of the various fabrics.--55, 37, and 38 Oxford street

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS, Candelabra, Lamps, Vases, Decorative Porcelain, and Objects of Taste.-JACKSON and GRAHAM invite the atientiou of the Nobility and Genery to their extensive and unrivalied collection of OLOCKS and GARNITURES de CHEMINEES, suitable for drawing-rooms, libraries, and dining-rooms, together with numerous objects of a superior class in the finest taste.-36, 37, and 38 Oxford street.

SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS - The FIFY-FIRST ANNUAL EXMIDI-TION is now open at their Gallery, of Pailmall East (close to Trafalgar square). Admittance, is Catalogue, 8d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

MARTIN'S PICTURES .- SATURDAY, the ARTIN STICTORES.—SATURDAY, the and wonderful PICTURES can be seen at the HALL of COW-MERCE. In order to prevent inconvenience. Messes LEGGATT, HAYWARD, and LEGGATT have made fresh arrangements, by means of which the many thousand persons who visit the Exhibition may all have the opportunity of fully inspecting these unrivalled, works of art.—HALL of COMMERCE, 52 THREADNEEDLE STREET. Admission, 6d. each person-

OYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. CONTRACT POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION' The LECTURES and EXHIBITIONS, as DELIVERED before HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY and HIS ROY AL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, the PATRON of the INSTI-TOTION, will be CONTINUED. LAST WEEK but TWO of the FIRST PART of the OP-TICAL DIORAMA of SINDRAD the SAILOR. LECTURE on the TELEPHONIC CONCERT, by Invisible Performers, by J. H. PEPPER, Ess. MONDAY EVENING, LECTURE by Dr TERVETHAN SPICER, "On the ANTE-DILUVIAN WORLD." MIC GAAA BALFOOL'S LECTURE on Thereday Evening: "SUMMER HOURS with the POETS." The DIORAMA of "SAM SLICK'S Trip scross the Atlantic," &c. &c.

MR ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC is now OPEN EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock (except Saturday). The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. Stalls can be taken at the Box-office every day, from Eleven till Four.-Egyptian Hall, Plocedilly.

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BY COMMAND. - PHILHARMONIC BY COMMAND. — PHILHARMONIO SOCIETY. — The subscribers and the Public are respect-fully informed that the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place at the Hanorer-square Rooms on Mouday Evening next, the tith of Jaue. Programme: — Overture, Chery Chase, Mactarren ; Sinfonia No. 8, Beethoren; Overture, Anarcson, Cheruhini. Vocal performers—Madame Clara Novello and Signer Beletti, Conduc-tor, Herr Richard Wagner. Single tickets, It. 1:a; double tickets, It. 10a. ; tripie tokets, Z. 5a. ; to be had at Messrs Addison and Holiter's, 210 Regent street. To commence at Eight o'clock; doors open at Seren o'clock precisely. N. B. It is requested that carriages will set down and take up at the door in Hanover street, intered of the sucue is attnover squares. DIRMUNCHAM MUSICAL FtSTIVAL,

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, D in AID of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, on the 28th, 20th, 30th, and 31st days of August next. UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS BOYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALBERT. HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

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HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LON. DON.-NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT EXHIBITION of FLOWERS and FRUIT, in the SOCIETY'S GARDEN, will take place on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 2 r.M. Tickets, price 5s. each, can be procured at this Office, upon presenting the order of a Fellow ; or on the day of the meeting, at Turnham green, price 7s. 5d. each.

C REMORNE GARDENS.— ROYAL SOUTH LONDON HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.—The First Meeting of the Season is appointed to take piace on Thursday next, on which occasion upwards of ed Gold and filver Medals will be awarded to the successful com-petitors, and in order to give greater colat to this brilliant meeting the whole resources of the Establishmeut will be put in requirition, so as to render it very war worstly of the dis-tinguished patronage which is being increasingly awarded to this popular and fashionable property.

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THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of the NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME will take place at the STAR and GARTER, Richmond hill, ou FRIDAY, June 2nd, when His Royal Highness the Duke of CAMBRIDGE will preside. Charles J. Bevan, Esq. C. T. B. Aldis, Esq. M.D. H. G. Bohn, Esq. W. Lambert, Esq. The Rev. J. W. Langhlan, B.A. Thomas Lee, Esq. S. Brook., Esq. George Br ekiebank, Esq. S. Brook., Esq. The Rev. J. ech Brown, M.A. The Rev. J. ech Brown, M.A. Peter Carthew, F.sq. The Rev. WhitmoreCarr, M.A. W. Carter, Esq. H. Cremer, Esq. H. Cremer, Esq. H. Cremer, Esq. H. Cremer, Esq. Gordon Forbes, Esq. C. S. Edgeworth, Esq. Gordon Forbes, Esq. C. S. Edgeworth, Esq. H. Cremer, St. H. Cremer, Esq. H. Cremer, St. C. T. B. Aldis, Esq. M.D. H. G. Bohn Fred

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F.S.A. The Committee earnestly appeal for help, that they may admit, if possible, many of the Orphans left at this time by the War and Pestlence. All applications for Stewardships (the number of which wi i be limited) must be made before the 9th of June, addressed to the Honorary Scoretaries, National Orphan Home, Ham com-mon; or to the Rev. R. Whittington, M.A. Chapter House, ot Pauff's Churchyard, by whom every information respecting the Institution will be given, as well as by the Rev. Joseph Brown, Rector of Christchurch, Blackfriars road. Ten guineas will give two life votes at all elections; five guineas, one vote guineas. one vete

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