

CHILDREN'S BOOKS.

NEXT to the pleasure of meeting an ancient friend comes that sort of satisfaction which it gives us, if, after his departure, on going over his house and grounds, we find his memory revered and his precepts followed. Just this kind of pleasure have we experienced at receiving from the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard a parcel of books for the young, which would have delighted honest John Newbery himself, and make him feel proud of his present successors, Messrs. Griffith and Farran. The shop is one that we have a liking for; we associate it with Goldsmith, and Johnson, and Christopher Smart, and a host of other celebrities; and for a time it was our own head-quarters. If it were not so near Christmas, we could moralize about the little men who used to visit the shop; how delighted they were with its treasures, and what visions of unbounded happiness it held out to them; but many of these little men have already appeared in our pages, with the date before their names which terminated their interest in the mart in question.

Jack Frost and Betty Snow first demand our attention. They figure in the first tale in the volume, and, although very reasonable, we prefer passing on to the *Sea Anemone*, which comes next. In this we are treated to a conversation between a "fast" young crab and one of those curious animals which give a name to the chapter,—a conversation which, although cut short by the transference of the second animal to a bottle, and thence to an aquarium, we are glad to find renewed in

that transparent repository, but which was finally closed by the water becoming so foul as to make their existence insupportable. There are ten well-told stories in the volume, each of which conveys some useful information.

Might not Right is the title of a series of stories relating to the discovery and conquest of America, by an author with whom we once before made acquaintance in a similar history of our Eastern empire. In this little volume the story of Columbus is admirably told, and the juvenile reader is led on by successive stages to the victorious career of Cortez, the conquest of Mexico and Peru, the untimely fate of Pizarro, and the ultimate neglect of Cortez. These are all clearly related in a series of conversations, in which the reader himself appears to be a partaker, and are illustrated by some spirited engravings from the designs of John Gilbert.

Maud Summers the Sightless is the affecting story of a little blind girl, detailing her thoughts, troubles, and trials, and finally her death. The incidents are exceedingly well put together. John Abolton contributes the illustrations.

Historical Acting Charades; or, Amusements for Winter Evenings, is the title of a work which has deservedly reached a new edition; it is one we can strongly commend to the notice of parents who are desirous of making their children think. Nothing can be more amusing than these charades, while, from their very nature, they require some amount of thoughtful research.

Notices of several other works are in type, and will appear in our next Magazine.

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

NOV. 24.

Losses sustained by the French army in the Crimea.—Dr. Scrive, Physician-General to the French army in the Crimea, has recently published the following statistics. "Of 309,278 officers and men sent from France during that short war, 200,000 entered the hospitals, and were treated professionally, 50,000 for wounds received in action, and 150,000 for diseases of various kinds contracted during the cam-

paign. The first troops which embarked in France were attacked with cholera, which followed them to Athens, Gallipoli, Varna, and the Dobrudstcha. That scourge appeared to suspend its attack for a brief period while the French, in conjunction with their British allies, gained the victory at the Alma. On their arrival before Sebastopol the cholera again attacked them, and the receptions in the military hospitals during the month of

January, 1855, amounted to 9,000. They were chiefly treated for cholera, scurvy, frost-bites, and wounds of every description. Typhus-fever shortly after set in, but was quickly checked by the energetic treatment adopted by the French physicians. The health of the army was better during the spring of 1855; but the cholera reappeared in July, and placed 4,500 men *hors de combat*. Typhus-fever set in again, and added to mortality. On September 8 Sebastopol was taken by the allied armies; but nevertheless, between September 1, 1855, and April 1, 1856, of 145,120 French troops under arms in the Crimea, 48,000 entered hospitals. Dr. Scriver says that the scurvy prevailed at this period, the constitution of the men being impaired through fatigue and privations. The most disastrous period of the campaign, in a medical point of view, was during the months of February and March, 1856. A violent typhus, engendered by the infection of the heap of refuse in the camp, struck down more than 19,000 soldiers at the end of the campaign, notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the medical staff. It is said that the number of sick in hospital in proportion to the force under arms was never so great in any former campaign. Of the medical staff, 83 physicians or surgeons fell victims to their devotedness,—“an enormous figure, when one reflects on the small number employed.” The French fleet likewise suffered serious losses from sickness.”

DEC. 5.

Frescoes in the Houses of Parliament.

—The corridors in the “New Palace of Westminster,” which lead right and left from the central hall to the two Houses of Parliament respectively, have received the first three of the frescoes destined for their compartments. Mr. E. M. Ward supplies “Alice Lisle sheltering the Fugitives after Sedgemoor,” and “Montrose on the Scaffold, with the Executioner fastening Wishart’s Book round his Neck;” and Mr. Cope supplies “The Departure of a Family of the Pilgrim Fathers.” The two latter compositions are already well known through the oil-pictures of the same exhibited in the Royal Academy. The Alice Lisle is a vigorous direct rendering of the scene at the crisis of its hurry and peril; the fugitives prepared to pistol the household at a moment’s notice, and demanding at the sword’s point a safety which the old lady is more disposed to grant through charity and honour than to yield on compulsion. Her figure is a decided success, and the whole is thrown boldly together, with that painter’s necessity, a comely girl

kneeling, as centre of interest, in the foreground. Somehow, however, both Mr. Ward’s pictures look small in scale and import for their places; and the fresco method, though managed with great freedom, is not made to produce any grandeur of mass or tone. Mr. Cope has certainly reached a far higher point of attainment in these respects, and in dignified amenity of colour. There are various points of difference between his oil-painting and the fresco—all, or almost all, to the advantage of the latter. The whole has a serious, unpretentiously historical character, and in its spirit of chastened sorrow is yet illumined by a great hope. In drawing, and other qualities of realization, the picture stands eminent; and taken altogether, it is one which Englishmen may point to with confident approval.

These frescoes are most unfortunately circumstanced as to light.

“Here it was less than night, and less than day,”

is a description which might be transferred from Dante’s “Inferno” to this corridor in the Houses of Parliament; and even such rays of light as do penetrate to the frescoes, come filtered through the glazed bodies of heraldic red dragons or bulls rampant.

The statues in St. Stephen’s Hall also have received an addition to their number in the person of the younger Pitt, sculptured by Mr. Macdowell. One more will complete the tale. Mr. Macdowell is entitled to considerable credit for the intrinsic merit of his statue, and his contest against the difficulties of lean figure and abnormal though intellectual features. He has stamped his Pitt with the character of “the pilot who weathered the storm;” full of matter, armed at all points, eager for the fray, and only watching his opportunity to carry the House with him and crush all resistance.—*Spectator*.

DEC. 7.

Haileybury College.—This day the East India Company’s College ceased to exist as a public institution. Geographically and structurally, it is still in its old place. The explorer of the regions about Hertford may still find the old quadrilateral pile of building, a little while ago so full of life, now dreary and deserted save by a pensioned professor, or a decayed dependent intent upon the thought of a speedy removal of himself, his family, and his other chattels: but never more will Melvill preach, or Stephen lecture, or Ousely and Eastwick gutturalize strange tongues, in the presence of embryo judges, collectors, political agents, secretaries, and members of council. Never more will the

roused inhabitants of Hoddesdon look out from door or window at the biennial stream of carriages which conveyed, from the railway station at Broxbourne to the College gates, the Directors of the Company, the functionaries of Leadenhall-street and Cannon-row, and a miscellaneous crowd of more or less distinguished visitors. Nothing now remains of the Haileybury student, but the scent of tobacco which still clings to his deserted room.

Upon such a demise as this we may bestow some regrets without a fear of the denunciations of the India Reform Society. During the half-century which Haileybury has seen since it became the training-school of the Indian Civil Service, it has gathered around it many pleasant associations, and it now bequeaths to the world some cherished traditions. They who have regarded the institution as a symbol of monopoly may yet remember, without a feeling of bitterness, that men who have made for themselves honoured names in literature and science have found a retreat within the precincts of the Company's estate at Haileybury, and have there thought and written. Even Mr. John Geo. Phillimore—who has classic and literary tastes, and who was in a fair way to achieve some distinction, until, disappointed in his search after a Haileybury professorship, he came to grief as an Indian reformer—may, without self-reproach, make a pilgrimage to what Jeffrey described as the “quiet, retired, and beautiful country, which hides in its recesses more fine woodland scenery, and even more lovely and magnificent residences, than are dreamed of by those who merely pass along the highways.” At this now extinguished seat of learning, Mackintosh once poured forth the “Euphrates stream” of his eloquence; and there the greatest critic of the age was wont to visit his son-in-law, Empson, holding with him, as he said, on quiet evenings, “large discourse upon things past and future, and present and possible.”—“having occasional colloquies with Jones (another Haileybury professor) on political economy, and the prospects of the world when machinery has superseded all labour but that of engine-makers, and when there is an end of established Churches”—and reading, in the morning, “the Leviathan and the Odyssey, and the works of Sir Harry Vane and Milton.” It may be remembered, too, that here Malthus, called by irreverent students *Pop*, in honour of his *magnum opus*, thought, wrote, and learned—and that here Le Bas biographized, writing lives of just men made perfect, and winning the hearts of the students by his own good life, which “blossoms in the dust” as sweetly as the

reverend champions whose deeds he has recorded in his books.

On such reminiscences as these, even the Indian reformer may bestow a sigh of regret without shaming his profession; but we, who are not of that guild, cannot help associating with our regrets some anxious thoughts of the future, no less than tender memories of the past. After the departure of that little band of youths who somewhat noisily cheered the senior prizeman (a nephew of the Lawrences), when he went up for his medals and other testimonials—the shouts of his comrades speaking of higher triumphs than those of the lecture-hall—the old exclusive Civil Service of India had the door closed against it for ever. No longer will judgeships and collectorates be heirlooms in certain privileged families—no longer will the sons and nephews of Directors stride over the necks of the outside public, making short cuts to fortune and to fame. It is permitted now to the outside public to go in and win. The provisions of the Act of 1853, which threw the Civil Service of India open to public competition, have now taken full effect. We wish that the new system may produce better men than the old, but we cannot say that we expect it.

Better scholars, perhaps—better lawyers, certainly—than the old Haileybury students, these new competition-men will be; but we doubt whether they will appear upon the scene of action better trained for the work before them, or will wrestle more successfully with the realities of Indian life. They may go out more advanced in years and in knowledge; but whatever else the Company's civil servants may have been, or may not have been, since the commencement of the present century, a manlier race of men the world has not seen. From the day on which Charles Metcalfe went, sword in hand, into the breach at Deeg, and earned from Lord Lake, who had a sovereign contempt for clerks and penmen, the name of his “little stormer,” to those in which Herwald Wake held out so nobly at Arrah, and Alonzo Money brought in the treasure to Dinapore, the Indian Civil Service has been eminently distinguished for that heroic manliness of character which the people of all countries equally appreciate. “We do not want,” said the late Mr. Tucker, “literary razors to cut blocks.” The old exclusive Indian Civil Service has sent forth its scholars—its Colebrookes, its Macnaghtens, its Torrens's, and its Elliots; but it is not as scholars, or as lawyers, that they will be remembered, but as men who, having rough work of many kinds before them,

did it manfully and well. It is written of the late Sir William Macnaghten, who fell at Cabul, that there was but one civilian there, and that "he was the truest soldier in the camp." And now men of all kinds are writing—men even who speak of the Indian Civil Service as the bane of the country—that Sir John Lawrence, in the present Indian crisis, has been worth to his country at least thirty thousand men. The system under which the Indian civilian has hitherto been trained may be a faulty system, but its very defects have had their uses. He went out young, with habits and opinions equally unformed; he knew little or nothing of the amenities and attractions of European society; the associations and the traditions of the East had probably been clinging around him from his very boyhood, and bracing him up for the strenuous realities of the life before him. His very name, perhaps, was a tradition in India, and it was the object of his life to hold it spotless. There may have been caste feeling—cliquery—exclusiveness. But even this, we say, had its uses. Men whose fathers and grandfathers had been in the service before them were more likely than new men to look upon India as their home, and to estimate aright the character of the work to which they were addressing themselves. There was less of the stranger and the alien about these hereditary place-holders than about men who, having no Eastern traditions in their family, look upon themselves from the first as pilgrims and sojourners in the land—the first, and perhaps the last, of their race destined to such service. The old race may have been the sons and nephews of Directors,—what then? Was Metcalfe a worse functionary for being the one, or Mountstuart Elphinstone for being the other?

It may be questioned, too, whether there will ever again be the same *esprit de corps* which has hitherto been a distinguishing characteristic of the "exclusive" Civil Service of India. Men went out of old, knowing one another—knowing many of those who had preceded them. There was one continual link of brotherhood, from the "senior merchant" to the young writer in the "Buildings." They were all of one guild, the apprenticeship having been served at Haileybury. It is easier to understand than to explain in a few words how advantageous this brotherhood has ever been to the State. It was the source of strenuous and harmonious co-operation such as we can scarcely expect to see, now that there are two competing lines of public service. We doubt much whether the emulation, of which so much was said

the other day, will compensate for this loss. In great and trying conjunctures, Englishmen require no other than common national ties to bind them to each other, and to ensure mutual support. But in the ordinary business of administrative life there is often an unintentional—perhaps almost insensible—want of unity and cohesion, which makes the whole machinery of the State work loosely and unsatisfactorily, however excellent may be its component parts. The new men, in all probability, will go out to India prejudiced against the old system. They will carry out with them what are called "English ideas," and will not so readily accommodate themselves to the work before them. They will, in many cases, have not only much to learn, but much to unlearn. They may better understand theories of government and principles of law; but we repeat that we doubt whether, for the real practical purposes of Indian administration, they will ever prove themselves to be so well adapted as the old race of Haileybury students.—*Saturday Review*.

DEC. 8.

America.—*The President's Message.*—This important political paper was this day delivered by President Buchanan at Washington.

After acknowledging the thanks due to Almighty God for the benefits which He had bestowed on the nation, the Message notices the late abundant harvest, and announces that, owing to the failure of revenue from the decrease of imports, a loan might be required during that session.

The financial revulsion is attributed solely to the "extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks." Such revulsions would continually occur as long as 1,400 State Banks, acting independently of one another, had uncontrolled power of issue. In January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults was 58,349,838 dollars; of their circulation, 214,778,822 dollars; and of their deposits, 230,351,352 dollars—being less than one dollar in seven; and the present result might have been positively anticipated. As a protection for the future against the recurrence of such disastrous consequences, the Message recommends that bank-notes should be raised, first to 20, next to 50 dollars; that one dollar of specie should be always kept on hand against three of deposit and circulation; that weekly statements of the conditions of the banks should be made; that in case of suspension, they should instantly go into liquidation; and that one uniform

bankrupt law should be applicable to all banks throughout the United States.

"Relations with foreign Governments upon the whole in a satisfactory condition."

The history of the Central American question is detailed in a very calm and tolerably impartial manner; the total abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is recommended, as the two nations, "mutually desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, understood it in a sense directly opposite; and no reasonable adjustment, not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation, would be rejected."

The obstructiveness to trade of the present commercial treaties with France is pointed out and deprecated.

The relations with Russia are declared to be "on the most friendly footing."

With all other European Governments, except Spain, a most peaceful footing existed.

A special Minister had proceeded to China, who would, while instructed to occupy a neutral position in the hostilities, "cordially co-operate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure joint concession of commerce."

The New Grenada difficulties were in a favourable course for settlement.

The Congress is recommended to authorize the President, "in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States in guaranteeing the neutrality of the isthmus of Panama."

Filibustering expeditions are severely condemned, and the attention of Congress particularly pointed to the suppression of the evil.

A demand on the Government of Paraguay would be made, "in a firm but conciliatory spirit," for redress due for firing upon the United States steamer "Waterwitch," and for arbitrary treatment of citizens of the United States. It was recommended that the Government should have "authority to use other means in the event of a refusal."

There is a long covertly-advocating-slavery paragraph on the Kansas question, which is now shortly to be settled by an election of "constitution with slavery, or constitution without slavery;" every white male inhabitant of the country above twenty-one will be allowed to vote by ballot, and on the result the question is to be finally settled.

The rebellion of the Mormons at Utah is to be vigorously suppressed.

The new territory of Anzona and portions of New Mexico are recommended to be annexed.

The Message asserts the power of Congress to construct the Pacific railroad, on the ground of its being a "military road" necessary to "repel invasion," and it is earnestly recommended to consideration.

The receipts into the Treasury for the last quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1857, were 20,929,819 dollars, and the estimated receipts of the remaining three quarters are 36,750,000 dollars, making, with the balance of last year, an aggregate of 75,389,934 dollars.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter were 23,714,528 dollars, of which 3,895,232 dollars were applied to the redemption of the public debt.

The probable expenditures of the remaining three quarters are 51,248,530 dollars, making an aggregate of 74,963,058 dollars—leaving an estimated balance at the close of the present fiscal year of 426,875 dollars.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was 29,060,386 dollars. The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was 3,895,323 dollars.

Under the present monetary circumstances, the revision of the tariff is considered inexpedient.

The construction of ten small war-steamers of light draught is recommended.

The present system of conciliating the Indian tribes within the U. S. territorial limits, by making them valuable presents, having proved ineffectual, the policy of colonizing them in suitable localities is recommended, that experiment having worked well so far as it has been tried. Their total number is supposed to be about 325,000.

The Message finally declares that the President will approve no Bill which he has not examined, and therefore recommends an extension of the term of adjournment previous to the expiration of each session, during which time no new Bills can be presented to him for approval. The practice of legislating in Appropriation Bills on new and important subjects at the last hours of the session is blamed.

DEC. 29.

India.—The Bombay mail arrived in London yesterday morning. The dates from Lucknow are to November 21. The relief of that place was completely effected on the 17th, after severe fighting, and, as announced by telegram, the women and children, sick and wounded, were removed to Cawnpore. The fighting at Secunderbagh and Samuch, which lie between Alum-bagh and Lucknow, is described in the de-

spatch of the Commander-in-Chief as the severest he ever witnessed. The rebels suffered considerably. Nothing reliable is said of Nana Sahib, or his whereabouts; but Sir Colin Campbell, with some 12,000 men, was about proceeding to the reduction of Oude, a task which it was known would require much loss, labour, and time.

We have received details of the relief of the garrison of Neemuch by Brigadier Stuart's column, after much severe fighting, in which, as usual, the heavy loss fell upon the rebels. The same body of insurgents, comprising the Mehidpore rebels, who were in great force in that quarter, were beaten in two engagements at Mundisore, by a column under Colonel Durand, and the remnant of them was in occupation of the town and fort of Mundisore, greatly dispirited, when the latest accounts left.

Brigadier Showers' column was successfully engaged in cutting up the insurgents in the districts south-east of Delhi. Col. Gerard, who was ordered to make a demonstration towards Rewaree on the 13th November, came up with the Jodhpore rebels at a place called Kanoud, where he was joined by a detachment under Capt. Stafford. They immediately attacked the enemy. The battle lasted all day, and terminated in the entire defeat of the rebels, who left six guns in our hands. Colonel Gerard was killed in the action.

The Saugor district was quiet, but altogether in the hands of the insurgents. A Madras column was under orders to proceed to it. The military tribunal at Delhi was active, and many members of the royal family and household were executed. The king himself is guarded in his palace.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

Nov. 14. Samuel Vines, esq., to be Consul at the Azores.

Watson Vredenburg, esq., to be Consul at Para.

Nov. 19. Rev. George Mathias to be Chaplain in Ordinary.

Nov. 21. Captain the Hon. Frederick Thomas Pelham to be a Lord of the Admiralty.

Nov. 23. The Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germans, C.B., to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, *vice* Earl Spencer.

Nov. 26. Major-General Archdale Wilson, of Delhi, to be a Baronet.

General Henry Havelock, K.C.B., of to be a Baronet.

Colonel J. G. Neill, to assume the office of the widow of a K.C.B.

Spencer Brabazon Ponsoby to be Auditor of the Accounts and extra Secretary to Her Majesty.

Mr. A., to be Surveyor of Her

Mr. Hodges to be Chief-Justice, Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. T. Villiers Lister to be Private Secretary to Lord Clarendon.

Mr. Serjt. Pigott to be Recorder of Hereford.

Mr. Jas. A. Lawson, Q.C., to be Legal Adviser, Dublin.

Sir Gaspard le Marchant to be Governor of Malta.

Lord Mulgrave to be Governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. William Major Cooke to be Recorder of Poole.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Thetford.—Alexander Hugh Baring, esq.

Harwich.—Robert John Bagshaw, esq.

Kent, Eastern Division.—William Deedes, esq.

Paisley.—Humphrey Crum Ewing, esq.

Scarborough.—John Dent Dent, esq.

Ashton-under-Lyme.—The Right Hon. Thomas Milner Gibson.

Whitehaven.—George Lyall, esq.

Elgin Burghs.—Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, jun., esq.

Northampton, North.—Geo. Ward Hunt, esq.

A. [hesitating and looking around the College Dormitory.]

Sordidior domus est, aliquantum et barbara.

C.—Falsum id

Omnino. (*A.*)—Quid si denique diruimus!

C.—Où monstrum! (*A.*)—Et normam ad Gothicam [displaying a plan of the College façade Gothicised]. (*C.*)—An!

A.—*Mediocris* memento

Ludi fundatrix hujus Eliza fuit.

Barrius hoc velit, et magno mercentur. (*C.*)—At aures

Obdo jam—

[*Micio* and *Demea* come forward.]

Ah! nostros lector adesse senes:

Salvetote ambo! opportuni maxime adestis;

Vobis iudicibus his resoluta cadet:

Questio enim.—(*M.*) Auvivi totum ac scio—pace maistris,

Illustris, fateor, grandiloquique tui, Sic statuo—neque tu culpaveris, *Æschine*, fratris Iudicium ex omni parte, nec ille tuum:

Nemo etenim existit nostrum tam incultus, Athens

Dum veteres lepide scena novata refert,

Cui non Græcæ artis exata ac concinna vestus Pertentet tacita pectora lætitia!

Nun vetat id tamen ut, perculsis sensibus, idem

Vicinam adoleat molem inhiare Petri,

Quæ sanctos apices, spectantum et corda, sua vi

Sursum una tractus tollit in aetherios!

Invidæ certantum abfuerint discrimina; utrisque,

Graius atque Gothiis par tribuatur honos.

(*Æschinus* advancing.)

En! verè *Æsthesis* nostri hoc oraculum *Adelphi*

Miserunt—plausu vos fecitote ratum!

The dormitory was densely crowded, and among the audience we observed—The Dean of Westminster, the Belgian Minister, the Dutch Minister, the Provost of Eton, the Master of Trinity College, Cambridge; Dr. Jelf, Principal of King's College; Rev. Dr. Cotton, Head-Master of Marlborough College; Sir H. Holland, Bart.; Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P.; Rev. W. Cureton, Canon of Westminster; Dr. W. E. Page, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. F. W. Slade, Q.C., Mr. T. Tomlinson, Q.C. &c. &c.

JAN. I.

The Crown Jewels.—Considerable commotion has been caused by a report that the Crown jewels have been claimed by the King of Hanover, and that the judges to whom the claim had been referred had awarded them to his Majesty, but such is not the case. The claims of the Crown of Hanover to the jewels in question are of twofold origin, and embrace two classes of precious stones. The first consists of certain jewels which originally belonged to the Electors of Hanover, and were bequeathed to his successors in the electorate by George II. These jewels were brought over from Hanover to England by order of George III., on his accession. The other set of jewels was the private property of George III., who purchased them from his uncle, the Duke of Cumberland, for £54,000, and gave them as a wedding present to Queen Charlotte. When she died, in 1818, a great deal of gossip took place about the enormous private fortune she

had contrived to accumulate. Her jewels alone were said to amount to little short of a million sterling, (hence the rumour that the Hanoverian jewels were worth £100,000,) but these were nearly all divided among the princesses in equal proportions. The wedding present from the king she bequeathed to the House of Hanover, to be settled in the direct line of succession of that house. The jewels of both classes were claimed by the Crown of Hanover immediately after the death of William IV. (which caused the separation of the Hanoverian from the British crown); and they were delivered into the possession of her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, with notice that they were so claimed, in the month of July, 1837. The claim to Queen Charlotte's legacy-jewels was referred to the law-officers of the Crown; the claim to the Hanoverian jewels being reserved for diplomatic correspondence between the Hanoverian minister in this country and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The subject of the legacy-jewels occupied the Court of Chancery from 1839 to 1843, when a commission was formed, consisting of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Langdale, and Chief Justice Tindal. Up to 1846 no judgment had been given on the matter; and on the death of Sir N. Tindal, which happened in the summer of that year, the commission was annulled. With respect to the Hanoverian jewels, the correspondence up to 1846 achieved no satisfactory result; but in the same month in which Justice Tindal died, the Hanoverian minister made a proposal that, by the consent of the respective governments, the surviving commissioners should determine and report in like manner, and that their report should be as binding in all respects as if the Lord Chief Justice were still alive. To this proposal no answer was returned. But on the 18th of December, 1846, Lord Palmerston transmitted to Count Kielmansegge a statement which his lordship had obtained from Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Langdale, and which he treated as decisive against the claim of the Crown of Hanover to Queen Charlotte's legacy-jewels; and he proposed that the King of Hanover should withdraw his claim to any jewels as having passed under the will of Queen Charlotte, still leaving open his other claim to any portion of the jewels in dispute. In answer to Lord Palmerston's proposal, Count Kielmansegge, by letter dated January 7, 1847, referred his lordship to the offer made in July, 1846, and expressed the readiness of his government still to abide by it, and to acquiesce in any determination which the two surviving commissioners might deli-

berately come to upon the whole case referred to them; but he declined to be bound by an informal expression of opinion, which but partially touched even that part of the case which Lord Palmerston considered it to decide, and left the rest of the case altogether undecided and uncertain. From that date the case has stood over till now, when the news of a royal marriage, with the usual court-gossip about wedding-presents and family jewels, has revived the Hanoverian claim, and led to the recent decision.

JAN. 14.

France.—A most diabolical attempt was made upon the lives of the Emperor and Empress; as they were going to the opera, three shells filled with detonating mercury having been thrown at the carriage. "The first bomb thrown at the carriage of the Emperor was just after the vehicle entered the Rue Lepelletier; it did not touch the Emperor, nor even the vehicle, but it wounded about twenty persons. On this the coachman whipped up his horses, but almost immediately a second bomb burst, and one of the horses being struck by three projectiles, fell to the ground. A third bomb, thrown with more precision, fell beneath the carriage itself and burst with tremendous force, smashing part of it in pieces. The splinters of this bomb wounded the second horse, which expired some hours after. The coachman, named Ledoux, was wounded in the head. The only person in the carriage with the Emperor and Empress was General Roguet, and he, as already stated, received a slight injury. The escape of their Majesties was quite miraculous. The Emperor received a slight cut on the side of the nose by a piece of glass from the carriage-window. Another piece of glass struck the Empress at the corner of the left eye, but left no trace. Superintendent Hébert, of the police, who opened the door of the Emperor's carriage at the moment of the third explosion, was dangerously wounded. The pieces of iron flew on every side to a vast distance, marking the front of the houses and the pillars of the theatre to a great height, and breaking a considerable number of windows. The stupor at the first moment was indescribable, as no one could tell what had really occurred, and the persons who saw their neighbours falling around them did not know but at the next moment it might be their own turn. The carriage itself was taken into the courtyard of the Tuileries, and visited by great numbers of persons. All the under part and front of the carriage had the appearance of being blown to pieces.

"At the moment of the explosions, a

man was seen to rush to the carriage armed with a dagger and revolver; he was caught full in front by a sergent de ville; the murderer made a desperate attempt to escape, and, during the struggle, wounded his captor. He was searched, and another revolver was found on him. Another man was also arrested on the spot, carrying a carpet-bag, in which pistols and daggers were found, and a small box. He had in his pockets 270 francs in gold. A third, a well-dressed man, in white gloves, who was seen to raise his hat, and wave it, perhaps as a signal, was also arrested." Since which, a large number of arrests have been made, and in a speech addressed to the Chamber, his Majesty has expressed his determination to repress all seditions, attempts, or expressions, as far as possible, likening his own position to that of King William and the first Georges.

JAN. 26.

Marriage of the Princess Royal.—The "Times" of to-day is filled with an account of this interesting solemnity, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, from which we extract that portion relating more immediately to the act itself:—

As the Bride passed up to the altar she stopped and made a deep reverence to her mother, though with evident agitation, and her face flushed like crimson; then, again turning, she rendered the same homage to the Prince of Prussia. As she did so, the Bridegroom elect advanced, and, kneeling on one knee, pressed her hand with an expression of fervent admiration that moved the angust audience. Taking their places then at the altar, and with their illustrious relatives standing round in a group of unequalled brilliancy, the service commenced with the chorale, which pealed through the little building with the most solemn effect. The words are particularly appropriate, full of feeling and piety, and the audience followed them in a whispered cadence as the choir sung—

"This day, with gladsome voice and heart,
We praise Thy name, O Lord, who art
Of all good things the giver!
For England's first-born Hope we pray!
Be near her now and ever!
King of kings, Lord of lords,
Father, Son, and Holy Spirit,
Hear us, while we kneel before Thee!"

The hymn over, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury took his place in the centre of the altar, and assisted by the Bishop of London, as Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner, the Bishop of Chester, as Clerk of the Closet, the Dean of Windsor, as Domestic Chaplain, and the Rev. Dr. Wesley, as Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal, the mar-

riage-service was commenced at exactly ten minutes to one.

The Rubric was rigidly adhered to throughout. After going through the usual formulary, the most Reverend Primate, who was very indistinctly heard, asked the royal Bridegroom—

“Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife, to live together after God’s ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her, comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health; and, forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live?”

To this the Prince replied loud and clear, “I will.”

To the same question the faint answer of the Bride was barely audible, though the attention of all was strained to the utmost to catch the feebly-uttered words.

To the next,

“Who giveth this woman away?”

The Prince Consort replied loudly, “I do.”

Then the Prince took his Bride’s hand in his own, in earnest warmth, and repeated slowly and distinctly after the Primate—

“I, Frederick William Nicholas Charles, take thee, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, to my wedded wife, to have and to hold from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God’s holy ordinance; and thereto I plight thee my troth.”

Again, in reply, the words of the Bride were almost lost, and she seemed faint and tremulous enough to excite uneasiness among her ladies.

The Prince then, taking the ring from his brother Albert, said with marked emphasis:—

“With this ring I thee wed, with my body I thee worship, and with all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.”

The usual prayer was then offered up, and the Primate, joining their hands together, said, “Whom God has joined let no man put asunder.”

The Psalm was then sung.

The Royal couple then knelt, with all the bridesmaids, while the rest of the ceremony was proceeded with, the Bishop of London in a clear and distinct voice reading the exhortation.

At the concluding words the Hallelujah Chorus—

“Halleluia! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.

“The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of His Christ; and He shall reign for ever and ever.

“King of kings, and Lord of lords. Halleluia,”

rose clear and loud, with thrilling effect.

Hardly had the last words of the chorus died away in solemn echoes, when the ceremonial, as arranged by chamberlains and heralds, ended, and the bride, giving vent to her evidently long pent-up feelings, turned and flung herself upon her mother’s bosom with a suddenness and depth of feeling that thrilled through every heart. Again and again her Majesty strained her to her heart and kissed her, and tried to conceal her emotion, but it was both needless and in vain, for all perceived it, and there were few who did not share it. We need not mention how the bridegroom embraced her, and how, as she quitted him, with the tears now plainly stealing down her cheeks, she threw herself into the arms of her father, while her Royal husband was embraced by the Princess of Prussia in a manner that evinced all that only a mother’s love can shew. The most affecting recognition, however, took place between the bridegroom and his Royal father, for the latter seemed overpowered with emotion, and the former, after clasping him twice to his heart, knelt and kissed his parent’s hand.

The Queen then rose, and hurrying across the *haut pas* with the Prince Consort, embraced the Princess of Prussia as one sister would another after long parting, and turning to the Prince of Prussia, gave him her hand, which as he stooped to kiss she stopped him, and declined the condescension by offering her cheek instead. But words will feebly convey the effect of the warmth, the abandonment of affection and friendship, with which these greetings passed, the reverence with which the bridegroom saluted her Majesty, the manly heroism with which he wrung the Prince Consort’s hand, for by the working of his face it was evident he could not trust his tongue to speak.

After a few minutes had been allowed for the illustrious personages to recover their composure, during which the bride again lost hers, while she received, with all the affecting warmth of a young and attached family, the congratulations of her brothers and sisters, the procession prepared to leave the church. There was some little hurry as the various personages fell into their places, but at last the bride and bridegroom left.

voted to a particular style, has completed a chapel at Middleborough-on-Tees, which is a curious eighteenth-century sample of 'Italian;' and he is completing another at Scarborough, which is described as 'Venetian-Gothic,' having alternate bands of coloured brickwork, with terra-cotta dressings and enrichments. Other meeting-houses have been erected at Cheshunt (Decorated, by Lander and Bedells); at Batley (Decorated, by Mr. Sheard, of Batley); at Buckingham (Decorated, by Foster and Wood, of Bristol); at East Bergholt, Suffolk (Early English, by Mr. C. F. Hayward).

"The Wesleyan Methodists have completed, or nearly so, chapels, among other places, at Highbury (Gothic, by Mr. C. Laws, to cost 4,000*l.*, of which 1,000*l.* is subscribed by Mr. Lycet); at Bayswater (by Mr. W. W. Pocock); at Leek (Early English, by Mr. Sugden, of Leek, at a cost of about 4,000*l.*, defrayed entirely by Mr. Wardle); at Haslingden (Perpendicular, by Mr. Wilson, of Bath, at a cost of above 3,000*l.*); at Wednesbury (Romanesque, by Messrs. Horton, of that town); at Chesterton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Gothic, by Mr. R. Edgar, of Stoke); and at Bangor one is building, which, by the description quoted in the 'Builder,' would appear to be a curiosity in ecclesiastical architecture. It is to be on a large scale, Elizabethan in style, and have a 'spiral steeple' placed at its centre!

"New meeting-houses are also reported as completed by the Baptists at Newport, in the Byzantine style; by the Wesleyan Reformers at Tipton; the New Connexion at North Shields; Unitarians at Hackney; Moravians at Bristol; Friends at Birmingham; Catholic Apostolic at Liverpool; and the Scotch Church in the Harrow-road (Venetian, red and yellow brick in alternate bands). The Jews have erected two synagogues (orthodox and dissenting) at Manchester; and places of worship of all kinds have risen or are rising all over the country, far beyond the possibility of accurately chronicling—but we believe we have noticed most of those which are of importance architecturally.

"BUILDINGS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

"The New Palace at Westminster is making steady progress. Much of the interior has since our last advanced towards completion, and several statues and paintings have been inserted in their respective places. In the exterior, the Victoria and Clock towers are nearly finished, and fairly display their noble proportions. On the clock tower gilding has been somewhat freely expended, with

what general effect will be best seen when the clock-face is uncovered; and, through the most unfortunate accident to 'Big Ben,' this will probably be for some time delayed. Exaggerated statements have been put forth respecting the oxidation of the metal roofs, but Sir C. Barry (contrary to whose wish metal roofs were employed in connection with Dr. Reid's ventilating experiments) is of opinion that he has discovered an almost imperishable composition for covering them, which will effectually resist all further oxidation. He also hopes that the decomposition observable in portions of the plain surface of the stone will be successfully arrested.

"Mr. Pennethorne has completed the large range of offices of the Duchy of Cornwall, at Pimlico, in a very satisfactory manner. The building is Italian in style, with well-disposed but not excessive ornament, and the peculiarities of the site have been turned to good account. Dance's much-lauded prison of Newgate is being entirely reconstructed internally, under the care of Mr. Bunning, the city architect: the exterior, we are glad to say, is to be carefully preserved. New barracks of considerable pretension for the London Militia have been erected on the Artillery Ground, City-road, by Mr. Jennings, in the style of the early castellated mansion.

"Two of the buildings in the vicinity of London, the result of the interest aroused on behalf of the families of our soldiers by the events of the Crimean war, claim notice here. The first is the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum at Wandsworth-common, 'for the orphan daughters of the soldiers, seamen, and marines of the realm,' the first stone of which was laid by her Majesty in July. The building, which is to contain three hundred children, and the cost of which is to be defrayed out of the Patriotic Fund, is to be erected from a design by Mr. Hawkins, founded on that of Heriot's Hospital, Edinburgh. The other, which is nearly completed, is the Soldiers' Daughters' School and Home at Hampstead, an offshoot from the admirable Central Association for the Relief of the Wives and Families of Soldiers on Active Service in the Crimea. The building occupies an excellent site, the Committee having purchased the well-known Roslyn-house and grounds for their purpose—Roslyn-house serving as a temporary home till their new one is habitable. The new building, of which Mr. W. Munt is the architect, is intended to accommodate one hundred and fifty children; but the Committee are already listening to proposals

to enlarge it, in connection with additional claims arising out of the Indian mutiny. At Limehouse, a neat Strangers' Home for Asiatics and Africans—the coloured sailors who now in considerable numbers navigate our ships from the East—has been erected from the designs of Mr. E. L. Bracebridge: it is Italian in character, and arranged with every attention to the peculiarities and the requirements of the class for whom it is intended: it will accommodate two hundred and fifty inmates.

“In the provinces, numerous buildings of a public character, as well for business as for benevolent purposes, have been erected. Passing by as merely in progress the much-discussed Netley Military Hospital, and the Cambridge Barracks at Ports-mouth; and the public buildings at Manchester, the Town-hall at Halifax, and many others, as only contemplated; we may record the completion of Town-halls at Alfreton (by Mr. Wilson); at Eye, Suffolk (with some eccentricities and some originality, a picturesque building in coloured brickwork, by Mr. E. B. Lamb); and at Whittlesey (Italian, by Mr. Rowe, of Cambridge). At Chatham, a Public-hall; and at Edgbaston, a Vestry-hall (of rather superior character, by Mr. Fiddian), have been erected. Market-halls have been erected at West Hartlepool; at Ashby-de-la Zouch; at Leeds, one of large size, and costing about 14,000*l.*; at Chesterfield; at South Shields; and at Winchester. Corn-exchanges have been built at Chelmsford (an elegant Italian structure, by Mr. Chancellor); at Banbury (two by rival private companies); at Didcot; at Gloucester (a work of considerable size and pretension, of the Corinthian order, by Messrs. Medland and Maberly, of Gloucester); at Grimsby (Elizabethan, by Messrs. Bellamy and Hardy, of Lincoln); at Hemel Hempstead; and at St. Alban's. New Court-houses have been erected at Liverpool by Mr. Shelmardine; and at Dudley by Mr. C. Reeves. Post-offices have been erected at Birkenhead (a building of some size, and of the Corinthian order, by Mr. Brattan); and at Cardiff (in the Byzantine style, by Mr. J. Seddon). A new General Hospital has been completed at Bristol.”

JAN. 25.

Marriage of the Princess Royal.—In our Magazine for February will be found some account of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal with Prince Frederick William, nephew of the King, and eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, heir apparent to the throne.

The bridegroom arrived at Bucking-

ham Palace on the afternoon of the 23rd. He landed at Dover early in the morning; was received by Count Bernstorff, and welcomed with an address of congratulation by the Corporation. The Prince travelled to London by a special train; and found the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, waiting at the Bricklayer's Arms station to receive him. His arrival completed the royal circle. On the following day, the Queen and all her Protestant guests heard a sermon from the Bishop of Oxford in her private chapel.

The arrangements having been carried out as pre-ordained, the marriage took place in the Chapel Royal of St. James's Palace. A little before eleven the great Officers of State and others who were to take part in the ceremonial began to arrive at Buckingham Palace, while the band of the Grenadier Guards played Mendelssohn's famous “Wedding March” in the quadrangle. Soon afterwards, the principal actors began to quit the Palace for St. James's. First, the Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the Princes Frederick Charles, Frederick Albert, and Adalbert of Prussia, the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Duke of Brabant, and the Count of Flanders, drove off. The next to depart was the bridegroom, with an escort of cavalry. Prince Albert of Prussia, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, the King of the Belgians, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, followed in rapid succession. Lastly appeared the Queen, and her daughter the bride, in a state carriage with cream-coloured horses.

The Chapel Royal is neither large nor handsome; but a profusion of crimson velvet and gold, of blue paint and gilding, and the addition of a gallery on each side, made it a more fitting scene for a state marriage than it was when Queen Victoria appeared there as a bride eighteen years ago. A broad path covered with crimson cloth led from the entrance to the altar. On either side rose ranks of seats, and above them the two galleries previously mentioned. The walls around the altar were hung with crimson silk velvet, fringed with gold. The altar was enclosed with a light railing of blue and gold; and to the right and left, on a raised platform, were from forty to fifty settees, her Majesty's chair being placed on the left, and near it five smaller seats or stools for her children.

A little before twelve o'clock, the Princess of Prussia entered, robed in white satin worked with silver; and the whole

assembly rose as she passed on to her place. Then were heard distant trumpet strains—the Queen was coming. But before she entered, the Princess Mary passed along the chapel; then the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge; and after them the Duchess of Kent. Lord Palmerston came next, bearing the sword of state. Then, preceded by the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, the Queen entered, leading Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, and followed by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, hand-in-hand. Her Majesty wore a dress of lilac velvet, on her brow a castellated crown of pearls and diamonds, and among her jewels sparkled the Koh-i-noor.

The Prince-bridegroom wore the rich uniform of a Prussian General. He walked slowly up the chapel, bowed with "profound reverence," first to the Queen, then to his mother; then knelt in front of the altar for a few moments; then rose and stood at the right of the altar waiting for his bride. Here a pause ensued. The whole assembly grew perfectly still with expectation; the movement of plumed and jewelled heads ceased, and all eyes were bent upon the entrance. The strains of the trumpets were once more heard; and soon—her father the Prince Consort on one side, her grand-uncle King Leopold on the other—entered the bride, followed by her youthful bridesmaids.

The ceremony itself was duly recorded in our last Magazine.

FEB. 3.

Sheriff's Appointed by Her Majesty in Council for the Year 1858.

Bedfordshire.—John Sambrook Crawley, of Stockwood, Esq.

Berkshire.—Henry Richard Eyre, of Shaw-place, near Newbury, Esq.

Buckinghamshire.—Matthew Knapp, of Little Linford, Esq.

Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.—Christopher Robert Pemberton, of Newton, Esq.

Cheshire.—George Portescue Wilbraham, of Delamere-house, near Northwich, Esq.

Cornwall.—John Frances Buller, of Morval, Esq.

Cumberland.—Anthony Benn Steward, of Chapel-house, Esq.

Derbyshire.—Gladwin Turbut, of Ogston-hall, Esq.

Devonshire.—Sir Edward Marwood Elton, of Witworthy-court, Bart.

Dorsetshire.—George Frederick William Miles, of Ford-abbey, Esq.

Durham.—Timothy Hutchinson, of Egglestone-hall, Esq.

Essex.—Osgood Hanbury, of Holdfield-grange, Coggeshall, Esq.

Gloucestershire.—Thomas Beale Browne, of Salperton-park, near Cheltenham, Esq.

Herefordshire.—Richard Snead Cox, of Pembroke and Eaton Bishop, and of Broxwood, near Kington, Esq.

Hertfordshire.—William Wilshere, of the Frythe in Welwyn, Esq.

Kent.—Edward Ladd Betts, of Preston-hall, Aylesford, near Maidstone, Esq.

Lancashire.—George Marton, of Capernway-hall, Esq.

Leicestershire.—Charles Thomas Freer, of Billesdon Coplow, Esq.

Lincolnshire.—George Nevile, of Stubton-park, Esq.

Monmouthshire.—Godfrey Charles Morgan, of Tredegar-park, Esq.

Norfolk.—Stephens Lyne Stephens, of Lynford, Esq.

Northamptonshire.—John Christopher Mansel, of Cosgrove, Esq.

Northumberland.—Lancelot John Hunter Allgood, of Nunwick, Esq.

Nottinghamshire.—Jonathan Hardcastle, of Blidworth-dale, Esq.

Oxfordshire.—Henry Lomax Gaskell, of Kidlington-hall, Esq.

Rutlandshire.—William Rudkin Morris, of North Luffenham, Esq.

Shropshire.—Edward Wright, of Halston, Esq.

Somersetshire.—Sir Alexander Acland Hood, of St. Audries, Bart.

Staffordshire.—Philip Williams, of Tipton, Esq.

County of Southampton.—Thomas Smith, of Droxford, near Bishops Waltham, Esq.

Suffolk.—Peter Robert Burrell, of Stoke-park, Ipswich, Esq.

Surrey.—The Hon. George John Cavendish, of Lyne-grove, Chertsey.

Sussex.—Edward Smith Bigg, of the Hyde, Slaugham, Esq.

Warwickshire.—Owen Pell, of Radford Semele, near Leamington, Esq.

Westmoreland.—Robert Addison, of the Friary, Appleby, Esq.

Wiltshire.—Francis Alexander Sydenham Loeke, of Rowdeford, Esq.

Worcestershire.—Samuel Baker, of Thorn-grove, near Worcester, Esq.

Yorkshire.—John Walbanke Childers, of Cantley, near Doncaster, Esq.

WALES.

Anglesey.—Richard Davies, of Bwlch-y-fen, Esq.

Breconshire.—Thomas Wood, the younger, of the Lodge, Esq.

Cardiganshire.—Thomas Hughes, of Noyadd-fawr, Esq.

Caermarthenshire.—William Morris, of Coomb, Esq.

Caernarvonshire.—John Nanney, of Maesneu-odd, Merionethshire, Esq.

Denbighshire.—John Jocelyn Ffoulkes, of Errivatt, Denbigh, Esq.

Flintshire.—Philip Bryan Davies Cooke, of Gwysaney-hall, Esq.

Glamorganshire.—Henry Lewis, of Green Meadow, Esq.

Merionethshire.—Edmund Buckley, of Plasyn-dinas, Esq.

Montgomeryshire.—Richard Penruddock Long, of Dolforgan, Esq.

Pembrokeshire.—Nicholas John Dunn, of West-moor, Esq.

Radnorshire.—Howell Gwynne Howell, of Llanelwedd-hall, Esq.

FEB. 4.

France.—In consequence of the recent attempt upon the life of the Emperor, measures of a very stringent character are being resorted to. No one is allowed to enter the French territory without a passport, much to the annoyance of English visitors. In the official journal, the *Moniteur*, have appeared some addresses to the Emperor from the French army, contain-

ing allusions most offensive to this country, and the English Government have been called upon to pass some measures of a repressive character.

FEB. 20.

China.—Advices from Canton to the 29th of December contain some account of the operations which resulted in the capture of that city. The official statement is conveyed in this hurried despatch from General Van Straubenzee to Lord Panmure.

“*Canton, December 29, 1857.*”

“My Lord,—I have great satisfaction in reporting that Canton city was escaladed and captured this day at nine o'clock, with a more trifling loss than could have been expected. Great emulation was displayed by the whole allied force, among whom the greatest cordiality and good feeling exists.

“We have to deplore the loss of Capt. Bate, of the Royal Navy; also of Lieut. Hackett, of the 59th regiment; Lieut. Bowen, of the same regiment, has been seriously wounded.

“All is still in confusion, and the mail leaving; I must therefore defer further details till the next opportunity.

“C. T. VAN STRAUBENZEE, Major-Gen.,
“Commanding Troops in China.

“Fort Gough is now being occupied.”

The ships began to assemble in the river on the 23rd, and to warn off the floating population. Honan was occupied by the English and French as early as the 15th. On the 25th, the allied commanders notified to Yeh that they would grant him forty-eight hours more to deliberate. They extended that to seventy-two. As Yeh gave no answer, it was determined to begin the bombardment on the 28th. Early on that morning, the gun-boats, ships, and batteries, opened a slow but heavy fire of shot and shell upon the walls and defences. About noon a body of troops, mainly English, but partly French, landed on the east side of the city, and soon captured Lin's Fort. All night rockets were fired at the houses near the walls, causing a fierce conflagration and the destruction of many frail tenements. Next day the troops successively stormed the five-storied Pagoda, the Magazine-hill Fort, and Gough's Fort. The fighting continued until dark, and the mail left the river on the 29th of December before it had concluded.

Change of Ministry.—Lord Palmerston and his colleagues this day tendered the resignation of their offices to her Majesty, in consequence of the adverse vote in the House of Commons on the day preceding, and her Majesty has accepted of the same.

FEB. 24.

The Ministry.—The Earl of Derby, having been sent for by the Queen, has agreed to undertake the task of forming a cabinet, of which a list will be given in our April Magazine.

India.—By a telegram in anticipation of the Bombay mail, we have news to the 28th of January. On the 14th Sir Colin Campbell was waiting at Cawnpore for a heavy siege-train from Agra, on the arrival of which he would move with his whole force, in concert with Jung Bahadur, on Oude. On that day Brigadier Walpole crossed the Ganges, opposite Cawnpore, to march upon Bareilly. According to the Foreign-office telegram—“The Commander-in-Chief moved on the 14th of January with the head-quarters of his army to a position (Kanow), occupied up to that time by Walpole's Brigade. That corps had been previously thrown forward to the Ganges, for the purpose of constructing a bridge at a point opposite the confluence of that river with Rungghur. Brigadier Walpole completed the required bridge, and crossed the Ganges by it into Rohileund. The Commander-in-Chief reviewed and inspected the brigade previous to its departure for Bareilly, whither it was to march for the purpose of clearing the city of the rebels under Khan Bahadoor Khan. Sir Colin Campbell himself did not intend entering Rohileund with the main body till he received from Agra a siege-train, to be escorted down by her Majesty's 38th.”

The rebels who passed from Rohileund into the Moozufernuggur district on the 30th of January, were beaten by Captain Boisragen, and driven back across the river.

The Calpee rebels are still in force, it is said, under the leadership of the Nana Sahib, and that this chief is threatening us in the direction of Nagotee. If this be the gradual concentration of columns from Jubbulpore, Newa, and Mehore, there will soon be an end to this resistance.

An engagement took place between Captain Montgomery, the Superintendent of Police at Ahmednuggur, and a gang of Bheels in the district of Chanelore, on the road to Mallagamur. Captain Montgomery, three other officers, and fifty men were wounded.

It is also stated that the Rajah of Buhghur has been hanged at Delhi. The trial of the Nawab of Gurnucknuggur had commenced, that of the King is still postponed (as he is suffering from fever). The Military Governor of Delhi gave over charge of the city to the civil authorities on the 10th.

HAMMOND (Capt. M. M.), Memoir of. Post 8vo., 5s. (Nisbet.)

HAVELOCK (Sir H.), The Good Soldier: A Memoir of. His Military Career, Domestic, Social, and Religious Character. Compiled from authentic sources, by the Rev. W. Owen. Fcap. 8vo., boards, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s. 6d. (Simpkin.)

HAVELOCK, the Broad Stone of Honour: a Tribute of the Tongue and Pen. By Edwin Paxton Hood. 18mo., 1s. (Snow.)

HAVELOCK (Sir H.), The Christian Soldier. Memorials. By James P. Grant. 12mo., sewed, 1s. (J. A. Berger.)

HAVELOCK (Sir H.): A Biographical Sketch, by the Rev. W. Brock. Fcap. 8vo., 3s. 6d. (Nisbet.)

HISTORICAL MAGAZINE and Notes and Queries for America for 1857. 4to., 15s. (Boston, U.S.)

HODGINS (J. George): The Geography and History of British America, and of the other Colonies of the Empire: to which is added, a Sketch of the Various Indian Tribes of Canada, and brief Biographical Notices of Eminent Persons connected with the History of Canada. Square 12mo., 3s. 6d. (Toronto.)

JAMESON (Mrs.): Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters, and of the Progress of Painting in Italy. A new edition, with 70 Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo., 6s. Murray.

KANE (Elisha Kent), Biography of, by William Elder. 8vo., 12s. (Philadelphia.)

MACAULAY (Lord): History of England from the Accession of James the Second. Vol. V. 12mo., new edit., 6s. (Longmans.)

MONTROSE (James, Marquis of): Memoirs. By James Grant. 12mo., 6s. (Routledge.)

RAMSAY (Very Rev. E. B.): Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character. 2nd edition. 12mo., sewed, 2s. (Edmonstone—Hamilton.)

REDDING (Cyrus W.): Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal; with Observations on Men and Things. 2nd edition. 3 vols., post 8vo., 31s. 6d. (Skeet.)

TIMBS (John): School-days of Eminent Men; with Sketches of the Progress of Education in England, from the Reign of King Alfred to that of Queen Victoria; and Early Lives of Celebrated Authors, Poets, and Philosophers, Inventors and Discoverers, Divines, Heroes, Statesmen, and Legislators; with a Frontispiece by John Gilbert, and Twelve Views of Public Schools. Fcap. 8vo., 5s. (Kent.)

TRELAWNY (E. J.): Recollections of the Last Days of Shelley and Byron. Post 8vo., 9s. (Moxon.)

WISEMAN (Cardinal): Personal Recollections of the Last Four Popes. Royal 8vo., 21s. (Hurst.)

The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

FEB. 18.

Hanover.—This being the wedding-day of the King and Queen of Hanover, the recovered crown jewels were exhibited to public view at the Schloss in the Lein Strasse, at Hanover. As they are at present arranged, they lie under a glass case on a table covered with scarlet velvet, and profusely ornamented with gold, the surface of the table rising concentrically to an elevated point in the centre. On this apex lies the ornament of brilliants, somewhat larger than a crown-piece, which the Queen was in the habit of wearing in her hair on grand occasions. Beneath this ornament there hang suspended from pins two earrings, each composed of a single brilliant of the size of a small walnut, the hinder face of which is encrusted with small brilliants, in the fashion of the last

century. In addition to these, there is the old diamond tiara, consisting of nine different joints, on a very old-fashioned setting. Most of the diamonds which originally composed this ornament have fallen out in the course of the century and a-half of its existence, but have been carefully replaced in England, and fastened with wax on to the metal foundation that forms the body of the tiara. In the centre is the well-known Cumberland diamond, valued at 120,000 thalers (18,000*l.*). On the west side of the table, opposite to the above-mentioned, lie a necklace composed of thirty-five solitaires, a cross of seven ditto, and two ear pendants containing each four solitaires. These fifty stones are each of them the size of a bean. Above this necklace, &c., there are two bows of brilliants about four inches in diameter,

encrusted with brilliants of the size of a pea. A pearl necklace, with a large solitaire as a snap, lies on the other side. Scattered around the first-mentioned head ornament, lie the parts of another taken to pieces, in which the precious stones are set to imitate flowers, yellowish brilliants forming the flowers, and emeralds the leaves. There are also on the south side of the brooch which belongs to the diamond tiara, and six other brooches in the form of bows, besides various loose brilliants lying enfolded in paper. The entire value is estimated at 800,000 thalers (120,000*l.*)

MARCH 6.

Total Destruction of Wynnstay by Fire.

—This extensive mansion, the residence of Sir Watkin William Wynn, Bart., M.P., was this morning, Saturday, totally destroyed by fire, the only portions saved being some of the servants' offices and stables. The circumstances connected with this disastrous affair are at present involved in some mystery, but the whole of the inmates providentially escaped without injury, most of them with nothing on their persons but their night-dresses. Sir W. and Lady Wynn were at the time entertaining the Earl and Countess Vane and children, the Hon. Col. and Mrs. Wilmoughby Cotton, Mr. Hugh Williams, and Captain Bulkley. It appears they retired to rest at the usual hour, and the first alarm was given by Lady Vane's nurse, at half-past three o'clock, who, being awoke by the coughing and sneezing of the children, saw dense smoke, and rushed to her ladyship's bedroom to apprise her of the danger. Lord Vane immediately alarmed the house. We regret to say that the danger was so imminent that the jewels belonging to Lady Vane and the Hon. Mrs. Cotton were entirely lost, the former valued at upwards of £4,000, the latter at £1,500. The destruction of property has been immense. The valuable library has been entirely destroyed, with its rare and splendid manuscripts, and only four of the family pictures, those by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dance, having been rescued. From the direction which the wind took, it then blowing a tempest (with heavy rain), they were enabled to save the muniments and plate, and Lady W. Wynn's jewels, which were fortunately in the plate-room. The engine on the premises was of little avail, and those from Wrexham could be of small service when they arrived, owing to the rapidity with which the fire spread, for it was soon quite clear that nothing could save the mansion from utter ruin. Everybody who could be of assistance was soon on the spot, and did all that was possible to cut off the connection of

the fire from different points of the building, but their efforts were fruitless. Captain Burlenson, Sir Watkin Wynn's agent, and Mr. Ferry, the architect, were telegraphed for, and arrived at the scene of the disaster in the course of Saturday, and immediately instituted an investigation into the cause of the fire. In the course of the day most of the leading gentlemen and ladies of the country who were within a reasonable distance visited the site of the catastrophe, and the feeling expressed was only such as might be expected towards Sir Watkin and Lady Wynn, who are so highly respected by all in the country. Fortunately, no loss of life occurred, nor any serious casualty, although Sir Watkin and the house-steward, Mr. Blanchett, had a narrow escape. They had gone down into the cellars to ascertain the temperature, when about thirty tons of brickwork fell down near where they were standing; but being warned of the danger, they were enabled to shelter themselves under an archway, and so remained unscathed. The fire is supposed to have originated in an unfinished room, from the grate within which the wind blew sparks on some shavings left there by the workmen. Wynnstay is described as an irregular pile, erected at various times in different ages. Amongst its collection of works of art may be named a series of family portraits of the Wynn and the Williams families, some by Vandyck, Kneller, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c.; a portrait of Charles II. by Vandyck; fine busts of William Pitt, Lord Granville, and other distinguished men; a fine collection of Welsh and English MSS.; the celebrated Waterloo punch-bowl, &c. The park and grounds, which are upwards of eight miles round, are finely wooded; and are traversed by Wat's Dyke (the old name of the seat was Watstay) and Offa's Dyke. There are also two lakes in the grounds, so that water would be accessible in abundance. Within the grounds are also a memorial pillar, erected by Wyatt in 1789, to the memory of the late Sir Watkin, about 110 feet high; the Waterloo Tower; a cenotaph, by Wyattville, near Nanty Bele hollow, on the river, &c. The present Sir Watkin is the sixth baronet; he was born in 1820; in 1852 married his cousin, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Watkin Williams Wynn, K.C.B.; succeeded to the baronetcy in 1840; and since 1841 has represented the county of Denbigh in Parliament.

MARCH 12.

Ireland. — Lord Eglinton made his public entry, or rather re-entry, into Dublin. A large number of spectators lined

the streets, and the new Viceroy was received with unmistakable fervour. The guard of honour at the landing was composed of a detachment of the Shropshire Militia. His Excellency arrived sooner than he was expected, and had to wait for the corporation with their address of welcome—a circumstance which, singularly enough, occurred also on the occasion of his first entry in 1852. By aid of the civic authorities, a military staff, and a troop of dragoons, an imposing procession was formed, and received cordial plaudits along the whole line of route to the castle. An unfortunate collision between the police and the students of Trinity College, however, marred the agreeableness of the proceedings. For some time there has been some ill-feeling of "town and gown" character between the two bodies. Shortly after the procession had passed, the college youths commenced throwing spoiled oranges and crackers at the mounted police, alarming the horses and seriously annoying their riders. According to most of the accounts, this was borne for some time with good-humour; but presently Colonel Browne, the chief of the police, received a blow on the side of the head from an orange—when the whole character of the play was changed. He recited the general heads of the Riot Act, and called upon the students to retire. They replied by a loud laugh and more squibs. Turning to the officer in command of a troop of Scots Greys, Colonel Browne called upon him to "charge the rioters." "What," replied the gallant soldier, "what shall I charge? Surely not that group of lads. Oh!" The officer evaded compliance, whereupon order to charge was then given to Colonel Browne's own corps. The horsemen rode down, and not content with beating the lads with the flat of their cutlasses, it seems they actually inflicted cuts, while the foot police struck away right and left with their batons.

MARCH 13.

Sydney University Degrees.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to direct that letters patent be passed under the Great Seal, granting and declaring that the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Doctor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, and Doctor of Medicine, already granted or conferred, or hereafter to be granted or conferred, by the Senate of the University of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, shall be recognized as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in the colonies and possessions of the Crown throughout the world, as fully as if

the said degrees had been granted by any University of the United Kingdom.

MARCH 15.

Eclipse of the Sun as observed at Oundle.—"At 12h. 15m. 30s. the clouds became lighter on the right hand of the sun, and the progress of the eclipse for some little time was clearly to be observed; the cusps were perfectly sharp, and the line unbroken, and fast approaching the group of spots upon the sun. At 12h. 23m. 2s it touched a spot. At 12h. 24m. 50s. the cusps were sharp, and the limb clear, as seen with the dark glass for a second, fast approaching a second group of spots: dark scud was passing rapidly from the north-west. At 12h. 39m. both cusps were very sharp, as seen without a glass. The moon's limb was even. At this time, the gloom to the north began to deepen considerably, while the sun was more clearly visible than at any time before, and appeared like a crescent of pure silvery brightness. At 12h. 43m., as seen with dark glass, the lower cusp was sharp and well-defined, the upper was irregular; the moon was black, the gloom was general and deeper than it had been before, and extended above to the horizon. At 12h. 46m. the lower part of the moon was approaching a small spot. At 12h. 47m. the spot was bisected; the moon's limb was now irregular, the gloom deepened, and birds were heard, some singing, and others chirping and calling, as though disturbed. At 12h. 50m. the lark ceased to rise, and was silent. At 12h. 53m. we might have imagined that a severe storm was impending, and birds were seen flying homewards. The wind continued to rise in gusts and squalls, the sky was overcast, but the sun still illuminated a circle round itself. At 12h. 56m. the sun was again visible, but the moon's limb was irregular, and better defined on the sun at the lower than at the upper edge. At 12h. 58m. the upper apparent edge of the sun was broken, shewing one of Baily's heads. It was but a momentary glimpse. After a minute, as seen through another momentary glimpse, 60 deg. or 70 deg. of the sun's limbs was seen thus broken, and shewing a succession of Baily's beads. The gloom at this time was very great. Birds were wildly flying here and there, as in great agitation, but some continued singing without interruption."

MARCH 23.

The Scottish National Gallery.—In 1850 the foundation-stone of a building for the purpose of forming a National Gallery of Paintings, and for other objects connected with art, was laid on the Earthen-mound, Edinburgh, by the Prince

Consort. The edifice, which is of the Doric order, from the designs of the late Mr. W. H. Playfair, has stood completed for about two years, and has been occupied at intervals by various art-exhibitions. A Treasury minute, drawn up by Mr. Wilson before leaving office, has now been passed, recalling arrangements for the permanent occupation and appropriation of the building, which contains two series of galleries, or twelve octagonal saloons. The five eastern and one central galleries are to be devoted for four months every year to the exhibition of the Royal Scottish Academy; the five western and one central galleries shall be reserved for the formation of a Scottish National Gallery of Art, and shall be permanently and exclusively so occupied. For the formation of a National Gallery there are four collections of paintings immediately available—namely, the valuable collection of the Royal Scottish Academy, the collection belonging to the Royal Institution, the interesting collection bequeathed to the city of Edinburgh by the late Sir James Erskine, of Torrie, and the collection belonging to the Board of Manufactures, besides various pictures belonging to the National Association for the Promotion of the Fine Arts, and others belonging to private individuals. These collections are for the most part at present exhibited in the contiguous building of the Royal Institution, and on their removal the galleries there are to be devoted to the exhibition of the interesting museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, which the society has generously handed over to Government free of cost for behoof of the public, to whom it will always be gratuitously open. The Treasury minute proposes that the annual charge of the National Gallery, amounting to 1,142*l.*, shall be paid by the Board of Manufactures, from whose funds came 20,000*l.* out of the 50,000*l.* which the building cost, the larger portion being contributed by parliamentary grant. Mr. W. B. Johnson, a member of the Royal Scottish Academy, has been appointed principal curator and keeper of the National Gallery, at a salary of 250*l.* For fitting up the saloons of the Royal Institution for the Antiquarian Museum, a parliamentary grant is to be asked of 2,032*l.* It is recommended that the School of Design, upheld by the Board of Manufactures, shall cease to form a charge on their funds, and shall be affiliated to the department of science and art in London.

MARCH 27.

India.—At the time of going to press the latest news was to the effect that British troops, in overwhelming numbers,

were pressing forward to the disturbed districts; and that before long no considerable body of the insurgents would be found in arms, although it might be long before the country was cleared of smaller bands. The following letter, dated Cawnpore, February 5, contains some interesting particulars respecting the battle of Furruckabad:—"A portion of our troops at Furruckabad, consisting of her Majesty's 42nd and 53rd regiments, the 4th Punjaubees, a troop of Horse Artillery, a horse-battery, two squadrons each of her Majesty's 9th Lancers and Hodgson's Horse, the whole numbering about 3,000, with 14 guns, marched out about 18 miles on the 26th ultimo, and coming upon the enemy, beat them, slaughtering between 300 and 400 of them, and capturing their guns. The enemy's force amounted to 5,000 men, with 4 guns. When our force came up with the enemy there was a very dense fog; and had not our movements been both rapidly and happily conducted, or had the enemy become aware of our approach, they might have played us a similar trick to that which was practised at Arrah. The enemy's guns were planted on the site of an old mud fort, on some rising ground, from whence they opened fire on us the instant they saw us. Our guns were quickly brought into play, and soon blew up their tumbrils. On this the enemy fled, leaving their guns, which were taken by the 4th Punjaubees. The 42nd Queen's deployed to a garden, in which the night previous the enemy had held their orgies, and killed all they found there. The 53rd Queen's remained in reserve. The hard work was performed by the cavalry. The enemy's cavalry made a fierce charge on Hodgson's Horse, killing one and wounding two officers. Hodgson is severely wounded. The 4th Punjaubees had thirteen men and their doctor, and her Majesty's 53rd had ten men 'blown up.' The doctor is doing well. These accidents originated from firing into the locks of the enemy's tumbrils: one of them having accidentally been discovered to contain 35,000 rupees. Her Majesty's 82nd regiment remains in the Futtehghur Fort, and the 7th Punjaubees hold Meerun-kaserai, to watch the Ghauts, and prevent the enemy from crossing. The former will in all probability have to stand a siege, as all our available force is required for the Oude campaign. The day before yesterday, 1,500 of the Gwalior troops from Calpee attacked our outposts at Bogneepore, near Aekbarpore, and, after a smart tussle, were repulsed. Thompson, the hero of Cawnpore, commanding the local levy, was badly wound-

ed by a musket-ball through the thigh. What a pity Calpee on the one side, and the fort of Kalikunker on the other, were not both demolished when our troops were lying idle. Now that Cawnpore will be

denuded to the greatest extent possible of efficient troops, retaining but a depôt for the commissariat and sick and wounded, we may reasonably expect our Gwalior friends will revisit us."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The Cabinet.

First Lord of the Treasury.....	Earl of Derby.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Chelmsford,
President of the Council	Marquis of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Mr. Disraeli.
Foreign Secretary	Earl of Malmesbury.
Home Secretary	Mr. Walpole.
Colonial Secretary	Lord Stanley.
War Department.....	General Peel.
President of the Board of Trade	Mr. Henley.
President of the Board of Control	Earl of Ellenborough.
Lord Privy Seal	Earl of Hardwicke.
Board of Works	Lord John Manners.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Sir John Pakington.

Not in the Cabinet.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Duke of Montrose.
Postmaster-General	Lord Colchester.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Lord Donoughmore.
President of the Poor-law Board	Mr. Sotheron Estcourt.
Lords of the Treasury	{ Lord H. G. C. G. Lennox.
	{ Colonel Taylor.
	{ Mr. Whitmore.
Secretaries of the Treasury	{ Mr. G. A. Hamilton.
	{ Sir W. Jolliffe.
Equerry in Ordinary	Colonel A. N. Hood.
Admiralty	{ Admiral Martin.
	{ Admiral Dundas.
	{ Admiral Milne.
	{ Hon. J. R. Drummond.
	{ Lord Lovaine.
Secretary of the Admiralty	Right Hon. H. Corry.
Attorney-General	Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Solicitor-General	Mr. Cairns.
Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office	Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald.
Under-Secretary of the Home Department ...	Mr. Hardy.
Under-Secretary for the Colonies	Lord Carnarvon.
Under-Secretary for War	Lord Hardinge.
Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education	Mr. Adderley.
Judge-Advocate	Mr. Mowbray.
Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland	Lord Eglington.
Secretary for Ireland	Lord Nass.
Lord-Advocate	Mr. Inglis.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	Mr. Baillie.
Mistress of the Robes	The Duchess of Manchester.
Lord Steward	The Marquis of Exeter.
Lord Chamberlain	Earl De-la-Warr.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Beaufort.
Master of the Buckhounds	Earl of Sandwich.
Vice-Chamberlain of the Household	Lord Newport.
Treasurer of the Household	Lord Claude Hamilton.
Comptroller of the Household	Colonel Forrester.
Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms	Earl Talbot.

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YONGE (Charles Duke): Parallel Lives of Ancient and Modern Heroes: of Epaminondas, and Gustavus Adolphus; of Philip of Macedon, and Frederick the Great. Crown 8vo., 4s. 6d. (Chapman and Hall.)

Announcements of Forthcoming Works.

By Messrs. LONGMANS:—

We are glad to see that Arthur Young, the Agriculturist, is likely to have justice done to his memory; a memoir of his life and services being promised shortly. Appended are to be some observations upon the past and present state of agriculture in England.

A Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti, the celebrated Linguist. By Dr. Russell, President of Maynooth College.

By Messrs. BLACKWOOD:—

The Seventh Volume of Miss Strickland's Queens of Scotland.

By Messrs. J. W. PARKER & SON:—

The Second Volume of Mr. Massie's His-

tory of England during the reign of George III.

By Messrs. CHAPMAN and HALL:—
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The Picture of a Christian Gentleman; a Memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq. By his Friend the Rev. J. W. Burgon.

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The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

MARCH 28.

Fatal Fire.—The most fatal fire that has happened in the metropolis for many years broke out this morning in Gilbert-street, Bloomsbury, when fourteen persons were burned to death. The house was occupied by three families. Mr. Eastwood, his wife, and three children, lived in the first-floor; Mr. Hedger, his wife and two children; and Mr. Smith, his wife, and nine children, on the second-floor. The ground-floor, on a level with the street, was used as a carpenter's shop. Between two and three in the morning a policeman, attracted by a cry, discovered that the house was on fire. While he was speaking to a man at one of the windows

the flames burst through the shop-window in his face, and a youth, leaping from an upper story, fell upon him. The youth was mortally hurt; the policeman stunned. At this moment John Curle, a working man, came up, and another policeman; and directed by Eastwood from the window, they dragged a ladder from a building opposite, placed it against the house, and brought down Eastwood and his family. All the rest in the house perished. Eastwood acted with great coolness. Finding the flames rushing up the stairs he locked the door, and when the ladder was planted firmly, he handed his wife and children one by one out of the window, coming last himself, just as the flames

burst into the room. A fire-escape arrived too late, having been delayed by obstructions in the street. The engines did not arrive until the flames had gained complete ascendancy, but water was abundant, and they speedily extinguished the flames. The house was a ruin. The firemen, however, soon went in to look for the dead. They found fourteen bodies; the youngest two years old, the eldest fifty-three. There seems reason to believe that all died from suffocation, except Mrs. Smith, whose features shewed symptoms of great physical suffering. All, except a lad, were in their night-dresses.

APRIL 17.

India.—Telegraphic despatches, received this week, bring down the news from Allahabad to the 26th of March.

“Lucknow fell on the 19th; 117 guns captured. About 2,000 of the enemy were slain during the siege. Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson rescued. Eight officers killed. The townspeople and the villages, being protected, are resuming their occupations. The submission of the principal landholders has been accepted. About 50,000 of the enemy have escaped, making for Rohilund and Bundelcund. The army is in pursuit of the rebels.

“The delay of Sir H. Rose’s force for three weeks at Saugor prevented the line of troops intended to intercept the enemy from being closed up. Sir H. Rose, with the Second Division of the Rajpootana Field Force, was within twenty-five miles of Jhansi on the 21st of March. Thirty thousand rebels are said to be in his front.”

Sir Colin Campbell remained at Lucknow, restoring quiet and organizing a garrison. Mrs. Orr and Miss Jackson were rescued by Captain Mitchell and Lieutenant Boole, of the Artillery, with a party of Ghoorkas. The ladies had been protected by Meer Valeed Alby Derejal, and had been well treated by him. Among the killed was Major Hodson, the renowned partisan horseman, and capturer of the King of Delhi; among the wounded Sir William Peel. Bodies of rebels had threatened Gorruckpore on one side, and Futteyghur on the other. The rebels under Lala Sahib, brother of Nana Sahib, were in great force in Bundelcund.

Trial of the King of Delhi. Twenty-first day.—The commission for the trial of the ex-king of Delhi concluded on the 9th of March, the date to which the commission stood adjourned. A large assemblage of gentlemen and several ladies were in court by 11 a.m., all apparently deeply interested in the day’s proceedings, viz., to hear the translation of the defence, and

the summing up. Soon after 11 a.m. the Judge-Advocate rose to read the defence. We are promised a literal translation of it, but meantime it must suffice to mention it in general terms, as a feeble affair, brief, and in a great measure corroborative of most of the evidence elicited against the prisoner. He admits much of what has been alleged against him, but endeavours to account for it by saying that he was powerless in the hands of the mutineers, in short, that he was completely the “victim of circumstances,” and compelled to act as he did. Of the proclamations and orders, he says many are forgeries, and his late son, Mirza Mogul, answerable for them. He denies anything and everything tending to implicate himself, declares that no order to massacre the European prisoners ever passed his lips, and concludes by affirming that throughout the trial he has declared his readiness to tell the truth, and that now he has done so.

Although the defence, which the prisoner says is written from his own dictation, is a lame affair, it is ingenious enough in as far as the adaptation of what he deemed favourable to his cause is concerned; and, when the whole case is considered, it is, after all, the only one he could have made.

At the conclusion of the reading of the defence Major Harriott rose to address the Court. To say that the gallant officer performed this part of his duty in a masterly manner would convey but a slight idea of the elaborate analysis of the evidence, from the commencement to the close, presented to the court. It was also a running commentary upon the events of this remarkable rebellion, gaining force as it progressed, and commanding the profound attention of every person in court. It was impossible for our correspondent to follow Major Harriott through the whole address, and we cannot therefore expect him to do justice to it; but it will be left to the Government, if they feel with us that the public has a right to peruse it, to publish hereafter this masterly effort of literary labour, which is, we are told, for striking truths and sound opinions, unequalled in India. The reading of this remarkable address occupied three hours, and few there were in court who did not regret its conclusion.

At the commencement, Major Harriott declared it to be his intention to leave “no stone unturned” to present the evidence against the petitioner in its strongest light; so he proceeded to dissect and lay bare every passage calculated to further his object, and in a most able manner to explain such points as, with native cunning, were

so worded as to be veiled in mystery. As a guide to the commission to inquire into the cause of the mutiny and rebellion, as well as an historical record of the sad events of the past year, it will prove invaluable, as much of the evidence commented on by Major Harriott refers to this particular point, and his remarks are strikingly truthful.

Major Harriott concluded his address by thanking the Court for their "patient hearing," and took the opportunity of passing a well-merited encomium upon the labours of the interpreter, Mr. Murphy, who, whether in the translation of documents, or reading of original papers to the Court and to the prisoner, had throughout evinced his perfect mastery over the languages; coupled with talents of a very high order displayed in his notes in explanation of certain sentences which, but for him, would have remained mysteries to the officers forming the commission.

At half-past two p.m. the court was cleared of strangers to deliberate upon the verdict.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The verdict had not been delivered when the mail left.

The State Prosecution.—Dr. Simon Bernard, who had been charged with conspiring, in company with Orsini and others, to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and whose trial had caused an immense excitement all through the country, was this day acquitted. There was a second indictment against him for a misdemeanour, upon which he was detained, but was afterwards admitted to bail, and the Attorney-General subsequently declined to carry on the prosecution. The following summary of Lord Campbell's summing up conveys a fair statement of the case:—The jury would be called upon to decide on the evidence and judge whether it clearly proved that the accused was an accomplice in the attempt which had been made upon the life of the Emperor. He was charged as an accessory before the fact, and although the death of the man Batti was not contemplated, still the prisoner was held to be principal in the first degree. Political questions had been imported into this matter, but they had nothing whatever to do with this charge. The prisoner was a subject of this realm and a subject of her Majesty, protected by the laws and subject to those laws, and what they had to decide was whether he had done anything in the kingdom as an accomplice in attempting the Emperor's life, as he had before stated, if the prisoner did not contemplate the death of Batti. Still, if the injury which ended in his death was caused in consequence of the attempt directed

and authorized to assassinate the Emperor of the French, and the prisoner conspired with others to make the attack, then he would be liable as an accomplice in causing that death. The remarks of the learned counsel for the prisoner relative to foreign dictation, and what that had had to do with the shortening of Lord Palmerston's Government, or the course pursued by the present Government, were wholly irrelevant. The jury would be guided by the evidence only, which he should feel it to be his duty to go through. His lordship then proceeded to read his notes of the evidence, and said that there could be no doubt Orsini, Pierri, Gomez, and Rudio were concerned in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor. These facts did not appear to be disputed; and he now came to the necessary evidence. Mr. Taylor, the engineer at Birmingham, proved that he was employed by Allsop to make six of the grenades. Allsop had not been found, but a letter connecting the prisoner with him had been found at the prisoner's lodging. There appeared to be some little discrepancy between Rogers' evidence and that of the landlady as to the place where the letter was found, but this discrepancy was not material, and the only question for the jury was whether the letter was found in the room at all. His lordship then read the letter, which referred to the Emperor's abominable movement of the 2nd of December. They would say whether this letter did not make out a determination and a wish that the Emperor should be killed. His lordship then referred to the evidence of the extreme intimacy between Orsini and the prisoner. He next came to the evidence of a very important witness, de Georgi, who was employed to carry the grenades to Brussels. He would not state his opinion of the credit to be given to this witness—that was for the jury; but he must say that he could not see any motive this witness could have for not speaking the truth, and that he appeared to have given his testimony with firmness and candour. His lordship then went minutely over the remaining portions of the evidence, and concluded by leaving the case in the hands of the jury. The jury then retired, and after little more than half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of Not Guilty—a verdict which was received with loud shouts of applause both within the court and without.

APRIL 22.

Paris—The *Moniteur* contains the following announcement, which will be hailed with delight by all antiquarian readers:—
"In his constant solicitude for the interests of science, and for all works which

may do honour to our country, the Emperor expressed, some months since, the wish that a great work should be undertaken on the topography of the Gauls up to the fifth century. The Roman domination has left impressions on the soil of France not less profound than in our language and institutions. The administrative divisions have been handed down to our own days in the ecclesiastical departments; the provincial capitals have remained flourishing towns; the cities have become episcopal sees; the fortified towns, the military stations, the intrenched camps, which the people still call the Camps of Cæsar, are still the admiration of modern strategists; the great military and commercial roads which traverse Gaul have often indicated the line of our own roads, and afford valuable hints to our engineers. The less important roads, for a long time abandoned and grass-grown, are now becoming provincial roads or high roads of communication. Those gigantic works which made Gaul a second Italy, have braved twelve centuries of neglect, and maintained the territory in the conditions indispensable for the life of a great people; but they could not suffice for the wants of modern times, and each year some additional remnant is lost of those monuments of our history—some fragments of that ancient civilization disappear; in another century, and in the greater portion of France there will be nothing left of the work of the Romans but a few traditions, some legends, and a considerable number of local designations. The Emperor is desirous no further delay should take place in noting the memory of a great benefit, and that for the payment of a national debt we should not wait for the day when the last Roman road shall have vanished. His Majesty has expressed the desire that there shall be undertaken at once, as concerns Roman Gaul, a work similar to that undertaken by Cassini in the 18th century, for France and the ancient Monarchy, which has been completed in our times with so persevering a zeal and so great a precision by the Imperial Staff Corps. To carry out this project it will be necessary to make a careful exploration of localities; but it will be also necessary to search in the texts of ancient authors, in the epigraphs on monuments, in the works of the learned, in the local denominations, in the popular traditions, for everything which may serve to re-establish the topography of Roman Gaul towards the fall of the Empire, to determine the administrative divisions, the names and sites of cities and fortified towns, of military stations and intrenched camps, the line of the roads of communi-

cation, the site of bridges, aqueducts, and harbours, the former direction of rivers which have changed their beds, the sites of forests which have disappeared, and of morasses which have been drained. This work would not be complete if no account were taken of the state of Gaul before the Roman invasion. The names of certain Celtic tribes, and of a great number of localities, have survived the conquest; the circumscriptions of the *pagi* of Gaul also remain; it will therefore be necessary to collect all *data* which are to be found on Gaul before the conquest of Julius Cæsar, to bring them into the general map of Gaul at the fall of the Roman empire. The Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, to whom his Majesty has intrusted the superintendence of this vast work, has at once taken the necessary steps for carrying it out. All the learned men who occupy themselves with historical or geographical studies have been invited to lend a hand to this great undertaking, which will thus assume the character of a national work, and they have already eagerly responded to the appeal. The learned societies, for their part, could not allow the opportunity to be lost of revealing the sources at their command—the treasures hoarded up in their archives; important information already sent in gives proof of their zeal, and testifies the care with which they explore the soil and origin of our country. The Minister hopes that these fruitful communications will become daily more frequent, and will enable this great undertaking to be brought shortly to a satisfactory conclusion. The documents which he receives are immediately forwarded to the commission formed under the presidency of M. de Saulcy, member of the Institute, for centralizing and arranging the materials of a publication, the progress of which the Emperor follows with the liveliest interest."

APRIL 23.

A Picture of Spain in 1858.—The whole country continues in a deplorable state of confusion and disorganisation; and, notwithstanding all the precautions adopted by the authorities, the robberies of churches in Spain, as well as murders, go on increasing, and the perpetrators of those crimes, in the majority of instances, escape detection.

The church of Madrigeras, in the province of Albacete, was a short time since entered, and all the sacred vessels carried off. A crown of silver was torn from the head of the Virgin, and the statue thrown down from its pedestal. A silver heart, pierced with seven swords of the same

metal, also disappeared. No trace has been since discovered of the thieves. The hermitage of Alborago, a few leagues from Valencia, where divine service is performed several times a-year, has also been robbed of everything of value. On the same day the house of the *curé* of Valencia was entered in his absence and that of his servant, and robbed of 1,000*l.* in money, and every article of value that the thieves could lay their hands on. One man out of a party of four who were seen leaving the house has been arrested.

APRIL 24.

Discovery of Ancient Relics in Orkney. A very important discovery of ancient silver relics has been made at Sandwick—perhaps one of the most extensive and important discoveries, in an archæological point of view, that has ever been made in Scotland. The relics were discovered in a rabbit-hole. Some time ago a boy happened to pick up some silver coins which the rabbits had thrown out in the formation of their hole, and carried them home. The circumstance became known, and one day lately, as some people were waiting for the ebb of the tide, before proceeding

with the work of gathering ware, one of their number proposed that they should visit the place where the boy had lately discovered the money. They accordingly went in a body to the spot, and at the first or second stroke of a warehook one of them drew out a large heap of silver. At the sight of the bright metal there was instantly a scramble among those present, and by one or other of them all was carried away. The circumstance coming afterwards to the ears of the authorities in Kirkwall, an investigation was made, and we are glad that the greater part of the treasure has been recovered, Sheriff Robertson and others, who interested themselves in recovering the property, having remunerated the finders. The relics are altogether several pounds in weight, and consist of massive pins, brooches, bracelets, necklaces, and other ornaments, beside some number of silver coins. The dates of the latter, and the supposed age of the ornaments, we have not ascertained, but we believe that both have been contemporaneous with the reign of the earliest kings in Scottish or Scandinavian history.—*John O' Groat Journal.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

March 22. Earl of Dalkeith to be Lieutenant of Dumfries.

Alexander Shank Cook, esq., to be Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty.

March 23. James Moncrieff Arnott, esq., to be Surgeon in Ordinary to His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

March 24. William Lawrence, esq., F.R.S., to be one of Her Majesty's Serjeant Surgeons in Ordinary.

March 29. The Rev. George Edward Lynch Cotton, D.D., to be Bishop of Calcutta.

March 31. Sir John Finnes Crampton, K.C.B., to be Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Andrew Buchanan, esq., C.B., to be Ambassador at Madrid.

George John Robert Gordon, esq., to be Ambassador at Hanover.

Captain the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, R.N., to be Ambassador to the Swiss Confederation.

The Hon. Henry George Howard to be Ambassador at Tuscan.

The Hon. Henry George Elliot to be Ambassador at Copenhagen.

Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus to be Ambassador at Vienna.

Viscount Chelsea to be Secretary to the Embassy at Paris.

April 1. Edward Stanley, esq., and James Paget, esq., to be Surgeons Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Frederic Weymouth Gibbs, esq., to be a Companion of the Bath.

Gregorio Luigi Marc, esq., to be Consul at Samos.

Frederick Doveton Orme, esq., to be *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Republic of Bolivia.

The Hon. Julian Henry Charles Fane to be Secretary of Legation at Vienna.

William Lowther, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

Augustus Berkeley Paget, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

Edward Harris, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Lisbon.

Joseph Hume Burnley, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Berne.

William Campbell Manley, esq., to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen.

April 3. The Rev. William John Chesshire to be Canon of Canterbury.

April 5. George Samuel Woodley Watley, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Nevis.

Henry Nicholas D. Beys, esq., to be Magistrate at Mauritius.

April 9. Major-General Sir John Gaspard Le Marchant to be Governor of Malta.

Goldwin Smith, esq., M.A., to be Professor of Modern History at Oxford.

April 10. Dunbar, James, Earl of Selkirk, to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.

April 12. Frederick Doveton Orme, esq., to be *Chargé d'Affaires* at Venezuela.

April 14. John Barnard Byles, esq., one of Her Majesty's Judges, received the honour of knighthood.

April 19. The Earl of Mansfield, K.T., to be Her Majesty's High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Dublin, University.—Anthony Lefroy, esq.

son, K.C.B., and Sir J. G. Wilkinson, F.R.S. 4 vols. Vol. II. With Maps and Illustrations. 8vo., 18s. (Murray.)

JEFFREY (Alexander): The History and Antiquities of Roxburghshire and adjacent Districts. 2 vols., crown 8vo., 18s. (London: Hope. Edinburgh: Jack.)

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GENT. MAG. VOL. CCIV.

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The Monthly Intelligencer,

AND

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF

Foreign News, Domestic Occurrences, and Notes of the Month.

MAY 15.

The New Italian Opera.—Mr. Gye has succeeded in opening the new Covent Garden Theatre on the day announced for many weeks. This Herculean labour, we are told, has been accomplished at a cost of exertion and anxiety which has for the present prostrated his strength and seriously injured his health. His eventual success was much doubted—the question was everywhere a subject of gos-ip—the English fashion of treating disputed points, betting, was largely resorted to, and it seems that the opening of the doors involved an amount of money lost and won that would have done no discredit to the St. Leger or the Derby.

The theatre is a stately pile, and must rank high among the architectural ornaments of London. It cannot be called chaste or severe; but we are not sure that extremely classical purity is desirable in buildings for public amusement. Richness and variety are more essential, and these have been obtained in the form of this theatre. The Bow-street front consists of a central portico and two wings; the portico is composed of five great Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a richly sculptured frieze. The bottom of the portico forms a covered way leading to

the different doors, five in number; so that the visitors to every part of the house are sheltered from the weather. The whole exterior of the building, if not strictly regular, is striking and imposing. The theatre, inside, is larger than the former house, and apparently equal to Her Majesty's Theatre, though very different in form. The area, which includes the pit and stalls, is not so deep as that of the other house, but broader; and the stage, too, is broader, giving "ample room and verge enough" for the magnificent "spectacular" displays for which the Royal Italian Opera has always been so famous. There are only three tiers of boxes, but each circle is of greater height than in the former house; and the whole distance from the floor to the ceiling is equally great. The decorations are splendid. The great centre chandelier, in particular, is a magnificent object, containing three tons of cut crystal, lighted by seven hundred gas-burners. The prevailing colours are white and gold, contrasting well with the dark crimson draperies of the boxes. The seating and ventilation are unexceptionable; and—the greatest point of all—the house is found to be admirable for the development and transmission of musical sound.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS, &c.

April 28. Adam Bittlestone, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court, Madras, received the honour of knighthood.

The Right Hon. Charles Bowyer Adderley to be fourth Charity Commissioner.

William Deedes, esq., M.P., to be one of the Church Estates Commissioners.

The Right Hon. Lord Justice Turner to be a Member of the Cambridge University Commission.

May 6. Alexander James Johnston, esq., to be one of the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court, New Zealand.

William Blanc, esq., to be Attorney-General, Dominica.

Thomas Johnson, esq., to be Registrar of Deeds, River Gambia.

May 7. Charles Neaves, esq., to be one of the Lords Justiciary in Scotland.

William Penney, esq., to be one of the Lords of Session.

The Duke of Devonshire to be Lord-Lieutenant of Derby.

Henry Watson Parker, esq., late First Minister and Principal Secretary for New South Wales, received the honour of knighthood.

May 10. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton

Bulwer, G.C.B., to be Ambassador at Constantinople.

The Hon. Edward Morris Erskine to be Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The Hon. Lionel Sackville West to be Secretary of Legation, Turin.

David Erskine, esq., to be Colonial Secretary, Natal.

May 11. Henry Byerley Thomson, esq., to be Queen's Advocate, Ceylon.

John Holmes, esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council, Nova Scotia.

May 14. In consideration of his eminent services, Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., to be promoted to the rank of General in the Army.

May 18. Colonel Sir William Mansfield, K.C.B., to be Major-General.

May 21. Felix McCarthy, esq., to be Member of the Executive Council, and James Jarrett, esq., to be Member of the Legislative Council, Bahamas.

Isaac Farrington, Augustus Benners, and Abram Charlevill Smith, esqs., to be non-elective Members of the Legislative Council, Virgin Islands.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.

Leitrim.—William Richard Ormsby Gore, esq.

The Inscription on the Cross, as recorded by the four Evangelists: A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford. By the Rev. C. ADAMS. (Oxford: J. H. and J. Parker.)—In the present day, when sermons generally contain so little, it is a pleasure to meet with one like Mr. Coker Adams's, which contains so much thought and so satisfactorily explains a difficulty of Holy Writ. The inscription on the cross is given in different words by all the four Evangelists. Mr. Adams considers that this was in two parts, and that the fullest, as given by St. John, is complete; dividing this into two parts it would read:—

"Jesus of Nazareth.

"The King of the Jews."

"This is the King of the Jews." *St. Matt.*

"The King of the Jews." *St. Mark.*

"This is the King of the Jews." *St. Luke.*

Thus the difference is trifling, but Mr. Adams thinks that underneath the name the inscription might and perhaps should be rendered,—

"The King of the Jews this!"

and consequently it was intended as an additional mark of scorn by the Roman governor, Pilate.

Of other single sermons we have received Mr. JAMES BANDINEL'S *Remember!* (Parkers), in which the claims of the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath are enforced with considerable ability; *The Silent Progress of the Work of God*, by Mr. HARDWICK SHUTE, preached at the Bishop of Oxford's Ordination; and two

sermons by Mr. R. W. B. MARSH, at Plais-tow, *Every Parish a Family of Christ.*

THE diocese of Oxford is painfully agitated just now by a violent ultra-Protestant movement, caused by some very questionable proceedings on the part of a young curate, who, with the best possible motives, put some very injudicious questions to a woman of bad character; and a number of pamphlets have been published. One of these, by the Rev. Edward Payne, addressed to the laity of the deanery of Deddington, (Parkers), is so moderate in its tone, and withal so sensible, that we shall be glad to hear of its having had a large circulation. One fact incidentally mentioned shews that our country clergy are a working body: Mr. Payne invites any one who doubts his orthodoxy to look through his MS. sermons, about nine hundred, the whole of them preached during the twenty years he has been in the diocese; and Mr. Payne is only one out of many thousands of the country clergy who would never have been heard of but for some commotion such as this. Another subject connected with this diocese is Cuddesdon College, where earnestness and piety have given rise to the charge of popery; rebutting this we have *Cuddesdon College, by one who knows It*, (Parkers), in which the students' daily life while at college is stated, and the charge of Roman teaching shewn to be groundless.

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Nov. 6.

Japan.—Several most interesting letters have arrived this week from Jeddo, the capital of Japan, with full accounts of the proceedings of Lord Elgin, the negotiations, and the treaty between this country and Japan.

It was on the 3rd August that the small squadron, consisting of the "Furious," "Retribution," and gun-boat "Lee," with the steam-yacht "Emperor," entered the port of Nagasaki, and the next day Admiral Seymour, with the "Calcutta" and "Inflexible," joined the squadron.

GENT. MAG. VOL. CCVI.

"Nothing can exceed in picturesque beauty the Bay of Nagasaki and the situation of the city at its extremity; swelling hills covered with the most luxuriant verdure rise from the water's edge. The steep thatched roofs of snug cottages peep from out the dense foliage amid which they are nestled; white temples, perched upon overhanging points, contrast brilliantly with their dark green setting. In some places, precipitous walls of rock are mirrored in the azure blue of the water at their base; in others, drooping branches kiss its calm surface. Green batteries guard projecting points, and rock-cut steps ascend the steep

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hill-sides, clothed with heavy forest or terraced with rice-fields. Boats of quaint construction, with sharp-pointed prows and broad sterns, above which flutter two black and white flags,—the imperial colours,—glance across the harbour, propelled by stalwart naked figures, who scull to the tune of a measured chant. The fore-part of the boat is covered by a roof, and contains a posse of two-sworded officials, who incontinently board each ship as it anchors, speak very fair Dutch, are extremely inquisitive, but very gentlemanlike and goodnatured, and who, after official curiosity has been satisfied, proceed to make their reports, and return, in all probability, to circumnavigate the ship as a guard-boat during the rest of its stay in the harbour. A Dutch merchant-ship and a Japanese man-of-war screw steamer were the only vessels in harbour when we arrived and anchored about half-a-mile from the shore. The city of Nagasaki covers a plain at the end of the harbour, but it has outgrown its area, and the houses cluster up the spurs of the hills that sink into it, and the streets are in places so steep as to render steps necessary. Formerly foreigners were not allowed to enter the town, and the Dutch were only permitted to leave their prison of Decima under a strong escort of officials, and when permission had been formally asked and obtained. Now, the barriers had been so far broken down that we explored at pleasure the shops and streets of the town—not, as in China, an offensive and disgusting operation, but a charming and agreeable amusement. The streets are broad, clean, and free from foul odours; the people civil and courteous, and if the shops in the town do not afford many interesting objects of speculation, the bazaars, which are stocked with lacquer, china, &c., for the express benefit of foreigners, are so tempting that few can leave them without experiencing a considerable drain upon their resources."

At Nagasaki it became necessary to determine whether the steam yacht should be presented there or at Jeddo. Happily Lord Elgin resolved to carry her to the latter port, and parting company with the Admiral, he proceeded with his squadron first to Simoda.

"It was not until the morning of the 10th that they sighted the lofty volcanic mountain of Fusi-yama. Towering like Etna to a perfect cone, with an elevation of about 11,000 feet above the level of the sea, it was first visible at a distance of upwards of 100 miles, its beautiful outline defined sharp and clear, with the first gray tints of morning. This celebrated

mountain, so dear to the Japanese, has been created by him into a household god. Fusi-yama is painted at the bottom of the delicate china cup from which he sips his tea; it is represented on the lacquer bowl from which he eats his rice; he fans himself with Fusi-yama; he hands things to you on Fusi-yama; it is on the back of his looking-glass; it is embroidered on the skirts of his garments, and it is the background of every Japanese work of art or imagination. Simoda is a lovely but dangerous harbour. Its apparently sheltered nooks and secluded coves woo into their embraces, and when the south wind blows fiercely, you are dashed to atoms upon their ribs of iron. The earthquake which wrecked the Russian frigate "Diana" changed the surface of the bottom, and there is now no good holding-ground, but it is a fairy land to look upon, and in calm weather the picture of repose and security. Here, too, there is a *goyoshi*, or bazaar, and a better display of lacquer and china than at Nagasaki, but it is a town of no local importance, containing some 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, and when under the new treaty the port is shut up, will sink into its normal condition of a fishing village."

Here it was discovered that the Americans, hurrying from the gulf of Pecheli, had endeavoured to discount our successes in the Peiho, by using them to procure for themselves the best possible treaty. The Russians had followed their example, but neither party had reason to boast of its success. Lord Elgin, therefore, hastened on; and with the aid of a bold sailor, performed a feat unprecedented in the annals of the intercourse of any nation with Japan.

"Up the Gulf of Jeddo the squadron proceeded, with a fair wind, on the morning of the 12th, and passing through the Straits of Uraga, the left shore of which is feathered with rich verdure and indented with little bays, reached a point opposite the port of Kanagawa, beyond which no foreign ships had ever ventured, and where the Russian squadron could then be discerned at anchor. Captain Osborn, however, professing his readiness to explore the unknown waters at the head of the bay, and to approach as near the city as possible, Lord Elgin seemed determined not to lose an opportunity of establishing a precedent likely to be so important in our future intercourse with Japan, and, to the astonishment of both Russians and Japanese, the British ships deliberately passed the sacred limit without communicating with the shore, and a few minutes after were cautiously feeling their way

round a long spit of land which runs far out into the bay and offers some danger to the navigator. An instinct for deep water must have guided the ships along the channel, which was afterwards found to be sufficiently narrow and tortuous, but at last all doubts as to the feasibility of the enterprise were removed by the appearance of several large, square-rigged Japanese vessels at anchor; the draught of water of each was a guarantee for our own. Behind these rose gradually out of the waters of the bay a line of insulated forts, which marked the defences of Jeddo, while an extensive suburb, running along the western shore, formed a continuous street as far as the eye could reach. The ships ultimately anchored in three fathoms of water, about a mile and a-half from this suburb, and the same distance from the fine island forts above mentioned, which are situated on a sandbank, the intervening channels being always covered with water. About a mile beyond these forts and parallel to them lies the main body of the city; the wooded height, on which is situated the castle of the Tycoon, forming a conspicuous object. The arrival of the British squadron in waters which the Japanese had sedulously represented as being too shallow to admit of the approach of large ships, filled them with dismay and astonishment; boats followed each other, with officials of ascending degrees of rank, to beg them to return to Kanagawa; and, finally, urgent representations were made to the Ambassador on the subject. The pleas put forward were amusing and characteristic: first, it was said that the anchorage was dangerous, but the presence of their own squadron was referred to as an evidence to the contrary; then it would be impossible to procure and send off supplies, but it was protested that if necessary we could do without these. The merits and comforts of Kanagawa were expatiated on in vain; the paramount duty was the delivery of the yacht at Jeddo, and to deliver the yacht there it was necessary to remain at the present anchorage. No sooner was this settled, than the Japanese in their usual way became perfectly reconciled to the arrangement, sent off supplies with great willingness, and began to prepare a residence on shore for Lord Elgin and his staff. It appeared that Count Poutiatine had been delayed for ten days negotiating on this subject at Kanagawa, and only succeeded in taking up his residence at Jeddo on the same day that we cast anchor before the town. He had made the journey overland from Kanagawa, a distance of eighteen miles.

“The landing of a British Ambassador in state at the capital of the empire of Japan was only in keeping with the act of unparalleled audacity which had already been committed in anchoring British ships within the sacred limits of its harbour. Japanese officials were sent off to superintend the operation, but they little expected to make the return voyage in one of her Majesty’s gunboats, with thirteen ships’ boats in tow, and the thunder of salutes, the inspiring strains of a naval band, and the flutter of hundreds of flags with which the ships were dressed. Close under the green batteries, threading its way amid hosts of huge-masted, broad-sterned junks, the little “Lee,” surrounded by her gay flotilla, steamed steadily, and not until the water had shoaled to seven feet, and the Japanese had ceased to remonstrate, or even to wonder, from sheer despair, did she drop anchor, and the procession of boats was formed, the four paddle-box boats, each with a twenty-four pound howitzer in her bows, enclosing between them the Ambassador’s barge, the remainder of the ships’ boats, with captains and officers all in full dress, leading the way. The band struck up ‘God save the Queen,’ as Lord Elgin ascended the steps of the official landing-place near the centre of the city, and was received and put into his chair by sundry two-sworded personages, the rest of the mission, together with some officers of the squadron, following on horseback. The crowd, which for upwards of a mile lined the streets leading to the building fixed on as the residence of the Embassy, was dense in the extreme; the procession was preceded by policemen in harlequin costume, jingling huge iron rods of office, hung with heavy clanging rings, to warn the crowd away. Ropes were stretched athwart the cross streets, down which masses of the people rushed, attracted by the novel sight; while every few hundred yards were gates partitioning off the different wards, which were severally closed immediately on the passing of the procession, thus hopelessly barring the further progress of the old crowd, who strained anxiously through the bars and envied the persons composing the rapidly-forming nucleus. During Lord Elgin’s stay of eight days on shore, nearly all the officers of the squadron had an opportunity of paying him a visit. His residence was a portion of a temple situated upon the outskirts of what was known as the Princes’ Quarter—in other words, it was the Knightsbridge of Jeddo. In front of it was a street which continued for ten miles, as closely packed with houses and as densely crowded with people as it is from

Hyde-park Corner to Mile-end. At the back of it stretched a wide and somewhat dreary aristocratic quarter, containing the residences of 360 hereditary princes, each a petty sovereign in his own right, many of them with a half-dozen town-houses, and some of them able to accommodate in these same mansions 10,000 retainers. Passing through the spacious and silent (except where a party of English were traversing them) streets, we arrive at the outer moat of the castle; crossing it we are still in the Princes' Quarter, but are astounded as we reach its further limit at the scene which now bursts upon us—a magnificent moat, seventy or eighty yards broad, faced with a smooth green escarpment as many feet in height, above which runs a massive wall composed of stones Cyclopien in their dimensions. This is crowned, in its turn, by a lofty palisade. Towering above all, the spreading arms of giant cedars proudly display themselves, and denote that within the imperial precincts the picturesque is not forgotten. From the highest point of the fortifications in rear of the castle a panoramic view is obtained of the vast city with its two million and a-half inhabitants, and an area equal to, if not greater than, that of London. The castle alone is computed to be capable of containing 40,000 souls.

“But the party on shore did not confine itself to exploring the city alone; excursions of ten miles into the country were made in two different directions, and but one opinion prevailed with respect to the extraordinary evidences of civilization which met the eye in every direction. Every cottage, temple, and tea-house was surrounded by gardens laid out with exquisite taste, and the most elaborate neatness was skilfully blended with grandeur of design. The natural features of the country were admirably taken advantage of, and a long ride was certain to be rewarded by a romantic scene, where a tea-house was picturesquely perched over a waterfall, or a temple reared its carved gables amid groves of ancient cedars. The tea-house is a national characteristic of Japan. The traveller, wearied with the noonday heat, need never be at a loss to find rest and refreshment: stretched upon the softest and cleanest of matting, imbibing the most delicately-flavoured tea, inhaling through a short pipe the fragrant tobacco of Japan, he resigns himself to the ministrations of a bevy of fair damsels, who glide rapidly and noiselessly about, the most zealous and skilful of attendants.”

These extracts are taken from the correspondent of the “Times.” Another writer in that journal says—

“Jeddo, without exception, is one of the finest cities in the world; streets broad and good, and the castle, which includes nearly the whole centre of the town, built on a slight eminence. There are three walls or enclosures round this quarter. Within the inner, the Tycoon Emperor and heir-apparent live.

“The houses of the princes and nobles are palaces, and you may imagine the size when some contain ten thousand followers. They are built in regular order, forming wide streets some forty yards broad, kept in perfect order; an immense courtyard, with trees and gardens, forms the centre of each enclosure, in the midst of which is the house of the owner; the houses containing the followers, servants, stables, &c., form this large enclosure. They are built of one uniform shape. The gateways leading to the courtyard are exceedingly handsome, of massive wood-work, ornamented with lacquer and other devices. From the road that leads by the moat to the second wall is one of the finest views I ever recollect seeing—on one side the Gulf of Jeddo, with the high hills rising beyond, while on the other is a portion of the great city of Jeddo with its trees and gardens, picturesque temples, and densely-crowded streets, extending as far as the eye can reach towards the interior; then there is a view of the trees and green fields in the distance, far away beyond a thickly built suburb; but the most striking view of all is that close by, the well-kept green banks of the second defence, rising some seventy feet from the broad moat below, with grand old cedars over a hundred years of age growing from its sides. The fine timber, the lay of the ground, the water-lilies in the moat, the grandeur, good order, and completeness of everything, equal, and in some ways far surpass, anything I have ever seen in Europe, or any part of the world.

“We made an expedition into the country. The cottages were surrounded with neatly-clipped hedges, the private residences as well railed and kept as any place in England. The same completeness and finish exist in everything.

“The Botanical Gardens are very good, and well cared for; good nurseries of young pines, cedars, &c.”

So far the town and country, and the appearances they present. Here is something touching the industrial character of the people:—

“Nagasaki, and everything Japanese, bears a striking contrast to everything Chinese. You cannot be five minutes in Japan without seeing it is a progressive nation—the country towns, houses, and

people, all shew this. The streets are wide and paved in the centre, houses open throughout on the ground floor, with matts, formed in frames, fitting neatly all over the rooms. On this they sit, sleep, and eat, and everything is kept scrupulously clean. Behind each house is a small garden, with a few green shrubs, and occasionally a fine tree. Cleanliness seems one great characteristic of the Japanese—they are constantly washing in the most open manner. To our great surprise, as we wandered the first day through the streets, we saw two or three ladies quietly sitting in tubs in front of their doors washing themselves with the utmost unconcern, traffic and the business through the street going on past them as usual. We understood afterwards it was a general custom. The Japanese are eager for knowledge. Never was there a people more ready to adapt themselves to the changes and progress of the world than they are. It is curious that while some of their customs are what we would deem rather barbarous, and while they are ignorant of many common things,—while they still rip themselves up, and shoe their horses with straw because ignorant of any other method, they have jumped to a knowledge of certain branches of science which it has taken nations in Europe hundreds of years to attain. At Nagasaki they can turn out of their yard an engine for a railway or steamer; Japanese captains and engineers command their men of war, of which three are steamers; they understand the electric telegraph; they make thermometers and barometers, theodolites, and, I believe, aneroids. Their spy-glasses and microscopes are good, and very cheap. They have a large glass manufactory, which turns out glass little inferior to our own. They have a short line of railway somewhere in the interior, given by the Americans. Many of them speak Dutch, some English, all anxious to learn; everything is done by themselves, and when it is considered that it is not much more than ten years ago since they made this start, the advance they have made in that short time is perfectly wonderful." . . . "The easy, affable, kind manner of the Japanese officials, as compared with the self-conceited airs of the Chinese, is remarkable, and impressed us greatly in their favour. They were jolly, too; drinking to the Queen, the Emperor, and the Commissioners in Champagne as if they liked it, with a hip-hip, hoorah! They expressed their feelings of satisfaction at the visit of the Ambassador, and hoped that one of them, as Ambassador from the Court of Japan, might meet him in England."

The same writer furnishes the following curious statements touching the political and religious institutions of the country:—

"There are two Emperors of Japan, one the spiritual, the other the working one. The former lives at Miaco, and is the descendant of the old race who were turned off the throne by the ancestors of the reigning Emperor. The spiritual Emperor has nothing to do with governing the country, and is partly looked up to as a heavenly being, one condition of which is that everything he wears or uses is destroyed each night, and new clothes supplied the next morning. It is to prevent any one using the sanctified garments. The reigning Emperor lives here, and is elected, but in what manner I am not sure, but I believe by the princes. It appears a mere nominal election, for the son regularly succeeds the father, and has done so since his ancestor usurped the throne. I believe the descent of the spiritual Emperor can be traced, names and dates, with many of the branches of his family, for 2,500 years. The country is held by princes [it is said they are 360] who owe feudal duty to the reigning Emperor, who obliges them to reside for six months in the year at Jeddo, with their families; during the other six months he allows them to visit their estates, but keeps their families hostages in Jeddo. This restrains them, and the practice is intended to prevent the princes from obtaining too much influence over the people. It is difficult to discover what the military system of the empire is, but that it must have the power of bringing an immense number of men into the field is beyond doubt: they have numerous and well-appointed batteries."

The "North China Herald" publishes this version of the treaty:—

"The commercial arrangements are on the most liberal possible scale. All exports, with the exception of a few prohibited articles, are subject to a duty of 5 per cent. Imports are charged with a duty of 20 per cent, but as there are no tonnage or other dues, this does not seem an unreasonable amount. A list of articles on which an import duty of only 5 per cent. is charged is excepted from this general provision, and one of the most important concessions which we are informed was obtained by Lord Elgin was the insertion in this latter list of cotton and woollen goods. We are much mistaken if, from what we hear of the Japanese, the market thus created for our home manufactures will not rival that afforded by the vast empire lately thrown open by the treaty of Tien-sin. Another important provision,

and one which we believe is not contained in the American treaty, is that by which it is agreed that the tariff shall be subject to revision at the end of five years. This is a most necessary precaution in the case of an unknown and uncreated trade. There are other minor differences, the details of which have not reached us, but we believe the above contains the principal items of the new treaty, together with its points of difference from that signed by Mr. Harris, the American Consul of Simoda. The Russian Minister, Count Putiatine, was at Jeddo while Lord Elgin was there, but we understand that his treaty differs in no material point from the American."

It is stated that there are two parties in Japan—one in favour of liberal foreign relations, the other conservative of antique exclusion. When the Americans arrived to press for a treaty, they freely used the influence of the Anglo-French victories in the Peiho. The liberals came into office and the treaty was granted. A reaction ensued, and the liberal minister made way for the protectionist. But the daring progress of Lord Elgin up to the walls of Jeddo caused a second reaction, and brought the liberals once more into power. Hence the treaty.

DEC. 6.

The following proclamation was on the first of November publicly read at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and every other station throughout India. It will be observed that a change has been made in the title assumed by her Majesty:—

"Proclamation by the Queen in Council to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India.—Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia Queen, Defender of the Faith.

"Whereas, for divers weighty reasons, we have resolved, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament assembled, to take upon ourselves the government of the territories in India heretofore administered in trust for us by the Hon. East India Company.

"Now, therefore, we do by these presents notify and declare that, by the advice and consent aforesaid, we have taken upon ourselves the said government, and we hereby call upon all our subjects within the said territories to be faithful and to bear true allegiance to us, our heirs and successors, and to submit themselves to the authority of those whom we may hereafter from time to time see fit to appoint

to administer the government of our said territories, in our name and on our behalf.

"And we, reposing especial trust and confidence in the loyalty, ability, and judgment of our right trusty and well-beloved cousin and Councillor, Charles John Viscount Canning, do hereby constitute and appoint him, the said Viscount Canning, to be our first Viceroy and Governor-General in and over our said territories, and to administer the government thereof in our name, and generally to act in our name and on our behalf, subject to such orders and regulations as he shall, from time to time, receive from us through one of our Principal Secretaries of State.

"And we do hereby confirm in their several offices, civil and military, all persons now employed in the service of the Hon. East India Company, subject to our future pleasure, and to such laws and regulations as may hereafter be enacted.

"We hereby announce to the native princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with them by or under the authority of the Hon. East India Company are by us accepted, and will be scrupulously maintained; and we look for the like observance on their part.

"We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions; and while we will permit no aggression upon our dominions or our rights to be attempted with impunity, we shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of native princes as our own; and we desire that they, as well as our own subjects, should enjoy that prosperity and that social advancement which can only be secured by internal peace and good government.

"We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations, by the blessing of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil.

"Firmly relying ourselves on the truth of Christianity, and acknowledging with gratitude the solace of religion, we disclaim alike the right and the desire to impose our convictions on any of our subjects. We declare it to be our Royal will and pleasure that none be in anywise favoured, none molested or disquieted, by reason of their religious faith or observances, but that all shall alike enjoy the equal and impartial protection of the law; and we do strictly charge and enjoin all those who may be in authority under us that they abstain from all interference with the religious belief or worship of any of our subjects, on pain of our highest displeasure.

"And it is our further will that, so far as may be, our subjects, of whatever race or creed, be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our service, the duties of which they may be qualified, by their education, ability, and integrity, duly to discharge.

"We know and respect the feelings of attachment with which the natives of India regard the lands inherited by them from their ancestors, and we desire to protect them in all rights connected therewith, subject to the equitable demands of the State; and we will that generally, in framing and administering the law, due regard be paid to the ancient rights, usages, and customs of India.

"We deeply lament the evils and misery which have been brought upon India by the acts of ambitious men who have deceived their countrymen by false reports and led them into open rebellion. Our power has been shewn by the suppression of that rebellion in the field, we desire to shew our mercy by pardoning the offences of those who have been thus misled, but who desire to return to the path of duty.

"Already in one province, with a view to stop the further effusion of blood and to hasten the pacification of our Indian dominions, our Viceroy and Governor-General has held out the expectation of pardon, on certain terms, to the great majority of those who in the late unhappy disturbances have been guilty of offences against our Government, and has declared the punishment which will be inflicted on those whose crimes place them beyond the reach of forgiveness. We approve and confirm the said act of our Viceroy and Governor-General, and do further announce and proclaim as follows:—

"Our clemency will be extended to all offenders, save and except those who have been or shall be convicted of having directly taken part in the murder of British subjects. With regard to such the demands of justice forbid the exercise of mercy.

"To those who have willingly given asylum to murderers, knowing them to be such, or who may have acted as leaders or instigators in revolt, their lives alone can be guaranteed; but, in apportioning the penalty due to such persons, full consideration will be given to the circumstances under which they have been induced to throw off their allegiance, and large indulgence will be shewn to those whose crimes may appear to have originated in a too credulous acceptance of the false reports circulated by designing men.

"To all others in arms against the Government, we hereby promise unconditional pardon, amnesty, and oblivion of all offences against ourselves, our crown and dignity, on their return to their homes and peaceful pursuits.

"It is our Royal pleasure that these terms of grace and amnesty should be extended to all those who comply with their conditions before the 1st day of January next.

"When, by the blessing of Providence, internal tranquillity shall be restored, it is our earnest desire to stimulate the peaceful industry of India, to promote works of public utility and improvement, and to administer its government for the benefit of all our subjects resident therein. In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security, and in their gratitude our best reward. And may the God of all power grant to us, and to those in authority under us, strength to carry out these our wishes for the good of our people."

Nov. 19.

At a meeting at Edinburgh, in celebration of the opening of a library for the letter-press printers of that city, Dr. Murray, who presided, said:—"Printing is the most important business carried on in Edinburgh, not only from its interesting and useful character, but from the great amount of persons to whom it affords employment. No trade in Edinburgh employs nearly so many men, and these, men of great intelligence and respectability. The 'Edinburgh Review' and 'Tait's Magazine' are not now, it is true, printed in Edinburgh; but we have Sir Walter Scott's Works, 'Blackwood's Magazine,' 'Chambers's Journal,' the 'North British Review,' the U.P. periodicals (of which greatly above 100,000 sheets are printed monthly), the 'Medical Journal,' the 'Christian Treasury,' and other periodicals—not to speak of the large number of works on science and literature that are continuously issuing from the press. And it is not going too far to say that the Edinburgh press has, within the last hundred years, contributed ten times more to the instruction, the amusement, and the literary glory of this country than all the other presses of the country put together, London alone excepted. In this respect, this romantic town of ours need not fear a comparison with any city in ancient or modern times. Her press presents at this time no symptoms of decay; perhaps it was not at any period in a more healthy state, or afforded efficient employment to so many men. The number

of printers at present employed in this town ranges between 1,100 to 1,200; and supposing only half the adults married, and to have the average number of family, the printing business at this date supports, and supports creditably, no fewer than between 3,000 and 4,000 individuals. This calculation does not include publishers, bookbinders, or paper-makers."

DEC. 5.

The Whittal Cabinet of Greek Coins.—This collection, which was originally formed under favourable circumstances by Ismail Pasha, Minister of Commerce and Public Works in Turkey, has just been dispersed under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It contained some remarkable specimens in the different series, and metals of considerable interest and value, as will be seen by the following quotation of prices:—A unique coin of Marathus, with turreted female head on the obverse, in silver, £130; a silver coin of Tryphon, with portrait to the right, of the highest rarity, £81; a silver Bactrian coin, with the portraits of Kumnassires and Anzane (King and Queen) in fine condition, and of extreme rarity, £101; an unpublished variety of the same, £31; a gold coin of Berenice, wife of Ptolemy III., £46; a gold coin of Arsinoe, wife of Ptolemy IV., of beautiful work and of great rarity, £101; a coin of Ptolemy Epiphanes, in fine condition, £40; a small silver coin of Augustus, £13; a coin of Macedon, with head of Diana in centre of the Macedonian shield, £15 10s. Alexander I., of Macedon, £15; a remarkably fine coin of Perseus, £26; a silver coin of Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, £27; another example of different type, £23 10s.; a coin of Cyzicus in electrum, £13; another specimen of the same, £15; a gold coin of Erythra, with head of Hercules to left, a very fine coin, £35; a silver coin of Feggssre, an unknown town, commemorating Hercules carrying away the Delphic tripod, £27; a very rare coin in silver of Mullus, with Minerva seated to left, £42; a silver coin of Antiochus I., of the highest purity, £31; another of Antiochus III., struck in gold, £50. This interesting cabinet comprised many other rare pieces, which were eagerly sought after by the English and French numismatists. It produced in the aggregate £3,110 6s.

DEC. 20.

United States.—The President's message, delivered on the 6th inst., was this day published in the morning papers. The following portion is all that relates to this country:

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"It is my earnest desire that every misunderstanding with the Government of Great Britain should be amicably and speedily adjusted. It has been the misfortune of both countries, almost ever since the period of the Revolution, to have been annoyed by a succession of irritating and dangerous questions, threatening their friendly relations. This has partially prevented the full development of those feelings of mutual friendship between the people of the two countries so natural in themselves, and so conducive to their common interest. Any serious interruption of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain would be equally injurious to both. In fact, no two nations have ever existed on the face of the earth which could do each other so much good or so much harm. Entertaining these sentiments, I am gratified to inform you that the long-pending controversy between the two governments, in relation to the question of visitation and search, has been amicably adjusted." Then follows a brief sketch of the proceedings in the Gulph of Mexico; when remonstrances against the forcible visitations of our cruisers were supported by a naval force.

"Most fortunately, however, no collision took place, and the British Government promptly avowed its recognition of the principles of international law upon this subject, as laid down by the Government of the United States in the note of the Secretary of State to the British Minister at Washington, of April 10, 1858, which secure the vessels of the United States upon the high seas from visitation or search in time of peace, under any circumstances whatever. The claim has been abandoned in a manner reflecting honour on the British Government, and evincing a just regard for the law of nations, and cannot fail to strengthen the amicable relations between the two countries. The British Government, at the same time, proposed to the United States that some mode should be adopted, by mutual arrangement between the two countries, of a character which may be found effective without being offensive, for verifying the nationality of vessels suspected on good grounds of carrying false colours. They have also invited the United States to take the initiative, and propose measures for this purpose. While declining to assume so grave a responsibility, the Secretary of State has informed the British Government that we are ready to receive any proposals which they may feel disposed to offer, having this object in view, and to consider them in an amicable spirit. A strong opinion is, however, expressed,

that the occasional abuse of the flag of any nation is an evil far less to be deprecated than would be the establishment of any regulations which might be incompatible with the freedom of the seas. This Government has yet received no communication specifying the manner in which the British Government would propose to carry out their suggestion; and I am inclined to believe that no plan which can be devised will be free from grave embarrassments. Still I shall form no decided opinion on the subject until I shall have carefully and in the best spirit examined any proposals which they may think proper to make."

The complications arising out of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty have not been finally adjusted; but the President seems to anticipate that this last remaining dispute between the two countries will be amicably settled.

DEC. 27.

Dreadful Catastrophe at the Victoria Theatre.—This day being "Boxing Day," the proprietors had exerted themselves to furnish their patrons with a more than usually attractive Christmas entertainment; and it was arranged that there should be two performances of the pantomime—one in the day, and one, as usual, in the evening. In order to prevent any confusion or accident arising from the egress of the visitors to the afternoon performance, it was arranged that the people in the gallery at the first performance should, instead of leaving the theatre by the ordinary staircases, descend through a lobby leading to the boxes, and go out by the principal entrance; this was to avoid any collision between the ascending and descending people, and to enable them to throw open the gallery doors at an earlier period than usual, so as to prevent any very great crush at the entrance. Unfortunately, an unforeseen calamity occurred which destroyed all their arrangements, and to a great extent rendered the very precautions taken to prevent accident the cause of a deplorable loss of life. As had been foreseen, the evening visitors began to make their appearance at the gallery doors at a very early period in the afternoon, and as there was no reason for excluding them from the gallery stairs, in consequence of the precaution taken for the exit of the then crowded gallery through the boxes, they were permitted to ascend it to the very door of the gallery entrance. There was consequently very soon a compact mass of persons together on the stairs, and the crowd was being continually augmented by fresh arrivals from below.

It was about twenty minutes to five o'clock, while the people were packed together on the gallery stairs in the manner described, that a strong smell of gas was perceived. Immediately afterwards a slight explosion took place on the second or third landing, which was visible to those crowding that portion of the staircase. Then arose the cry of "Fire! fire! the place is on fire," and a scene of horror ensued which it may be fairly said baffles all description. The whole mass of people on the upper portion of the stairs, where the explosion took place, in their anxiety to make their escape, precipitated themselves on the ascending crowd below, while those on the stairs leading to the first landing, unconscious of what had occurred, kept ascending. The result was that more than a hundred people became compactly wedged between the two masses. Some of the people at the top of the stairs fairly threw themselves down the whole flight on to the heads of those below, and then, unable to recover their legs, fell, and rose no more, being smothered in the crowd; others threw themselves over the balustrades, and alighted in safety, while others, wedged in, were unable to move, and were soon smothered. This terrible scene lasted from ten minutes to a quarter of an hour, a time amply sufficient to create the dreadful loss of life that it was found had taken place. The crowd below, on the first flight of stairs, had soon become aware that something dreadful was happening above them, but were themselves unable to turn in consequence of the accumulation of persons behind them, and it was not until the people at the very entrance of the gallery stairs had become aware of the nature of the accident that the lower portion of the stairs became at all cleared.

Now, however, commenced the harrowing scene of bringing out the dead bodies, as well as those who were insensible, and who were all found crowded together on the first landing, crushed and crowded together in one dense, sickening, and motionless mass. In a very few minutes there were between twenty and thirty medical men on the spot, engaged in examining the dead and insensible, while every chemist's and doctor's shop in the neighbourhood was shortly crowded with the dead and dying. The bodies were brought out from the theatre by sixes and sevens, and there being no place to lay them immediately, they were laid on the pavement in front of the theatre. Altogether, fifteen persons were killed on the spot, and one died the following day.

[The presentations, &c., over, *Antipho* advances, the rest forming a tableau behind.]

A.—Sed tandem amoto queramus seria ludo :

Hora fugit : vita est ipsa chorea brevis !
Leniter huncce gregem vestra indulgentia,
ut ante,

Judicet ;—hic semper gratum opus urget
amor.

Ast hodie ad soccos nos sanctior impulit ardor,
Et notat augurium nostra Thalia novum !

Regali auspicio, *duplucique* sub omine fausta,
Hæc erat in votis bis memoranda dies :

Selicet hos inter, Princeps dignissime, lusus
Hic ades, o patriæ spesque decusque tue !

Haud nosmet tali pueros dignamur honore,
Suaviter haud adeo pulpita nostra sonant,

Ut scenæ huic nostræ intersis Spectator—
agenda hæc

Fabula ni stare, REGE jubente, diu !
Hanc quondam ipsa suis propriam mandavit
Alumnis,—

Quoque anno voluit Regia ELIZA coli ;
Quæ damus ergo hodie pietatis munera
nostræ,

Respicias, PRINCEPS, ore, favore tuo !

JAN. 8.

An American claims to have invented a submarine boat. He says that he has remained under water in it four hours without air-tubes ; that he can move it under water three miles an hour ; rise and sink at pleasure ; carry and fix to hostile ships powder torpedoes ; use a 24-pounder against the hull of a ship, firing, disappearing to load, rising and firing again ; he can use his boat for "several days" at sea without showing an inch above water ; and do many other wonderful things. His own government would not look at his invention ; it was offered to the French—he got no reply. He has now brought it to England, and has received prompt and full attention from the Surveyor of the Navy.

JAN. 11.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales commenced his military career by presenting colours to the 100th (the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian) Regiment of Foot, at Shorncliffe Camp. The Prince was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by Colonel Bruce, Captain Grey, and a distinguished staff. After the regiment had been duly paraded, and the usual formalities had been gone through, his Royal Highness, after an appropriate speech, presented the colours.

JAN. 17.

The State Services.—The following Royal warrant has been issued abolishing, in accordance with the wishes of Parliament, the religious State services which

marked the anniversaries of Gunpowder Plot, the execution of Charles I., and the Restoration of Charles II.

"Victoria R. Whereas by our Royal warrant of the 21st day of June 1837, in the first year of our reign, we commanded that certain forms of prayer and service made for the fifth of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May, should be forthwith printed and published, and annexed to the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, to be used yearly on the said days, in all cathedrals and collegiate churches and chapels, in all chapels of colleges and halls within our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all parish churches and chapels within those parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland.

"And whereas in the last session of Parliament addresses were presented to us by both Houses of Parliament, praying us to take into our consideration our Proclamation in relation to the said forms of prayer and service made for the 5th day of November, the 30th day of January, and the 29th day of May, with a view to their discontinuance.

"And whereas we have taken into our consideration the subject of the said addresses, and after due deliberation we have resolved that the use of the said forms of prayer and service shall be discontinued.

"Now, therefore, our will and pleasure is that so much of our said Royal Warrant of the 21st day of June, 1837, in the first year of our reign, as is herein before recited, be revoked, and that the use of the said forms of prayer and service made for the 5th of November, the 30th of January, and the 29th of May, be henceforth discontinued in all cathedral and collegiate churches and chapels, in all chapels of colleges and halls within our Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, and of our Colleges of Eton and Winchester, and in all parish churches and chapels within the parts of our United Kingdom called England and Ireland, and that the said form of prayer and service be not henceforth printed and published with, or annexed to, the Book of Common Prayer and Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland.

"Given at our Court at St. James's the 17th of January 1859, in the 22nd year of our reign.

"By her Majesty's command,

"S. H. WALPOLE."

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MARCH 28.

John Hunter.—The remains of this distinguished physiologist, which were discovered on the 22nd of February by Mr. Frank Buckland, Surgeon of the 2nd Life Guards, son of the late Dean of Westminster, were this day re-interred in Westminster Abbey.

A somewhat extended notice of the subject of this memoir appeared in the Obituary of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE at the period of his decease, from which we may learn that John Hunter was born at Long Calderwood on the 13th of February, 1728, according to the register, although the Royal College of Surgeons celebrate the anniversary of his birth on the 14th, on which day the "Hunterian Oration" is delivered.

After the completion of his medical studies he soon rose into public estimation, and became the first physiologist and pathologist of the day, and while attending to the active duties of his profession he found time to collect and arrange that vast museum now bearing his honoured name in the College of Surgeons,—a museum which the great Cuvier considered the finest in Europe; to this collection our distinguished countryman, Owen, owes his present exalted position, since it was here that his talents were fostered, as exemplified in the pile of illustrated catalogues, the gigantic work of his pen.

Hunter's death was a sudden and melancholy one. It appears that two young men came from Scotland to enter on their studies at St. George's Hospital, ignorant of some regulations about to be enforced against students similarly circumstanced as the gentlemen in question. Hunter informed them of the law which had been passed, but undertook to press for their admission at the next board-day. On the 16th of October, 1793, the meeting took place, and Hunter prepared to fulfil his promise; though he was so well aware of the risk he incurred in undertaking a task which he felt would agitate him, that in mentioning the circumstance to a friend, who called on him in the morning, he ex-

pressed his apprehension lest some unpleasant dispute might occur, and his conviction that if it did, it would certainly prove fatal to him. On arriving at the hospital he found the Board already assembled, and, entering the room, presented the memorial of the young men, and proceeded to urge the propriety of their being admitted. In the course of his remarks he made some observation which one of his colleagues thought necessary instantly and flatly to contradict. Hunter immediately ceased speaking, retired from the table, and, struggling to suppress the tumult of his passion, hurried into the adjoining room, which he had scarcely reached when, with a deep groan, he fell lifeless into the arms of Dr. Robertson, one of the physicians of the hospital. Various attempts were made for upwards of an hour to restore animation, under the hope that the attack might prove to be a fainting fit, but in vain; life had fled, and, all efforts proving useless, his body was conveyed in a sedan chair, followed by his now empty carriage, to Leicester-square. The body was privately interred in the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, where it quietly reposed until the recent Order in Council requiring the vaults to be closed up gave Mr. Frank Buckland, a member of the College, an opportunity of searching for, and ultimately securing, as already noticed, the precious remains, which were found enclosed in what must originally have been a very handsome coffin, covered with fine black cloth, and thickly studded with gilt nails and ornaments. On it was a brass plate with the family arms, encircled in a rich scroll, with the cypress entwined, and bearing the following inscription:—"John Hunter, Esq., died 16th October, 1793, aged 64 years." Beneath this the authorities of the College caused another plate to be attached, stating that "These remains were removed from the church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields by the Royal College of Surgeons of England, March 28, 1859." The coffin, which had been deposited in the Abbey on the previous Saturday, was re-interred on the north side of the nave, between Sir R.

Wilson and Ben Jonson: (the skull of the latter was freely handed about). The pre-announcement of the ceremony in the public journals drew together a large congregation, independent of the members of the medical profession from far and near, who assembled, long before the time appointed, in the Jerusalem Chamber, and were formed in procession from Islip Chapel, where the body had been deposited, round Edward the Confessor's Chapel to its final resting-place in the nave; the "Dead March in *Samson*" was performed in a masterly style during the progress, producing a grand and solemn effect.

The subscriptions for a statue have already reached nearly £1,000.

MARCH 31.

Defeat of the Ministry.—H.M.'s Government having introduced a bill for the better representation of the people, Lord John Russell moved an amendment condemnatory of its principle, and after a debate of seven nights' continuance, the amendment was carried by a majority of 39, the number being 330 and 291.

Lord Palmerston's Divorce Act of 1857.—A return has just been made to the House of Lords, on the motion of Lord Brougham, shewing that since January, 1858, no less than 288 petitions have been filed by persons labouring under the yoke of an ill-starred union for an absolute dissolution of the marriage; 184 of these were from husbands, and 104 from wives: 37 dissolutions of marriages were decreed, and six petitions were refused; 143 cases were undefended, 134 cases were set down for trial at the date of the returns, 165 were appointed to be tried by the full court without juries, 24 by the full court with juries, and 13 by a single judge and jury. The petitions for merely judicial separations (in which case the bonds of matrimony remain undissolved and indissoluble) have only numbered 105—eight from husbands, and 97 from wives. Of these 28 were decreed and three refused; 15 cases were undefended. Six of these separation cases are now down for trial.—*Times.*

APRIL 4.

Reading.—At the assizes a man named Lovejoy was tried for stealing, at Bray, a swan, the property of the "Commonalty and Mystery of Dyers," and was sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labour. It appeared that, on the banks of the Thames, near the village of Bray, there lived a swan, which was in the habit occasionally of leaving its native element, and

visiting a publichouse on the banks of the river, in search, not of drink, but of food. In the course of time it became so tame that it would take food out of the hands of those who frequented the publichouse, and, being thus well-cared for and fed, the swan, like the old Vicar of Bray, remained a long time in the parish where it got its living, but it was never seen alive after the 8th of January last. On the evening of that day the prisoner went home and called up a man who lived in the same house, and shewed him the body of a swan without head, wings, or feathers, and cut it up in pieces to be cooked for his next day's dinner; but the next day, before dinner was ready, a policeman came and took the prisoner into custody upon a charge of stealing the swan. The head and wings were found concealed in the neighbourhood of the house, and these were identified by the swan-marker of the Dyers' Company as having belonged to a swan which was their property. It appeared that all the swans in the river Thames—about 700 in number—belonged either to the Queen, or to the Dyers' or Vintners' Company; and that the practice was to mark the young ones in August by a certain number of nicks on the bill, and also to take off one joint of the right wing to prevent their flying. The publichouse in question was only 20 yards from the edge of the river when the water was low; but in the wet season the water sometimes came up to the house. The charter of the company, of the time of Queen Anne, was put in evidence to prove the title of the Dyers' Company as alleged in the indictment.

APRIL 9.

The Prince of Wales in Rome.—The Prince of Wales honoured the Philharmonic Society with his presence yesterday evening. His Royal Highness made his excursion to Montana on Thursday, and explored the interesting site of the ancient Nomentum, in company with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. The Prince and his party then proceeded to luncheon at Monte Rotondo, where they were received at Prince Piombino's palace, remarkable for the lofty tower which commands so magnificent a panoramic view over the surrounding Campagna and adjacent range of Sabine mountains. His Royal Highness has continued his visits to the studios of Rome, returning a second time to that of the celebrated Teherani, to become acquainted with the sculptor himself, as the Prince courteously said, having previously seen him only in his works. Mr. Cardwell's studio, and especially his beautiful marble

statue of Sabrina, afforded the Prince much gratification. His Royal Highness also greatly admired the same sculptor's figure of Cinderella, executed for Mr. Anderson, of the Peninsula and Oriental Company; and his vigorous figure in bronze, representing a hunter, first executed for the Marquis of Londonderry. Major Teesdale, of Kars celebrity, has just arrived in Rome, and will succeed Captain Grey in his post of Equerry to the Prince of Wales. Captain Grey leaves Rome for England this evening.—*Letter from Rome.*

APRIL 17.

Destruction of King's Newton Hall by Fire.—One of the oldest and most interesting halls in Derbyshire has been destroyed by fire. With general regret our readers will hear that the building alluded to is the fine old King's Newton Hall, in which so many interesting and historical associations have been centred for centuries past. King's Newton Hall for the last five or six years has been occupied by Richard Green, Esq., and family, and was so tenanted at the time of this disastrous calamity. Mr. Green and his family a few days ago visited Hastings, leaving the hall in charge of two servants, the cook and coachman. Before retiring to rest on Saturday evening, the cook, accompanied by a young woman who had been engaged in some millinery work, went round the hall and saw that the fastenings and fires were all safe. Soon after the servants returned to their rooms, and nothing unusual was observed by the persons who passed the hall during the night. About two o'clock, however, the cook was awoke by an overpowering difficulty in breathing, and at once it became evident that the room beneath her sleeping apartment was on fire. The instinct of self-preservation led her to fly the place with all possible speed, and without waiting to complete or hardly to commence dressing, the affrighted woman aroused the coachman by her cries, and in a blanket rushed through the flames that were now creeping up the staircase. In a moment, without delaying for his clothes, the coachman hastened out of the burning building, and joining the cook, they perceived that the entire west end of the hall was enveloped in flames, which were fanned by a strong wind from the west, that struck across the elevation upon which the hall stood with great force. The roof at last fell in with an awful crash; magnificent fixtures, sporting trophies, furniture, stone and timber, all were buried in the mass, and the old

stone walls were left standing almost alone. Vigorous efforts were still made to suppress the fire, and at length it was subdued. The building destroyed was interesting from various historical associations, as well as for its ancient worth. We believe that King's Newton Hall was built by a member of the Hardinge family about 400 years ago, and was visited by King Charles II., in whose service the then occupant, another of the Hardinges, raised a troop of horse. As a memorial of his visit, Charles left on one of the windows the following anagram, "Cras-ero-lux." Of late years, King's Newton Hall became the property of Lady Palmerston, but it is not supposed that the hall will be rebuilt by its present owner.

APRIL 23.

Parliament, prorogued on the 19th, was this day finally dissolved.

The Thellusson will case.—The House of Lords sat as a Court of Appeal to hear the opinions of the Judges in the great Thellusson will case. The testator, Peter Thellusson, by his will, left his property, amounting to about £600,000 in money, and real property to about the value of £30,000, to trustees, to accumulate until the death of his sons and grandsons living at the time of his own death. Upon the death of the survivor the property, which it was estimated would amount to upwards of £30,000,000, was to be divided into three lots—one lot to be given to the "eldest male lineal descendant" of each of the testator's three sons. The period for the division of the testator's estate having now arrived, a dispute has arisen between the grandsons and the great-grandsons of the testator as to which answers to the description of "eldest male lineal descendant" of the testator's three sons, the appellants, the testator's grandsons, contending that those words referred to the eldest in years, and the respondents, the testator's great-grandsons, contending that they referred to the eldest in line. The heirs-at-law submitted that the will was void for uncertainty. Upon the conclusion of the arguments on the 14th of February last, the following questions were put by their Lordships to the learned Judges—

"1. Whether the devise by the testator of his lands, tenements, or hereditaments after the decease of the several persons during whose lives the rents and profits of the same are directed to be accumulated (if it had been a devise of a legal estate to the eldest male lineal descendant then living of Peter Isaac Thellusson, George Woodford Thellusson, and Charles Thellusson respectively in tail male), is capable of

an intelligible construction, or is void for uncertainty.

"2. If at the time directed by the testator for the division of the estate into three lots, and for the conveyance to be made thereof, Peter Isaac Thellusson had had three sons, all of whom were dead, and the eldest of the three sons had left a son under age, and the second son had left a son of twenty-one years of age, and the third son had left a son of thirty years of age, and supposing it had been a devise of legal estates, which of the sons of the three sons would have been entitled to one of the lots?"

When the Judges delivered their opinions, Justices Wightman, Williams, Crompton, Willes, and Byles, and Baron

Watson were of opinion, in answer to the first question, that the devise was capable of an intelligible construction, and in answer to the second question that the son of the eldest son would take. Barons Martin and Bramwell were of opinion that the devise was capable of an intelligible construction, but considered, in answer to the second question, that the word "eldest" applied to the person, and not to the line, and that the son of the youngest son, being the eldest in point of years, was the person intended to take under the testator's devise.

The opinions of the learned judges were then ordered to be printed, and the further consideration was adjourned *sine die*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

March 21. George Hunter Carey, esq., to be Attorney-General, British Columbia.

March 24. Wm. Henry Sherwood, M.D., to be Colonial Surgeon, Gambia.

Miles Gerald Keow, esq., to be Col. Secretary, Bermudas.

March 25. Colonel Joshua Jebb, C.B., to be K.C.B.

Major Robert Lewis Taylor, 18th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, and Sir Wm. Geo. Armstrong, Knt., to be C.B.

March 31. Viscount Canning and Lord Elphinstone to be G.C.B.

Captain Frederick Sayer to be Police Magistrate, Gibraltar.

Edward John Eyre, esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor, Antigua.

April 1. Major-General Marcus John Slade to be Lieutenant-Governor, Guernsey.

April 6. Horace Young, esq., to be Consul at Biscay.

April 11. The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. :-

Colonel George Wyndham, of Petworth, in the county of Sussex, by the name, style, and title of Baron Leonfield, of Leonfield, in the East Riding of the county of York.

William Tatton Egerton, Esquire, by the name, style, and title of Baron Egerton, of Tatton, in the county palatine of Chester.

Sir Chas. Morgan Robinson Morgan, Baronet, by the name, style, and title of Baron Tredegar, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the undermentioned gentlemen, and the respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz. :-

William Miles, of Leigh-court, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.

John Need, of Grittleton, in the county of Wilts, Esquire.

Edward Grogan, of Moyvore, in the county of Westmeath, Esquire.

John Henry Greville Smyth, of Ashton-court, in the county of Somerset, Esquire.

George Stucley Stucley, of Affeton Castle and Hartland Abbey, in the county of Devon, Esquire.

Philip Duncombe Pauncefort Duncombe, of Great Briek-hill-manoor, in the county of Bucks., Esquire.

April 13. Brenton Halliburton, esq., (Sam Slick,) Chief-Justice of Nova Scotia, to be a Baronet.

April 15. Dr. William Baly, F.R.S., to be Physician Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

David Mure, esq., to be Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

Charles Baillie, esq., to be one of the Lords of Session, Scotland.

April 16. Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, K.C.B., to be Ambassador to the Shah of Persia.

April 18. Rev. Frederick Meyrick, M.A., Trinity Coll., Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

Jas. Scougall, esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Scotland.

Hugh Hill, esq., one of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, received the honour of Knighthood.

April 19. William Henry Adams, esq., to be Attorney-General, Hong Kong.

Rear-Admiral Sir Henry John Leeke, K.C.B., to be one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Horace Young, esq., to be Consul at Bilbao.

P. F. O'Malley, esq., Q.C., to be Recorder of Norwich.

W. Carey Dobbs, esq., to be Judge of the Landed Estates Court, Ireland.

praying for the distressed city and animating the courage of its defenders. "Whilst he was praying and thus exhorting a cannon bullet coming by struck him in the breast, so that he fell dead in the place, and the bullet by him."

M. Read's volume is ample, and speaks well for his diligence and discretion. It

contains, besides the journal, the biography by Quick, and a French translation of that biography, two copious appendices, and a supplement, all three fully supplied with authorities and extracts. It has also the great advantage of a methodical table of contents.

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MARCH 17.

Prince Alfred at Jerusalem.—Jerusalem was thrown into a state of the most pleasant excitement by the news that advices had been received at the English Consulate the previous night announcing the arrival at Jaffa of her Majesty's ship "Euryalus," having on board his Royal Highness Prince Alfred, on his way to visit the Holy City. In the afternoon Mr. Finn, the English Consul, attended by his cawasses, left Jerusalem, to escort the royal party from Jaffa. The people of Jerusalem were, however, destined to experience a temporary disappointment, for news arrived on Monday that the Prince had not landed as soon as had been expected, and could not reach Jerusalem until Wednesday. On Tuesday it was reported that the Prince would stay at the English Consulate, his suite at the now well-known Mrs. Rosenthal's hotel—intelligence which comforted the latter not a little, as her excellent house has been almost unvisited during the past year, a circumstance which cannot be attributed to accident.

On Wednesday morning all was astir. The weather was intensely hot, and an east wind blowing. It grew dark before the great guns from the fortifications announced that for the first time in the history of the world an English Prince was within the walls of Jerusalem; and amid the din of the multitude and the pealing of the guns, his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Pacha, the English Consul, Captain Tarleton, R.N., Major Cowell, R.E., Dr. Carmichael, &c., rode up to the consular residence, the Turkish Infantry presenting arms as the Prince

dismounted. The Pacha presently departed, but the next day dined privately with the Prince at the Consulate. His Royal Highness, it appears, declined any public reception of deputations or consuls, or others.

On Thursday the royal party paid a visit to the Mosque of Omar, at the request of the Pacha, and although it was the last day of the pilgrimage to Neby Moosa, when all the fanatics of the country are assembled, and the mosque enclosure was full of men, women, and children, not an uncivil word was spoken to any one.

On Friday, the 23rd, the whole party set out for Hebron. First the cawasses, then the Prince, the English Consul and his lady, Major Cowell, &c., escorted by a body of infantry, mounted as body guard, and last of all, a party of irregular horse for honour. At Nar Elias, the Greeks of the convent had laid down carpets, and placed an arm-chair for the Prince, under the olive-trees where there is a view on the right hand of Bethlehem, and on the left of Jerusalem. The convent bell was rung famously, and a crowd of Greek and Russian pilgrims were gathered to see the Prince. But at Bethlehem his reception presented a most wonderful and interesting sight. The whole population, in their picturesque dresses, turned out to see and welcome his Royal Highness, and his numerous cavalcade rode through a crowd of eager people, men in their red and white turbans, with holiday robes of scarlet cloth, women and girls in dark blue and red, with gold coins on their heads, and bracelets of gold and silver on their arms, on every terrace and roof; and many a prayer

before long, transplanted to Montélimart. This brings us near the period of his visit to the French court, of which visit the journal, now published for the first time by M. Read, is the record. It was in 1607 that Chamier was sent by the Churches of Dauphiny to Henry IV., to petition respecting a college at Montélimart. The Churches might, perhaps, have chosen a better agent; that is to say, an agent who would have had a better chance of accomplishing the object of his mission. Chamier was not in good odour at court. He had made too prominent a figure in public affairs not to have found detractors. The reports of his character which had reached Henry had represented him as a "violent man, headstrong and seditious," who would oppose himself "to the sovereignty and person of kings;" in fact, the king had formed so prejudicial an idea of him, that at their first interview his Majesty intimated that if he continued the same course of conduct he would be driven out of the kingdom, "not only as a minister, but as a Frenchman."

Chamier arrived at Fontainebleau upon the 8th of November, 1607, and had his first audience of the king on the 22nd of the same month. The Journal relates the circumstances of his interview at some length:—

"I found the king," says the entry, "accompanied by M. de La Force, whom he quitted as soon as he saw me, and I said to him that I approached his Majesty on the part of the Churches of Dauphiny: First, to thank him for the favourable answer which he had been pleased to make to M. de La Colombiere concerning the affairs of Orange, with which they were marvellously satisfied, and entreated his Majesty to be willing to despatch as soon as possible the gentleman whom he had promised, so that the Prince, informed of his will, might give repose to his subjects. Secondly, to entreat him to grant them the establishment of the College of Montélimart, and permit that his council provide for the same. Thirdly, that I was at the feet of his Majesty from information which had been given to me that ill-disposed persons had brought me deeply into disfavour with his Majesty by calumnies of which as yet I knew none of the particulars; nevertheless, I entreated his Majesty to believe that God had given me grace to know what we owe to kings, and particularly to know how much the Churches owed to his Majesty above all other kings."

The king condescended to reply to each clause of this address in order, dwelling with considerable animation upon the last. He told Chamier that it was quite true that he had heard many reports to his discredit, and proceeded on the au-

thority of these reports to reproach him severely for much that he had done, concluding by holding out some harsh and summary threats. To this his petitioner, no wit daunted, made deliberate response to the following effect:—

"I replied that I had had the honour of being frequently employed by the Churches, but never in anything that was contrary to his service, and that I had faithfully acquitted myself of such charges, and would render a good account of them, not only to those who had appointed me, but also to his Majesty whenever he should please, and had no fear of being found to have failed in service to him."

"That in truth I had sometimes spoken boldly enough to great persons"—(here, in a parenthesis, the diarist records that his Majesty interrupted: 'Yes, yes,') "as to the Cardinal——, and the Archbishop Embrun, but that this was only in conferences concerning religion to which they had made themselves parties, and that I did not believe that his Majesty would impute this to me as a crime."

Here again his Majesty interrupted to say that this was not what he referred to. Chamier's entry goes on:—

"Then continuing, I said that Marshal de Bouillon had told me that his Majesty was discontented with some propositions which I had made to the Constable. He answered 'Yes.' Then I said that I entreated his Majesty that I might make a recital of them to him."

Chamier took his way back to Montélimart in March, 1608, and continued there, in the peaceful discharge of the duties of his large pastorate, for four years. At the end of this time he was transferred to Montauban, where he remained until his death, in the year 1621, exercising the two offices of minister of the Church and Professor in the Academy. This Academy was greatly indebted to his clear intellect and fine judgment. At the period he undertook the professorship it was in a peculiarly relaxed and disordered condition; its discipline was almost wholly neglected; and, indeed, it had so completely degenerated that it could have been of very little service. But, thanks to Chamier's assistance, it soon began to wear a new aspect; and the execution of the admirable laws he drew up for its government produced such marvellous effects that ere long this perishing establishment rose, as his biographer assures us, into the most flourishing of the protestant academies of France.

Chamier was a martyr to the cause he had served so faithfully and so well. He fell in October, 1621, at the siege of Montauban,—fell whilst in the act of

of "God preserve him to his mother," or "God lengthen his days," was heard in an audible voice by the bystanders in their vernacular Arabic. One man even ran forward and spread his garments in the way, but the Prince, with delightful tact, turned his horse aside so as to avoid treading on them. As the party proceeded, the mass of people followed, so that when it reached the Church of the Nativity, the fine open space in front of it was thronged. Here the party were met by the Latin, Greek, and Armenian monks, bearing huge lighted wax tapers. All the places of interest, including the Grotto of the Nativity and the dwelling-place of Jerome, were duly visited. After resting for a short time, and accepting the hospitality of the Latin Superior, the party proceeded to Urtaş, supposed to be the site of Solomon's gardens, and now the industrial farm belonging to the Jerusalem Agricultural Association, and to Mr. Meshullam, who resides on the spot. On the hill-side the Sheik and people of Urtaş met the party, and, with their long guns, fired a *feu de joie*, to the great amusement of the royal party.

Mr. Meshullam had the Union-jack flying over his house, and had the honour of entertaining the party at breakfast. The visitors were so much pleased with the place and their reception, that they expressed their intention of returning thither on their way back next day. Hence they went towards Solomon's Pools, the goldfinches pouring forth their song from every branch and thicket. These pools are splendid pieces of water, the largest, as was observed by one of the party, capable of accommodating two first-rates. At Hebron the troops were drawn out: after the Colonel had paid his respects, the party moved on—not to the town, but westwards to the great oak, called Abraham's oak, where tents were pitched in readiness. Next morning the party returned to Jerusalem by a different road, first visiting the unfinished building called Abraham's house, supposed to have been begun by David before removing to Zion. The doorways are 176 feet wide, and all of Jewish style of building. Shortly before reaching Urtaş a hare was started, and a brisk but unsuccessful chase ensued. At Urtaş, dinner had been prepared by Mr. Meshullam, and the butter, honey, and Bethlehém wine were much approved. After dinner the line of march was resumed, and Jerusalem re-entered after dark. Next day the whole party attended Divine service at the English church on Mount Zion, where the Bishop preached, and the church was filled with pilgrims and

strangers then sojourning in Jerusalem—even some of the Turkish guard ventured in. In crossing the square of the castle opposite the church gateway, the guard turned out to salute, and on leaving the church the Prince was received by a dense crowd, chiefly Armenian pilgrims, desirous to see the Queen of England's son, and on his way back honoured the Bishop by returning his call. On Monday, the 28th, his Royal Highness left Jerusalem for the Dead Sea. As soon as the sun was risen crowds assembled to see him depart, and the terraces and domes of the houses were covered with spectators. The troops lined the street, and when his Royal Highness left the Consulate the castle guns fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and another when he passed out of the St. Stephen's Gate. At the Garden of Gethsemane the heads of the Armenian and Greek Churches were waiting to take leave of the Prince, who proceeded then to the Dead Sea, and thence by Bethel to Damascus.

MARCH 18.

Extraordinary Recovery of a Stolen Picture, value £2,000.—The Museum of Amsterdam was a few weeks since robbed of the celebrated picture of the "Holy Family," by Adrian Vander Werff, painted in the year 1714, and valued at £2000. Immediately on the discovery of the theft, the authorities of Amsterdam adopted every means for discovering the lost picture by telegraphing the circumstance to all the capitals in Europe, and also by publishing a full description of it, with an outline sketch of the group in the Dutch papers. The chief commissioner of police of this country, on receiving information of the theft, placed the affair in the hands of Mr. Inspector Whicher, of the detective department, Scotland-yard, but that officer was unable to gain the slightest clue to the stolen picture until a day or two since, when he ascertained that a picture answering the description of that stolen had been offered for sale at a West-end picture establishment for £1,500, by two foreigners, a man and a woman, but refused. He afterwards traced the picture to another establishment in the same neighbourhood, where they had left it, at the request of the assistant, for the inspection of his principal on his return home. They here, also, asked £1,500 for the picture, but consented to take £1,250 as the lowest price. In the meantime Mr. Inspector Whicher called at the shop, and finding it answered the description of the stolen picture in every respect, he took possession of it, and afterwards appre-

hended the man and woman—who described themselves as man and wife, and natives of France—at an obscure lodging in the City-road. They were interrogated as to how they became possessed of so valuable a picture, but they were unable to give any satisfactory explanation; and as Mr. Whicher subsequently ascertained that they arrived in this country from Amsterdam with the picture a week after its loss, there cannot be much doubt that they either stole it or were in league with the parties who did. Unfortunately, no extradition treaty exists between this country and Holland, the consequence of which is that the man and woman could not be detained, and had to be discharged; but the picture, which is now in the hands of the police, and has been identified as the one stolen from the Amsterdam Museum, will be handed over to the officials of that establishment.

MAY 13.

Extensive Forgeries.—Andrew Foster, William Bramwell, Robert Humphreys, and William Wagner, were this day tried at the Old Bailey for committing a series of forgeries whereby the London bankers are said to have lost nearly ten thousand pounds. They were all found guilty, and sentenced to be transported. The following evidence of a witness employed to present one of the cheques, and corroborated by an accomplice, details the artful means by which the money was obtained:—

“In February last I (the first witness) was in the habit of going to a house of call for bakers. I met the prisoner Bramwell at that public-house, and we became on friendly terms, and he asked me if I had any objection to present a cheque ‘on the cross,’ and that everything should be made right to shew my innocence if the forgery was detected. He then said that there should be an advertisement for a baker, and I was to answer it. The object of the advertisement was that I should have a letter to shew in case the forgery was detected. If I did what he requested I was to have £50 for my share. Some days afterwards, in consequence of a communication that was made to me, I went to the corner of Red Lion-street, Holborn, where I saw Bramwell standing, and when we had been together about ten minutes he told me to stand on the other side and take no notice, and he at the same time said, ‘They have arrived,’ and a man passed close to me, and appeared to take particular notice of me. This man afterwards turned out to be the prisoner Humphreys. Foster came up at the same

time and shook hands with Bramwell, and he then introduced me to him as a friend of his, and went away. Foster took me up into a public-house, and when we were there he said he was a very particular man, and he did not allow any second person to know his business, and if I went into ‘this affair’ with him I must be equally strict. While we were in the public-house several people peeped in at the door and looked at me, and Foster said I must excuse ‘their people,’ for they were naturally mistrustful, and were afraid of engaging the wrong man. He then said that I was to do the ‘little affair’ on the next day. On the following morning I received a letter which purported to come from a person named Curtis, and required me to meet Mr. Curtis at the University Hotel. Foster and I went together, and Bramwell remained behind. I went to the University Hotel, into the coffee-room, and Foster remained outside. A gentleman was sitting in one of the boxes of the coffee-room: he had his hat on, and a black bandage was tied round his face. Although he was disguised in this manner, I believe the prisoner Wagner to be the same man. I asked him if he was Mr. Curtis, and he said ‘Yes,’ and I then shewed him the letter. He inquired if I had any objection to go into the country, and then said that Mrs. Curtis would be there at one o’clock, and he wished her to see me before he engaged me, but while I was waiting for Mrs. Curtis I might go to the bankers’ with a cheque. When I came out of the hotel with the cheque I saw Foster, and we walked away together. He said it was a capital imitation, and he had got five or six of the same sort, and if I was lucky I could take them all on. He said it would not be a bad week’s work to make a couple of hundred, and that he had himself made as much as £300 in a week. He remained outside when I went into the bank. I presented the cheque, but payment was refused, and shortly afterwards Foster was brought into the bank.”

Wm. Chandler, a convict, stated “that it was arranged, in order to protect Bramwell, that a letter should be written to him as from some one who was willing to take a house which was empty in Soho-square, and a forged cheque for £270 on Drummond’s was enclosed, with a request that he should get it cashed, retain the £20 deposit, and hand over the balance on the following morning. An arrangement was made that Bramwell should pass the Nelson Column on his way to Messrs. Drummond’s, in order that Wagner and Bate-man might see him and watch him. On the following morning I was at York-

buildings, Adelphi, and Jones and Wagner came in, and said that Bramwell had not received the money, and that an officer had accompanied him to his house. Wagner, however, would not believe but that the man had got the money, and he proposed to go and look over the house in Soho, to see if there really was an officer there, and he at the same time said he believed that Jones and Bramwell were putting their heads together to rob him of the money. They went away and were absent about two hours, and when they returned they said there was some man in the house who was smoking his pipe, and who they believed to be an officer, and Bateman laughed and said, whether he was an officer or not, he had lighted his cigar from his pipe. The signature of the person defrauded was obtained by writing a letter to him on the subject of some pounds. Another forged cheque was prepared by a person named Kerp, but Wagner had a quarrel with Kerp, and, in order to rob him of his share, he proposed that Bateman and I should copy the cheque. We made several copies, and we obtained the money upon one I myself produced, and the words 'no effects' were written upon Kerp's cheque, and it was returned to him by Wagner. I was aware that Kerp had several places of concealment at his lodgings for forged cheques, and the different articles that were made use of. One of them was a slop-pail that had a false bottom which screwed in; the end of a rolling-pin was also hollow, and a piece made to screw out, and both these things were made use of for the purpose of concealing cheques and papers. The rolling-pin was in actual use at Wagner's house in the flour tub. I know a gentleman named Jones, who resided in the Regent's-park. I wrote to him to know whether he would be a security for a loan, and he consented to do so, and referred to his bankers, and when Wagner saw his letter he said that Mr. Jones would come in nicely some day. (A forged cheque on the name of this gentleman for £230 was subsequently presented and paid.) I pleaded guilty to two forgeries, and I afterwards offered to give information. The reason I did so was that I had no doubt that Wagner intended to turn evidence, and I thought I would be first."

MAY 18.

The Indian Rebellion is now at an end. News has arrived that Tantia Topee, the most energetic of the mutineer leaders, was betrayed into the hands of the English, and after a trial condemned to be

hanged, which sentence he underwent on the 18th of April.

Tantia Topee was a Brahmin of the Deccan, having been born in the zillah of Ahmednuggur. He attached himself at an early age to the Court of the late Peishwa, Bajee Rao, and was from his boyhood the constant companion of Dhuardoo Punt, of Bithoor, commonly called the Nana Sahib. Tantia has a round face, is copper-coloured, and is slightly pock-marked; he has rather a flat nose, has a stubble beard, and seems to have been unshaved for a month; he is a strong middle-sized man, about forty years of age. His exploits were more numerous and dashing than those of any of the other rebel leaders. He led the Gwalior Contingent in person when Windham's camp was burnt in November, 1857. Sustaining, however, a severe repulse at the hands of Sir Colin Campbell, and losing sixteen of his guns, he crossed the Jumna and fell back upon Calpee. But here he did not remain long. Intelligence of the victorious entry of Sir Hugh Rose into Central India, the relief of Saugor, the fall of Garrakota, and the perilous position of the Ranees of Jhansi, induced him to evacuate Calpee and march southward. On the 1st of April, 1858, he first crossed swords with Sir H. Rose on the banks of the Betwa, and his troops were driven in disorder by only a handful of the Central India Field Force from under the very battlements of the beleaguered city. He also commanded at Agra, and sustained a severe repulse at the hands of Brigadier-General Greathead. In the course of twelve months, he fought twenty pitched battles, viz.: the Betwa, Koonch, engagements before Calpee, Gwalior, Koteke-Serai, Sanganeer, Budwarra, Kotarra, Inoor Gowlie, Sindwa, Kurrai, Rajpoor, Oodeypoor, Pertamburgh, Dhoosa, Burrache, Zeerapoor, Koorhana, and Seronge. In every one of these engagements he was defeated, with the loss of guns innumerable and hundreds of his followers. During the whole period he had only two successes—one at Gwalior, and one at Esangurgh; and on both occasions they were over native troops, who, instead of opposing him, ranged themselves under his banners. Setting aside his skirmishes, he encountered in successive engagements more than a dozen of our best British general officers and brigadiers. His first vanquisher was Greathead, and he was succeeded by Rose, Napier, Michel, Roberts, Smith, Parke, De Salis, Showers, Benson, Somerset, Horner, and Rich, who worsted the Pindaree leader wherever they encountered him. His success lay in the celerity of his marches, his

knowledge of the country, and the free-booting manner he adopted to obtain supplies. He carried along with him neither baggage nor commissariat, compelling the countries through which he passed to provide him with everything that his army required. His betrayer, Maun Sing, is not held in very high estimation, although he carries himself with a lofty air enough at Sepree, his capital city. He is described as being a fine-looking man, standing upwards of six feet high. When he reached our camp he appeared to have undergone a great deal of hardship, his habiliments looking rather worn. He has a long black beard, with a very sharp black eye. He had on his head a red puggie, on his back one of those thick padded coats, all ornamented with sewing in gold thread, and on his legs a pair of silk pantaloons the worse for wear. His arms consisted of a fine brace of pistols gold-mounted, a double-barrelled rifle, with one of those country-made swords. He had 200 followers, but twenty only came in along with him, all of them fine, big, strapping fellows, to all appearance likely men for anything.

MAY 20.

Italy.—The first battle has been fought at Montebello, between the Austrians and a portion of the united Piedmontese and French armies. The following account, dated from the field of battle, is that transmitted to the French Emperor, written by Gen. Forey, the Commander of the French corps engaged. The Austrian force is believed to have numbered about 15,000 men, that of their opponents about 9,000:—

“MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL,—I have the honour to render you an account of the combat in which my division was engaged to-day. Informed at half-past twelve that a strong Austrian column, with cannon, had occupied Casteggio, and had repulsed from Montebello the Grand Guards of the Piedmontese cavalry, I went immediately to the outposts on the road to Montebello with two battalions of the 74th, destined to relieve two battalions of the 84th, cantoned upon that road, in front of Voghera, and on the heights of Madura. During this time the rest of my division took to their arms, and a battery of artillery (6th and 8th Regiments) marched at their head. Arrived at the bridge thrown over the brook called the Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our advanced posts, I ordered a section of the artillery to be ranged in order, supported on the right and left by two battalions of the 84th, approaching the brook with their sharp-

shooters. During this time the enemy pushed on from Montebello upon Ginestrello, and having been informed that they directed their march upon me in two columns, the one by the highway, the other by the embankment of the railway, I ordered the battalion of the left of the 74th to cover the embankment to Cascina Nova, and the other to the right of the road, in the rear of the 84th. This movement was scarcely effected when a brisk fusilade was exchanged along the whole line between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who advanced against us, supporting their riflemen by the heads of columns opening upon Ginestrello. The artillery opened their fire upon them with success, and the enemy were checked. I then ordered my right to advance. The enemy retired before the attack of my troops; but perceiving that I had only one battalion to the left of the road, he directed against it a strong column. Thanks to the vigour and firmness of this battalion, commanded by Col. Cambriels, and to gallant charges by the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably conducted by General Sommaz, the Austrians were forced to retire. At this moment General Blanchard, followed by the 98th and a battalion of the 91st (the other two remaining at Oriolo, where they had an engagement), rejoined me and received an order to go to the relief of the battalion of the 74th, charged to defend the embankment of the railway, and to establish themselves strongly at Cascina Nova. Encouraged on this side, I again pushed forward my right, and made myself master, not without a serious resistance, of the position of Ginestrello. Considering, then, that by following with the main body of the infantry the line of the high ground, and the common road with my artillery, protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily gain possession of Montebello, I organised in the following manner my columns of attack under the orders of Gen. Beuret:—The 17th battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the 84th and the 74th, disposed in echelons, were thrown forward on the parts south of Montebello, where the enemy was fortified. A hand to hand fight then took place in the streets of the village, when it was found necessary to raze house by house. It was during this combat that General Beuret fell mortally wounded at my side. After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians began to give way before the brisk assault of our troops, and although strongly entrenched in the cemetery, this last position was taken at the point of the bayonet, to the cry, a thousand times repeated, of

'*Vive l'Empereur.*' It was then half-past six; I judged it prudent not to push further the success of the day, and accordingly encamped my troops behind the declivity of the cemetery, and planted the summit with four pieces of cannon, and a strong body of those troops who had put to flight the last Austrian columns in Casteggio. Shortly after I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Casteggio, leaving a rear-guard, and retiring by way of Casatisma. I cannot too much praise the conduct of our troops on this occasion,—all, officers, subalterns, and soldiers, have rivalled each other in their ardour. I shall never forget the officers of my *etat-major*, who supported me most completely. I do not yet know the exact number of our loss; it is numerous, above all in superior officers, who have suffered largely. I estimate the entire amount at from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded. That of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge from the number of dead found, particularly in the village of Montebello. We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom are a colonel and several officers. Several artillery ammunition chests have also fallen into our hands. As for me, *Monsieur le Marechal*, I am happy that my division has been the first to engage with the enemy. This glorious baptism, which recalls one of the splendid days of the Empire, will mark, I hope, one of the steps spoken of in the Emperor's order of the day.—The General commanding the First Division of the First Corps.

"FOREY."

"P.S. According to accounts which reach me from all sides, the forces of the enemy could not be less than from 15,000 to 18,000 men; and, if I may believe the statement of the prisoners, they greatly surpassed this number."

MAY 25.

Mr. Hobler's Cabinet of Roman Coins.

—The cabinet of Roman coins which is to be sold by public auction at the beginning of the next month has been collected, we learn, entirely to illustrate the history of the Roman Empire, and not, as cabinets too frequently are, without discrimination, or merely because the coins are rare and costly. Mr. Hobler's coins are brought before the public with the unusual testimonials of eminent antiquaries. Professor Donaldson and the late Mr. Burgon highly commend the collection, the latter most justly observing that "the importance of coins to architects, painters, and artists in general, as well as to the classical scholar and the student of antiquity, can hardly be sufficiently appreciated, except by per-

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sons devoted to those professions and pursuits;" and Professor Donaldson says, in a letter to Mr. Hobler,—"It was only possible for a zeal and perseverance like yours of many years' continuance to realize such a series, whose historical value is confirmed by your learned and laborious catalogue, to which it forms the key."

It is somewhat painful to see such collections dispersed like the Pembroke and Devonshire cabinets, which gave character to the noble families who inherited them; but this result, the auctioneer's hammer, seems the inevitable fate of all such laborious and costly gatherings. Thomas Hobler, we understand, offered at a low price his cabinet to the City of London, to the Bank of England, and to other wealthy metropolitan bodies, but in vain: he then offered it, with no better success, to the towns of Liverpool and Manchester. Of course much more money will be obtained from a public sale; but then, for all the purposes of reference the collection is rendered useless.

Among the many unpublished and extra rare pieces may be noticed an Agrippa in middle brass, on the reverse of which is Neptune feeding a dolphin, supported by a rudder; above, a sun and star; below, a crescent and star: coins of Claudius inscribed DE BRITANN, and these of Hadrian, Pius, and other emperors, relating to Britain. A large brass of Domitian, with an altar inscribed PACIS; one of Hadrian, EXERC. HISPAN., the Emperor addressing his army; a Pius, *rev.*, DEO HERCVLI SALVTARI; a Carausius, with four standards on the reverse, may be cited as specimens of the character of the coins, which make up a sale of six days.

We are pleased to observe that Mr. Hobler is about to print an Illustrated Catalogue of the collection.

MAY 28.

All Saints' Church, Margaret-street,

was this day consecrated. The appearance of this church, both of the exterior and of the internal arrangement, is very striking, and something quite novel for London: it is more richly decorated than anything we have hitherto seen in this country, and although the style may be called Italian Gothic, it is very superior to the original type, as it contains many features of the Northern Gothic, and avoids the chief faults of the Southern imitation of it. The mode of ornamentation in alabaster and marble mosaic is Italian, but the construction of the main fabric can hardly be so called. The interior of the chancel is extremely rich and handsome, and the general effect, on the whole,

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very good: every art of decoration has been brought into play, fine paintings, rich gilding, exquisite carvings, and valuable materials; whatever could most fully contribute to the honour and glory of God has been freely bestowed. The reredos, or rather the east wall, is covered with a series of panels, with canopies, enriched with foliage, crockets and finials; the flat surface is covered with a gold diaper, with the painted figures standing out upon it; the central and most prominent group over the altar is the blessed Virgin with the infant Saviour in her lap; on either side are three apostles under canopies; over this the crucifixion with the other six apostles; and above all, in the gable, Christ in glory with the twelve apostles and the blessed Virgin. Under these paintings, and immediately behind the altar, is a large blank space of plain alabaster with a jewelled cross in the centre over the altar; this large blank space has a bad effect, especially from the nave, and seems to call out for hangings or some sort of colour to agree with that above and bring it down to the floor. On each side of the choir are sedilia and rich panelling with diaper-work but without figures, and then an open arch filled with tracery of light marble with shafts of red porphyry; there is a little affectation in allowing the plain dark red bricks to appear on both sides of these arches in the panels. The clerestory windows are spherical triangles with good tracery and light painted glass; the vault is beautifully painted in patterns, which are not medieval, but nevertheless are very elegant, and the ribs are gilt, which makes them at present, perhaps, rather too brilliant and conspicuous, but this effect will soon wear off. The choir is enclosed by a low marble parapet, after the fashion of Italy; the screen-work at the sides, of iron and brass, is very elegant, but perhaps rather too light. The organ is placed in the south aisle of the choir.

The nave is not quite so rich as the choir, but still very rich, and the chief faults of the Italian Gothic are skilfully avoided; the horizontal lines are not too prominent, but the small number of wide arches instead of a large number of narrow ones is an Italian feature here preserved, and has the usual effect of diminishing the apparent size of the church, whilst the additional height of the arch which this width renders necessary, allows no space for a triforium, which is, therefore, combined with the clerestory. This is, however, skilfully done, and the clerestory, with its light painted glass, is a

good feature of the church. The roof is high-pitched and open to the ridge, after the modern Northern fashion, (our ancestors were wise enough always to have a ceiling, though not a flat or a low one); the principal timbers are in the form of arches, which are richly painted, and have a good effect.

The chancel-arch is a fine feature, with good shafts and mouldings; the wall above it is tricked out in patterns of coloured marbles or mastic inlaid in alabaster, the effect of which is not pleasing; the patterns have the same dancing look which has been before observed in the works of this school, and the zig-zag lines do not harmonize with the style, as in England we naturally attach the idea of Norman-work to the zig-zag ornament. The patterns over the side-arches are better managed, following the line of the arches, with circular panels in the spandrels between; the ground white, with coloured patterns, partly of inlaid marbles, but chiefly of coloured mastic. The pulpit is very rich and handsome, of marble, with patterns inlaid in mosaic after the Italian fashion. The side walls are unfinished; large white spaces are left for frescoes; over these a sort of arcade of panels is made of dark red and black bricks, with white shafts and arches (?) in steps, which look affected, and are not pleasing to the eye. The aisle-roofs are plain lean-to, with the rafters coloured on a white ground. The painted glass in the west window and in the south aisle is after the usual modern fashion, in bad imitation of medieval glass, too opaque, and not pleasing. The font is very handsome, of marble inlaid, and has a cover with brass crockets, a novel feature: the baptistery in which it stands is under the tower, it is richly ornamented, but not pleasing.

The exterior is very much cramped for want of space; the one buttress, pinnacle, and cross combined is a bold attempt at something original, but it attempts too much, and must be regarded as a failure: the tower and spire are more successful, but the manner in which the broach fits on to the square tower is not very well managed: some of the Northamptonshire broach spires might have furnished a useful hint here. The prevalence of strong horizontal lines in the brick-work is a mistake, the Gothic style requires vertical lines to be carried out consistently. The domestic buildings are decidedly ugly, and belong to no style at all. The screen in front of the small court is good, but there should have been a cloister.