

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

The spectacle offered by Great Britain in the memorable year 1845 was by no means creditable to our character as a nation. The speculation of the period passed the limits of folly, and bordered upon those of crime. Under the influence of cupidity, men who perfectly well knew that the Railways then projected could not be constructed, and that even if they could be constructed, they could not remunerate the *bonâ fide* shareholders, rushed into the market for premiums, and fostered the frenzy which they did not share. As in the Mississippi madness which afflicted the French, and the South Sea delusion which made lunatics of the English, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, wise and foolish, great and little, rich and poor, were smitten with the lust of gain; all ranks and classes of men scrambled for wealth, not caring who was ruined if they could gain a portion of the spoil—not condescending even to look at remote but inevitable consequences, if, in the meantime, they could clutch premiums; and, in many instances, loading with abuse the few sage and cool-headed men who in that time of frenzy were courageous enough to tell the truth. The madness was so contagious, that not only that simple and credulous portion of the speculators who in good faith considered Railway stock as the most stable and the most profitable of all forms of investment; but the wiser minority, who were perfectly aware that "it was not and could not come to good," yielded to the irresistible attraction of the new and fierce excitement of the time.

Though in earlier periods of our commercial history we had been guilty of astounding folly, all previous follies were cast into the shade by the superior magnificence of this. Too serious to be laughed at, too violent to be arrested, too obstinate to be reasoned down, too attractive to be despised, too natural to be wondered at—all that sensible men

could do was to watch the course of the mania, and predict a day of reckoning and a return to reason. As they predicted, the day of the reaction arrived. The rush out of railway speculation was as violent and unreasonable as the rush in. The madness of cupidity was succeeded by the madness of fear, and dupers and duped floundered together into one large quagmire of perplexity, alarm, and bankruptcy. So true it is that error invariably carries its own punishment along with it; and that the rule of right is never violated with impunity, either by small offenders or by great ones, by individuals or by nations.

But the great panic blew over, the first unreasonable terror and distrust subsided, and men looked somewhat more dispassionately upon the true state of the undertakings to which they were pledged. Attempts were made by those whose sole business was Railway management, and who were interested professionally, either as engineers or law agents, in the stability and prosperity of these undertakings, to put the best face upon the matter, and to depict the various projects in the most flattering light. These attempts were far from unsuccessful, and something like confidence in the great lines of Railway succeeded the panic of 1846. Amalgamations and extensions became the order of the day. Competing companies were bought up, branch lines were undertaken, and previously established short lines were drawn into the "system" of the great ones.

The cost at which all these operations was effected was startling. Six, and eight, and even ten per cent. was continually guaranteed to the shareholders of such lines as were necessary for the extension of the great leviathans; but though people wondered, they did not distrust. Shares continued at a premium; tempting dividends were declared, and the Railway world continued to wag almost as merrily as before. This comfortable state of things did not, however,

last long. It was found that, although dividends of eight and ten per cent. were declared, the calls were far more onerous than the dividends were remunerative; and that the man who received a dividend of ten pounds on a share, had not unfrequently to pay twenty or thirty as a call, to carry on the work either of construction or of amalgamation. Railway affairs underwent another change in popular estimation. A new form of mistrust arose—a mistrust that these glittering and too beautiful dividends were declared out of capital, not out of revenue; and that the expenses of Railway management were too enormous to allow even moderate dividends, without a total change of system. We are in the midst of this new perplexity at the present moment; and the stock of the Great London and North-Western line—the triton among the minnows of railways—which, in the palmy days of confidence, was considered cheap at 250, is down at par, or a shade under, with a tendency to a still further depreciation.

Other lines, both great and small, are in a similar predicament; and thousands and tens of thousands of persons, who have invested their savings in these great national and pre-eminently useful undertakings, see their property gradually melting before their eyes, without power to avert the ruin, or even to stop it at the point to which it has arrived. They would, in many instances, be content to surrender their shares, to be secured from further liability. But, even upon these terms, they cannot free themselves. Calls continue to be made, and must be met—not under the simple penalty of loss of interest in the concern—but under the aggravated penalty of the liability of the whole fortune of shareholders, if the demand be disregarded. Thirty-one millions of pounds sterling were called up last year; nearly twenty-six millions have been called up this year; and the Directors of the various Companies are empowered by their acts of Parliament to make further calls for the completion of their lines,



OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—BARDNEY-BRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 272.)

of no less than 170 millions. Can the shareholders continue to meet this enormous drain? is one question now very seriously asked. Can the established lines continue (burdened as they are with amalgamations, leases, and preference shares) to pay remunerative dividends? is another question no less urgently put. Whilst a third question, quite as important as either, arises, should both of them be answered in the negative, which is—What should be done to put an end to the first evil, and to bring Railways into a fair condition—useful to the public, and remunerative to the men by whose energy and enterprise these triumphs of our civilisation have been constructed?

Without going minutely into figures, it may be stated, on authority which we have not seen impugned or contradicted, that independently of a capital of nearly 24 millions expended upon lines which as yet pay no dividend, a sum of £107,390,000 represents the actual capital of the lines in full operation, and which pay dividends of greater or lesser amount. The traffic receipts of these lines in the aggregate, for the past half-year, amounted to £4,346,475. If these receipts were all profit—if the lines cost nothing to manage or to keep in repair, the average dividend fairly payable upon the railway property of the kingdom would slightly exceed 8 per cent. But the receipts are not all profit: the management is liberal; armies of directors, engineers, clerks, drivers, policemen, and station-keepers are employed; the wear and tear is considerable; the public convenience is generously looked to; and trains are constantly kept running to suit both the necessities of the man who travels for business, and the whims of him who travels for pleasure. So costly or so liberal is the management, that the working expenditure amounted to £2,100,737 for the past half-year, reducing the dividend from 8 to somewhat less than 4 per cent.

The attention both of Railway Directors and the public has been so strongly drawn to these facts—the fall of stock has spoken in language so plain of impending ruin, unless a change of system be adopted—that attempts have been made to save expense by effecting amalgamations of the great lines; and schemes have been debated whereby the fares would be raised to the public, and a morning and evening train substituted for the hourly or even half-hourly trains that now whirl us from one end of the country to the other. There can be no doubt, we think, that union for the purposes of cheap and efficient management would answer its object. There can be no doubt, also, that the companies can not be expected to convey the public at fares which are unremunerative; and as little doubt, that, if two or three trains a day would meet all the legitimate necessities of the travelling public, it is a mere waste of the resources of the management to run a larger number.

But the two last-mentioned reforms are of a nature to require tender handling. If the fares be raised too high, and if trains are too infrequent, travelling for pleasure will receive a check which will seriously endanger dividends; and we shall, notwithstanding the magnificent facilities of railway locomotion, make a step backwards towards the days of slow coaches, and thousands will be induced to stay at home, who, under the present system, are tempted to travel. Upon the first point, too, although the advantages of union are obvious enough to shareholders, they are not quite so obviously calculated to promote the interest of the public. Already the principal lines are great, and by many considered oppressive and dangerous monopolies. A junction of three such lines as the North-Western, the Great Western, and the South-Western, would put an amount of power into the hands of their joint directors which might be abused. Already some, if not all, of these companies, have shown themselves tyrannical enough. To compel people to travel in first-class carriages, they have made second-class carriages as uncomfortable as they dared; and had it not been for the forcible interference of the State, their carriages for the poor would have been little if any better than the trucks for the conveyance of cattle.

In France and Belgium, where the State has exercised a more careful supervision over Railway management, the carriages for second-class passengers are as comfortable as first-class carriages with us; and the mercenary tyranny of rendering poverty unnecessarily uncomfortable has not been resorted to. This is but one of many forms of public evil, which these great monopolies may assume; and it becomes a question of national importance, whether it is right to consent to any further increase of power in the hands of Railway Directors. It seems to us—all-important as these and other questions of profit are to the great mass of capitalists, large and small, who have invested their wealth in these splendid undertakings—that we must not, in our pity for them, lose sight of the great interests of the whole people, which are involved not only in the prosperity, but in the proper management of the great highways of the kingdom. The past career of the men who are now at the head of these lines is not of a character to give either Railway proprietors or the public any overweening confidence in their prudence or their capacity; and it has more than once been pointed out, that Parliament committed an error in trusting any private individuals with such powers as have been confided to them.

The highways of the nation should, we think, belong to the nation; and the present depression, caused by the faults, follies, and over-reaching cupidity of those who undertook, for private purposes, the management of such large undertakings, offers an opportunity for retrieving the past error, and buying them in on behalf of the whole people. Whatever Railway Directors may think upon the point, we are of opinion that the large majority of their unfortunate shareholders would only be too happy to know that such a solution of the manifold difficulties that beset them was likely to be successfully attempted by the Legislature of this country.

THE IRISH CONVICTS.—It is understood that the Cabinet Council on Tuesday was held for the purpose of considering the recommendations to mercy which had been preferred by the several Juries on the trials of Smith O'Brien and his accomplices at Tipperary; and that the result of the deliberations of the Council is a determination to give effect to those humane appeals, and to spare the lives of the prisoners.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRAT, HECKER, IN NEW YORK.—Riot.—On the arrival of the steam-ship *Hermann* at New York, a riot occurred on the pier between two parties of Germans, during which knives were freely used, and several persons severely injured. Among the Germans residing in the First Ward there were two parties, the democrats and aristocrats, between whom feelings of animosity have long existed, increased by the opposition of one of the parties to the Society for Protecting German Emigrants. On the arrival of the steam-ship both parties met on the pier for the purpose of receiving Frederick Hecker, when they came in collision, and the result was the defeat of the aristocratic party, who retired. In about two hours, however, they returned with a reinforcement, and met their opponents in Broadway, at the head of Morris-street, when a regular fight ensued between them. A posse of policemen were soon on the ground, for the purpose of preserving the peace, but for some time their efforts were ineffectual. During the riot from 15 to 20 persons were either stabbed or severely bruised.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another modification of the Ministry has taken place this week: M. Goucheux having resigned the office of Minister of the Finances, has been succeeded by M. Trouvé-Chauvel; and M. Recurt has been appointed Prefect of the Seine in place of M. Trouvé-Chauvel.

The tedious discussion on the Constitution has at length been brought to a close, and thus one of the three steps necessary to draw the French Republic out of its "provisional" state has been taken. The Presidential election and the enactment of a code of "organic laws" remain, however, to be accomplished, before the Republic can be said to be fairly "on its legs." The former engrossed public attention, almost to the exclusion of every other subject; and with respect to it, it was understood generally that the Government desired the prorogation of the Assembly immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, in order to allow the representatives to go into the departments, to prepare the country for the election of the President of the Republic, and to direct their constituents in the choice of a proper candidate, which was interpreted to mean a canvass for General Cavaignac.

Several crowded meetings of the Club of the Rue de Poitiers were held during the week, for the purpose of considering what part it would be thought advisable for the Moderate party to take on the subject. M. Degoussé, one of the questors of the Assembly, was the only one who spoke on these occasions in favour of the Government plan, and in opposition to the proposition of M. Fresnau, a member of the Moderate party, who had given notice of a motion to the effect that there should be no prorogation, and that the Assembly should sit during the election *en permanence*. He contended that it was absolutely necessary, in the present critical position of affairs, that the representatives should go to their provinces, to enlighten and direct the people on the choice of a President. M. M. Thiers, however, strongly protested against any such individual plan of action. They declared that it was only as a collective body, by its acts as the representative Assembly of the nation, and by its official political acts, that the National Assembly ought to endeavour to influence public opinion, or could do so with propriety and advantage to the State. The result of these discussions was, that the club almost unanimously determined that it should oppose the prorogation; but that it would, at the same time, do all in its power to assist the Government in the preservation of order during the approaching momentous epoch.

In the National Assembly, on Friday, the Government sustained a damaging defeat on the subject of "military substitutes." In the original project of the Constitution, the right of *remplacement militaire*, or the power enjoyed by every citizen who should be drawn for the army to serve by a substitute, was interdicted. This clause was afterwards removed; and it was proposed to adjourn the question until the epoch of forming the organic laws. Considerable alarm, however, was created through the country by the mere rumour of the possibility that every citizen might be compelled to serve in the army in person, no matter what his situation or circumstances; and the public anxiety had become so extreme, that the majority of the Assembly considered that the question could not even be adjourned, so as to leave any uncertainty remaining. The Government, however, thought General Bugey, Minister of War, proposed the new arrangement, for the present, of the question of interdiction, and in this they were supported by the party of the ultra-democrats. The Moderate party and the Legitimists gave the most energetic opposition to the proposition of the Government, and MM. Thiers and Delarochette delivered speeches against the proposition. Upon the division, the Government were left in a minority of 259 against 503.

On Saturday, accordingly, the discussion of the question was resumed; and M. Thiers delivered an able speech full of historic illustration and reference to the wars of the Empire, and the opinions of Napoleon on the constitution of armies, with a view to showing the impolicy and impracticability of the abolition of substitutes. The question was brought to an issue by the moving of the following proposition:—"The right to serve in the army by substitutes is interdicted," which, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 663 to 140. The Assembly afterwards adopted an amendment of M. Deslongrais, adopting the principle of the right to military service by means of substitutes, and postponing, until the discussion on the Organic Law, the settlement of the mode and conditions by which each citizen may liberate himself from the military service.

The Assembly next rejected an amendment of M. Pierre Leroux, who proposed to exempt "all citizens professing a creed which, approved war as a barbarous principle, and contrary to divine and human laws." On the abolition of the state of siege in Paris, a decree was proposed by M. Marie, in order to strengthen the hands of Government, the purport of which is to expedite the course of legal proceedings against the press. This decree was examined in the standing committees of the National Assembly on Saturday last, and the majority of the Commissioners appointed by the Committees to prepare a report on the subject declared themselves in favour of the measure.

Another Social and Democratic banquet took place on Sunday, called the Banquet of Passy. There were from 4000 to 5000 persons present; but M. Ledru-Rollin did not preside. The only representatives present were MM. Théodore Bac, Greppo Pierre Leroux, Pierre Leroux Buvignier, Martin-Barnard, Louis-Augustin Fayolle. The toasts were of the usual Social and Democratic character; the only remarkable ones being, "To the Return of the Exiles," and "To the speedy advent of Socialism." The latter was proposed by M. Proudhon. The proceedings were perfectly peaceful.

The ultra-Democratic and Socialist clubs, whose existence was justly considered incompatible with good order or public tranquillity; viz. the Club of Charonne, the Club of the Grosse Tête, and the Club of the Acacias, in the Rue St. Antoine, have been closed by virtue of an ordinance issued from the council-chamber.

A review of part of the National Guard, the Garde Mobile, and some regiments of the line, by General Changarnier, took place on Sunday in the Place du Carrousel. It was observed on the occasion that the cry of "*Vive la République!*" was heard here and there among the line; but the National Guard was silent and cold. Cries of "Down with Cavaignac!" were heard from among the crowd which was present on the occasion.

In consequence of a report circulated that an *éméute* was about to take place under the name of Bonapartism, Prince Louis Napoleon published in the journals of Tuesday a memorandum to the following effect:—"Well-informed persons having assured M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte that certain persons were conspiring to prepare an *éméute* in his name, with the evident purpose of compromising him in the eyes of sincere Republicans and the friends of order, M. Louis Napoleon has decided to inform M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, of the reports; and indignantly rejects all participation in proceedings so completely contrary to his political opinions, and so entirely at variance with the conduct he has pursued since the 24th February."

M. de Lamartine, who had left Paris on a provincial tour, was, on his arrival at Maçon "en route" for his *château* at Moneau, presented by the Mayor with a complimentary address, to which M. de Lamartine delivered a suitable answer. M. de Lamartine gave on the occasion 3000 francs to be distributed among the poor. The tour of the distinguished orator in the provinces has been generally considered as undertaken with a view to his candidature for the Presidency; but a paragraph in the Bordeaux journals would lead to the impression that he declines the candidature.

The organisation of the 300 battalions of the National Guard Mobile was being actively proceeded with at the Ministry of War. Almost all the persons who formed part of the first category had already received a letter inviting them to appear at their respective *mairies*, should they have any complaint to make. It was said that the 300 battalions were to be simultaneously formed before the end of the year, and that a certain part of the officers were to be chosen from amongst the non-commissioned officers belonging to the six companies of veterans in barracks at Paris.

Some noise was manifested in Paris on Monday at the sight of forty-five pieces of artillery, quite new, of the calibre of 8, 12, 16, and 24-pounds, mounted on new gun-carriages, and escorted by a double column of troops, with, it was said, their muskets loaded with ball-cartridge. They arrived from Vincennes, and, having traversed the Boulevards at a quick pace, they proceeded through the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne to the fortress of Mont Valerien. This fort is at present armed with a hundred pieces of cannon. The other forts round Paris have likewise been provided with artillery.

The *Journal du Peuple*, of Bayonne, states that the unfortunate Spaniards, sentenced to transportation, who had revolted at sea and sought refuge in France, had been sent back to Senegal by order of the Government. It appears that after agreeing to their surrender it changed its determination, but the second despatch arrived too late. The vessel, on board of which the refugees were embarked, had already sailed for Santander.

M. Emile de Girardin has been elected a member of the National Assembly, as representative for the Colony of Senegal.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The discussion of the 10th chapter of the Articles of the Constitution was resumed. Art. 113, maintaining the Legion of Honour, and providing for the revision of its statutes, was adopted. The 114th Article, as follows:—"The territory of Algeria and of the colonies is declared a French territory, and shall be ruled by separate laws until a special law shall have placed them under the regimen of the common law"—was adopted after the rejection of one or two amendments, proposed by members who contended for the subjection of Algeria to the laws of the French Constitution, and the extension of the new Constitution to Martinique, Guadalupe, and Guiana. The discussion of Chap. XI, was then commenced. Article 115 (under this head) provides the revision of the Constitution and its total or partial modification by the National Assembly, during the last year of its legislative existence, in the following manner:—"The wish of the Assembly shall be converted into a definitive resolution, after three successive deliberations, adopted at intervals of one month, and by the three-fourths of the suffrages. The revising Assembly shall only be named for three months. It shall be exclusively occupied with the revision, for which it has been convoked. Nevertheless it may, in cases of urgency, act as a legislative assembly." An attempt was made to abolish the provision requiring a majority of three-fourths of the suffrages, and that confining the power of revision to the last year of a Legislature, but they were both defeated by small majorities. M. Dabaux next moved that the number of voters be at least 500; adopted. Art. 115 was then adopted *in toto*. After the adoption of several "transitory provisions," Art. 119 was put from the chair, providing for the election of the President by the nation immediately after the adoption of the Constitution and the discussion by the Assembly of the Organic Laws intended to complete that Constitution, but M. Dupin, in the name of the Committee, having demanded the temporary suspension of the article, and the immediate discussion of the 120th article, the Assembly adopted his proposal. M. de Puysegur subsequently pro-

posed an additional article, to this effect:—"Immediately after the vote of the Constitution it shall be submitted to the sanction of the nation in the form of a special decree. The President of the Republic shall afterwards be elected." A division was called for, which gave only 42 votes in its favour against 733 in opposition to its adoption.

The other remaining articles were then voted, and the discussion on the Constitution was thus at last brought to a close.

TUESDAY.—M. A. Marrast presented, in the name of the Committee of the Constitution, a bill providing for the election of the President of the Republic on the 10th of December next, in the form and manner prescribed by the decree of March 5 and the instructions of March 8.

At the close of this sitting the Assembly adopted, without discussion, the *ensemble* of the bill relating to the accounts of the Provisional and Executive Governments, and adjourned at a quarter past six.

WEDNESDAY.—In to-day's sitting, an incidental discussion having arisen respecting the letter addressed to M. Dufaure by M. Louis Bonaparte, and published in the newspapers, M. Clement Thomas rose and inveighed in such violent terms against the Bonaparte family in general, and M. Louis Bonaparte in particular, that M. Pierre Bonaparte stepped forward, and, in defiance of all decency, vehemently challenged M. Clement Thomas from the foot of the tribune. The greatest confusion of course ensued, and some time elapsed before M. Jerome Bonaparte (who succeeded M. Thomas) could obtain a hearing. The hon. member observed that M. Thomas had no right to mention the candidature of his cousin as he had done, to which M. Thomas replied, amid great agitation, that M. Louis Bonaparte was a candidate, not for the Presidency, but for the Imperial dignity. After some discussion the sitting was temporarily suspended; the President vacated his seat, and proceeded to the *Salle des Pas Perdus*, where a warm altercation, followed by a second challenge, ensued between M. Pierre Bonaparte and M. Clement Thomas. The result is not stated.

On the resumption of the sitting, General Lamoricière deposited a project of decree, modifying that of the 27th of June, relative to the insurgents' sentence, to banishment, and recommending the transportation of the 3357 rebels, whose sentences have not been commuted, to Algeria, there to form agricultural establishments distinct from those of the voluntary colonists.

The Assembly next proceeded to discuss a project of decree providing for the annexation to the domain of the State of the property constituting the private domain of the ex-King Louis Philippe. The first article, empowering the Minister of Finance to adopt such measures as he might deem expedient to effect the entire liquidation of the debts of the former Civil List and private domain, as respected the State or private individuals, was adopted without discussion. The whole bill was equally voted without any opposition.

The Assembly then adjourned, after adopting another project of decree relative to the composition of the Committee of Surveillance of the Sinking Fund.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 20th instant, mention that the Marquis de Miraflores had resigned the government of the palace, and that a decree of the Queen had been published, investing the King with the direction of the Royal household, and suppressing the post of Governor of the Palace. The Duke de Gor, or the Duke of Alameda, would, it was believed, be appointed to assist His Majesty in the discharge of those functions.

The *Fomento*, Barcelona Journal, of the 19th instant, announces the arrest of the Republican chief, Ballera, and nineteen of his followers, at Las Illas, by the French police.

ITALIAN STATES.

TUSCANY.—Intelligence from Florence to the 16th inst. gives the composition of the new Ministry which the Grand Duke of Tuscany was forced to form when the events of Vienna became known at Florence. The following are the persons composing it:—M. J. B. Nicolini, President; M. Guerrazzi, Interior; M. Mastriani, Foreign Affairs; M. Mazzoni, Public Works; Professor Fighi, Public Instruction; M. Guidi Bantani, Justice; M. Penzi, Finance; M. Martini, War, &c. It may be remembered that M. Guerrazzi was the chief of the insurrection at Leghorn.

The report on the financial condition of Tuscany has been published, from which it appears that the public debt amounts to 47 millions of francs, and that the expenditure for 1847 was 30 millions.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Advices, dated Messina, 13th instant, state that the greatest tranquillity prevailed, and that the place had recovered some degree of its commercial activity. The hostile forces had been separated nearly 20 miles from each other, and a large extent of neutral ground established, by the intervention of the English and French naval commanders of the station. Great anxiety prevailed to know the final terms of mediation offered by the English and French Governments, as the island was much affected by the *ad interim* state; and the utmost uncertainty prevailed whether in future it was to be governed by Neapolitan or native rule.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—The *Concordia*, of Turin, of the 20th, contains a report of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin of the 19th. The Minister of the Interior read a discourse containing the following statement as to the Anglo-French mediation between Austria and Northern Italy:—1st. The bases of the propositions made by England and France are not yet accepted by Austria, and after two months of diplomatic discussion, the place of holding a Congress is not yet fixed.—2nd. The armistice is prolonged from eight days to eight days.—3rd. If the mediation shall not succeed, the Government is ready to resume hostilities, but it alone will be the judge of the time and opportunity. Austria (added the Minister) has only temporised, refusing all propositions made to choose a place for negotiations. Insurrection has been proposed, but Austria has not yet replied. Radetzki has failed in the conditions of the armistice. The Ministry have made remonstrances, which have been supported by the mediating powers, but no direct answer has been received from the Cabinet of Vienna. The Government of the King then declared, that, bound by its promise, it had waited the issue of the mediation, but with its hand on the guard of its sword. The mediating powers had proposed a prorogation of the armistice for 30 days. Austria had replied that she would not attack if she were not attacked. Hostilities were not to be resumed without notice.

From Milan there is news of an insurrection against the Austrians on the 18th, which, however, has not been confirmed, and is generally doubted. The intelligence is dated Alessandria (Piedmont), the 19th inst., and states that a special courier had reached that fortress from Milan, which he had left on the 18th, and that Radetzki had rided the palaces and the cathedral, and threatened to blow them up. This did not, however, prevent the exasperated people from attacking the military. Several lives were lost, and the whole city rose in arms. The tocsin was sounding from every tower, and complete confusion prevailed.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The state of siege in which the city was placed shortly after the recent insurrection, was raised by proclamation on the 21st instant.

The remains of the unfortunate Prince Lichnowski had been conveyed *via* Breslau and Ratibor, to the family seat, the Château of Graetz, near Troppau, for interment. The Frankfort papers announce the departure of Archduke Stephen from that city for London.

BAVARIA.—On the 18th instant there were some serious disturbances in Munich, on the occasion of the raising of the price of beer, the new tariff having come into operation on that day. Many brewers, bakers' shops, and public-houses were attacked and damaged, and a number of persons were wounded or otherwise injured during the collision between the rioters and the police. Numerous publicans were compelled to give their beer gratis to all comers. A number of soldiers took part in the riots. The disturbances did not originate in any political object; but the ultra-democrats (Republican) of Munich had endeavoured to turn them to account. During several hours the populace very freely indulged in their love of mischief and plunder. A brewer, however, made a very determined resistance with the aid of his men, who killed one of their assailants and wounded many others. The crowd at last forced an entrance, and in a few minutes succeeded in destroying several thousands of pounds worth of valuable property. Towards the afternoon martial law was proclaimed, and the rioters were dispersed. According to the latest accounts tranquillity continued undisturbed.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna matters remain pretty nearly in the state in which we left them last week.

Jellicch, on the 16th, had made a *reconnaissance* towards Nussdorf, which is on the Danube, higher up than Vienna. On the 17th, he was moving through Schwachat, the place where the *Börsenhalle* had erroneously announced the Hungarians to have pitched their camp.

His Majesty has caused the following manifesto to be published on his entry into Olmütz:—"Having arrived at Olmütz, where I intend to reside for the present, my paternal heart feels constrained to acknowledge the proofs of faithful attachment which I received from my people throughout the whole course of my journey hither. I travelled in the midst of my soldiers, because the country is overrun by evil-minded persons, and my own faithful people could not everywhere surround me. Peasantry of my dominions, have confidence in your Emperor, as your Emperor has confidence in you. The abolition of the taxes imposed on the soil, such as the statute labour and tithes, promised by the law already published, is open to you, and I hereby reiterate my Imperial word, which has been verbally given you several times during my journey—it is my firm resolve to guarantee your liberties. Do not disquiet yourselves, my faithful peasantry; and if there are men who seek to render the words of your Emperor suspected in your eyes, consider them traitors to me and your best interests, and conduct yourselves accordingly.—FERDINAND. Countersigned, WESSENBERG.—Oct. 15."

Two members of the right centre of the Diet had been summoned by the Emperor to Olmütz, in order, it was thought, to receive instructions to form a new Ministry—a reactionary one. The following persons accompanied the Emperor and Empress:—Archduke Francis Charles, Archduchess Sophia, Prince Lobkowitz, Count Falkenhair, Prince Wassa, Counts Merveld, Grunne Grenvill, Mensdorff, and Baron Rosenthal.

The deputation sent to seek an interview with the Emperor at Olmütz saw Ferdinand on the 15th. His answer was vague; he said he was glad that the Diet was using all its endeavours to oppose anarchy, and he would try on his part to do the same. This answer seemed unsatisfactory to the Diet, which on the 17th sent a third address, stating the removal of the troops from the whole *quadrant* of maintenance of peace at Vienna.

On the 18th the deputy Schuselka announced to the Diet that he had during the preceding night been informed that the Hungarian army would, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Hungarian Diet, withdraw within the Hungarian territory. M. Schuselka added, that he did not know whether that resolution had been adopted in pursuance of a new arrangement between the Hungarian deputation and Count Auersperg, or in consequence of a threat on the part of the Russian Government.

The Hungarians, it was thought, were dissatisfied with the Austrian Diet, and

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

hence their withdrawal from, or rather their objection to enter upon, the Austrian territory. On the other side, the Vienna National Guards were beginning to call the Diet itself to account, and it was not unlikely that Messenhausen, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, would place himself at the head of the movement.

Accounts dated Prague, 18th inst., state that the army about to be directed against Vienna would be assembled on the 23rd or 24th inst. That army will amount to at least 100,000 men, and from Vienna it will be marched against the Hungarians. It will be composed of the Bohemian corps of 20,000 men; the Moravians, 12,000; the army of Poland, 12,000; General Anersperg has 20,000 men under his orders; and the army of Baron Jellachich amounts to 62,000 men.

On the morning of the 16th inst. some disturbances of a sanguinary character took place, in consequence of a body of labourers having attempted to destroy some machinery, the use of which had thrown them out of employment. At break of day the 18th battalion received orders to march to the Kopenkerfeld to prevent any tumult. When this guard arrived at the place, the workmen received it in the most friendly manner, and seemed to be full of gaiety.

On the morning of the 22nd General Pfiel tendered his resignation, and that of his colleagues, to the King. His Majesty requested the general to withdraw his resignation, but was met with a positive refusal. The immediate cause of this step on the part of General Pfiel is ascribed in a great measure to the anticipated result of the debate on the territorial question, in favour of the amendment of M. Brodowsky, by which the Grand Duchy of Posen will continue in its integrity, that is, it will not be divided, according to the project of separation, into two (German and Polish) portions, and will not be annexed in any way to the Confederation, but continue, as heretofore, under the sovereignty of Prussia.

Accounts from the Hague, dated the 23d inst., mention that the Government has laid before the States-General a project of law for the purpose of obtaining authority to extend, by the sum of ten millions, the amount of Treasury Bills to be issued by virtue of the law of the 27th of December, 1840, in order provisionally to cover the deficit arising from the ways and means, and the increase of the expenses of the army for the year 1848.

Advices have been received this week from New York to the 11th inst. Among the various movements to which the approach of the Presidential elections had given rise, was the issuing of a manifesto of the Negroes, claiming for themselves the rights of man. This manifesto has been issued by a coloured convention held at Cleveland, Ohio. It is signed by Frederick Douglas, the coloured person who lately visited England for the purpose of procuring assistance to carry out his abolition views.

Several political meetings had been held in New York. A great "Mass Meeting" of the cartmen of New York, for the purpose of expressing their approval of General Taylor as President; a "Free Soil Meeting" in the Park, by torch-light, at which speeches were delivered by John Van Buren and others; and a great German "Mass Meeting," to receive a political refugee, Herr Hecher, at Hammy Hall, for the purpose of hearing from him "an account of the efforts, the doings, the hopes, and the prospects of Republicanism in Europe, and especially in Germany."

Elections had been held in Pennsylvania and Ohio for Governor and members of the State Legislature. The returns were in favour of the Whig party in both States.

A tremendous gale, which took place in the Gulf of Mexico, had submerged the island of Brasos to the depth of seven feet; the inhabitants were rescued by a transport ship.

The Board of Health at New Orleans had officially announced the disappearance of the yellow fever from that city.

Accounts from the city of Mexico state that the country is now tranquil, and that Herrera's Government was progressing prosperously. A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans to New York states that Santa Anna was making preparations to return to Mexico. If he does so, we may soon expect to hear of some disturbance.

An insurrection had taken place at Tabasco, and a fight was hourly expected between 400 of the insurrectionists and 600 of the Government troops.

Accounts from Yucatan to the 20th of September state that the official bulletin issued at Merida declared the rebellion to be nearly at an end. In all the strongholds of the Indians the whites were prevailing. Advices, however, had been received at Charleston on the 10th from Yucatan, which stated that a battle had been fought between the whites and the Indians, in which the American company that recently volunteered from New Orleans was engaged. It is said that six American officers were killed. The result of the battle is not given.

Accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 28th of August, via New York. The Emperor of Brazil was suffering under an attack of erysipelas. Monte Video states to the 14th have also been received. A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at that place on the 9th, by which the houses were shaken, and even the vessels in the harbour felt the shock.

may be considered upwards of 150. Owing to the nature of the ground, which afforded great advantage to the rebels, the loss on the side of her Majesty's troops is unfortunately rather heavy. The return of killed and wounded gives a total of 7 officers wounded; 8 men killed, 39 wounded; horses killed, 11; wounded, 13. Officers wounded—Lieutenant-Colonel Buller, Rifle Brigade, severely; Captain Murray, ditto, mortally (since dead); Captain Armstrong, Cape Mounted Rifles, severely; Lieutenant Salls, ditto, dangerously; Lieutenant Mill, ditto, severely; Ensign Steele, ditto, dangerously; Ensign Crampton, 91st Regiment, dangerously.

Vice-Admiral Daeres, in his flag-ship the President, 50 guns, returned to Simon's Bay from Tamatave (Madagascar), a few days prior to the sailing of her Majesty's ship Rosamond, and announced the unpleasant tidings of his failure to open friendly relations with the Queen.

According to advices received this week, we learn that the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Charles Grey, was expected to be able to return from his country residence to Spanish Town on the 27th of September, the accident from which he suffered not having been so serious as reported. At the sitting of the House of Assembly on the 20th, a message was brought by the Governor's secretary, intimating that his Excellency acceded to the request of the House, to be allowed to adjourn to Nov. 24. The House accordingly, at its rising, adjourned till that day.

The commercial accounts from the island continue gloomy. In Barbadoes, we learn that, should the weather prove favourable next month, the crops will equal last year. In Demerara, it is expected that the crops will this season be better than for the last three years, and about 50,000 hogsheads is stated as the probable shipment of the colony.

Intelligence has been received this week, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Bombay the 15th September, Calcutta 7th September, and Hong Kong the 23d August; and from it we learn that a considerable force is now assembled at Moolraj, ready to commence the siege of that fort. Moolraj, it was said, had resolved to sell his life dearly, and he had some devoted followers who would stand by him to the last. Moolraj was making great exertions to seduce the Sepoys of the East India Company.

In Bombay there was some improvement in business, and a large number of shares having been taken up in the proposed Railway Company (Great Indian Peninsula), as many as 30,000, great hopes are entertained that this important undertaking will soon be gone on with. A second general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company had been held immediately after last mail left, and their affairs, not in an over-flourishing condition, discussed in a very friendly spirit. Mr. Richmond, of the late firm of Richmond and Co., had been appointed manager, and it was expected that he would do much to retrieve the fortunes of the company.

The Governor remained in the Deccan, where lately the weather had been extremely pleasant. His Lordship was expected at Bombay on the 15th proximo. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also in the Deccan, engaged on a tour of inspection. The Judges of the Supreme Court had been sitting at term three weeks, the cases being numerous, and some of them important. A steamer owned by natives was about to be regularly put on the line between Bombay and the Persian Gulf. The trade on that line, heretofore principally carried on by small craft, called bulghows, was very great, and good judges were of opinion that it would support several steamers, if well conducted.

At Calcutta, the overhauling Union Bank affair makes no progress, except in difficulty and entanglement. It was understood that the leading men among the resident shareholders had applied to Government for a special Act to wind up the concern, and that the proposition was favourably entertained.

From Madras we learn the painful news of the removal in custody of an assistant-surgeon, Mr. Daubeny, from Khotagerry to the Presidency, charged with murder.

The Delhi Gazette Extraordinary of the 7th of September states that the Sirdar Chuttur Singh attacked Captain Abbott on the 26th of August; and the English officer having no guns to resist, retired on Hussun Abdali, and it was believed that he would have to throw himself into the Fort of Attok. Reinforcements were sent for, and orders were given to several regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march.

A letter from the Dewan came out of the fort to oppose the British troops. A battle took place, when the Mooltanees were defeated, and compelled to take refuge in a ravine.

A sharp skirmish had also taken place on the 16th of August, which resulted in the defeat of the Mooltanees, with the loss of 18 killed and several wounded. The British had none killed, but seven wounded.

The latest advices from Ceylon received in Calcutta, indicate the speedy suppression of the insurrection. It would, however, have cost money in the transportation of troops, the destruction of property, and the necessary preparation against future disturbance.

From Hyderabad the last accounts were, that since General Fraser's return to the Presidency he had almost ostentatiously interfered in the affairs of the Nizam's Government, so much so that it was surmised to be the intention to leave affairs to take their own course until impending ruin should make the interference of the paramount state unavoidable.

There are no accounts of importance from the eastern settlements. In the China seas an English schooner has been captured by her Majesty's ship Childers, on a charge of piracy.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HON. AND REV. GERALD VALERIAN WELLESLEY, D.D.

THE death of Dr. Wellesley occurred on the 21st inst., at his residence in the College, Durham. The reverend gentleman had, for some time since, been in a feeble and gradually sinking state. His decease renders vacant the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, and a canonry in the church of Durham.

Dr. Wellesley was the fourth son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Danganon, and was, consequently, next younger brother of the Duke of Wellington. At the period of his demise he had not quite completed his 78th year. His loss is much deplored, and his memory will be long cherished by all classes of the community, for benevolence, kind-heartedness, and generosity.

He married, in 1802, Lady Emily Mary Cadogan, eldest daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan, and became a widower Dec. 22, 1839. He leaves issue two surviving sons and four daughters, of whom the third is Viscountess Chelsea.

It is not very generally known that the name of Wellesley was formerly written Wesley, and that the family was the same as that of John Wesley, the preacher. In his earliest commission, the Duke of Wellington is styled "Arthur Wesley." The surname of Wellesley is, however, one of assumption only. The first Lord Mornington was the younger son of Henry Colley, Esq., of Castle Carbery; and resided at the ancestral seat of Dangan, near Trim, county Meath, then a handsome seat, now a dilapidated ruin, divested of all the fine plantations by which it was once adorned. It is, nevertheless, classic ground; and, in connection with the illustrious hero of Waterloo, will be regarded, in future ages, with more veneration than the stately hall or proudest castle.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, BART.

Accounts from Ireland announce the death of this respected Baronet, a resident landlord, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Dublin.

He was born in 1785, the son of the late Edward Kennedy, Esq., of Johnstown, by Sarah his wife, daughter of John Bayly, Esq., of Gowran, and great-grandson of Darby O'Kennedy, Esq., of Ballikeroogue Castle, county Waterford. The title of Baronet was conferred on him by patent in 1836. Sir John married, in 1819, Maria, daughter of William Beauman, Esq., of Rutland-square, Dublin, and had by her one daughter, Maria, and five sons, of whom the eldest succeeds to the family honours, and is now Sir Edward Kennedy, second Baronet of Johnstown.

LIEUTENANT SIDNEY R. SWINNY, ROY. ART.

THE death of this accomplished and deeply-lamented officer, at the early age of 23, has filled the hearts of his parents, brother officers, and friends with unfeigned sorrow. The melancholy event occurred at Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 10th of July.

Mr. Swinny was son of the Rev. George Stoney Swinny, of Ballyremond House, Clonacall, county Carlow. His high spirit and courage are evinced by his having been one of the five who, a month before his death, accomplished the perilous adventure of ascending the almost inaccessible mountain of Peter Botte, and planting the banner of England on its summit. The clever sketch of the dangerous pinnacle, engraved in our Journal for Sept. 2, was from Lieutenant Swinny's pencil.

THE TOMB OF THE PROPHET JONAH.—The village Nebbi Yunus (so called on account of the tomb of the Prophet Jonah, which is supposed to be within this village), in Persia, is built on an ancient artificial mound belonging to the ruins of the far-famed Assyrian capital. The tomb of the Prophet Jonah is in a mosque of considerable size; the room where the tomb is is richly furnished with carpets and ornamented with large and beautiful Arabic inscriptions from the Koran. There are also the names of the four Khalifas (or Califs) written in the large Arabic character. There was formerly a Christian monastery where the supposed tomb of Jonah now stands. The Christian tradition (of course, I mean only the Christians of Mosul) is, that Jonah preached in that place, but they deny his having been buried there; they believe that when he had accomplished his mission, he returned to his native country.—Jewish Chronicle.

We are authorized to state that private Frederick White, of the Grenadier Guards, who was convicted by the civil power on the 23rd inst., of fraudulently appropriating 8s. 4d., the property of one of the French National Guard, will be dismissed from her Majesty's service for his disgraceful conduct on his release from the imprisonment awarded him for his offence.

At the Blackburne Agricultural Meeting, last week, a silver medal was awarded to Sir R. Peel for his estates in Oswaldtwistle, as the owner, not being the occupier, who has laid down the greatest number of rods of stone or tile drains in the best manner.

A fiat in bankruptcy against M. Manus, who has recently figured in the so-called Irish rebellion, having been taken out shortly after he left Liverpool for Ireland, he has become an outlaw in consequence of his non-appearance in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court last week, when called upon to surrender.

On Sunday morning, one wing, containing the library, with the valuable collection of books, paintings, &c., of the beautiful mansion of H. C. Marshall, Esq., Vicar's Island, Derwent-lake, was destroyed by fire. The remainder of the building, as well as the splendid timber trees by which the mansion is surrounded, had a narrow escape.

At the Peterborough Sessions, held on Saturday, Mr. S. Aveling, late of Elm, recently committed on several charges of extensive forgeries on the banking-house of Messrs. Gurney, Peckover, and Co., was brought up for trial, and convicted on three distinct indictments—the first, for uttering a forged cheque for the sum of £283; the second, for forging another cheque to a large amount upon the firm of Simpson and Co., at Peterborough; and another of a similar character. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the second and third charges, and ten years' transportation on the first.

At the Southampton Quarter Sessions, on Friday morning (se'nnight), the several persons charged with stealing timber from the New Forest surrendered to take their trials. There were a large number of magistrates and the Bishop of Winchester present on the bench. Many of the accused pleaded guilty.

A movement for the formation of a British League has been commenced at Glasgow, the fundamental principles of which are to procure and circulate accurate and authentic information regarding native and colonial industry and interests, to watch the character of all measures introduced into the imperial or colonial legislatures which affect our industrial interests; and to promote and maintain a harmonious intercourse between all sections of the British Empire.

The Jesuits driven from Europe are flocking to the United States. It is stated that no less than 500 of them are now on their way from the Atlantic coast to the west, and that their purpose is to found a community beyond the Rocky Mountains.

During the sitting of the National Assembly of France on Friday, last week, M. Mazuline, the black representative for the colony of Martinique, whose features are of the darkest hue, and of the true negro type, drew all eyes upon him on his entering for the first time to take his seat, by walking up through the Assembly to the extreme end of the Chamber, where, seated under the clock, he coolly drew out an eye-glass, and proceeded leisurely to examine the different parts of the Assembly. It was some moments before the President could procure sufficient attention to allow the discussion on the Constitution to proceed.

It is stated that the works at the new Houses of Parliament are to be entirely stopped during the winter, in consequence of the masons' strike. On Saturday 200 of the men were discharged, and it is said 800 more will be dispensed with this week.

Orders have been issued to all departments under the control of the Treasury, that whenever a vacancy occurs, no promotion or new appointment is to take place until special inquiry has been made whether the office cannot be reduced.

On Thursday (last week), another convoy of emigrants, consisting of 815 persons above the age of two years, and 70 children under that age, left Paris for Algeria.

On the 1st of this month the decree for the complete emancipation of the Jews of the Roman States came into force. They are thereby declared fit for the exercise of all civil rights.

An official work thus briefly sums up the casualties among naval officers since the United States have had a navy—Died, 994; killed in action, 52; killed in duels, 21; killed by accidents, 7; drowned, 67; lost at sea, 87; murdered, 6; resigned, 1635; dismissed, 402; cashiered, 51; discharged under peace establishment, 227; discharged, 106; last appearance or unknown, 545; deserted, 3; in service, 1505—total, 5758.

By an elaborate and interesting report furnished to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Durham by the Chaplain of the County Prison, it is proved that during the last year crime has increased thirty-three per cent. in that county.

It is stated that an important change is about to be introduced into the French infantry—all the soldiers are to be trained to artillery service. This arises from the objection that frequently in a campaign, if the artillerymen are put "hors de service" the guns become useless, and that cannon taken from the enemy are frequently obliged to be spiked for want of men to serve them.

It is somewhat singular that the Duke of Rutland should win the Rutland Stakes, with Nina; the Duke of Bedford, the Bedford Stakes, with St. Rosalie; and Lord Chesterfield, the Bretby (his Lordship's seat), with Sister to Arkwright.

A man who lost his leg by railway accident has adopted the plan of exhibiting in the market-place of Lincoln, a rough sketch of himself and the rail at the moment the carriage was passing over his leg; underneath the picture being written, "They won't give me nothing."

M. Olozaga, formerly President of the Council of Ministers at Madrid, has arrived at Bayonne, coming from London and Paris. It is said that he intends remaining with his family at Bayonne.

The large quantity of 41,823 boxes, casks, and other packages of butter, 792 casks of porter, 96 packages of hams and tongues, 719 casks of lard, 1062 hampers, bales, and casks of bacon; 934 boxes and cases of eggs, 77 packages of salmon, 42 of honey, 22 of pork, 183 of malt, and a variety of articles of food of lesser importance and extent, were imported into the metropolis from Ireland, the produce of that country, during the eighteen days comprising from the 25th ult. to the 14th inst.

The disciples of Fourier held their annual banquet on Saturday, at the Jardin d'Hiver. About 700 persons, many of whom were females and children, sat down to the tables. Amongst the toasts were the following:—"Fourier, whom his disciples called the first democrat of the earth!" "The unity of the human species, and the extinction of war!" "The democratic and social Republic!" and "The droit au travail!" The banquet was conducted with great order, and in the evening an immense number of persons were admitted by tickets to hear the speeches and the toasts.

The first railway in Spain, from Barcelona to Mattaro, has just been opened. It is five leagues long.

On Monday, Mr. Hodgson, the auctioneer, again put up to public competition, by order of the mortgagees in possession, the copyright and printed stock of the Pharmaceutical Times. Bidders were very shy, and after considerable delay it was knocked down to Messrs. Palmer and Clayton, the printers, for £130.

The first anniversary of the Birmingham Corn Exchange was celebrated by a dinner in that establishment on Thursday. C. F. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. (the Members for the borough), and the High Bailiff, were among the invited guests.

At the late Quarter Sessions held at Berwick, there were no criminal cases for trial. This is the fourth occasion in succession at which there has been no business before the Court.

The Sémaphore de Marseilles of the 20th inst. announces that the Board of Health had ordered the pilots to bring into Pomegue or the Frioul all the vessels arriving from the Baltic, England, Ireland, and Scotland, which should have sailed from thence since the 9th inst. They were to be there subjected to a quarantine of three days.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. K. Williams is to succeed the late Sir Maurice O'Connell in the colony of the 80th Foot; and Lieut.-General Sir Gny Campbell the late Sir Charles Maxwell in the Colony of the 3rd West India Regiment.

Letters from Tarbes announce that the potato disease has appeared in the worst form in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

A return moved for last August by Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., shows that the gross total expense of the numerous "Commissions of Inquiry" appointed by Parliament since the year 1830, including the salaries of Commissioners, clerks, officers, &c., amounts to £648,272. Of these commissions, the great majority have expired, there being only about 14 still in existence.

Lieutenant (now Capt.) Hamilton, Captain Labelmondier, and another military gentleman, all employed under the Board of Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland as Poor-law Inspectors, have received orders to join their respective corps. Some of those gentlemen have been, it is said, fully six years engaged on "special duty."

The Iberia, which left Southampton on the 17th inst., was unable to get pratique at Vigo, in consequence of a rumour which reached the authorities through Madrid that the cholera was prevalent at Edinburgh. The Vigo and Oporto mails, after being fumigated, were delivered to the British Consul at Vigo through the health officer. The Oporto mails were sent overland from Vigo. The Iberia will not get pratique at Lisbon, Cadiz, nor Gibraltar, in consequence of being refused it at Vigo.



PROCESSION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS, FROM NOTRE DAME.

PROCESSION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, M. Sibour, the new Archbishop of Paris, who took possession of his See by deputy on the 12th, made his solemn entry into the metropolitan church. The chapter, curés, and vicaires of the Diocese, the seminaries, ecclesiastical communities, and an immense crowd of the faithful, were assembled.

On arriving at the great door of the church, the Prelate was complimented by the Abbé Gaguemet, first Vicar-General, Archidiacon of Notre Dame, and Dean of the Chapter, who, in a well-timed speech, reminded the new Archbishop, that, three months before, the walls of the church were ornamented with inscriptions in honour of the pastor who had given his life for his flock; and that the church of Paris, laying aside its mourning, saw with joy the arrival of a pastor disposed to make the same sacrifice, if God should require it.

The Archbishop replied in suitable terms.

He was then conducted to the altar, where some prayers were said. He then

ascended the pulpit, and delivered an address to the people on the duty of the pastor to the flock and the flock to the pastor. On returning to the altar he received the obedience of all the priests, who, two by two, kissed his ring, and he gave them his blessing. This ceremony terminated, he chanted from his pontifical chair the vespers of St. Denis, first Bishop of Paris, after which he gave the solemn benediction. The "Te Deum" was then chanted; and on its conclusion the clergy, in procession, re-conducted the Archbishop to the archiepiscopal residence. A considerable crowd pressed round the procession, and the Archbishop frequently gave his blessing to the people.

The illustration shows the procession as the Archbishop went to take possession of the Palace in the Isle of St. Louis, after his consecration at Notre Dame. The cortège is just emerging from one of the pavilions placed at the extremity of the suspension bridge that joins the Isle of the City with that of St. Louis. The crowd of persons kneeling, especially women and children, was very great: there were many nuns present; and the windows, balconies, and roofs were crowded with spectators. Lines of priests (perhaps numbering 2000) extended to the Cathedral. The Archbishop, preceded by halberdiers and other functionaries, is blessing the multitude as he bears the crozier.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the interment of the mortal remains of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, in the catacombs of the Mausoleum, erected by Vanbrugh, in the park of Castle Howard. It is circular in plan, surmounted by a dome, and surrounded by a handsome Doric colonnade. Within, above the vault, is a circular chapel, 34 feet in diameter, and 69 feet high; with a circle of Corinthian columns, supporting the entablature upon which rests the dome, faced internally with mosaic, in squares, with a rose in each. The floor is of marble, and the fittings are ornamentally carved. The reading desk, &c. were on this mournful occasion hung with black cloth.

Early on Tuesday week, the day of the Funeral, the weather promised to be fair; and before noon great numbers of persons were making their way by the various routes towards Castle Howard. The bright sunny morning was, however, succeeded by almost incessant rain, from which hundreds of well-dressed persons in the Park could get no refuge. The Funeral was appointed to take



FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE, AT CASTLE HOWARD.





ALLHALLOW EVEN.—DRAWN BY DODGSON.

place at 3 o'clock; and, owing to the stormy weather continuing, many persons were prevented joining it who had travelled several miles for that purpose. Very punctually, however, the procession left the Castle for the Mausoleum in the following order:—

Page.	Four Mutes, The Undertaker.	Page.
	Tenantry—two abreast.	
	Tradesmen—two abreast.	
Page.	Gamekeepers and Park-keepers on horseback, The House Steward (Mr. Thorpe) on horseback with the Coronet and Cushion Board of Plumets.	Page.
	Mute.	Mute.
	Six	Six
	THE HEARSE,	
Bearers.	drawn by Six Horses, with Escutcheons and Ostrich Feathers.	Bearers.
	Four Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four horses, and attended by Pages.	
First Mourning Coach,	containing the present Earl of Carlisle, the Dowager Countess of Carlisle, the Hon. E. Howard, and the Lady Caroline Lascelles	
Second Mourning Coach,	containing the Lady Dover, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon. C. Howard, and the Hon. W. Lascelles.	
Third Mourning Coach,	containing the Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lady Mary Howard, the Earl of Burlington, and Lord Cavendish.	
Fourth Mourning Coach,	containing the Hon. Mrs. E. Howard, Miss Ellis, Lord Clifden, and Mr. Ellis.	
Fifth Mourning Coach,	containing Miss Lascelles, Miss H. Lascelles, Miss D. Lascelles, Mr. J. Ellis, and Mr. Locke (the late Earl's solicitor).	
Sixth Mourning Coach,	containing Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Teesdale (the medical attendants), Mr. Henderson (the steward), Mr. Carter, Mr. Galverwell, and Mr. Reynolds.	
A Chariot,	containing the Honourable and Reverend H. Grey and the Reverend W. Walker (the officiating clergy).	
	The late Earl's Private Carriage, with outriders. Private carriages.	

On the procession reaching the Mausoleum, the body was conveyed into the edifice, and the mourners having been seated, the service was read in a most impressive manner by the Hon. and Rev. H. Grey, assisted by the late Earl's private chaplain, the Rev. W. Walker. In the chapel were Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., Sir W. Worsley, Bart., W. Garforth, Esq., Colonel Norcliff, R. Bower, Esq., and others of the neighbouring gentry, who were present to testify their high respect for the deceased Earl. The catacombs were lighted with wax in silver chandeliers, which, with the black cloth draperies, had a sombre effect.

The shell was lined with rich white satin, and inclosed in a lead coffin. The outer coffin was made of the finest English oak, covered with black silk velvet, with richly chased gold tirc, and silver plate, on which was engraved a coronet, and the following inscription in Old English characters:—"The Right Hon. George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, died October 7th, 1848, aged 75." The arrangements of the funeral were under the direction of Messrs. G. and T. Beale, of Leeds, and were efficiently conducted. The funeral equipage was furnished by Messrs. Smalpage and Firby, of Leeds. In our illustration, the cortege being shown in the distance, the superior description of the appointments is not seen. The Hearse is of appropriate architectural design.

In the Leeds Mercury, the number of spectators assembled in the Park is estimated at 4000; but, had the weather been fine, the number would probably have been tripled.

At the appointed hour for the interment, the great bell of York Minster was tolled. In the illustration, the procession is seen advancing through the Park to the Mausoleum, at which moment the rain and sleet fell heavily. In the view are shown one of the ornamental bridges, and part of the stately oak and beech woods of the domain—the latter being in splendid autumnal tint.

THE WEATHER.

Till Monday, the weather was mostly dull and bad, with rain falling frequently Tuesday was a fine day, and Wednesday was rather fine after the early morning. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was for the most part covered by clouds, although at times it was partially, and at other times quite, clear; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Friday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 46°. Saturday, rain was falling early in the morning; the sky after this time was generally cloudless; the direction of the wind was N. at the former part of the day, and S.W. at the latter part; the average temperature of the air was 43°. Sunday, till the evening the sky was overcast, and it was principally free from clouds after this time; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Monday, rain was falling frequently during the day, at times heavily; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 50°. Tuesday was a fine day; the sky was at times partially free from clouds, but it was mostly covered by a thin cirrostratus, and there was a coloured solar halo; the direction of the wind was S.W., and then S.; the average temperature of the air was 52°. Wednesday, there was a gale of wind in the morning; after this, the sky was mostly cloudless; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 52°; and that for the week ending this day was 49°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

Thursday, Oct. 19	the highest during the day was 53 deg., and the lowest was 43 deg.
Friday, Oct. 20 50
Saturday, Oct. 21 51
Sunday, Oct. 22 57
Monday, Oct. 23 58
Tuesday, Oct. 24 57
Wednesday, Oct. 25 59

Blackheath, Thursday, October 26th, 1848. J. G.

ALLHALLOW EVEN.

The revels of this olden festival of October—the Vigil of All Saints' Day, which is on the 1st of November—are pictured with truly artistic feeling, in the accompanying illustration. One of the amusements customary on this night with young people in the North of England is to dive for apples, or catch at them when stuck upon one end of a kind of hanging beam, at the other extremity

of which is fixed a lighted candle; and that with their mouths only, their hands being tied behind their backs.

Nuts and apples chiefly compose the entertainment; and from the custom of flinging the former into the fire, or cracking them with the teeth, it has had its vulgar name of Nutcrack Night.

The catching at the apple and candle reminds one of the ancient English game of the Quintain, now almost forgotten.

The throwing of Nuts into the fire is beautifully described by Gay, in his "Spell."

Two hazel nuts I throw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name;
This with the loudest bounce me sore amazed,
That in a flame of brightest colour blazed,
As blazed the nut, so may thy passion glow,
For 'twas thy nut that did so brightly glow!

In a collection of poems by Charles Graydon, Esq., printed in Dublin in 1801, we find this apt illustration:—

These glowing nuts are emblems true
Of what in human life we view:
The ill-matched couple fret and fume,
And thus in strife themselves consume;
Or from each other wittily start,
And with a noise for ever part.
But see the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine love and truth sincere;
With mutual fondness while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn;
And as the vital sparks decay,
Together gently sink away;
Till life's fierce ordeal being pass'd,
Their mingled ashes rest at last.

The object of this sport was to propitiate omen-touching matrimony; when, if the nuts lay still, and burned together, they prognosticated a happy marriage, or hopeful love; if, on the contrary, they bounced and flew asunder, the sign was unpropitious. There is a similar custom in Ireland; and Burns has commemorated the sports of this festival, "cheep and cheery," in the west of Scotland—

Some merry, friendly countra folks,
Together did convene
To burn their nuts, and pou their stocks,
And hand their Hallow e'en,
Fu' blythe that night.

THE TREE KANGAROO AND BLACK LEOPARD.

SPECIMENS of these rare and highly interesting animals have just been added to the Menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park, through the kindness of Lieutenant-Colonel Butterworth, Governor of Singapore, by whom they have been presented to the Society. The Tree Kangaroo (*Dendrolagus mustelus*) we have figured is the first that has arrived in Europe alive. Its habits, &c., are perfectly unknown, and it is hoped that the specimen now here may live, so that its manners may be better observed. Its general appearance much assimilates to the common Kangaroo, having many of that animal's peculiarities. We find the upper lip slit; the claw of the inner toe (hind foot) double, as in the Kangaroo. It seems to have the power of moving very quickly on a tree: sometimes holding tight with its fore feet, and bringing its hind feet up together with a jump; at other times climbing ordinarily.

The Black Leopard is supposed to be a variety of the common Leopard; for there seems to be no specific difference by which to separate them. Though in general it looks black, yet in some lights you still see the blacker spots showing through, giving a peculiarly beautiful embossed appearance.

Pennant, in his "History of Quadrupeds," 1793, figures a Black Leopard, and describes the variety as follows:—"In the Tower of London is a black variety, brought from Bengal by Warren Hastings, Esq. The colour universally is a dusky black, sprinkled over with spots of a glossy black, disposed in the same form as those of the Leopard; on turning asunder the hair, beneath appears a tinge of the natural colour."



TREE KANGAROO AND BLACK LEOPARD, IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE SHILLING, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1849;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

** Country orders supplied for cash only.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE ON SANITARY MEASURES connected with the Progress of CHOLERA and other Epidemics, by Dr. Ryan, daily, at Half-past Three; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine o'Clock. Also, on the Manufacture of Gutta Serena, by Dr. Bachboffer, Mornings and alternate Evenings. An entirely new Phantasmagoria, by Child, every Evening at Eight o'Clock, with appropriate Music. The Dissolving Views, with Historical Descriptions. The Chromatope, with New Effects. The Microscope at One o'Clock daily. Diver and Diving-Bell. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1s.

HALL of ROME, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—Enthusiastic reception of the "Coral Fishers," from the painting of — Ety, Esq., R.A., and the "Midsummer's Night Dream," and several other novelties; also, the "Tableaux Aerial," never before attempted in this country, with moonlight effect, the whole under the direction of a celebrated foreign Academician, Mr. W. de Waldeck; will be repeated every morning and evening until further notice. Also the much-admired tableau of "Venus rising from the Sea." Morning Performance at Three, Evenings at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

WALHALLA.—SALLE DE VALENTINO, Leicester-square.—This spacious and elegant SALOON is OPEN EVERY EVENING. The Lighting, Ventilation, and the whole of the Decorations and Appointments call forth the admiration of thousands who attend. All lovers of Dancing are invited to visit this delightful Temple of Terpsichore. The dancing is regulated by four masters of the ceremonies in full costume. The new and much-admired Quadrille, "Jouquette and Jeannot," every evening. Musical conductor, Herr Rodl. Doors open at a Quarter past Eight; Dancing to Commence at Half-past Eight, and Close at Half-past Eleven.—Admission, 1s.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. MONDAY, 30.—The sun rises at 6h. 53m., and sets at 4h. 35m. TUESDAY, 31.—Allhallow's Eve. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Souls. Venus sets at 5h. 33m. P.M. THURSDAY, 2.—All Saints. Michaelmas Term begins. FRIDAY, 3.—Day breaks at 5h. 4m., and twilight ends at 6h. 22m. SATURDAY, 4.—King William III. landed. The Moon enters her first quarter at 6h. 3m. P.M.

The planet Saturn will be in the constellation Pisces during the month of November; he is an evening star, and sets midway between the W. and the E. by S. points of the horizon, on the 1st, at 2h. 12m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 15m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 0h. 16m. A.M. He rises at about 2h. P.M., and souths at an altitude of 32° on every day: on the 1st, at 3h. 38m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 42m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 6h. 43m. P.M. His motion among the stars during the month is slowly westward at the beginning, and eastward at the end of the month, the planet being stationary with respect to the stars about the middle of the month. He is near the moon on the 7th. The ring is invisible. These particulars were not inserted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for this month, for the want of room, and therefore they are inserted here.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4.

Table with 7 columns (Sunday to Saturday) and 2 rows of high water times (h m a m and h m a m).

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "A Subscriber," Aucterorden.—The coin is numismatically of no value. "Theta."—Dependent upon the neighbourhood. "M. B. R."—Received. "A Constant Reader," Liverpool, should inquire of some bookseller in his town. "C. P. C. N."—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding. "M. A. W."—Neath.—To a bookseller. "Emma," Huntingdon.—We cannot interfere in card questions. "P. S. T."—We do not remember. "A Subscriber," Little Moorfields.—The motto is, "Be faithful, even in adversity." "C. B."—Oxford.—The song is not suitable. "C. H. B."—"Jachin," and "Boaz."—Your questions are too trifling. "Abel Log."—We have not room. "A. B."—A work on "Vegetable Cookery" is published by Wilson, Royal Exchange. "Liverpool."—See the Treatises on Electricity and Optics in the "Library of Useful Knowledge." "H. P. W."—Co. Meath.—We cannot spare room. "J. W. S."—Old Kent-road, should advertise. "A Subscriber."—Lane's work on the Water Cure. "F. H."—Suffham.—The time and place will be shortly announced. "T. T. M. D."—We will inquire. "W. H."—Hull.—To the Mechanics Magazine. "H. S. T."—Declined. "Miss A. C."—Cork, is recommended to send the Views to a bookbinder. "R. Q."—The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth. "T. H. O."—Horton.—The idea is ingenious; but a newspaper is not a proper vehicle for its publication. "E. A. C."—The M.S. has been returned to Bovey Tracy, Newton Abbott. "Alpha."—We cannot advise you. "Pale Buff," Birmingham.—We have not illustrated the localities in question. "J. C. P."—Hull.—We think not. "A Constant Reader."—No. 60 of our Journal may be had by forwarding 1s. in postage stamps to our office. "G. E."—Ezriem.—We cannot inform you. "T. E. M."—Dublin, is thanked, but we cannot find room. "C. W. P."—Boston.—Exclusively for our Journal. "A Bachelor."—The charge by a respectable Solicitor would, probably, be two guineas. "W. H. B."—near Bradford.—A respectful letter would prove a refresher. "W. H. D."—Detmold, Germany.—Our correspondent's letter is a counterpart of hundreds of such communications with which printers are every year inundated, and they are puzzled how to advise in such cases. One thing is quite certain, that there is no engraving of Swift when young. In fact, all the prints have been engraved from nearly the same picture, repeated in various forms; this is the whole length, in Dublin, of which the best and most accurate engraving is in Monck Mason's history of "St. Patrick's Cathedral," Dublin, in which, by the way, is the most accurate life of Swift. Young portraits of him may exist as paintings, but we have never seen or heard of them. "R. P. B."—The price of a coronet in the Light Dragoons is £840. "Subscriber."—Commissions in the Marines are not, we believe, purchasable. "George Guillim."—The only means by which the appointment of Pursuivant or Herald-at-Arms can be obtained is the favour of the Duke of Norfolk. His Grace has the sole patronage of the Herald's Office, and appoints all its members. The appointments are not now purchasable. "A Subscriber."—Influence at the Horse Guards would much expedite the attainment of a commission in the Army, but is not indispensable. "A Constant Reader."—must apply at the Austrian Embassy. "A Constant Reader."—King's Lynn.—From the learned statement which our correspondent is so good as to send us, it would appear that a change of Christian name cannot now be effected at Confirmation. "P. H."—Donnington.—Messrs. Hincliffe and Co., 123, Wardour-street, Soho. "H. R."—Stamford.—Any music-seller. "W. J. L."—Salop.—The two celebrated designs, "Night" and "Morning," of which sketches have been received, are by Thorvaldsen. "A Free Years Subscriber," Salop.—We regret that we cannot inform you. "Amicus."—In Hejira the accent is on the first syllable; in Balmoral, on the second. "A Z."—may find the Table in question in some of the Almanacks for 1849. "A Reader."—Address "Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket." "Rustica."—Bendley.—The "Law of Parochial Settlement," published by Benning, Fleet-street. "J. R."—Address, "Sir John Herschel, Bart., Collingwood, Hauckhurst, Kent." "Zitra."—Address the personages themselves. "Linnæus" is assured that the several drawings of the Sea-Serpent, seen from the Deatlands, and engraved in our Journal of to-day, have been approved of by Capt. M'Quhae. "A Lady" may hear of Nott's Stoves at any respectable ironmonger's. "Q. W. D."—The Observatory was erected on the Cross of St. Paul's in June last. See our Journal for June 24. "St. Heller" should write to the publisher of the Miscellany. "B."—Pantheism is the system of theology in which the doctrine is maintained that the universe is God. Materialism is the opinion of those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance, distinct from matter, but the result or effect of the organisation of matter in the body. "T. J. C."—The Garrick Club-house is in King-street, Covent-garden. We do not recollect the date of "the Duke's" letter.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848.

It was last week to have been expected, from the tenour of the unconnected scraps of intelligence which reached this country from various parts of the Austrian Empire, that a decisive battle either in or before Vienna was at that time imminent. A change, however, in the relative position of the belligerents has taken place. The Hungarian army, which, according to some of these accounts, was encamped within sight of the walls of Vienna, is now reported to have declined entering the territory of Austria Proper. At a meeting of the Austrian Diet on the 18th instant, the fact was announced by Herr Schuselka, who stated that the Hungarian army acted under orders from the Hungarian Diet. He added, amid deep silence in the Assembly, that he could not tell whether this resolution on the part of their friends was the result of the interview which the Hungarian deputation had had with Count Auersperg, or whether it had been caused by any menaces on the part of Russia. The Viennese do not appear to have lost heart in consequence. They still reckon upon the support of the Hungarians, and upon that of the democratic party throughout all the states of Germany. A deputation appointed by the ultras in the Frankfort Assembly, to express sympathy with, and offer aid to, the Viennese, arrived on the 17th, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

There are no precise accounts of the proceedings of Jellachich; nor is the position of Windischgrätz or his intentions towards Vienna to be very clearly understood from such flying and often contradictory rumours as find their way into the German papers. It is certain, however, that Auersperg awaits at Inzersdorf the orders of the Emperor.

It seems probable that the Milanese have taken advantage of the critical position of the Empire to strike a new blow for their independence; and that the King of Sardinia is on the watch for a favourable moment to renew the war. Intelligence of an outbreak at Milan was received by electric telegraph on Wednesday. It is stated that the people, although unarmed, had attacked the Croats of Radetzky; that a general rising had taken place; that the tocsin was rung from all the belfries of the capital and the surrounding district; and that Radetzky had mined the palaces and the splendid Cathedral (a world's wonder, and the especial pride of the Milanese), and threatened to lay them in ruins. The Milanese seem to have calculated for support on the Hungarians, who form a large portion of the forces under Radetzky, and many of whom had openly avowed their reluctance to be made instrumental in the subjugation of the Italians. No details or confirmation of this intelligence have been received up to the time at which we write; but their authenticity is generally believed.

THE discussions upon the French Constitution were brought to a close on Monday night. They have excited marvellously little interest in France, and still less in this country. The election of President is felt in both to be a matter of more immediate importance. The Committee on the Constitution, having finished their labours, and seen the new Charter safely through the perils of debate, have recommended that the President be elected on the 10th of December. A special decree to this effect has been presented, and, as neither of the great parties in the Assembly is opposed to it, the probability is that it will be forthwith agreed to. A project for the adjournment of the Assembly until after the election has been warmly opposed. General Cavaignac expressed his readiness to be responsible for the maintenance of order in the absence of the Assembly; but M. Thiers and the Moderate party have declared that no consideration whatever should induce the Assembly to abandon its post, even for a single day. They feel that the Assembly, although, by passing the Constitution, it has in reality effected the purpose for which it was called together, is virtually the only authority in France; and that, if it were to separate, the chance would be, in the excited temper of the Red Republicans, that on its return it would find the doors closed against it. M. Ducoux, the ex-Prefect of Police, said as much, with a significant hint of the desirability of such a consummation. The danger is so obvious, that the Moderate majority are forewarned and forearmed, and scarcely need the eloquent exhortations of M. Thiers to avoid committing themselves. We may expect that a host of candidates for the Presidency will declare themselves as soon as the Assembly shall have definitively agreed upon the day of election. The ultras are undecided between M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Raspail. The former has gone on a tour to the provinces, with the avowed purpose of strengthening his own chances. The latter is a prisoner in the castle of Vincennes, and cannot employ the same tactics; but the Red Republicans seem to consider M. Raspail the captive a better "card" to play than M. Ledru-Rollin the free man, and to see in his imprisonment an additional claim to their support. M. Lamartine is spoken of by another section of the Republicans, but his chances are not great. It seems probable that the real contest will be between General Cavaignac, M. Thiers, and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Lord Mayor of London is not quite so powerful or important a personage as the Prefect of the Seine; but in the imagination of the French he plays a part as conspicuous. In their eyes he represents not the ancient City of London alone, but the vast and magnificent metropolis which has grown around it. We therefore feel no surprise that they should invest him with an importance which is not his due; and that their National Guards, who have in such large numbers made their appearance in our streets, should express their good-will towards England, by a friendly call upon the Lord Mayor. A party of three hundred, introduced by a note from their Ambassador, waited upon his Lordship at the Mansion-House, on Wednesday; and the Commandant, in the name of his travelling companions, expressed the gratification they felt at the kind and cordial reception they had met from all classes of the people on their visit to the British metropolis. He added that it was the ardent wish of the National Guard of Paris that the good understanding and the kind feeling which prevailed between the two countries should meet with no interruption, and he expressed his belief that such visits as these, and such receptions as the English people had given them, were calculated to cement and increase the friendship of the two nations. We quite agree in the Commandant's sentiment, and in the sensible reply of the Lord Mayor. We wish, for the sake of the French, far more than for our own, that they knew a little more of us and of our institutions; and that they would study the results of our quiet and rational liberty, not alone from the distant point of Paris, and from the midst of the ideas of Paris, but from the English soil itself. They would by that means learn the fact which is of so much importance to them and all Europe—to understand that real liberty is not the growth of a day; that it is the result not of abstract theories violently established, but of

the habits and virtues of an industrious, intelligent, and peaceful community; and that it must be elaborated by time, and strengthened by experience. No people can be free before they are fitted by political education to become so. In this essential the French are as yet deficient; but a more intimate intercourse with England, and more frequent opportunities of fraternizing with our people, will enable them to understand somewhat better than they do at present, the conditions under which nations can achieve and consolidate the only liberty that is worthy of the name. We trust also, for our own sakes, that the good understanding between the two nations will be permanent; and that gradually the old animosities that have separated them will die out amongst the French, as they have died out amongst ourselves.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess de Hulst, arrived at the Castle. Lord J. Russell left the Castle in the course of the day.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday morning Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting. On Tuesday evening, the Royal dinner-party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Caroline Murray, Baroness de Speth, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir G. Couper, and Colonel Peel.

On Wednesday the Royal dinner party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Caroline Murray, Baroness de Speth, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir George Couper, and Mr. Glover.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir G. Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir J. Hobhouse, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of Carlisle. The Earl of Clarendon was present at the Council. The Council sat three hours.

The Earl of Clarendon had an interview with Lord J. Russell on Monday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The noble Earl had also an interview with Sir G. Grey.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in town from his seat, Hickleton-hall, Yorkshire.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thursday, the 2nd November, for the reception of the Lord Mayor Elect, at his residence in Park-lane, on which occasion the noble and learned Lord will signify her Majesty's approbation of the election of Lord Mayor. The Lord Chancellor will afterwards receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., Thursday being the first day of Michaelmas Term.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Oct. 21.

AN EXAMINATION, for the purpose of electing a Sanscrit Scholar on the foundation of Colonel Boden, will take place in the Clarendon on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock.

TWO FELLOWSHIPS are now vacant in Brasenose College, which will be filled up in the course of the present Term. 1. One of the original foundation of the College, for natives of the ancient diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, the electors having regard in their choice to the preference given by the statutes in the first degree to the natives of Prescot and Presbury, and in the second to natives of the counties of Lancaster and Chester. 2. One of the foundation of Brian Higden, for natives of the county of York. Graduates of the University of Oxford, under eight years' standing, are eligible. Candidates are required to exhibit to the Principal, on or before Saturday, Nov. 11, the usual testimonials and certificates.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 26.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC ORATOR.—The polling for the Public Oratorship commenced on Thursday morning, and within the Senate House the proceedings were carried on with much spirit. The following is the close of the poll:—Bateson, 458; Williams, 396; majority, 62.

CONSECRATION OF HURSLEY CHURCH.—On Tuesday the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the parish church of Hursley. The present new erection covers the whole space occupied by the former parish church. The old walls are cased in the new ones; the old tower stands; but the building is considerably prolonged eastward. The former church was built about 150 years ago or more, and that, too, upon the site of another. Mr. Harrison is the architect, and the style is the Decorated.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church took place at Salfrey, about three miles from Birmingham. The ground has been given by Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P., who also contributed £3000 towards the erection, and undertakes to provide an endowment of £150 a year. Mr. Wright, the railway-carriage builder, has given £500. The church is to be 107 feet in length, and its entire breadth, at the transepts, about 83 feet, with chancel, two aisles, and two porches north and south. The nave is to be clerestory; there is to be an embattled tower on the western side of the south transept; the building is to be in the Perpendicular style, of stone, and will cost about £6000.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR TENNANT, of St. Andrew's, has caused a vacancy in the Hebrew chair of that University, as well as in Edinburgh College. The endowment in St. Andrew's is £110, in Edinburgh £115. A subscription has been commenced to reimburse Mr. Macdonald for his expenses in contesting the Edinburgh Hebrew chair.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE Commander-in-Chief has issued circulars to the commanding officers of the various regiments stationed in Great Britain and Ireland, requesting their opinion in respect to the new canteen regulations, whereby the sale of spirits is forbidden therein.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.—We are happy to state that the accounts from head-quarters of each regiment are of a most satisfactory nature, and describe the troops to be generally in a healthy condition. Some of the men belonging to the 2d battalion of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, now stationed at the Tower, have lately been suffering from complaints of the bowels, and other incipient cases of cholera, but there has not been any fatality. The regiments stationed in Ireland have suffered somewhat from fatigue, owing to the numerous and heavy marches in pursuit of the rebels. The most of these men had a different office apportioned to them in 1846, that of distributing the Government relief in the famine districts.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.—The following circular has been issued:—"It being prescribed by the 78th article of war that the instances of drunkenness, whereby it may be proposed to prove a charge of habitual drunkenness, are to be such only as are to be entered in the defaulters' books, it becomes indispensable that the last of the instances should, in all cases like the others, be so recorded, but the punishment of such last instance must be left to the Court, which will award such a sentence upon such last instance as may be deemed equitable after hearing evidence of the circumstance.—By order of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief: JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

PRIZE MONEY.—THE "MUTINE."—Notice is given in Tuesday night's Gazette to the officers and company of her Majesty's sloop Mutine, Richard Borough Crawford, Esq., Commander, that an account of the balance of the proceeds of ivory and dollars found on board, and of tonnage bounties for, an Arab boat or vessel, name unknown, seized on the 21st of January, 1846, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty on the 21st instant, agreeably to Act of Parliament.—THE "CONWAY."—Notice is also given to the officers and company of her Majesty's ship Conway, William Kelly, Esq., Captain, that an account of the proceeds of, and tonnage bounties for, the Brazilian brigantine Duas Irmaos, seized on the 24th of May, 1847, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty on the 21st instant, agreeably to Act of Parliament.

WESTERN JEWISH GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.—The second annual examination of the pupils of this charitable institution took place on Monday at the new school-room, 20, Dean-street, Soho, the Duke of Cambridge presiding. A report was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that the progress of the school since its commencement had been most satisfactory. The number of pupils had increased from 13 to 63; and 11 of the children who had been apprenticed out had given the utmost satisfaction to their employers. The committee had been obliged to draw £50 of the reserve fund from the savings-bank; but trusted that future subscriptions would enable them to replace it, and to extend their sphere of usefulness. The report having been adopted, the children were examined by the Chief Rabbi in scripture history, Hebrew, and the usual elements of an English education; after which an occasional ode was recited with much propriety of emphasis by Elizabeth Phillips, one of the pupils; and the prizes having been distributed and a collection made, the proceedings terminated.

HER Majesty's "pardon" has been granted to John Shelley and William Lewis, convicted at the last Spring Assizes, Devon, for ill-using and robbing on the highway Mr. James Redcliffe, of Whitechurch, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. These men are labourers, and, from their condition in life, were prevented at the trial from bringing witnesses to prove an alibi, which has since been established, their cases having been benevolently taken up by Mr. R. P. Tier, counsel, and Mr. Robins, attorney, of Tavistock.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

THE CONVICTS AT CLONMEL.—An official notification was sent from the Castle on Thursday to William Smith O'Brien, J. F. Meagher, T. B. M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohue, that the extreme sentence, passed upon them at the late commission, will be mitigated to transportation for life.

THE POPE'S RESCRIPT AGAINST THE NEW IRISH COLLEGES.—Copies of this long-expected and important document, addressed to the four Roman Catholic Archbishops, arrived in Dublin from Rome on Sunday last, and was published in the Freeman's Journal of Thursday. The rescript, issued from the Propaganda, is dated the 11th instant, and is signed by Cardinal Fransoni. It reiterates a portion of the former rescript, which was considered adverse to the new colleges. Since that time the new statutes have been drawn up, with a view of meeting all difficulties. Those statutes were recently published, with a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant, who transmitted them to Archbishop Murray. The present rescript, as I am informed, disapproves of those new statutes, and consequently of the system on which the colleges are to be conducted, even in the modified form. The Pope suggests to the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops the necessity of establishing a Catholic University in Ireland, entirely unconnected with the Government Colleges. Finally, His Holiness earnestly recommends a thorough and cordial union amongst the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

Table with columns for race names (Cotton Lord, Cashier, New Forest Deer, Circus, etc.), handicaps, and sweepstakes for three-year-olds.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

On Thursday, George Bridge Mullins, aged twenty-two, described as a surgeon, was placed in the dock, charged with feloniously compassing, imagining, and intending to levy war against Her Majesty, &c.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

At the close of Thursday's sitting, the National Assembly divided on the question of the election of President of the Republic, when the following was the unexpected result:—Number of votes, 819. In favour of the decree, 587; against it, 232; majority, 355; consequently the election will take place on the 10th of December. The result created the greatest surprise.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS IN THE METROPOLIS.

On Monday night upwards of 400 of the Parisian National Guard, in uniform, and wearing side-arms, arrived in the metropolis, via the South-Eastern Railway. From London-bridge numerous omnibuses and cabs conveyed them to the foreign hotels in the vicinity of Leicester-square; a great number marching in detached parties attracted considerable curiosity as they passed through the thoroughfares. The hotels in the vicinity of the Haymarket, Leicester-square, and Regent-street were crammed to overflowing by the unexpected influx, and many were compelled to put up with very indifferent accommodation.

DEPUTATION TO THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday, in consequence of a communication from the Ambassador of the French Republic, the Lord Mayor made arrangements to receive a large deputation from the Parisian National Guard, at the Mansion House. At twelve o'clock, by the direction of the Lord Mayor, several extra officers of the City police were in attendance, and the National Guards were received at the grand entrance by the officers of the household, who conducted them to the Egyptian Hall.

DEPARTURE OF THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The Polytechnic Institution took their departure from the metropolis for Paris, via the South-Eastern Railway. The second batch, which arrived on Tuesday evening, left on Thursday.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The last meeting of the council, previous to the recess, was held, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Society's rooms in Leicester-square. Mr. Raymond Barker in the chair. Several new members were admitted, and the annual committee, which was shown the Society's affairs to be in a very prosperous state, was received and adopted.

THE SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY AND THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT.—A special meeting of the Council of the Shakspeare Society was held on Tuesday, in order that Mr. Payne Collier, the Director, might communicate the prompt acquiescence of the Earl of Ellesmere, as President of the Society, in the request of the members that they should be permitted to engrave, in a large size, and by one of the first artists of our day, the Chandos portrait of Shakspeare, recently bought by his Lordship at the sale at Stowe.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—The half-yearly general meeting of the members of this society—which was established in 1824 for the purpose of affording relief to persons overtaken by distress, who received their education at Christ's Hospital, and to their widows, &c.—was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern: J. Perkins, Esq. (a former pupil of Christ's Hospital), occupied the chair. Two additional pensioners were elected, out of twenty

candidates, and gratuities were presented to the disappointed candidates. According to the report, the receipts for the half-year amounted to £433 8s., which included a previous balance of £150, donations, subscriptions, &c. The total stock in the possession of the society now amounts to about £6800.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, which has been closed since the 7th of September last, re-opened to the public on Monday. During the recess the Vernon Collection has been removed from Mr. Vernon's house, in Pall-mall, to the lower rooms of the Gallery, where they will for the present be exhibited to the public.

BUILDING ON THE INCLOSURE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—On Wednesday, preparations commenced within the inclosure, Leicester-square, to convert that hitherto useless spot of ground into an Exchange Bazaar, to be called the Royal Victoria Arcade Bazaar. There will be four distinct entrances—one at each angle of the square—the arcade being in the form of a cross, the statue of King George the first forming its centre, round which will be constructed a circular promenade, open to the air.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.—The births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the week ending last Saturday numbered 1166, of which 592 were males and 574 females, being 137 less than those of the preceding week. The deaths during the above week were 983 (503 males and 480 females), being eight less than those of the preceding week, and 183 less than the births.

THE CHOLERA.

SOME isolated cases of cholera have been reported during the week. Relative to the convict ships of Woolwich, Mr. Rixon, the registrar of the sub-district, Woolwich Arsenal, makes the following statement:—"The seven deaths from Asiatic cholera registered by me last week occurred in the United hospital ship, among convicts from the Justitia hulk, lying off the Royal Arsenal wharf. The surgeon attributes the disease to the unhealthy state of the atmosphere and to the locality—a common sewer being in the immediate vicinity. The captain of the ship ascribes it to the rotten condition of the hulk, and to heat generated during the night by so many men being closely packed together, a ward having from ten to twenty-four men sleeping in it, according to its size. The last two cases were of athletic young men, and lasted four days. The former patient was pulseless from the first, and comatose during four hours previously attended to, and visited every hour, night and day; and was treated with mercury, mustard poultices, stimulants, and all the usual remedies. The whole of the convicts were removed on the 20th inst. from the Justitia, and put on board the Hebe and Sulphur receiving vessels, opposite the Royal Dockyard; which arrangement, I find, has created some alarm in the yard. Scarlatina is still very prevalent."

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE, IF ATTACKED BY CHOLERA?

As the great depression of the vital powers, and the consequent coldness of the surface, are the most formidable and striking symptoms, it is obvious that to rouse the system, and restore the warmth of the surface of the body, or, in other words, to bring back the circulation of the blood to a natural state, are the objects that require to be effected. A vapour, or Hot-Air Bath, should be had recourse to if at hand; as this, however, will probably but seldom be the case, put the patient into a hot bed, and apply a large hot mustard-poultice over the pit of the stomach. Then let a blanket wrung out of a tub-full of boiling water, as hot and dry as possible, be laid over his body, and confine in the vapour, by placing dry blankets over it, renewing it the moment it loses its heat. Put bottles or bladders of hot-water, bags of hot sand, or hot bricks or tiles wrapped in flannel, to his feet; at the same time rub the feet, legs, and arms with wet flannels. Give the patient a glassful of hot brandy-and-water; or a tea-spoonful of sweet oil, or of hartshorn, or of spirits of turpentine; or a glassful of water; or a tea-spoonful of sulphuric ether in a wine-glass full of camphor julep; if neither of these liquids be in the house, give hot coffee or tea until some of the above-mentioned remedies can be obtained. If there be much pain in the stomach, or the spasms be severe, or either of the above remedies do not afford relief, give a tea-spoonful, or from 60 to 80 drops of laudanum in the hot brandy-and-water: if there be a severe burning sensation in the stomach, the laudanum should be the first remedy. If the liquid given be rejected, repeat the dose in a few minutes; and if one remedy will not keep down, try another. Persist in these means till you find the warmth of the skin restored, and the cramps and spasms relieved; but in the meantime send for a medical person, who will find, on his arrival, half the danger removed, if you have diligently employed the plan here recommended. Do not fear catching the complaint yourself; let not that selfish feeling one moment enter your head; your exertions will be the best and surest means of preventing your being attacked.—From "Five Minutes Common Sense on the Asiatic Cholera." By a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

* The Hot-Air Bath was first used by the late Dr. Armstrong in congestive typhus, with great success, and is the most convenient and efficacious mode of applying heat to the body in cholera; in the Lancet for October 7th, 1848, pp. 402-403, there are several kinds described. † It is rarely if ever so effectual as either the camphor oil or naphtha, which some have recommended as a specific. ‡ The strong solution of camphor of Sir John Murray should be obtained if possible; an ounce of it with a tea-spoonful of ether is an excellent remedy in cramps or spasms, with or without the addition of laudanum.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND AND SUNDAY TRAVELING.—The Secretary of the Scottish Central Railway has published the following explanation of the circumstance relating to his alleged refusal to allow the Duchess of Sutherland a special train on Sunday week, when hastening to be present at the death-bed of her father, the late Earl of Carlisle:—"Sir, I have only this instant noticed in your publication of the 16th instant, an article copied from the Glasgow Scottish Reformer's Gazette, headed 'Refusal of the Scottish Central Railway Company to convey the Duchess of Sutherland and her dying father, the Earl of Carlisle' in which, after detailing several particulars relative to her Grace's journey from the north, her arrival at the Perth station, and disappointment at being told that the railway was closed against carrying passengers on Sunday, the following sentence occurs: 'The secretary was immediately communicated with, and the sorrowing circumstances mentioned which compelled her Grace's attendance at Castle Howard. The train was delayed for a short time in order to have a final answer from the Secretary, but the reply was, 'No; the rules of the company cannot be departed from.' Now it so happens, that, with the exception of the stopping the train, not one word of this is true. I was not communicated with, and, consequently, could send no answer; nor did I hear anything whatever on the Sunday of the occurrence referred to, till several hours after the departure both of the train and of her Grace, in different directions, when, for the first time, I also learned the very pressing nature of her Grace's journey, not having received intimation till then that there was the slightest speciality in the case. On the morning of Saturday, between nine and ten o'clock, when accidentally at the station, I was informed, through a second hand, that her Grace had sent to inquire if she could be carried forward by the mail-train on the following day. To the question I replied, that, being precluded by a vote of the shareholders from carrying passengers on Sunday, it would be impossible to comply with her Grace's wishes; the inquiring party answering that the Duchess would in that case proceed by the Edinburgh and Northern train, advertised to carry passengers on Sundays, and which starts 40 minutes before the Central mail-train, or perhaps wait until the following day. The messenger did not call upon me. I received no letter upon the subject. I am sure every one connected with the railway would have been ready to facilitate her Grace's journey by every possible means, had the circumstances attending it been made known to them; but no candid man will blame the parties complained of for not doing what in ordinary cases they had not power to do, nor yet for declining to incur the responsibility of making a special exception in favour of her Grace, ignorant as they were of those facts of the case which constituted the elements of its speciality, and seeing that there were twenty-four hours to make other arrangements and other means of accomplishing the object with equal speed.—ROBERT D. KER, Secretary.—Scottish Central Railway Office, Perth, Oct. 18."

AN ASSOCIATION has been formed in Glasgow for the purpose of checking farther depreciation in railway property. The means proposed are the publication of correct accounts of the capital and income of each line, and their intentions and powers in regard to new works, branches, and amalgamations. The Glasgow and Ayr Company was to take the initiative in this judicious course, by publishing full and accurate details of their present transactions and future liabilities.

ROMAN POTTERY AND BURYING-GROUND DISCOVERED IN KENT.—A notice of a discovery of Roman antiquities at Higham, Kent, was read at the meeting, on Friday evening last, of the British Archaeological Association. Mr. Burkhitt, who forwarded the communication, stated that, with the assistance of Mr. Crafter, of Gravesend, and Mr. Sharp, a considerable portion of ground had been excavated, by which a vast quantity of pottery had been turned up. The description of ware varied considerably in texture as well as form, and included the embossed Samian, dishes of fine black and red colour, jars and urns of many devices. Of the latter, several, nearly entire, contained burnt human bones and fragments of iron mixed with charcoal, which indicated a sepulchral origin. The site of the field of their labours was within 200 yards of the church, where Roman bricks have been found worked up in the walls. Mr. Burkhitt describes the ground to have been opened by him in various directions, covering a space of about four acres; at each spot indications of similar deposits; and although at a depth of one foot from the surface the greatest quantity of pottery was discovered, at three feet six inches there was a plentiful supply. At the latter depth their work was arrested by land springs forming a black mud; in this was discovered a queer mud worn formed of lava. From a careful inspection by the excavators, they were able to form some notion as to the cause of this extraordinary accumulation, which they conjecture to have been the site of a Roman potter's field, which, when exhausted of the finer sort of loam, was subsequently appropriated as a place for burying the dead, the pits affording convenient receptacles for depositing the funeral urns, which are found embedded as before described, and thus reconciling a custom of that period recorded by St. Matthew, where he relates the purchase of a potter's field for burying strangers.



THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

"Strange things come up to look at us—
The masters of the deep."—Song, "The Return of the Admiral."

A NEW attestation of the existence of the Great Sea-Serpent has just been placed upon official record; and has very naturally resuscitated the interest attached to this much vexed question. We purpose, therefore, to present to our readers this testimony in the documentary form and order in which it originally appeared; and it will next be shown that the first report has already received some corroboration, and has called forth some unpublished evidence upon the subject. The first intelligence of this new evidence appeared in the *Times* of the 10th inst., in a communication from Plymouth, dated Oct. 7, as follows:—

"When the *Dædalus* frigate, Captain M'Quhae, which arrived here on the 4th inst., was on her passage home from the East Indies, between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, her captain, and most of her officers and crew, at four o'clock one afternoon, saw a Sea-Serpent. The creature was twenty minutes in sight of the frigate, and passed under her quarter. Its head appeared to be about four feet out of the water, and there was about sixty feet of its body in a straight line on the surface. It is calculated that there must have been under water a length of thirty or forty feet more, by which it propelled itself at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The diameter of the exposed part of the body was about sixteen inches; and when it extended its jaws, which were full of large jagged teeth, they seemed sufficiently capacious to admit of a tall man

THE SEA-SERPENT WHEN FIRST SEEN FROM H.M.S. "DÆDALUS."

standing upright between them. The ship was sailing north at the rate of eight miles an hour. The *Dædalus* left the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of July, and reached St. Helena on the 16th of August."

Next the following very interesting report, by Captain M'Quhae, was forwarded to the Admiralty:—

"Her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, Hamoaze, Oct. 11.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring information as to the truth of a statement published in the *Times* newspaper, of a Sea-Serpent of extraordinary dimensions having been seen from her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, under my command, on her passage from the East Indies, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at 5 o'clock p.m., on the 6th of August last, in latitude 24° 44' S., and longitude 9° 22' E., the weather dark and cloudy, wind fresh from the N.W., with a long ocean swell from the S.W., the ship on the port tack heading N.E. by N., something very unusual was seen by Mr. Sartoris, midshipman, rapidly approaching the ship from before the beam. The circumstance was immediately reported by him to the officer of the watch, Lieutenant Edgar Drummond, with whom and Mr. William Barrett, the Master, I was at the time walking the quarter-deck. The ship's company were at supper.

"On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to be an enormous Serpent, with head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above

the surface of the sea; and as nearly as we could approximate by comparing it with the length of what our maintopsail-yard would show in the water, there was at the very least sixty feet of the animal *à fleur d'eau*, no portion of which was, to our perception, used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation. It passed rapidly, but so close under our lee quarter that had it been a man of my acquaintance I should have easily recognised his features with the naked eye; and it did not, either in approaching the ship or after it had passed our wake, deviate in the slightest degree from its course to the S.W., which it held on at the pace of from 12 to 15 miles per hour, apparently on some determined purpose.

"The diameter of the Serpent was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a snake; and it was never, during the 20 minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, once below the surface of the water—its colour a dark brown, with yellowish-white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of seaweed, washed about its back. It was seen by the quartermaster, the boatswain's mate, and the man at the wheel, in addition to myself and officers above mentioned.

"I am having a drawing of the Serpent made from a sketch taken immediately after it was seen, which I hope to have ready for transmission to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by to-morrow's post.—I have, &c.,

"PETER M'QUHAE, Captain.

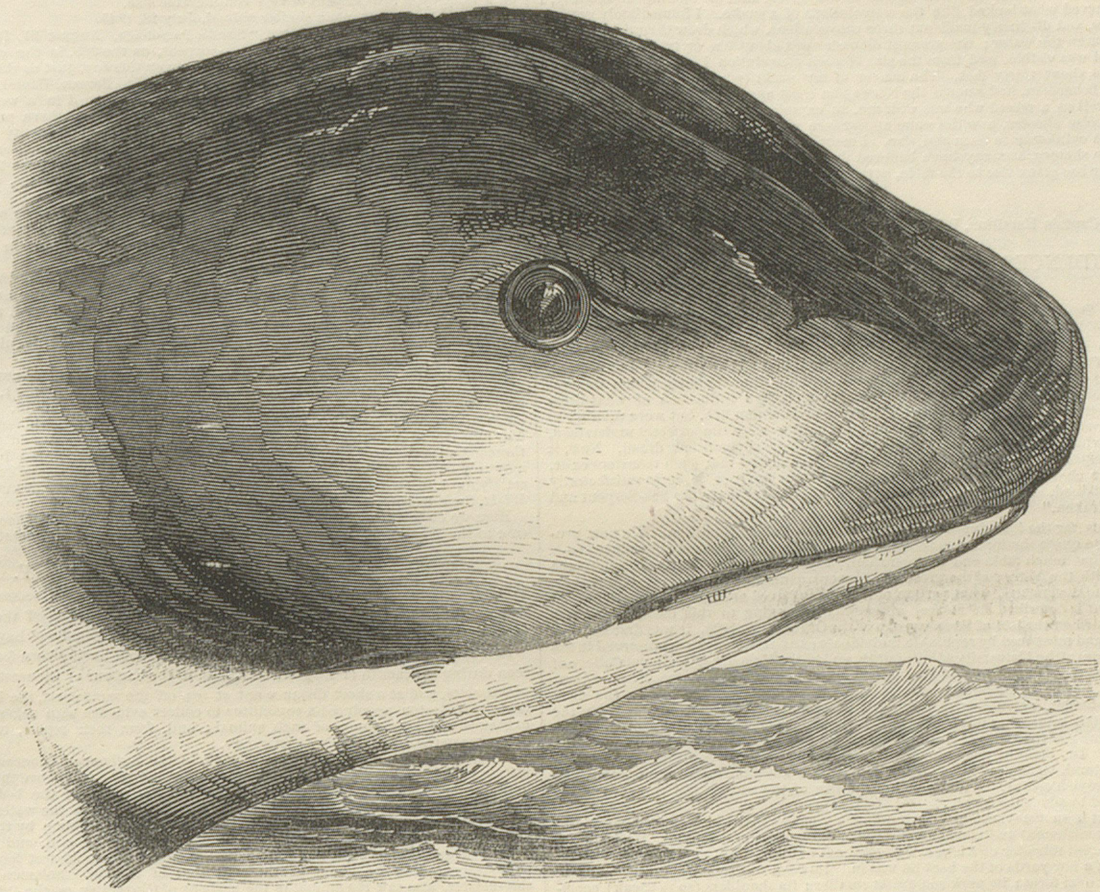
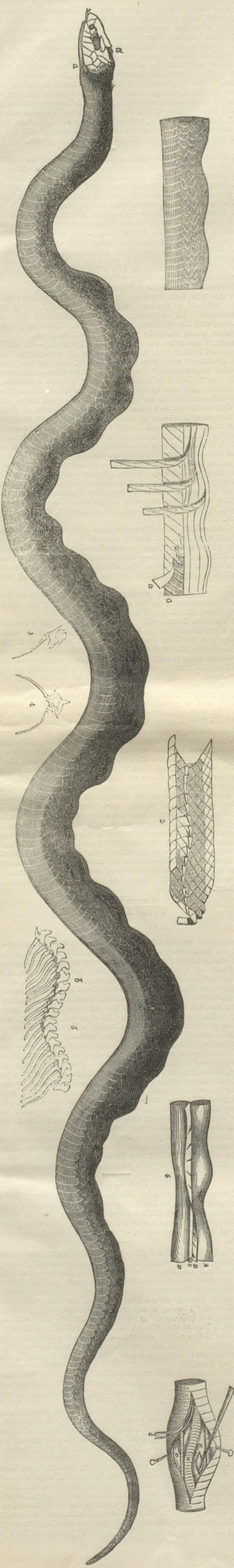
"To Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, G.C.H., Devonport."

The drawing above-named has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and, by the courtesy of Captain M'Quhae, our Artist has been permitted to copy this pictorial evidence, as well as further to illustrate the ap-



THE SEA-SERPENT PASSING UNDER THE STEERN OF THE "DÆDALUS."

THE GREAT AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.
SCOLIOPH ATLANTICUS



HEAD OF THE SEA-SERPENT SEEN BY CAPT. M'QUHAE

appearance of the Serpent, under the supervision of Captain M'Quhae, and with his approval of the authenticity of their details as to position and form.

The next communication is the following letter, addressed, within the past ten days, to the Editor of the *Globe*:-

"*Mary Ann of Glasgow*, Glasgow, Oct. 19, 1848.

"Sir,—I have just reached this port, on a voyage from Malta to Lisbon; and my attention having been called to a report relative to an animal seen by the master and crew of her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, I take the liberty of communicating the following circumstance:-

"When clearing out of the port of Lisbon, upon the 30th of September last, we spoke the American brig *Daphne*, of Boston, Mark Trelawny master; she signalled for us to heave to, which we did, and standing close round her counter-ly to while the mate boarded us with the jolly-boat, and handed a packet of letters, to be despatched per first steamer for Boston on our arrival in England. The mate told me that when in lat. 4° 11' S., lon. 10° 15' E., wind dead north, upon the 20th of September, a most extraordinary animal had been seen—from his description, it had the appearance of a huge serpent or snake, with a dragon's head.

"Immediately upon its being seen, one of the deck guns was brought to bear upon it, which, having been charged with spike-nails and whatever other pieces of iron could be got at the moment, was discharged at the animal, then only distant about forty yards from the ship. It immediately reared its head in the air, and plunged violently with its body, showing evidently that the charge had taken effect. The *Daphne* was to leeward at the time, but was put about on the starboard tack, and stood towards the brute, which was seen foaming and lashing the water at a fearful rate. Upon the brig nearing, however, it disappeared, and, though evidently wounded, made rapidly off at the rate of fifteen or sixteen knots an hour, as was judged from its appearing several times upon the surface. The *Daphne* pursued for some time; but the night coming on, the master was obliged to put about and continue his voyage.

"From the description given by the mate, the brute must have been nearly 100 feet long, and his account of it agrees in every respect with that lately forwarded to the Admiralty by the master of the *Dædalus*. The packet of letters to Boston I have no doubt contains the full particulars, which I suppose will be made public.

"There are letters from Captain Trelawny to a friend in Liverpool, which will probably contain some further particulars, and I have written to get a copy, for the purpose of getting the full account.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"Broomielaw, Berth No. 4." "JAMES HENDERSON, Master.

The inquiry next called forth the annexed evidence from one of our most scientific officers and ablest naval surveyors:-

Extract from a Letter addressed by Captain Beechey to Sir Francis Beaufort, F.R.S., Admiralty Hydrographer:-

"What an extraordinary creature the *Dædalus* seems to have fallen in with? The description recalls to my mind an extraordinary appearance we witnessed in the *Blossom*, in crossing the South Atlantic. I took it for the trunk

of a large tree, and before I could get my glass upon deck it had disappeared, and I could nowhere find it—fresh breezes at the time."

By the courtesy of the Secretary to the Admiralty, we have been favoured with the following letter from a gentleman long resident in Norway:-

"13, Great Cumberland-street, October 25, 1848.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I regret that I have not yet found the volumes referred to in our conversation respecting the recent authentication of the existence of the Sea-Serpent by Captain M'Quhae, of H.M. frigate *Dædalus*, but I will give you that part of the information which I remember best. Several years ago, a museum was established at Bergen in Norway, the directors of which have, amongst other subjects of interest, turned their study to natural history in general, and to the elucidation of some of its more doubtful or less known subdivisions.* The question of the Sea-Serpent's existence had previously attracted the attention of several scientific men in Northern Europe; and my friend, the late Dr. Newmann, Bishop of Bergen—a man much and justly respected for his learning, research, and energy—made it the subject of enquiry within the last twenty or twenty-five years among his clergy and those of the adjoining dioceses. The amount of proof thus collected was sufficient to convince any one, however sceptical, as it is not mere hearsay evidence, but the testimony of known and respectable persons in various walks of life. One of the most striking statements is made by some fishermen, who saw the animal quite close to them, and of whom, one more hardy than the rest struck it with a boat-hook, upon which it immediately gave them chase; and, had they not been very near a small island or rock, on which they took refuge, in all probability they would have been destroyed.†

"The size of the Sea-Serpents seen in the Norwegian Fjords varies much; and I do not now remember what the dimensions of the largest are said to be. As far as I can tax my memory, none of them lately seen are larger than that described by Captain M'Quhae. The one seen by the fishermen above alluded to was, I think, not above 70 feet long. I have written to my colleagues in the direction of the Bergen Museum; and as soon as their answer arrives, I will give you a more full account.

"There are, I believe, several varieties of the reptile known as the Sea-Serpent, but almost all the accounts agree as to the existence of a *mane*, and as to the great size of the eye. In several of the fossil reptiles somewhat approaching the Sea-Serpent in size and other characteristics, the orbit is very large, and in this respect, as well as in having short paws or flappers, the descriptions of the Northern Sea-Serpents agree with the supposed appearance of some of the antediluvian species. A great part of the disbelief in the existence of the Sea-Serpent has arisen from its being supposed to be the same animal as the Kraken, or rather from the names having been used indiscriminately.

"In concluding this hurried statement, allow me to add my own testimony as to the existence of a large fish or reptile of cylindrical form (I will not say Sea-Serpent).

* Mr. Christie, a well-known contributor to the natural history of many of the Balane, and a discoverer of several new parasitical animals, is the President of this Association. † The Fjords, in Norway, are extremely deep; and such an island or rock may have 100 fathoms depth within 50 fathoms of its shore. Some Fjords are more than 300 fathoms deep at certain points.



THE SEA-SERPENT.—FAC-SIMILE FROM EGEDE'S WORK.—1740.

Three years ago, while becalmed in a yacht between Bergen and Sogn, in Norway, I saw (at about a quarter of a mile astern) what appeared to be a large fish...

"Captain Hamilton, R.N., Secretary to the Admiralty."

EVIDENCES OF THE FORMER APPEARANCE OF THE SEA-SERPENT.

THE Sea-Serpent is referred to in the "Naturalist's Library," conducted by Sir William Jardine, Bart., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c., as one of a group of sea monsters...

"The term cetæ was by the ancients used in a wider sense than at present, being made to include, along with the whales, those animals which they regarded as sea monsters..."

"Thus far the introduction by the editor, Dr. Robert Hamilton. We now proceed to quote the instances recorded under the group previously introduced..."

First is described an animal apparently belonging to this class, which was stranded on the coast of Norway, on the 6th of August, 1817, in the harbour of Gloucester, Massachusetts...

It was seen on the 10th of August, 1817, in the harbour of Gloucester, at a distance of about 130 yards. The head, which was about a foot above the water, appeared much like the head of a sea-turtle...

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stating, that lying on a considerable fjord to the south of Christiansand, Rector Hammer, Mr. Kraft, curate, and several persons, very clearly saw, while on a journey, a Sea-Serpent of very considerable size.

Four other persons saw a similar animal, July 28, 1845. The next communication, dated "Sun's Parasance, August 31, 1846," records the appearance of a supposed Sea-Serpent, on the 8th, in the course between the islands of Sartor Leer and Tis.

In the Zoologist for May, 1847, the Serpent is stated to have been seen by a party of five persons fishing in Mahone Bay, forty miles west of Halifax, on May 15, 1833; and on April 21, 1840, by Captain D'Abnour, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Zoologist for September, 1847, contains "A Plea for the North Atlantic Sea-Serpent," by Dr. Cogswell, of Keppel-street, Bloomsbury. The author reviews the testimonies in the numbers of the Journal he has quoted, and then treats of the "idea of a Sea-Serpent," in which there is "nothing ridiculous or abnormal in its argument being strengthened by reference to distinguished naturalists and geologists."

Lastly, to the Zoologist for November, 1847, a correspondent communicated "an extract from the log-book of a very near relative, dated August 1, 1786, on board the ship General Coote, in lat. 42° 44' N., and long. 23° 10' W."

Here we close our evidences, referring the reader for the circumstances of each case to the Zoologist, as they are too lengthy and minute for full quotation.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.

THE Sea-Serpent, seen by Captain M'Quhe on the 6th of August, seems to confirm the accounts of a similar animal seen at different periods off the north-eastern coast of the United States, between Cape Cod and Penobscot Bay.

In consequence of the reports of a great Sea-Serpent having been frequently seen during the month of August, 1817, both in the harbour of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and at a short distance out at sea, off the same coast, the Linnaean Society of Boston appointed a committee to collect evidence with regard to the existence and appearance of such an animal; and, from their report, by Amos Story, we gather the following particulars.

It was seen on the 10th of August, 1817, in the harbour of Gloucester, at a distance of about 130 yards. The head, which was about a foot above the water, appeared much like the head of a sea-turtle, and the colour of the body was a dark brown. The animal was then moving rapidly through the water, at the rate of from 20 to 30 miles an hour.

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MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

There has been no novelty since our last Number. Bellini's "Sonnambula" has been performed six times, owing to the attraction of Sims Reeves in Elvino. Miss Komer, who has been singing nearly every evening since the opening of the season, has been quite exhausted with the fatigue, and on Wednesday night it was necessary to cheer the indulgence of the audience in her behalf.

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THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

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STONY CROSS.—RUFUS'S STONE.

THE NEW FOREST.

(Concluded from Page 248.)

BEFORE we return to the celebrated localities of the New Forest, it may be as well to glance at its regulation. Thus, its officers are a Lord Warden, lieutenant, riding-forester (we believe, abolished), bow-bearer, two rangers, wood-ward, under wood-ward, four verderers, high-steward, under-steward, twelve regarders; nine foresters, or master-keepers, being one to each balliwick; and usually fifteen under-foresters, or groom-keepers, but at times a smaller number. We have not space to enumerate the duties of these officers; they relate chiefly to matters respecting "vert and venison;" some of the salaries are little more than nominal, with fees of bucks and does. The Forest has its horse, and its herds of wild hogs, much more scanty than heretofore. There are many deer kept in the Forest, the right of shooting which is now confined to the lord-warden, and those appointed by him.

The chief value of the New Forest is for the raising of oak and beech timber for the use of the Navy. An Act for the improvement and regulation of the Forest was passed in 1800, the enactments of which not only effected the correction of various minor abuses committed within its limits, but were calculated to make it a permanent benefit to the country, by furnishing an abundant, and not, as formerly, a scanty supply of timber for our navy. From the investigation now in progress, the duties of the assistant-deputy-surveyor, for this purpose, are very numerous. He has to assist the deputy-surveyor in the management

of everything relating to the Forest; to superintend the setting out, felling, stripping, lopping, and bringing to sale about 4000 oak trees annually; to superintend the setting out, felling, measuring, and assigning about 400 loads of fuel-wood annually in beech and fir poles, half beech and half fir; arranging, making out, and delivering fuel tickets to each of the claimants, according to the fuel-wood list; to superintend the sales, and grants, and exchanges of land, enfranchisement of copyholds, and all valuations of timber land, and so forth; to attend the courts and magistrates' meetings; to superintend the thinning, clearing, planting, hole-digging, draining, nursery work, and roads enclosed for the growth of timber, 6000 acres or thereabouts; to superintend the carpenters' work, and all necessary repairs to be done at the keepers' lodges, bridges, causeways, &c.; and to manage all official correspondence, payments of salaries and general payments in the forest. Yet the abuses in the several offices are stated to have been very great. Mr. Fletcher, a timber-merchant of Millbrook, Southampton, states it as a fact within his own knowledge, that some of the regarders have sold timber by private contract to certain timber-merchants in the absence of the assistant-deputy-surveyor, whose duty it was to be present on all occasions of sale, public or private; and he further affirms that some of the timber so disposed of was sold for one shilling per foot, instead of two shillings, which it would bring at a public sale—in short, that timber which was worth about £200 was sold for £120 or £130 to these timber-merchants. This timber, which is generally the best in the forest, goes to the ship-building ports in the north of England—Sunderland, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Shields, and Arbroath. And so steady has been the supply, and so abundant also, it would appear withal, that the builders in these ports have publicly advertised that only vessels constructed of south of England timber will be classed A 1 at Lloyd's.

Sir W. Symonds, the late Surveyor of the Navy, has, however, thrown light upon the mismanagement of the timber. "I thought it very extraordinary," said Sir William, "holding the situation I did, that from such a vast tract of land as the Crown land, the King's forests or Queen's forests, we should not have got a chip, I may say, of timber out of them. In 1832, at the time I became Surveyor of the Navy, we were very short of a particular kind of timber, which the New Forest produces in great abundance—I mean small timber." But the sum and substance of his evidence is to the effect that the dockyards could not get any of it, except at a higher price than was paid to contractors for the same. In fact, according to Sir W. Symonds, the timber that came from the Apennines, from Tuscany, and from the Roman States, was procurable so much cheaper, that it appeared to him to be inexpedient to purchase at the Royal forests; the cost per ton being in the one case £6 6s., in the other, £8 12s. 7d.—the quality of both being precisely the same. And yet the New Forest is within a few miles of the dockyard at Portsmouth.

The best and most trustworthy evidence that can be procured gives a net value in fee for the New Forest equivalent to more than a million and a half (£1,583,760), that is to say, estimating and deducting all known rights of commonage, &c.; and yet to what purpose the forest is turned, except to feed a few deer, no one, except perhaps the officers of the same, fully knows. For Sir William Symonds has shown that it is useless as regards the Navy. Mr. Milne, one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, states that the Lord Warden's establishment costs £2000 a year; the verderers' establishment £151 12s. 6d., exclusive of the bucks to which they are entitled, *ex virtute officii*; the Woods and Forests establishment to £1657; in all nearly £4000 a year, exclusive of the bucks and does, to which all three are, to a greater or lesser extent, entitled by custom or by right; while there is not a particle of evidence to prove that the Forest is of any general utility or public value in its present condition, but very much the contrary, as the means of promoting idleness, profligacy, poaching, and pauperism among the poor living on its outskirts.

It is now time to turn to the localities we have this week illustrated. First, is one closely associated with the early history of the Forest,

STONY CROSS.

The place of William Rufus's death. There has been much controversy on the details of this catastrophe; but the following conclusions given in the "Pictorial History of England" appear to be just: "that the King was shot by an arrow in the New Forest, that his body was abandoned and then hastily interred, are facts perfectly well authenticated; but some doubts may be entertained as to the precise circumstances attending his death, notwithstanding their being minutely related by writers who were living at the time, or who flourished in the course of the following century. Sir Walter Tyrrel afterwards swore, in France, that he did not shoot the arrow; but he was, probably, anxious to relieve himself from the odium of killing a King, even by accident. It is quite possible, indeed, that the event did not arise from chance, and that Tyrrel had no part in it. The remorseless ambition of Henry might have had recourse to murder, or the avenging shaft might have been sped by the desperate hand of some Englishman, tempted by a favourable opportunity and the traditions of the place. But the most charitable construction is, that the party were intoxicated with the wine they had drunk at Malwood-Keep, and that, in the confusion consequent on drunkenness, the King was hit by a random arrow."

In that part of the Forest near Stony Cross, at a short distance from Castle Malwood, formerly stood an oak which tradition affirmed was the tree against which the arrow glanced that caused the death of Rufus. In Leland's time there was a chapel standing near the spot; "most probably" (says Howitt) built by some of King William's descendants, to pray for his soul; it being the general opinion of the time, that the divine judgment for his cruelties in the Forest had fallen upon him here expressly, because he had actually destroyed a church. No trace of such a thing is now visible, and, indeed, it is one of the singularities of this spot, that so little of the destroyed villages, churches, &c. is to be discovered."

Charles II. directed the tree to be encircled by a paling; it has disappeared, but the spot whereon the tree grew is marked by a triangular stone, about 5 feet high, erected by Lord Delaware, upwards of a century ago. The stone has since been faced with an iron casting of the following inscription upon the three sides:—

Here stood the oak-tree on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, at a stag, glanced and struck King William II., surnamed Rufus, on the breast; of which stroke he instantly died, on the 2nd of August, 1100.

King William II., surnamed Rufus, being slain, as before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral church of that city.

That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delaware, who had seen the tree growing in this place, anno 1745.

Stony Cross is a favourite spot for picnic parties in the summer; and we agree with William Howitt in thinking there to be a great charm in visiting a spot marked by a singular historical event 700 years ago, and finding it so similar in all its present features. It lies seven miles from Ringwood, on a wide slope among the woods. From the road above, splendid views over the country present themselves; not far off is a capital inn, and below are a few scattered cottages, standing amid their orchards—a picture of rural simplicity and peace.

We have not space for the traditional gossip of the locality, but must add that at Minstead, not many years since, lived Purkess, a charcoal-burner, one of whose ancestors is reported to have carried the body of Rufus to his own cottage, before he conveyed it to Winchester in his cart.

BROKENHURST.

We have incidentally mentioned this locality. It lies midway between Lyndhurst and Lymington. The village is of great antiquity, and portions of the parish church were erected before the Conquest. The font is also very ancient. Brokenhurst Park and Watcombe House are situated near the village; the latter was for several years the residence of John Howard. Cuffnells, a seat near to Lyndhurst, is most delightfully situated in the heart of the Forest. Here the gloom and majesty of the region increases.

At Lyndhurst is the Lodge where George III. used to take up his residence during his hunting visits. In it is preserved one of Rufus's stirrups:—

And still, in merry Lyndhurst hall,
Red William's stirrup decks the wall;
Who lists the sight may see.

And a fair stone, in green Malwood,
Informs the traveller where stood
The memorable tree.—The Red King. By W. S. ROSE.

The memorial tree.—The Red King. By W. S. ROSE.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The medical profession will learn with great pleasure, that Sir Benjamin Brodie did not suffer the Board of Health, as it is termed, to be formed without remonstrating with the Earl of Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) on the contemplated exclusion of medical men. The reply of the noble Lord was to the effect that it was not a Board of Health over which he presided, so much as a Board of Works; but he added, that he should take steps to ally a medical practitioner with the central board at the earliest possible moment, through the medium of the Bill for the Prevention of Nuisances. The insufficiency of this we have already dwelt on. Sir Benjamin Brodie's application has failed in this object, but we cannot but less record our thanks, and the thanks, we are sure, of the whole profession, for his interposition. His conduct forms a distinguished contrast in this particular to the apathy of the other heads of the profession.—*Lancet*.

RELIEF TO THE HOMEWARD-BOUND.—The Lords of the Admiralty, of their own accord, and without solicitation, gave orders on Friday se'night, by electric telegraph, for her Majesty's steam-sloop *Driver*, Commander Jonson, to proceed from Portsmouth immediately to the chops of the Channel with water and provisions for the relief of the homeward-bound merchant ships prevented from making their respective ports by the prevalence of north-easterly winds. The steamer accordingly left Portsmouth on Friday afternoon at three o'clock. Their Lordships have also ordered an available steam-vessel, the *Trident*, Lieut. Commander Risk, to be despatched from Cork to the entrance of the Channel, for a similar humane purpose.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—On Wednesday the desertion of an emigrant ship, while in a sinking condition, with no less than one hundred and fifteen passengers on board, was reported at Lloyd's. The following particulars are confirmed by communication from Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent of emigration at Quebec, who took the deposition of the passengers. The vessel in question was the schooner *Ann*, 200 tons burthen, Archibald McFie master, belonging to Limerick, bound to Quebec with 124 emigrants, men, women, and children. She arrived in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 26th of September, and was beating up, the wind blowing very heavy, when she came in collision with another vessel. She was rendered a perfect wreck, her masts and rigging being carried away, and her bows stove in. All the passengers at the time were below asleep, but the violent concussion threw them out of their berths, and a scene of the utmost dismay prevailed. The crew, at the direction of the master, immediately fastened down the hatches, so as to prevent the poor terrified creatures escaping on to the deck; and then, with the captain, jumped on board the vessel with which they had been in contact. The vessel was then being got clear of the *Ann*, which, incredible as it may appear, had been abandoned with her living freight below decks. Nine of the passengers, however, just before the vessels parted, managed, by breaking through the partition between the steerage and fore-castle to gain the deck, and followed the captain and crew on to the other vessel. This turned out to be the *Hampton*, of Grangemouth, a coaster. She had sustained considerable damage to her rigging, her bowsprit being carried away. Apparently no injury had been caused to her hull, yet not the least effort was made to rescue the unfortunate emigrants. The *Hampton*, it is reported, left the wreck of the *Ann*, and was soon lost sight of. The terrified emigrants eventually burst open the hatches, and on getting on deck discovered the deplorable condition they were in. The boats were destroyed, and every sea made a breach over her. After some difficulty, they contrived to hoist a light on the stump end of the mast as a signal of distress, which, in the course of the following morning, was seen by the *Princess Royal*, of Liverpool. The Master, Mr. Dringuid, took all the emigrants off with the assistance of the brig *Hibernia*, of Workington, Cootear master, which brought about 25 out of 102, her boats being very small for the sea that was running. If it had not been for the assistance of the brig, some of the men would have been left behind. The passengers saved nothing but what they had on their backs. Subsequent accounts mention the arrival, at Quebec, of the nine passengers who got on deck and escaped on board the *Hampton*, that vessel having shipped them on board the *William Stewart*, of Portsmouth, but, strange to say, of the master and crew of the *Ann* no tidings have been heard. The nine passengers state that they left them on board. The *Ann*, we are informed, has been seen on shore on the south side of the island of Anticosti a perfect wreck.



BROKENHURST.

BRYNLLYS TOWER, IN SOUTH WALES.

BY JAMES LEWIS THOMAS, C.E.

It is to be feared that the absorbing interest created in all minds of late years by ecclesiastical architecture, has led to great neglect of the military remains of Great Britain; which, although not making such sacred appeals for preservation yet ought to be regarded by every lover of our national history as furnishing significant records of the advancement of society from rugged feudalism more civilised despotism, and thence to the time when the reign of law overthrew that of the strong hand. They are, in fact, structures erected at different times, from the one motive—ambition; and plainly illustrate the past periods of refined magnificence, rude power, and savage strength.

The subject of the present illustration is a round isolated tower, called Brynlllys Tower, which signifies "the eminence or brow near the court or palace." It is situated on the banks of the Llynfi, about eight miles from Brecon, and is seen for many miles round rising in bold outline above the rich woods of Trelgunter.

Mr. King, the well-known antiquary, devoted a large portion of his valuable work to an inquiry into the origin of this tower, "which, if correct," says the learned historian of the county, "may have been an imitation of *Morddal Gur Gweilgi*, the first stone-mason after the deluge who settled in Britain." He (Mr King) thinks the construction is singularly unlike anything Roman or Norman; and therefore infers the architecture to be Syrian, corresponding with Chardin's account of the subordinate kind of Median or Mingrelian ancient Eastern Castles. He proceeds at great length to prove this, by asserting that the Chieftain of the Silures, in whose country this Castle stood, was also Chieftain of the Dumnonii, in Cornwall, who first assumed the regal dignity on the departure of the Romans; and that, as this keep or tower is built of small hewn stones, he is of opinion that it must have been built by the Cornish Britons, who acquired that peculiar art of construction from the Phoenicians. His next argument is from the primitive style of some of the arches, being formed of only two stones, and in some instances merely a plain loop of an oblong form, and flat at the top; also from the circumstance of the large sloping base of the tower, which he says is common to Syria, and seen only in some other instances in this island. By these arguments he endeavours to prove that the structure was raised originally on the Syrian or Phoenician plan, yet so late as at a time when even the arch had been invented and slightly seen, but when its true use was not understood, about the interval between the time of the first invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and the subsequent one by Claudius, which invasions, he farther observes, neither molested nor affected the Britons in Cornwall or Wales, and of which they could have only distant reports.



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "LEOLINE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE OPERA OF "LEOLINE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE success of Flotow's work, as we anticipated in our last week's notice, has been very great. The animated acting of Miss Rafter, as *Leoline*; the expressive singing of Mr. Charles Braham, as the *Count*; and the noble voice of Weiss, as *Franz*, produce the finest result.

Our artists have depicted one of the most striking dramatic situations in the opera. It is in the trio, in which *Franz*—learning that *Leoline* had been beloved by the *Count*, prior to the catastrophe terminating the first act, when *Leoline* falls into the precipice and is killed—seizes a musket, and is on the point of shooting his rival; but at the moment of firing, the spirit of *Leoline* appears, and intervenes to save the life of her lover. This trio is, musically speaking, as remarkable for its intensity as the action is exciting.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD. ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS. (Concluded from page 254.)

CHAPTER VIII. THE CLIMAX OF THE DRAMA.

IN due course of time Mr. Henry Pursey appeared at the Insolvent Court, and was opposed by Mr. Moss for £45, and by another Jew attorney for the value of the second bill cashed secretly by Mr. Macfum. Pursey was described as connected with a mercantile firm in the city, and in the receipt of £250 per annum.

Pursey's legal adviser submitted that his client was entitled to the protection of the Court, inasmuch as he had been the victim of one of those adroit and highly-educated swindlers with which this metropolis unhappily abounded. As for the gentlemen who now opposed Mr. Pursey, the Commissioner knew them well enough, and would not therefore give much weight to their claims, which were certainly legal, but certainly not the result of fair dealing. They had made usurers' bargains, and deserved their loss. It was well known that there was a set of men ready to cash any bills, without regard to the means of the parties whose names were attached to those bills.

The Commissioner read Pursey a most wholesome lecture on the imprudence of which he had been guilty. There he was, a young man, stripped by his imprudence of all he possessed in the world, and, as he (the Commissioner) understood, deprived of his situation. What stared him in the face? At best, a hard and passionate struggle to keep the wolf from his door; whereas, had he listened to the dictates of prudence, and not been blinded by the concessions and representations of a man who had been instrumental in sending more than one person to that court, he might have still been in the enjoyment of his modest but easy income, and have remained a happy man. As it was, he must begin the world anew—no cheerful prospect to a man on whom a family depended for their subsistence. His (Pursey's) legal adviser had thought proper to urge as a reason for the leniency of the Court towards him, that the individuals who had cashed his (Pursey's) bills were reckless usurers. In his opinion, this did not in any way influence the culpability, or, rather, the utter imprudence of his (Pursey's) conduct. He had put his name to a bill, knowing that he had not wherewithal to pay it should it fall upon him. This constituted the imprudence (he would not apply a harsher epithet) of which he had been guilty. He would make no comment upon the acceptance of the second bill, inasmuch as herein he had become the dupe of an artful man; but he would earnestly counsel him, and, through him, others, to take a lesson from his present misfortune. He thought he had suffered and would suffer sufficient punishment for his impru-



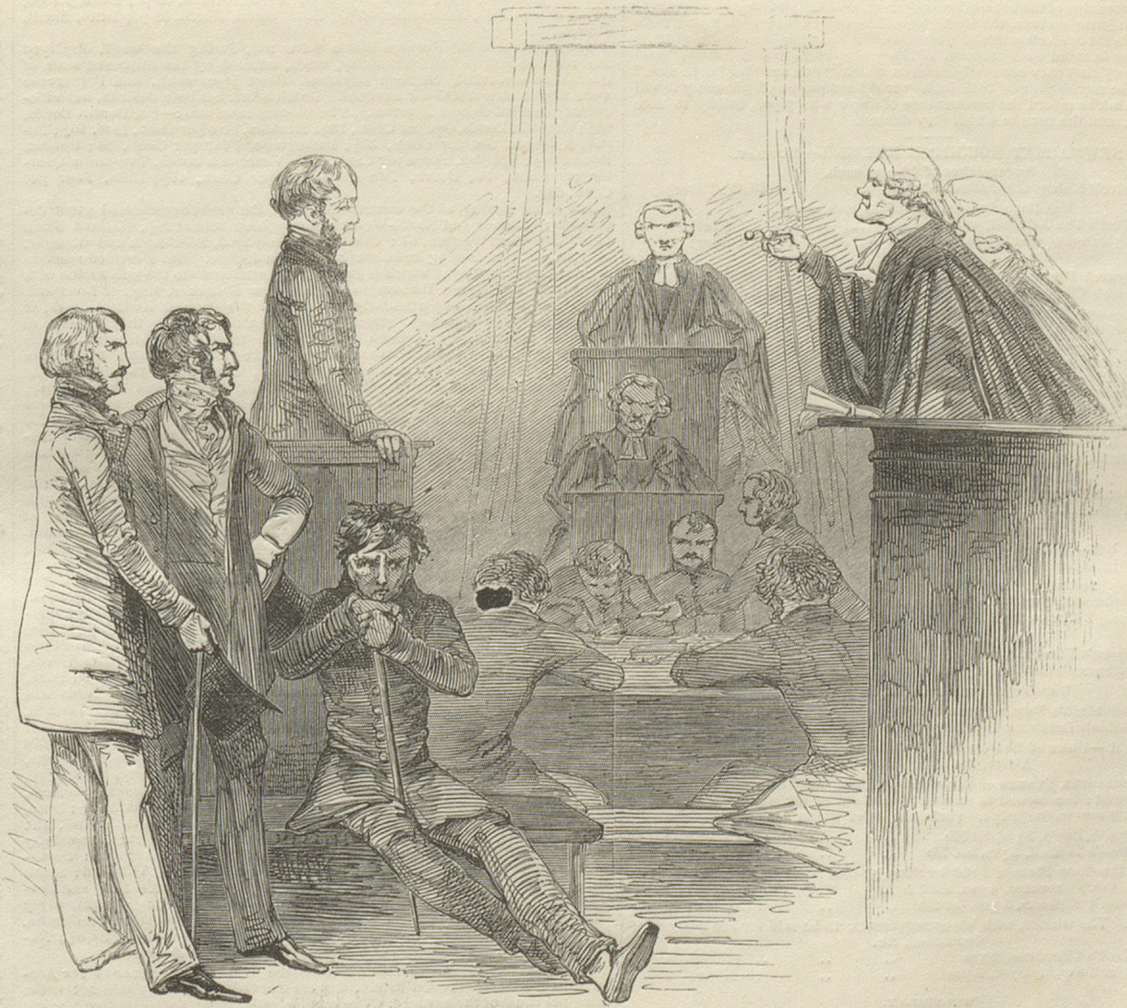
BRYNLLYS TOWER.

Having an opportunity (through the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Vicar of Talgarth, the present occupant of the adjoining mansion, in whose grounds the Tower is situated) of taking the above sketch, seeing the interior, and ascending to the top, partly by means of ladders and partly by means of the old stairs, which wind round the wall in some parts entire, I examined minutely every part.

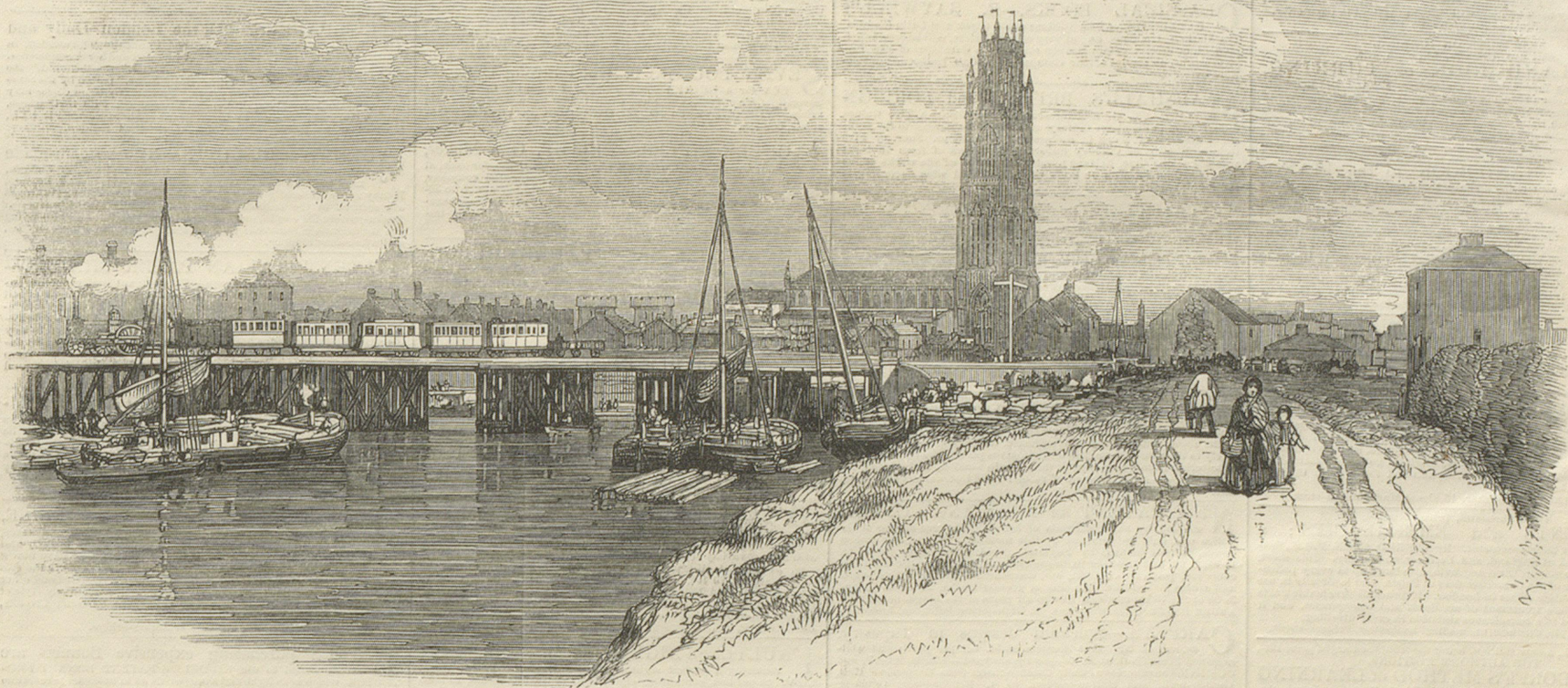
There appears in the sloping base or artificial mount a forced entrance to the lower donjon, with a similar breach on the opposite side, apparently the result of great violence, merely made for the convenience of late years—a part which may have been originally a small loop-hole to admit light and air, the entrance being by a well-hole in the ceiling. This opening discloses a singular feature in the construction of the work, viz. two round passages, each about two feet in diameter, made in the thickness of the wall near the ground (at that part about 12 feet), and going quite round the structure: their situation is shown in the engraving. Far higher appears the original door of entrance, to which there could have been no access except by a steep flight of steps on the outside, probably a portable construction of wood. The whole height of the Tower is at present about 85 or 90 feet from the ground; but it was evidently much higher, as upon the top is an arched alcove or bower, opening upon an extensive and delightful prospect of the surrounding country, with a handsome fireplace broken off below the mantel. I noticed several arches formed of very thin stones, which partook of all the different forms generally found in architectural remains of an early date: in some, the curve was nearly the segment of a circle; and in others, the early English pointed form. I therefore very much doubt whether it is of the great antiquity Mr. King supposes it to be. History is not so entirely dark upon the subject as to leave its origin solely to the fertile imagination of an antiquary. If it had been a British construction and in British possession, it would have followed the fate of the remainder of Breconshire upon the conquest of that county by Bernard de Neufmarche, A.D. 1092, and have been allotted to one of his knights; but we find it in the possession of the Crown at that period, and soon after granted to Richard Fitzboon. It is, then, in all probability, one of the first erections of William the Conqueror, in his expedition into Wales in 1079; and afterwards made a *dépot* by William Rufus in his unsuccessful attack upon the Welsh. His successor, although described by some of the old historians as the conqueror of Wales, seeing the difficulty of retaining his acquisitions in Breconshire, granted whatever belonged to him in that county to the Lord Marcher, of Clifford Castle; who, residing in the vicinity, and keeping the strongholds garrisoned, was enabled to preserve Brynlllys Castle in his family, until his descendant, Maud, the widow of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, was compelled to take for her second husband, John Giffard, of Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire. It was this Giffard, residing then at Brynlllys, who was called upon to assist Mortimer in the defeat of Llewelyn ap Griffith, near Builth. The Castle is also mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, as the place where Mahel, the impious and abandoned son of Milo Fitzwalter, and nephew of Bernard de Neufmarche, was killed. It was likewise in the possession of the Bohuns, Lords of Brecon, and afterwards the Staffords; and in the reign of Henry the Seventh held by Humphrey Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that name.

This ruin is therefore an object of great historical interest—unlike the gloomy ruins on the banks of the Danube, though similar in form: for they carry back the thoughts of the spectator to the sad picture of avarice, brutality, and cruel disregard of the common dictates of humanity exhibited by the Barons of Germany and their hordes of retainers who lived by the spoil of the industrious classes; while this recalls to our minds the noble deeds and the noble songs of the Cambrians, when, in spite of all these feudal erections of their invaders, they disputed, hand to hand, and foot to foot, every inch of their soil, and, inspired by the poetry of their bards and their innate love of liberty, maintained for seven hundred years a successful warfare for the defence and independence of their homes:

Such were the sons of Cambria's ancient race— A race that check'd victorious Cæsar, aw'd Imperial Rome, and forced mankind to own Superior virtues Britons only knew; Or only practis'd; for they nobly dar'd To face oppression; and where Freedom finds Her aid invok'd, there will the Briton die.



PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE CLIMAX.



OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—BOSTON.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On the 17th inst., the Loop Line of the Great Northern Railway communication Lincolnshire was opened with great *clat*. Two well-filled trains left Peterborough at 6 and 9 A.M., and were hailed all along the line by crowds who flocked to see them pass. At twelve o'clock, a train with the passengers from the London and North-Western and Eastern Counties, followed. Among those connected with the undertaking were Mr. James Arboin, Mr. Pym, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Cubitt the engineer, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Bury the locomotive superintendent, Mr. W. Pufford his manager, Mr. Williams, and others. The train arrived at Boston about two, at Lincoln soon after three, and was greeted between Boston and Lincoln with bands of music and masses of people.

The entire line lies on a dead level; and the only difficulty has been in securing a firm foundation in some parts of the fens.

The stations are plain and inexpensive, and the whole line has been constructed at £15,000 per mile, or a total of one million for the 64 miles. It consists of that portion of the Great Northern Railway known as the "loop line" from its coiling round in that form from the main point at Peterborough, and embracing within its circuit of 64 miles, Spalding, Boston, Lincoln, and the adjacent districts; carrying the traffic southward, on the one hand, by means of the London and North-Western Railway, and on the other by means of the Eastern Counties Railway, both of which have a terminal extension at Peterborough. This, however, is merely a temporary arrangement for working the Lincolnshire traffic over the "loop," until the main line of the Great Northern, now being constructed, shall be completed from Peterborough to London. The arrangements are such, that the trains of the Great Northern, on their arrival at Boston, will unite with those of the East Lincolnshire Railway, now completed to the latter point; and will be taken by that railway on to Louth and Grimsby, and the passengers by steamers over the Humber to Hull; the great advantage being that

passengers and goods may be conveyed direct, and without interruption, to and from London to Hull, by way of Peterborough, 40 miles shorter than by any other route, and at a saving of two hours.

The distance from Peterborough to Boston is 32 miles, and from Boston to Lincoln 30. The chief peculiarity in the structure of the line is, that all the bridges are built of timber. The line from Peterborough to Boston is for 16 miles continuously straight, besides being level, or pretty nearly so, from Boston to Lincoln. It is provided at all the stations with cattle pens for agricultural purposes. The steepest gradient is 1 in 100. The contractors have been Mr. Peto, M.P., and Mr. Betts.

The line at Boston commands a fine view of the noble tower of the church of St. Botolph, 300 feet high. We have engraved this locality.

We have also illustrated one of the peculiar constructions on the line—the timber bridge which carries it over the Witham, at Bartney. Its length is 729 yards; angle of skew, 32°; central opening, 100 feet; three smaller openings, of 35 feet span; and the approaches of 98° openings, varying in size from 18 to 20 feet.

Next week we shall more fully illustrate the works on the line. On Thursday (the 26th) there was a great celebration of the Railway opening at Boston. A public dinner was given in the theatre; and in the evening there was a grand ball. There was likewise a tea meeting; and gratuitous railway trips during the day, as well as other recreations, were provided for the entire population.

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.—LOSS OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH."

This Society was instituted in January, 1839; and originated in consequence of the violent hurricane of the 7th of that month, which occasioned such fearful destruction both to life and property at the mouth of the river Mersey. The objects of the Institution are—

- 1st. The preservation of life from shipwreck.
- 2nd. The relief of the unfortunate sufferers wrecked on the shores contiguous to the Port of Liverpool.
- 3rd. The reward of persons instrumental in rescuing life from shipwreck.



REVERSE OF THE MEDAL.—ACTUAL SIZE.

With a view to carrying out the third object, the reward is a beautiful medal, executed by Mr. Wyon, of her Majesty's Mint, in his best style. The *obverse* represents a sailor kneeling on a fragment of wreck, rescuing an infant and its mother from drowning; a boat in the distance appears similarly engaged; and in the horizon is a ship. The *reverse* is the Liver, encircled by a wreath of oak.

No less than four gold and twenty-three silver Medals had been awarded on different occasions by the Society, previous to the loss of the *Ocean Monarch*. On this memorable occasion, Gold Medals were voted to Thomas Littledale, Esq., owner of the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*; Admiral Pasco Grenfell, Brazilian Consul-General; Captain Lisboa, Captain of H.B.M. steam-frigate *Afonso*; Mr. Dani, Master of the steamer *Prince of Wales*; and Jerome, the courageous seaman of the *New World*. The *first-class* Silver Medals, to the Commander and four Lieutenants of the *Afonso*—namely, Commander F. X. D'Alcantra; Lieutenants Azevedo, Torrias, d'Arango, and de Teive; to Mr. Jotham Bragdon, mate of the *Ocean Monarch*, and Mr. Batty, mate of the steamer *Prince of Wales*; also, *second-class* Silver Medals, to four seamen of the *Afonso*.

The particulars as to the conflagration, and the courageous acts of individuals in the rescue, have already appeared in our Journal.



MR. WYON'S DESIGN FOR THE LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL, AWARDED TO PERSONS WHO ASSISTED AT THE CONFLAGRATION OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH."

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