The Pictorial Times

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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT,
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—(A Scene in the Senate House.)

THE INSTALLATION OF PRINCE ALBERT AT CAMBRIDGE.

(By an Eye-witness.)

Reader, did you ever happen to visit Cambridge during vacation, when no subject of local interest had arisen to disturb the tranquillity of that very interesting town? If, in your anxiety to familiarise yourself with the architectural grandeur and solemn beauty of the colleges, you have selected that silent period of the year for your visit, you must have been particularly struck with the calm and dignified repose, so proper to the abode of learning, which distinguished even the high streets and market places of Cambridge. Here and there you may perchance have encountered a Master of a college pacing the *trottoir* with the unbent brow and pleasant smirk of an important functionary temporarily relieved from a portion of his cares and responsibilities, and occasionally you may have been jostled by a Fellow in a state of severe abstraction, but nothing else can have occurred to impress you

with an idea that you were in the midst of an active and teeming population. Or you may have visited the fine old town in term time, when crowds of Under-Graduates were avidly drinking from the pure well of temporal and spiritual knowledge, and the various classes of seniors were actively engaged in informing the youthful mind and controlling youthful tendencies to reprehensible aberrations. Still you will have seen nothing to shake your impression that Cambridge was the perfect type of human tranquillity. A few more gowns, a few more caps, a few more pale and anxious faces will have met your eye in the rich and umbrageous gardens, the silent cloisters, and the serene meadows on the margin of the serpentine and silver Cam; but they could have had no effect in shaking your conviction that human passion was in a state of suspense—that all the struggles of ambition, the yearnings of hope, the anxieties of avarice, the despair of love, the suggestions of envy, hatred, and malice, were entirely absorbed and engrossed in the one noble and valuable pursuit of virtue and of wisdom. You will have supposed it impossible that the quiet gravity of the place could at any time have been disturbed—its majestic serenity for one single moment ruffled. We confess to have been of your way of thinking; we believed that Cambridge, in the intensity of its love of learning, was not to be roused from its physical torpor, and forced into a cognisance of the attractions of mundane grandeur by any incident short of an earthquake, or a conflagration that should consume those glorious specimens of architecture, King's College Chapel and the Fitzwilliam Museum. *We* have been undeceived if *you* continue in darkness. In Cambridge and the surrounding localities there is a slumbering volcano of the finest passions, which it only requires a noble motive to fan into an active eruption. The installation of Prince Albert has supplied the moving power in the present instance, and we are delighted to have been spectators of so brilliant an effervescence. As far as minute description and pictorial embellishment will enable us to make you, reader, a partaker in our pleasure, you shall be delighted also.

It is needless to tell of the anxious and busy days and weeks passed by the officers of the university in preparation for the auspicious event. The splendour and completeness of the arrangements sufficiently evinced the care and liberality that must have been devoted to their consummation. The University itself is not, in its corporate character, a wealthy institution, but the colleges are individually rich; and it may readily be believed that each was solicitous to contribute its quota towards offering suitable homage to the new chancellor and the most unquestionable proofs of loyalty to the sovereign who had vouchsafed to intimate her willingness to be present at the installation of her husband. Even "the pigs," as it is the wont of the other colleges jocularly to denominate the members of St. John's College, determined not to be behind hand in demonstrations of delight. They had, it is true, originated the nomination of Earl Powis, and struggled fiercely to ensure his election to the chancellorship; but defeat did not make them sullen or disloyal; the battle over, they deemed it becoming in them to accept the visitor with cheerful grace. And *apropos* of the election, we cannot here refrain from quoting one of the clever squibs which were current during the eventful contest. It has never, we are told, found its way into print, though it better merits the immortality of type than four-fifths of the lampoons and pasquinades industriously distributed by the opposing parties —

How is it, when so many men their loyalty evince
By asking for our chancellor the good and gracious Prince?
Is it some mighty strife between the Tories and the Whigs?
Oh no, it simply springs from this, "It doth not please the *pigs*."

To come to the event. Monday morning broke, as it is apparently the peculiar pleasure of Nature that mornings should break when Queen Victoria goes forth among her loving subjects. For days previously, parties from the surrounding country and the metropolis had dropped into the town to witness the preparations, and secure to themselves comfortable quarters during the ovation; the hotels, lodging houses, and colleges were already full; every inhabitant had his guest, and some of them, whose hearts overflowed with hospitality, had from twelve to twenty strangers within their gates; the rooms that were vacant had at least been bespoke, and there seemed to be no better prospect for the late visitors than a "lodging upon the cold ground" with the blue heavens for a canopy and the dews for a counterpane. Long before dawn the inhabitants of the adjacent villages, and even of the neighbouring counties, in all their best, began to pour into the streets, and, after seeking refreshment, to station themselves in the most advantageous positions for obtaining a view of the *cortege*. It had been duly announced that the Senate House would be the first place visited after her Majesty and the Prince Chancellor had refreshed themselves at Trinity. Accordingly, those who had been fortunate enough to obtain tickets of admission proceeded at an early hour to take up their places in the galleries or the body of the House, whilst others hastened to the *point de réunion* in Trumpington Street to be in time to see the procession formed; for it was there that Gown would commence its homage after Town had done the honours of reception.

At eleven o'clock all the main entrances to Cambridge, all the streets through which it was understood the Queen and Prince Consort would pass — the vicinity of all the colleges which it was arranged they should visit — presented the most animated and brilliant spectacle that can well be imagined. Flags without number, festoons of evergreens, picturesque drapery, loyal mottoes and devices, banners, streamers, wreaths decorated almost every dwelling and every shop, the whole of the latter of which were closed in honour of the occasion. The bells of the churches rang out joyous peals, and certain minor cannons (we will not risk the hacknied joke) indulged in gentle boomings, demonstrative of universal rejoicing. As noon approached the mayor and corporation — as goodly an array, physically considered, as any turtle-endowed city can boast — proceeded to the railway station, headed by the band of the sappers and miners, and followed by a detachment of the Wittlesey yeomanry and a body of the armed out-pensioners in their handsome dark blue costumes. The critical eye of the experienced soldier might perhaps have detected in the costume and appointments of the yeomanry some of the incongruities which are the unavoidable consequence of rare assemblages for purposes of drill and exercise; but if one cavalier *did* happen to carry a carbine while another rejoiced in holsters — if one actually wore staring yellow cotton lace while another positively sported a subdued and faded gold twist — if some were mounted on prancing hunters and others satisfied their martial emotions on slow-going cobs, "accustomed to harness and so quiet that a lady might drive them" — unquestionably all were animated by one feeling of loyalty and zeal, and therefore exempt from professional criticism. Moreover the Wittleseys were commanded by Captain Smith, the worthy brother of the hero of Aliwal, and that alone was an honourable and enviable distinction.

One o'clock had but just stricken when a cheer from the railway station announced the arrival of the royal train. Leave we to other pens the pleasant task of telling how the Queen and the Prince had been received at the Tottenham station by the chairman and directors of the Eastern Counties railway; how her Majesty graciously spoke to Mr. Hudson, wishing him "good morning;" how warmly she expressed to the Prince her approbation of, and gratification at, the preparations that had been made for their reception; how the Prince was delighted with the triumphal arches and the "pretty pavilion" through which the royal pair and suite passed; how the royal carriage was exquisitely fitted up and furnished; how the train rapidly rushed through smiling corn fields, fruitful of harvest promise; and how at each little station, remote from the haunts of men, thousands of rustics had assembled to cheer their Queen upon her first flight by the Eastern Counties Railway. All those details belong to the ubiquitous chroniclers of the daily press, who have done their spouting most faithfully.

Shortly after one o'clock the Town *cortège* returned to Cambridge, preceding the royal carriages and their welcome tenants, her Majesty having previously returned to the mayor the mace he tendered as in duty bound. Bootless were it to tell of the vociferous cheers, the loyal expressions of delight, the waving of hats, and handkerchiefs, and banners, as the Queen and the Prince passed on to Trumpington Street, where, being joined by the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, &c., and escorted by the Life Guards, they proceeded to Trinity College. At Trinity, the vice-chancellor and heads of colleges received the Queen and royal Chancellor (how, we have elsewhere detailed); and here at once it became the duty of Prince Albert to stand before her Majesty *as her subject*, and read in his capacity of the head of the University the Address of the "Chancellor, Master, and Scholars." Her Majesty was naturally very much amused at the novel position of her consort, and, it is alleged, laughed immensely as his Royal Highness backed out of the hall. From Trinity College a movement was now made to the Senate House, for here a convocation was to be held, and the Prince to be regaled with a Latin oration. His Royal Highness, who was received on entering with a cheer which appeared to be a condensation of all the vociferous salutations for which the Senate House had on bygone inaugurations and installations been remarkable — his Royal Highness, we say, went through all the necessary formalities with ease, and then proceeded to the entrance of the house to escort her Majesty to the superb dais erected for her reception. And in the alacrity with which the Prince (whom all the Cambridge belles have voted singularly handsome) ran out to perform this office, the spectators witnessed another proof of the conjugal attachment subsisting between the highest personages in the realm. The politeness of the chevalier has not been merged in the equality recognised in possession. Seated on the dais, the royal pair listened with exemplary patience while Mr. Crick, the public orator, inflicted his classical tediousness upon them. The stifled masses in the body of the hall resisted this occupation of her Majesty's time by occasional hisses, and other manifestations of displeasure. Streaming at every pore, and packed like potted meat, they could not "see the fun" (as an under-graduate profanely expressed it) of boring her Majesty with so much incomprehensible lore; but the Queen evinced no impatience on the occasion, and the Royal Chancellor frequently nodded—whether approvingly or somniferously this deponent sayeth not. The oration over, honorary degrees were conferred on Sir Harry Smith, whose reception—partly because the county claims him for countryman—was most enthusiastic; the Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who had shared the dangers of battle with Sir Harry; and the Princes Lowenstein, Saxe Weimer, and Oldenburgh. Then the Queen and the Prince dined with the vice-chancellor at Catherine Hall, where a carte was provided of which even Soyer would not have been ashamed; and the day closed with a concert at the Senate House, Alboni singing as Alboni alone can sing, and Salvi, Lablache, Misses Birch and Dolby, *cum pluris aliis*, aiding with their powerful talents.

And were the public, the *oi polloi*, forgotten while all these splendid ceremonials were going on within the walls of College and of Senate House? Not a bit of it. "Gown" suspended its hostilities, and admitted "Town" to the college walks, the halls, and libraries. Parker's Piece — a spacious meadow just without the town — was consecrated to the attractions of a fair; and a magnificent pyrotechnic display, to which, in the opinion of the Cantabs, the *feux d'artifices* of Vauxhall are absolutely nothing in comparison, made night glorious, until the populace were too tired to stare any more.

Tuesday was another splendid day. Sol came out in his "flame-coloured taffeta," illumining spire and tree-top at four in the morning. The fair denizens of Cambridge, who had obtained tickets for the Senate House, were not long in following his excellent habits of early rising. By *six o'clock* a considerable number had stationed themselves at the door with a feeling of determined-to-be-first-in-at-the-rush, akin to the impatience of the Opera pit waiters on Jenny Lind. At a quarter before nine the doors were opened, and, as the penny-a-liner has it, "in a minute or two every seat and every inch of standing room was occupied." Then came the Prince, and then the Queen. The successful candidates for prizes successively delivered the Latin, Greek, and English poems, odes, epigrams, and iambics, to all of which the Chancellor and the Sovereign listened with patient attention. Then the prizes were delivered; and happy was the candidate who could scramble through the crowd and obtain a smile from the source of all honour. And now the Installation Ode — the composition of the venerable laureate, whose sinecure office is at once a compliment to his declining years, and to the spirit of the age which disdains the habitual enslavement of poetry — was performed. It had been duly rehearsed at the Hanover Square Rooms by H. Phillips, Lockley, Misses Birch and Dolby, and albeit a most unmanageable piece of business, the lines and the instrumentation finding it almost impossible to coalesce, was executed to the satisfaction of the assembly.

This over, and a luncheon duly discussed at Trinity College, the Prince Chancellor paid official visits to certain colleges, and then came *the* feature of the festival—the flower show in the grounds of Downing College. It was essentially *the* feature, because it was the only part of the fete which presented a concentration of all who assisted at the solemnities and the gaieties. The gardens are extensive, and sufficiently shady to offer relief to the promenaders on the sun-lit green sward. Spacious marquees, filled with fruits and flowers, were erected in different parts of the grounds, and so disposed that her Majesty could pass from one to the other without material exposure to the "sky's influences." If we had been inclined to be erudite upon horticultural subjects, we could have expatiated on the delicacy of the prize fuschias, the exquisite beauty of the pelargoniums, the richness and fragrance of the numerous species of roses, the splendour of the heaths, the plants, and the petunias, and paid just compliment to the names of Ashton, Widvall, Fairbairne, Wood, and Clarke, who bore away the prizes; but, sooth to say, we were too much attracted by the "*fleurs animées*" who paraded the grounds to bestow much attention on the efflorescence within the tents. Cambridge is not, we believe, renowned for the loveliness of her women; they are said to have caught the sombre tone of thought peculiar to the university, and to wear "blue" in unconscious compliment to the learned atmosphere they inhale. Be that as it may; on this occasion—whether it came from Ely, or Norfolk, or Huntingdonshire, or followed the colours of the gallant Whittleseas, or that Cambridge itself put on a summer aspect—there was a very large array of female beauty throughout the gardens; and it is only due to their good taste to say, that almost every lady was attired in the most becoming and seasonable manner. Her Majesty, after resting for a moment in a tent erected for her reception, made the round of the flower marquees, accompanied by the master of the college, and attended by the usual suite of dukes, princes, bishops, and nobles; the bands of the Life Guards, Scots Fusiliers, and the Sappers and Miners performing appropriate airs during the promenade. And here it appeared that sufficient precaution had not been taken to form exclusive passages for the Queen and party. Much was hoped for and expected from the national deference and loyalty of the well-dressed crowds (upwards of twelve thousand persons were present!), but where curiosity was so rife —so naturally rife—where a peep at her Majesty was to be perhaps the event of a whole life, it would have been reasonable to conjecture that the pressure upon royalty would have been more than royalty ought properly to be exposed to. Those who had never seen her Majesty at all had no scruples as to how they obtained a sight of her kindly-smiling face, and those who had enjoyed that pleasure more than once were furiously eager to ascertain how she was attired. No wonder, then, that the exquisite lace dress was trodden upon and torn; the marvel is, that the person of the Monarch escaped the rude but unintentional violence of the curious. The Queen retired at half-past three, followed by the aristocratic part of the visitors, and the gardens were then thrown open, at a reduced price, to the poorer multitude. The day terminated by a banquet at Trinity, the Queen's dining-room, and a balloon ascent on Parker's Piece. What the aeronauts saw from their elevated, and for some time stationary, position in the air above the town of Cambridge, our artist has endeavoured, successfully, to show.

Wednesday was equally favoured by Nature. The town continued to be crowded with happy people, and every hour brought in reinforcements of farmers and gentry who had at least promised themselves the pleasure of being present at the public breakfast. Early in the morning the chancellor held a levee at Trinity Lodge, at which all the Heads of Houses, Fellows, and Masters of Arts were presented. His Royal Highness then visited the remainder of the colleges, and at one o'clock proceeded with her Majesty to the public breakfast. This magnificent entertainment was laid out in the gardens of Trinity and St. John's, and although the tickets of admission were priced at one guinea each, between six and seven thousand persons availed themselves of the *entree*. So admirable were the arrangements, however, that no one appeared to complain of a lack of accommodation; and it is due to the crowds to say, that the edge of curiosity having been taken off, there was less of intrusion upon her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The breakfast passed off with great *eclat*. At two o'clock the royal party retired, and after taking formal leave of the Vice-chancellor and Heads of Colleges at Trinity returned to the railway station in all the pomp which marked their entrance on Monday, the people straining their throats to render them parting homage and testify their own grateful acknowledgments of the distinguished honour done the town of Cambridge by the royal visit. The journey of her Majesty to Tottenham was marked by a continuance of the care and attentions of the directors of the Eastern Counties Railway and the enthusiasm of the people who inhabited the vicinity of the stations; and on leaving the saloon at Tottenham, Prince Albert did not fail to communicate to Mr. Hudson the satisfaction his Royal Highness and the Queen experienced at the attention that had been paid them from first to last. On behalf of the public we may add, that nothing could have been better than the general arrangements for ensuring a rapid and regular communication between London and Cambridge throughout the three days.

To return for a moment to the still busy town. In the gardens where the breakfast had been held, there was a pavilion three hundred feet long and nearly thirty feet broad, for light fantastic feats; and maugre the oppressive heat, grave bachelors of arts and other votaries of learning polked and waltzed with astonishing

vehemence until the day was nearly worn out. On Parker's Piece a temple had been erected for the reception of the Sappers' band, and there, too, the happy myriads surrendered themselves to unlimited terpsichorean indulgences, until night threw a mantle over the scene.

Finis coronat—Hunt and Roskell, with unwonted rapidity, struck a beautiful silver medal to commemorate the Installation, and by Wednesday at noon it was seen upon the breasts of many loyal masters and scholars. On the obverse was a very accurate profile likeness of the Prince Chancellor, and on the reverse the following inscription:—

CELCISSIMUM
PRINCIPEM ALBERTUM
CANCELLARIUM SUUM
FAUSTO FELICIQUE OMINE
INAUGURATUM LAETE CONSPICIT
ACADEMIA CANTABRIGIENSIS
JULII VI. MDCCCXLVII.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, JULY 5.

Lord BROUGHAM intimated, as a dissolution of Parliament was on the eve of taking place, that he should bring the subject of bribery and corruption before their Lordships on Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the morning sitting, a discussion took place at the instance of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK on the alleged inconvenience resulting from the sitting of committees during the sitting of the House, in consequence of the number of members that were thus prevented from attending to their higher duties in Parliament. Contemporaneous sittings of this description the Noble Lord designated as unconstitutional.—Lord J. RUSSELL defended the practice as consistent with the ancient usages of Parliament, confirmed by modern example, when a session was approaching to its close.—Mr. BOUVERIE moved that all committees should have leave to sit, notwithstanding the sitting of the House, which proposition was resolved in the affirmative by a majority of 53.

The Health of Towns Bill was then further proceeded with in committee, but only three additional clauses were gone through, when the proceedings were adjourned till Tuesday.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. BAILLIE, stated that the expedition against Canton was not undertaken in consequence of instructions from the Government. As a general principle, if British subjects were exposed to outrage, the governors of colonies would act immediately without reference to a higher authority.

A conversation ensued on the subject of additional provision being made for paymasters and pursers in the navy.

Lord J. RUSSELL, for reasons which he stated, withdrew the Incumbered Estates (Ireland), and the Prisons Bills, for the present session.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. HUME, replied that he did not apprehend any difficulty would arise in the settlement of the loan due from the United States to this country, but which was owing by different states and not by the aggregate body.

Mr. B. OSBORNE brought forward his promised motion on the subject of Portugal, calling upon the Government to ensure to the Portuguese nation their constitutional rights and privileges, and to insist on the immediate restoration of Count Bomfin and his fellow prisoners from the penal settlement of Angola.—After an able reply from Lord PALMERSTON, in the course of which he stated that information had that day been received of the junta having accepted the terms offered to them, and some further discussion, Mr. B. OSBORNE withdrew his motion.

Mr. HUME moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the charges against the exiled Rajah of Sattara, the debate standing adjourned to Tuesday.

A division took place on the question of the adjournment of the House, moved by Lord G. BENTINCK, which was negatived by a majority of 24; when the stages of other Bills on the table were disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY, JULY 6.

The business was limited to the presentation of petitions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A resolution was agreed to in committee, authorising the Treasury to make advances for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Health of Towns Bill, after which the Bill itself was committed, little progress however being effected, as, after a short discussion, the committee was adjourned till Thursday, at 12 o'clock.

Lord G. BENTINCK, in an explanatory speech, moved an address to the crown, praying her Majesty to take steps to secure redress for the British bondholders of unpaid Spanish bonds from the Spanish government.—Lord PALMERSTON, in a powerful speech, reviewed the monetary condition of Spain and her colonies, contending that with one or two exceptions they could at least have paid off a portion of their debts thus contracted, but that they squandered away their resources on illegitimate objects not connected with the interests of their country. The question was one of expediency, not of power, the Noble Lord added, and he cautioned other states to remember, who might be disposed to neglect their pecuniary obligations, or do this country wrong, that the British nation or parliament would not for ever remain in passive acquiescence, or that, when the Government was called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England, it would not have ample means to do them justice. After some further observations from several Honourable Members, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK withdrew his motion.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion for a committee to inquire into the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara was then resumed, Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE affording a full explanation of all the circumstances which led to the deposition of the rajah in question. On a division, the motion for the committee of inquiry was negatived by a majority of 21.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

The House did not sit to-day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the disposal of private business, Sir DE LACY EVANS moved the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors Bill, which did not, he said, interfere with the principles of the Reform Bill with respect to the payment of rates and taxes, as it only proposed to alter the date at which they should be paid. Its object was that a person paying his taxes due in the preceding October instead of April, as was now the law, should be entitled to vote. On a division the second reading of the Bill was defeated by a majority of 72 to 67.

On the motion for the second reading of the Poor Removal Act Amendment Bill, Mr. CHRISTOPHER objected to the Bill, which affirmed a principle totally new in the constitution of the country, and interfered with the principle of parochial taxation. After some discussion the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The Lords' amendments to the Juvenile Offenders Bill were taken into consideration and agreed to, with the exception of two of them, which were reserved for future consideration, and with respect to which reasons are to be assigned to their Lordships why those amendments should be withdrawn. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, JULY 9.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat at five o'clock.

On a message from the Commons, bringing up a number of Bills, Lord BROUGHAM protested against the business of the House being so interrupted.

Lord BROUGHAM also moved for the papers and correspondence connected with the Wellington statue. In the course of his speech, his Lordship contended for the perfect appropriateness of the statue with the present site.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

At the morning sitting, after the reception of several reports and the Lords' amendments to numerous private Bills, Lord J. RUSSELL intimated it to be the intention of Government to withdraw the Health of Towns Bill; but said it was his full intention to introduce a similar measure in the next session.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Baker, the county coroner, resumed an inquiry on Saturday touching the death of Emma Ritchie, a fine girl, twelve years of age. From the evidence of Mary Kelly, a servant, it appeared that she slept with the deceased, and awaking at an early hour on Tuesday morning heard her sobbing, but thought she was only dreaming, and dropped off to sleep again, but she afterwards found the deceased lying motionless, and discovered that she was dead. A surgeon was immediately sent for, but life was quite extinct. The deceased, it appeared, had been to Gravesend with some friends on Saturday, and returned on Monday. It was late when she went to bed, apparently in good health, having previously partaken of a lobster supper. Mr. Elwin, the surgeon, had made a *post mortem* examination, and found all the internal organs in a healthy state, except the brain, upon which there was about an ounce of extravasated and congealed blood from the rupture of a bloodvessel, caused, he had no doubt, by over-excitement. The jury returned a verdict to that effect.

ISLEWORTH.—On Monday afternoon a fire occurred on the premises of Mr. Thomas Hiscock, a builder and brickmaker at Hounslow, situated in Wood Lane, Smallberry Green. A barn, stable, and five cottages were destroyed. The premises were not insured.

DARTFORD.—Last week an accident of a serious nature occurred to two ladies of the names of Baxter and Child, when driving in a chaise from Greenhithe to Dartford. Any person who has once been through Dartford knows what steep hills there are at both entrances, on going down one of which the horse became unmanageable, and ran against a cart, by which the chaise was overturned, and Miss Baxter sustained a fractured leg; her companion, Miss Child, escaped with some severe bruises.

LONDON.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—On Saturday last, the committee, at the South Sea House, of the British Association for the Relief of Distress in Ireland and Scotland, made their twentieth report of the subscriptions received by them, and which amounts to the large sum of 425,000*l*. Amongst the donations recently forwarded to this country for the objects of the association, was his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, 1000*l*.

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSE FUND.—On Monday night, a public meeting was held at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton Buildings, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to consider the propriety of authorising the committee to purchase a site, and erect almshouses thereon, for aged, decayed, and infirm printers and their wives. Mr. Darkin read the report of the committee, which stated that they were enabled to proceed with the proposed almshouses, and that at Wood Green, Hornsey, close to the Poulterers' and Fishmongers' Asylum, they had met with a site suitable to their object, which would not cost more than 450*l*. The net subscriptions figured 2010*l*. The report further stated that the committee were endeavouring to induce the Caxton committee to lend their assistance in the erection of the almshouses for printers. Messrs. River, Ellis, Nichols, Hansard, Frith, and other gentlemen having addressed the meeting, the report was adopted, and the committee were authorised to treat for the site at Hornsey, and commence thereon the erection of almshouses capable of accommodating twelve printers and their wives; the cost of the building not to exceed 1500*l*. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, after which the meeting separated.

LONDON DOCKS.—The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of stock in this company was held on the 2d inst. It appears from the statement read, that the number of loaded ships which entered the docks from foreign ports during the six months ending the 31st May, was 548, and the tonnage 150,570 tons. In the corresponding period of 1846, the relative numbers were 593 ships, and 142,533 tons, being an increase this year of 8037 tons. The earnings of the company for the six months to the 31st May were 198.626*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*., and in the corresponding period of 1846, 191,246*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*. The expenditure for the six months, including the income-tax, was 101,114*l*. 3*s*. 8*d*., and during the same period of 1846, 98,082*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*. Part of the increased expenditure arose from the heavier payments for taxes, especially poor rates. The amount to the credit of the company was 294,508*l*., out of which the directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 2½ per cent. for the half year. The balance in favour of the company was 203,965*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*., but of this amount 173,403*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*. was due upon goods in the warehouses, being for outstanding charges, &c. The stock of goods in the warehouses of the company on the 31st May was 103,106 tons, and at the same date in 1846, 105,276 tons. The cost of the additional warehouses and vaults, which the directors had no doubt would prove remunerative, was 84,000*l*. After a few remarks from the proprietors, expressive of satisfaction at the report, the dividend was agreed to, thanks were voted to the directors, and the meeting adjourned.

DERBY SWEEPSTAKES.—On Monday, at the Marylebone Sessions, held for the transfer of licences, before Sir P. Laurie, Knt., a letter written by the late Mr. J. Rawlinson, magistrate of the Marylebone police court, was presented to the chairman, in which attention was directed to the number of Derby, St. Leger, and other sweepstakes being allowed at the houses of licensed victuallers. The chairman directed the inspector to bring all cases before the bench at the general licensing day of the licensed victuallers, who, after having received notice, cautioning them against allowing them in their houses, should continue to do so. Mr. H. Rose said that in the licences granted to licensed victuallers, particular allusion was made against all gambling, and it had been stated by Baron Alderson that sweepstakes were a species of gambling. The chairman observed that as far as the power of the bench went, the magistrates would direct their attention to the subject.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—On Tuesday the half-yearly meeting of the governors of this charity was held in the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, Mr. Batton in the chair. The report spoke in the highest terms of the increasing prosperity of the asylum. The subscriptions figured 2000*l*., and the funded property amounted to 6687*l*. 3 per cent. consols, 617*l*. reduced annuities, and 2000*l*., for which Messrs. Reid and Calvert paid 5 per cent. Upon the motion of Mr. Larby, the report was adopted. In answer to a question, the chairman stated that the profits of the fancy fairs during the last eleven years averaged 168*l*. a year. The vacant offices were filled up; thanks were voted to the chairman of the day; after which the meeting separated.

COLONIAL BANK.—The half-yearly general meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday, R. Wight, Esq., in the chair. The secretary read the report, which congratulated the shareholders upon the satisfactory state of the company's affairs, by the diminution of bad and doubtful debts. The financial position of the company is as follows:—Debtor: circulation, 205,388*l*.; deposits and liabilities, 811,248*l*.; paid-up capital, 500,000*l*.; profits, 20,836*l*.; making a total of 1,537,473*l*. Creditor: specie in hand, 262,361*l*.; bills, securities, and balances at banks, and expenses, 1,275,112*l*. The report recommended a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 2*l*. per cent., or 4 per cent per annum. A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman the meeting separated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.—Mr. Baring has undertaken to present the petition, numerously and influentially signed by the merchants and bankers of London, in favour of some modification of the existing Currency Bill.

THE COUNTRY.

YORKSHIRE.—The crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes are looking remarkably well in the district of Cleveland, as do all kinds of agricultural produce, and the wheat being most of it shot. As yet there are no signs of the disease which affected the potatoes last year.

DEVONSHIRE.—The food rioters were tried at the county and city sessions, Exeter, last week. At the county sessions alone there were 180 prisoners in the calendar, the average number on such occasions being about 100. Many of the rioters pleaded guilty. The sentences were various, the majority being short terms of imprisonment.

DOVER.—An affair of honour was likely to have come off not a hundred miles from the Heights' barracks, Dover, a day or two since, had it not been that the principals and their seconds were placed under arrest. The affair is under investigation at the Horse Guards.

DUDLEY.—Harklass Blewitt, charged with having murdered his wife by pouring boiling water on her, has been captured. He was taken at Wrexham, Denbighshire, and was then in custody. He was charged with the offence and acknowledged it, but said he did not intend to kill her when he threw the water over her.

MIRFIELD.—The police are still active in the prosecution of inquiries, with a view to strengthen the chain of evidence at the trial of the prisoners. Some additional evidence of importance, it is said, has been already obtained. The Secretary of State has offered a reward of 100*l*. and her Majesty's pardon to any person, except the real murderer, who will give information that will convict the perpetrator or perpetrators of the horrid crime.

DAGENHAM.—The constabulary at Derby have succeeded in apprehending Isaac Hickton, late a policeman in the K division of the metropolitan police, who, together with William Parsons, a sergeant in the same division, stands charged with conspiracy and perjury at the inquest held at Dagenham upon the body of the unfortunate policeman, George Clark, who was murdered on the 28th of June last year. Fifty pounds reward had been offered by Government last week for their apprehension.

CHESTERFIELD.—One day last week a person was removing from Gluman Gate, Chesterfield, and was on a waggon packing his goods, when he discovered in the garret of an adjoining house a boy about eight years of age, chained by the ancle to a large tub. He immediately made the circumstance known, and a number of persons proceeded to the house, and insisted on the boy being released. The mother, however, refused, unless the parties would agree to take him away altogether. Some of the neighbours then ascended into the garret, and set the child at liberty. The boy had been confined a fortnight, and was so secured that he could not lie down. The cause of the brutal treatment was his having taken a cake without leave.

BATH.—At the police-court at Chandos House, on Saturday, Maurice Perry and Samuel Crawley were committed by the county magistrates for the wilful murder of one of the Bathampton police. On Monday last week, two navigators, employed on the Wilts and Somerset Railway, quarrelled at a public-house at Bathampton, and failing to settle it by words, adjourned to an adjoining field to "fight it out," the prisoners and two others acting as seconds. A ring was formed, and a large mob collected, when, after a few rounds, John Bailey (the deceased), a constable, and another officer, forced their way between the combatants, and desired them to desist fighting. The prisoners immediately pushed them back, and so held them, the men still fighting. The constables again attempted to interfere, when they were instantly knocked down, the prisoners kicking them unmercifully about the head and body, from the violent force of which Bailey almost immediately died. Several witnesses clearly identified the prisoners as the parties who committed the outrage. The prisoners, who made no defence, were conveyed to the county gaol on the capital charge. A verdict of "Wilful murder" had been returned at the coroner's inquest, which was held on Friday.

PERSHORE.—A few days ago, an aged angler, named William Wootton, who had lived nearly a century of years, while pursuing his darling avocation on the banks of "soft flowing Avon," near Pershore, fell into the stream, and was drowned. The veteran was at the river side early in the morning, and on a person going to fetch him to dinner, his basket was found on the bank, and his hat being observed on the surface of the water, the river was searched, and the body of the deceased was found. Mr. Best, coroner, held an inquest, when it appeared that the deceased had been subject to fits, and as there could be but little doubt that he was so afflicted when he fell into the water, a verdict to that effect was returned.

LINLITHGOW TOWN-HALL.—This venerable pile was, on Friday week, almost entirely consumed. The origin of the conflagration is said to be the ignition of the old wood in the roof by the sun; but we suspect a more artistic cause will yet be discovered.

EDINBURGH.—The announcement of a dividend of 8 per cent. on the stock of the Western Bank for last year is another proof of the stability of the Scotch monetary system. This institution, commenced in 1832, has a reserve fund of 375,000*l*., and 16 branches.

BRIGHTON.—On Sunday one of the engines kept in readiness at the railway station at Brighton was set in motion by the stoker for the purpose of proceeding to the water tanks, and while the man had got down to shift the points, the engine went forward too rapidly for him to remount to turn off the steam, and it ran into the parcel office, breaking down the wall, and destroying everything in the office. The damage done is estimated at 200*l*., and three pictures, said to be worth 100*l*., which had been placed in the office for the purpose of being conveyed away, were destroyed. The foreman, Thomas Harrison, was had before the magistrates on Monday and fined 10*l*. for acting against regulations.

On Monday again a special train arrived from London with a party of the "Foresters." The train was a long one, consisting of twenty-three carriages, and the driver, misjudging the strength necessary to push the train to the arrival platform, put on too much steam. At the end of the platform, at the very point where the concussion just described took place, a second class carriage had been placed, and beyond this a "hoarding" had been erected, behind which workmen were already engaged in repairing the disaster. The front carriage of the train ran her buffers through this second class carriage, which it forced again over the pavement and through the hoarding. Fortunately the momentum was now exhausted, and no further mischief accrued.

EASTERN COUNTIES LINE.—On Tuesday evening as Mr. Richardson, master of the carriage department, was proceeding to Tottenham, he perceived, when near the Edmonton station, lying on the side of the line and close to the rails a fine boy, between the age of ten and twelve years, quite insensible and covered with blood yet flowing from an extensive laceration on the head. Two of the constabularly were instantly forwarded with the sufferer to the Shoreditch terminus by the train then due, from whence Mr. Grimshaw, the station master, by medical advice, had him conveyed to the London Hospital. For a considerable time no clue could be obtained to the boy's parents, but at length it was ascertained that his name was Henry Edwards. He had wandered from his home in Bethnal Green to Edmonton, where climbing a high wall for the purpose of viewing the railroad he overbalanced himself and fell over. Not any hopes are entertained of his recovery.

SCARBOROUGH.—Mr. Purnell, ex-mayor, was driving towards Scarborough in a pony gig, accompanied by two of his daughters, when, in passing the railway station, the pony took fright at a butcher's cart, and proceeded at a furious rate towards the New Bar. At the top of Bull Lane the gig came in contact with the wall of the Bull Hotel stables, and Mr. Purnell and his daughters were thrown violently out. Mr. Purnell fell with his head against the bottom of the wall, and was taken up insensible. He was carried into the Spa Inn, and in about an hour he was sufficiently recovered to be able to proceed home in a cab, but the wound on his forehead is of a serious nature. The ladies escaped almost unhurt.

LIVERPOOL.—Letters received on Tuesday from Belfast announce, that on Sunday morning last, during a dense fog, the steamers Sea-King, hence, and Athlone, from Dublin to Belfast, ran ashore on Maw Island, at the entrance of the Lough. The former is expected to be a total loss; the latter was got off immediately after the accident, but little damaged. No lives were lost.

On Tuesday night a large bonded warehouse, No. 829., in Suffolk Street, Liverpool, one of a lofty range commonly known as Poole's warehouses, fell down. It was in the occupation of Mr. R. Gibson, and was heavily stored with grain in the three first compartments.

WICK.—James Nicolson, who was lately tried for being concerned in the food riots in Caithness some months ago, was sentenced to ten years' transportation. He is only twenty-four years of age, was religiously brought up, well conducted, and industrious. He was the chief support of his aged parents, and had been led to take part in the riot, not from any turbulence or malignancy of feeling, but carried away by the dread of an approaching and awful famine. A petition to the Queen in behalf of the young man, praying a commutation of punishment, is in course of signature, which we trust will meet a gracious response.

THE MINSTER AND DEAL RAILWAY.

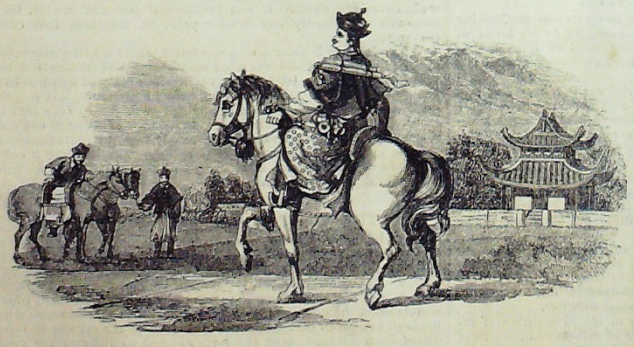
It was incidentally mentioned in our last that this railway, of which we gave abundant illustrations in a recent number, had been formally opened, and that the opening had been appropriately signalised by a dinner. The event, however, is of too much importance to be passed over cursorily. Unlike many occurrences of the same kind, which merely mark the establishment of fresh facilities of communication between two given points, the establishment of the railway to Deal, direct from London, may fairly be deemed to indicate the commencement of a new era in British commerce. The extraordinary advantages with which it is fraught—the singular changes which it originates, crowd upon the mind so thickly, that we are almost at a loss to point to the most striking and important. Perhaps in the rapidity with which it opens a communication between Lloyd's and the Downs, we discern the main feature of this very interesting enterprise. No longer now will it be necessary to despatch a captain with his papers for days before his vessel commences her voyage down the channel; no anxious hours will now be passed in awaiting the post which shall bring tidings of the safety of the cargo of a vessel, whose arrival off Deal may have been announced in the daily papers. Four hours only before the moment selected for departure from the Downs, a master may now be dispatched upon his hopeful errand for the owner's country house—the wind has been reported fair, the pilot is aboard, and before Eolus can have had time to change his mind, the good ship will have secured her offing. Four hours only after casting anchor off Deal, the anxious skipper, eager to report the progress of his venturous career over the wild waste of waters, has stepped from his cutter into a first-class carriage, and is now in the back parlour exhibiting the manifest and bills of lading of his rich and varied freight. No. has the sea-worn passenger, tired of months of confinement and a limited region, stopped to contemplate the white cliffs of Albion, and dwell in fond anticipations

upon the welcome that awaits him. The rail has borne him to the arms of his family before they could even hear of his approach. Say that a vessel coming or going needs immediate aid, or prompt supplies—say that a sudden rise or fall in the markets renders a change in the instructions of the captain essential, an express train takes down a confidential clerk, and assistance is afforded or the market saved, as the case may happen. These are purely mercantile results, but they are of very great importance. Then look at the political consequences of the new line. A hostile force approaches our shores; fresh orders are awaited by the commanders of our fleets; despatches have to be sent up to London instantaneously, for on the replies to them hang the operations of a squadron; either way, the rail comes in aid of the proceedings; and to help the rail, we soon will have the electric telegraph, heralding the messenger with lightning speed, and communicating life and activity to our arsenals, our barracks, and our dockyards.

To the town of Deal and its vicinity the railway must prove of enormous advantage in various ways, while to the metropolitan public it opens a new and delightful source of seaside enjoyment. Brighton has long been justly stigmatised as "land without trees, and sea without ships." Englishmen love nature, but they are best pleased to hold communion with her in her richest garb, spangled with the evidences of human activity. In Deal we find all that we most admire in ample perfection. The Downs are often crowded

OPENING OF THE MINSTER AND DEAL RAILWAY.—THE KING LEAR AND ITS "SPECIAL" PASSING SANDWICH.

with ships, and whether viewed in a state of calm repose, or lashed into violence by angry winds, always present an interesting and animated spectacle. And although the owners of houses have had but small inducement to lay themselves out for tenants, seeing that the difficulties of access from London have hitherto deterred numbers from visiting the town, their apartments are nevertheless extremely clean, commodious, and well furnished, and have an excellent look-out upon the sea. Then look at the rural charms of the neighbourhood. Walmer is a sweet village. It is a short and pleasant ride to Sandwich; Dover can be reached in an hour; an hour and a-half takes you to Ramsgate to visit a friend; and in every direction for ten miles round a person can walk unseen and unmolested. The attractions of Deal itself are not great at this moment; but how many weeks will elapse before it will boast all the appurtenances of entertainment for which Margate, Ramsgate, and Hastings have long been celebrated? The library and the bathing machine, the assembly rooms, the raffle, the donkey, the ambulatory chair; all, in short, that helps to kill time cheerfully, and not always unprofitably, will be as rife at Deal as at any other place on the coast within a reasonable distance. In fact, in a degree, they are to be found there now; and to add to the other *agrémens* of the little town, there is almost always a regiment there with an excellent band, whose performances enliven the evening promenade. We could proceed with a further enumeration of the attractions of Deal and the services which must be rendered the town and its visitors by the new line of railway, but our space fails us, and we must reserve them for a future number.



MANDARIN BEARING EMPEROR'S LETTER.

CHINESE MILITARY STATION WITH SOLDIERS.

THE CHINESE MILITARY SERVICE.

In answer to numerous inquiries raised by our Chinese pictures last week, we give the following cuts and extracts from Sir John Davis's "Chinese:"—

All the military of the empire are under the management of their proper tribunal or board at Peking, the power of which, however, is jealously checked by a dependence on some of the others; as the Board of Revenue must supply the funds, and the Board of Public Works the *materiel* of the army. The trusty Tartar troops are ranged under the eight standards, viz. the yellow, white, red, and blue, together with each of these colours bordered by one of the others. The green flag distinguishes the Chinese troops. Each of the Tartar standards is said to consist of 10,000 men, making a standing army of 80,000. There is, besides, the local militia spread through the provinces; but this, from all that has been observed of it, is such a ragged and undisciplined rout, as to be fit for little more than the purposes of a police.

Including this militia, the whole number receiving pay throughout the empire has been estimated at 700,000, of which by far the largest portion are fixed to their native districts, cultivating the land, or following some other private pursuit.

The long and successful resistance of the Meaoutse, a race of barbarians in the mountainous parts of the interior of China itself, and their independence at the present time, attest the weakness of Chinese military resources, and the very moderate efficiency of troops, which are seldom employed in anything more formidable than the suppression of a revolt in some starving province, and thus engaged, as it were, in fighting with shadows. The Canton troops in 1832 were defeated by the mountaineers on the borders, and in fact proved utterly worthless from the general use of opium, and the absence of practice and discipline. This on land; but the navy is even worse. The long and successful career of the Ladrones, or pirates, in the vicinity of Canton, who were, after all, subdued only by the *honours* conferred on their chief as the price of his submission, is sufficient evidence on this point.

Very few mounted soldiers were seen by either of our embassies, and whatever may be their actual amount, they are said to be nearly all Tartars.

The most common uniform of the military is a jacket of blue turned up with red, or red bordered with white, over a long petticoat of blue. The cap is either of rattan or strips of bamboo painted, being in a conical shape, and well suited to ward off a blow; though on some occasions they wear a cap of cloth and silk, similar to that of the mandarins, without the ball or button at the top. Some few are defended by a clumsy looking quilted armour, of cloth studded with metal buttons, which descends in a long petticoat, and gives the wearer the appearance of one who could neither fight nor fly. The helmet is of iron, in the shape of an inverted funnel, having a point at the top, to which is attached a bunch of silk or horse-hair.

The principal arms of the cavalry are bows and arrows, the bow being of elastic wood and horn combined, with a string of silk strongly twisted and wrought. The strength of their bows is estimated by the weight required to bend them, varying from about eighty pounds to a hundred weight. The string, in shooting, is held behind an agate or stone ring on the right thumb, the first joint of which is bent forward and confined by the middle joint of the fore-finger being pressed upon it. Their swords are generally ill-made, and their match-locks considered by them as an inferior weapon to the bow and arrow, which they may perhaps be, considering their appearance and make. Some are provided with shields, constructed of rattan turned spirally round a centre.

"The Chinese, a General Description of the Empire of China and its Inhabitants." By Sir John Francis Davis, F.R.S., &c., Governor of Hong Kong. This admirable book is sold at a very cheap price, for general use, by Mr. Nattali, of Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

exerted, a deterioration of the crop takes place. When it is found in later stages of growth, and on the glumes and paleæ of the chaff, it is more injurious than when it merely appears in the earlier period of growth.

We now proceed to make a few remarks on certain other fungi not so common as the red rust or red robin, which is occasionally found on the leaves of the wheat plant. One of these is the *erysiphe graminis*, almost universal on it in 1845, but which did not seem to do much harm, and upon which therefore there is no need to enlarge. On the continent there are two species of moulds which are extremely curious, and one of these is fearfully destructive. The former, called *chionyphe*, from its being developed during snow, was discovered in Iceland by Thieneman. Two other species have since been seen in the neighbourhood of Dresden, where they are abundant. This singular mould is found on the snow, when it just melts before the sun without any general thaw. It consists of spreading, shining, fleecy patches, and the reproductive portion of it sometimes red and sometimes green. As soon as the snow melts it appears on the young herb in a stratum resembling a cobweb of great delicacy, which is not of long duration. It is most likely owing to the existence of some animal matter in the soil, and is extremely remarkable, though by reason of its vanishing so quickly is not attended with disastrous results.

Not so the other, called by Unger *lanosa nivalis*, with reference also to its coming in time of snow. Unlike the last, this fungus is developed beneath the snow, and is excessively injurious both to grass and corn. During the spring of 1846, a description of it was published in the "Gardener's Chronicle." It appears in white patches, a foot or even more in diameter, tinging the snow with a red hue, arising from the spores of the fungus, which are of this colour. When a spore is greatly magnified, the colour contents are very perceptible. A completely withered plot is left behind, wherever this fungus has run its course. When snows have come on without previous frosts, it has been known to destroy whole crops, particularly barley and rye. In places where it prevails, the farmers plough up the frozen surface, so complete is the mischief effected on the young plants. Happily for us, it has not yet reached Great Britain; but that it will not, no one can predict, for all fungal diseases are very alarming, and may appear when least expected, especially in a climate where the seasons vary as they do in ours.

The next parasitic fungus is the one which so materially affects the flower of the wheat plant. It is much more minute than those previously described. The name given it by botanists is *uredo segetum*. Farmers call it by various appellations, as "smut, dust-brand, burnt ear, chimney-sweeper;" the last designation evidently arising from its looking exactly like a coating of soot adhering, by some gummy substance, to the young ear.

It reduces the ears of both wheat and barley to a shrivelled state, and has the same effect upon oats. The black masses of sooty powder are the spores of the fungus. Some farmers say they like to see a little of it, because it is always accompanied by a good crop. Certainly, as Professor Henslow well observes, the "little" can only be, with any propriety, on the principle of the less the better. Undoubtedly every ear attacked is destroyed, as is evident from the first instant it emerges from its hose or sheath. The extreme smallness of the spores of this fungus may be inferred from M. Bauer's investigations. He says the one hundred and sixty thousandth part of a square inch contained forty-nine of them. Hence he calculates that not less than seven millions eight hundred and forty thousand would be required to cover a square inch English measure. It has, indeed, been a question with some persons, whether these appearances are not due to a mass of diseased cells, and that they are not fungi at all. But the answer to this is, that diseased cells would not germinate, which these uredines unquestionably do. There is no apparent difference, generally speaking, between the spores of this uredo in wheat and barley. If the spores of this uredo are so small, what must the sporules be as to dimensions? The highest imaginable power of a microscope could only be expected to exhibit them as a vapoury cloud. The next question is, how the fungus acts upon the part of the plant which is principally affected?

When the plant is attacked by this fungus, the first injuries are found upon the interior portions of the flower, which render it completely abortive. In a short time afterwards, the *pericladia*, or little scales, to which the florets are attached, swell and look hard and fleshy. At length the whole is consumed; and the ear, particularly in the case of wheat, becomes dismantled of all its reproductive organs, and the remainder is powdered over with the before-mentioned black, dusty smut, which has a most disagreeable appearance. M. Bauer, however, states that it has been found in some other portions of the plant. These instances are certainly very rare, and have been noticed by scarcely any observers. In some seasons immense quantities of it may be seen, during summer, in the corn fields, long before the rest of the grain reaches maturity. All these ears are, as we have said, destroyed by it, and therefore the amount of the crop greatly diminished. But as its spores are scattered to the winds for weeks before reaping begins, the farmer scarcely sees it during the harvest, and consequently thinks but little about it. This is probably the true solution of the prejudice in its favour.

There is every reason to believe that the fungus enters the plant by means of its sporules being so small that they find access with the ascending sap, by the spongioles of the root. With this sap the sporules circulate and are developed as has been described.

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

Cape of Good Hope. — The dates from this colony are Cape Town to the 5th of May, and Graham's Town to the 28th of April. It was reported at Cape Town that Sir H. Pottinger intended to winter on the frontier. Sir Henry Young reached Port Elizabeth on the morning of the 20th, and Graham's Town on the evening of the 23d of April. It would appear that he had travelled overland, and that he declined assuming the state authority of his office of lieut.-governor until he had had an interview with the governor-in-chief. He proceeded to Kaffirland for that purpose on the 24th of April. Sir Andries Stockenstrom had resumed the command of the burgher levies. Doubts were however entertained as to the state of his health being such as to permit him to take the field. It was understood that he had recommended to the attention of the governor-general, preparing for the contingency of his being found unfit for service, the claims of Field-cornet Joubert, Mr. W. D. Pringle, and Mr. J. M. Bowker. The last-named gentleman had died suddenly before this recommendation was given. The tranquillity of the frontier was disturbed at intervals by reports of straggling bands of Kaffirs, but no outrages or robberies of any magnitude had been recently perpetrated.

FOREIGN.

France. — A gorgeous *fête champetre* was given, on Monday evening, in the park of Vincennes, by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier. The number of guests amounted to three thousand. Nothing could exceed the splendour of this entertainment. Millions of lamps of all colours were suspended in festoons and arches on the trees; military trophies were tastefully displayed; brilliant fireworks were exhibited; and the scene was kept for a considerable interval illuminated with Bengal lights. All the younger members of the royal family now in Paris were present, as well as Queen Maria Christina and her suite.

M. Vernes, sub-governor of the Bank of France, who went to St. Petersburgh to complete the financial operation between that establishment and Emperor Nicholas, has received the decoration of St. Vladimir from the hands of his Majesty, and M. Rodier, who accompanied him, has received the Cross of the Order of St. Anne.

The appointment of Count Bresson to the embassy at Naples has been definitely settled, but no answer has yet been received to a communication of his intended nomination made to the King of Naples. This delay on the part of the Neapolitan court is ascribed to the discontent produced in that quarter by the opposition given by M. Bresson to the Trappani marriage, during his mission at Madrid.

Spain. — Our accounts from Madrid are of the 1st instant. The Queen had been present at the last exhibition at the Circus, accompanied by her Major-Domo, Count de Santa Coloma, and her private secretary, M. Ventura de la Vega. The "Fomento" of Barcelona, of the 29th ult., announces that the factions had divided after the engagement with the Queen's troops at Montagut, on the 22d, and were then committing depredations in the province of Tarragona. At Froncolí they destroyed the stone of the Constitution, and burnt the portrait of the Queen on the public square. M. Guell, who was said to have proposed for the hand of the Infanta Josefa, embarked at Barcelona for Italy.

Don Francisco and his daughter, the Infanta Josepha, left the royal palace on the 29th ult., and return for the present to their former abode, the palace of San Juan. They are expected to set out shortly upon one of those journeys to distant baths or foreign countries to which the illustrious in disgrace are usually doomed.

Portugal. — A telegraphic despatch from Southampton reached town on Monday, announcing the termination of the civil war in Portugal. The Junta had surrendered on the 30th ultimo, and the city of Oporto was occupied by the Spanish troops, under the command of General Concha.

Turkey. — A powerful Albanian chief has put himself at the head of 1200 men, and openly declared against the authority of the sultan. Bessim Pacha has marched against him from Bytolia, at the head of two regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and twenty pieces of cannon. The measures of reform introduced into Albania by the sultan were the occasion of this rising.

Constantinople. — The palace being built by the Viceroy of Egypt at Beycos, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, will be of the finest stone that can be procured, and adorned with 150 marble columns. Close to it will be a kiosk for the sultan. The façade towards the sea will be 200 pics (more than 400 feet in length). It is believed that the construction will require three or four years, and the cost is estimated at 50,000 purses (6,000,000 fr.)

Syria. — A meeting of the various sheiks of the province assembled some time ago for the purpose of putting the taxes upon an equal footing throughout the country, and adopting more precautionary measures in regard to quarantine. Having completed their labours, they have dispersed to their several homes. This decision of the quarantine has been occasioned by the European powers having reduced it on all arrivals from the Levant except Syria. The government, therefore, wishing to be placed on a level with other states, has ordered the formation of a *cordon sanitaire* from Gaza to Hebron, which it trusts will be effectual.

Damascus. — The city is virtually without a garrison. One part is gone to increase the army acting against Bederhan Bey, the other part went to attack the Arab rebel tribe of Havanan, which they dispersed, and from whom they took a number of camels and horses. The last letters from Damascus announce that the Jews of that city had been again persecuted. The following are the particulars — A Jewish cloth merchant having been insulted by a Turkish woman, complained to the authorities. The populace immediately became excited, and beat the man so violently that his life was endangered. The populace next accused the man of having stolen a Turkish child, and he was arrested. During two days all the Jews who appeared in the streets of Damascus were insulted, and even ill-treated, but the foreign consuls fortunately interfered, and at their request the governor caused an inquiry to be instituted, when it appeared that the Jew had not been guilty of any crime. The governor ordered that he should be set at liberty, and he further sentenced two Turks to the galleys for their life, who had affirmed on their oath that the Jew had stolen a child.

Algeria. — The "Moniteur Algérien" of the 30th publishes an account of the last operations of the column under the orders of General Bedeau, from which it appears that on the 20th, about 250 men of the tribe of the Ouled-Aidounes fell upon a small portion of the 19th and 31st regiments of Light Infantry, and a severe conflict ensued, which ended in the defeat of the Kabyles, who had twenty men killed and a great number wounded. The loss of the French in this affair was rather severe. Three officers were killed, and several non-commissioned officers and privates were killed or wounded. The Kabyles made another attack on the 21st, in which they were defeated with considerable loss to themselves, and none to the French. On the 22d, Colonel de Barral pursued the fugitives, and surrounding them in the ravines, killed twenty-seven and wounded a great number. This affair was followed by the submission of several tribes who had shown a hostile disposition.

POLITICAL INDICATIONS.

Prussia and Russia. — The Emperor of Russia has resolved to send to Berlin a very considerable sum of money, some accounts say 14,000,000 and others 15,600,000 silver roubles. It is asserted that this loan will not be made to the Prussian government, but has been offered to the king personally. The importance of this fact will not escape any one who has followed the recent incidents of our internal politics. It is not useless to add that a personal loan to the king is not a new thing; when the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the state of Europe in 1830 exhausted the treasury, the king personally contracted a loan of 10,000,000 thalers.

The Spanish Royal Family. — Those who have undertaken to act as pacificators in the royal family of Spain must be rather satisfied with the success of their endeavours. There is Maria Christina at Malmaison, the King Consort at the Pardo, Don Enrique at Tolosa, the Duchess of Montpensier at Paris, and now Don Francisco de Paula and his daughter are going to *the baths*, while Isabel II. is alone in her palace at Madrid.

IRELAND.

Dublin. — The chair at Conciliation Hall on Monday was filled by Mr. O. Mahony; Mr. Quigley discharged the duties of secretary. A Roman Catholic clergyman from the county of Waterford announced himself as the bearer of 80*l.* 10*s.*, a contribution towards the sustainment of the association. This very seasonable relief excited immense enthusiasm in the hall. Mr. John O'Connell announced that the town of Galway would certainly oust Mr. Monahan at the next election. With regard to his adventure for the representation of Dublin city, he seemed rather inclined to back out of that enterprise, on the plea of want of money. He vindicated himself from charges of corruption and treachery to repeal preferred against him by the "Nation" newspaper, and "put himself upon the country" with regard to his guilt or innocence. The rent gathering of the week was over 100*l.*

The whole amount of money received by the Dublin Central Relief Committee, since the 1st of January, was 59,439*l.* Of this, England directly supplied somewhat more than 28,000*l.*, including 10,000*l.*, part of produce of the royal letter, and the same sum as a grant for food from the British Association. Ireland contributed less than 9000*l.*, including 250*l.* from the exhibition of the Ancient Masters. The British provinces in North America afforded nearly as large a sum as all Ireland — the difference being 800*l.* — while the United States forwarded 5424*l.* — a mere money grant, it must be remembered, and to the central committee, which is altogether independent of, and unconnected with, the immense supplies of food consigned to the Society of Friends. The next important contributors were Australia, 2082*l.*; and the Cape, Channel Islands, Hamburgh, Italy, India, and the regiments serving in Ireland, for smaller sums. The management and disposal of the funds placed in the hands of the committee, with all other working expenses, has not exceeded 500*l.*

Attempt to Assassinate. — As Mr. Hacket, of Portumna, and his lady, were returning, on Friday the 2d inst., from Redwood, in Tipperary, they were stopped at an angle of the road near Moatfield by two men, undisguised, one armed with a double-barrelled gun, the other with a large cavalry pistol, both being within a yard or so of Mr. Hacket, who was sitting on the car driving, they levelled their murderous weapons at his breast. He instantly jumped off between the villains, and disturbed their aim. The two barrels were discharged at him almost instantaneously; the slugs from one struck him in the face, lacerating him in a most dreadful manner from his mouth to his neck, up the back of his ear; the other shot tore off and burned the breast and collar of his coat, without doing him further injury, whilst the shot from the pistol fortunately missed him altogether. Having kept a good hold of the spirited animal that he drove, he was dragged along for some distance, till, having recovered his presence of mind, he jumped on the car again, and notwithstanding his weakness from loss of blood, he drove home to Portumna, where he now lies dangerously ill. No reason can be assigned for the attack.

The Great Britain. — In addition to the arrangements already made for the raising and floating of this vessel, sixteen cases have now been brought up and placed in their position along the sides of the ship. A government officer, Captain Montgomery Williams, has arrived, in order to render assistance. The final effort will not take place before the end of the present month.

THE REVENUE.

The official quarterly account has been published. It exhibits an increase of 41,457*l.* on the quarter that terminated on Monday, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the twelve-months, ending on the same day, there is an increase of 1,604,026*l.* The details of the improvement on the quarter are thus made out:—

INCREASE.

Excise	£186,347
Stamps	138,969
Taxes	68,574
Property Tax	27,355
Post Office	34,000
Imprest and other Moneys	14,693
Repayments of Advances	26,337
	196,269

From this account must be deducted:—

DECREASE.

Customs	4,272
Miscellaneous	10,540
China Money	440,000
	454,812

The items of receipt do not include those on account of the loan of 8,000,000*l.*, which amount in all to 6,470,632*l.*

ROYAL THAMES YACHT CLUB.

(*See p.* 32.)

The Royal Thames Yacht Club needs no eulogy at our hands; its great superiority as a club, from the rank, influence, and great number of its members, its rapid rise, and its high standing, are too well known to need any comment of ours. From its first establishment in 1823 to its present height, it has always been distinguished for its liberality, and for its desire to carry out to the very fullest extent the principle of encouraging honourable emulation in the science of yachting. Year after year it has brought fresh craft on to the river; year after year it has put forth its claim to popular distinction in a manner eminently calculated to justify the high opinion which it has earned.

Great and liberal as have been the former prizes of this club, that of Wednesday, with its conditions, exceeded all. The stake was 100 guineas in specie, given without any tonnage dues, and burden unlimited, with a handicap of half a minute per ton, so as to afford the smaller a fair opportunity of competition with the larger; and the distance, the better to give all an opportunity of displaying nautical tactics, from Erith to the Nore light and back. The Meteor had as usual been engaged to accompany the race, but in consequence of the great interest created by the race, and the consequent large demand for tickets, induced the club, lest that any of the company should be incommoded, to charter the Gem also for the occasion. The Meteor first started away from London Bridge, not only with a brilliant company, but with such a stock of first rate viands as entitle the steward to much praise. This department was under the direction of that excellent purveyor Mr. Gore of Gravesend. The wine was as good as the bill of fare was extensive; and the endeavours made to make every one happy and comfortable elicited the praise of all on board. She went direct to Erith, where she was joined by Lord Alfred Paget, the Commodore, and Captain Barwell, the Vice, and preparations were made for the start. The following is a list of the entries: —

Club.	Name of Yacht.	Tons.	Owners' Name.
R.H.Y.C.	Quiz	12	W. J. Miall, Esq.
R.T.Y.C.	Prima Donna	25	Captain Ives.
Ditto	Belvidere	25	Lord Alfred Paget.
R.Y.S.	Arrow	84	Thomas Chamberlyne, Esq.
R.T.Y.C.	Chamois	8	Smyth Pigott, Esq.
R.Y.S.	Ganymede	70	J. H. W. Smyth Pigott, Esq.
R.T.Y.C.	Eclipse	50	T. P. Wickham, Esq.
Ditto	Princess Olga	35	T. B. Rutherford, Esq.
Ditto	Zuleika	20	Morris King, Esq.
Ditto	Secret	25	J. W. Smith, Esq.
Ditto	Ino	25	H. Gibson, Esq.
Ditto	Fleur de Marie	25	W. Sawyer, Esq.
Ditto	Bianca	31	Lord C. Paget.
Ditto	Snake	20	T. and I. M. Wanhill, Esqs.
Ditto	Fawn	25	I. F. Silby, Esq.
R.W.Y.C.	Lily of Devon	31	W. F. Moore, Esq.
R.T.Y.C.	Blue Belle	31	Twisden Hodges, Esq.
Ditto	Little Gauntlett	15	A. Fountaine, Esq.
Ditto	Antagonist	25	G. P. Naylor, Esq.

Of the above list there were eight absentees, and there was left the greatest number that ever started for a match upon the bosom of Old Father Thames, consisting of the Chamois, Eclipse, Princess Olga, Secret, Ino, Snake, Bianca, Lily of Devon, Blue Belle, Little Gauntlet, and Antagonist. The wind was W.S.W., a fine whole-sail breeze, a fair wind up and down, save in St. Clement's and Erith roads. At twenty minutes past eleven the signal was given to get in readiness, the commodore having inspected them at their stations, and at 26 min. 15 sec. after eleven the gun was fired to start.

The start was one of the finest ever witnessed. With such speed was the signal obeyed, that in a moment a cloud of canvas burst upon the view. All canted without the slightest difficulty or accident, and were under weigh at the same instant, the Snake taking the lead, the Bianca schooner with the next best place. The steamer then turned round, after the start had been witnessed, and gradually went by the whole of the yachts up to the leading one, when they appeared off Dartford Sand Point in the following order: — Most astern of all, or first passed, was the Chamois, then the Lily of Devon, Little Gauntlet, Princess Olga, Ino, Antagonist, Blue Bell, Bianca, Snake, Secret, and Eclipse. The last named, of course, being the headmost boat. The scene around at this moment was most beautiful. Independent of the Meteor was the Nymph, the Dryad, the Waterman No. 10, and a vast number of gentlemen's yachts, amongst which we observed the Marquis of Anglesea's Pearl, with her gallant owner on board, the Heroine, the Avenger, and many others. At Greenhithe Eclipse was first, then the Snake, Secret, Blue Belle, Antagonist, Princess, Ino, Bianca, and Lily of Devon. The Eclipse then drew a trifle further in advance, and continued her lead all the way down, there being the following trifling alteration on the Lower Blithe: — Eclipse, Secret, Princess, Ino, Snake, Antagonist, and Blue Belle. They rounded the Light of all Nations in the following order: —

	Hours.	Min.	Seconds.
Eclipse	2	40	50
Secret	2	46	25
Snake	2	54	24
Princess	2	55	4
Ino	2	55	20
Antagonist	2	56	0
Blue Belle	2	58	0
Lily of Devon	2	58	2
Little Gauntlet	3	7	40

The rounding was very pretty, the Ino cutting out the Princess Olga, the Lily of Devon and Blue Belle being almost abreast, and the Antagonist carrying away her top-sailyard. They had got down exactly on flood, and as they all stood on their course up, they formed as sweet a picture as could well be conceived. Off the Chapman Head the Eclipse was first; Secret second; Blue Belle, Ino, Snake, Olga, Antagonist, and Lily of Devon. The Blue Belle and Ino having overhauled the Snake, the Eclipse continued to keep the lead all the way up, and they arrived at Erith in the following order: —

	Hours.	Min.	Seconds.
The Eclipse	6	3	40
Secret (the winner)	6	15	45
Blue Belle	6	21	25
Antagonist	6	26	40
Snake	6	29	10
Ino	6	33	6
Lily of Devon	6	33	50
Princess Olga	6	38	18

With the allowance of 12½ minutes for tonnage, the Secret won by 25 seconds. The prize was then presented to Mr. Smith, with an appropriate speech, which was duly responded to, and thanks were voted to the noble commodore for his great exertions. The company were then landed at an early hour at Blackwall and London Bridge.

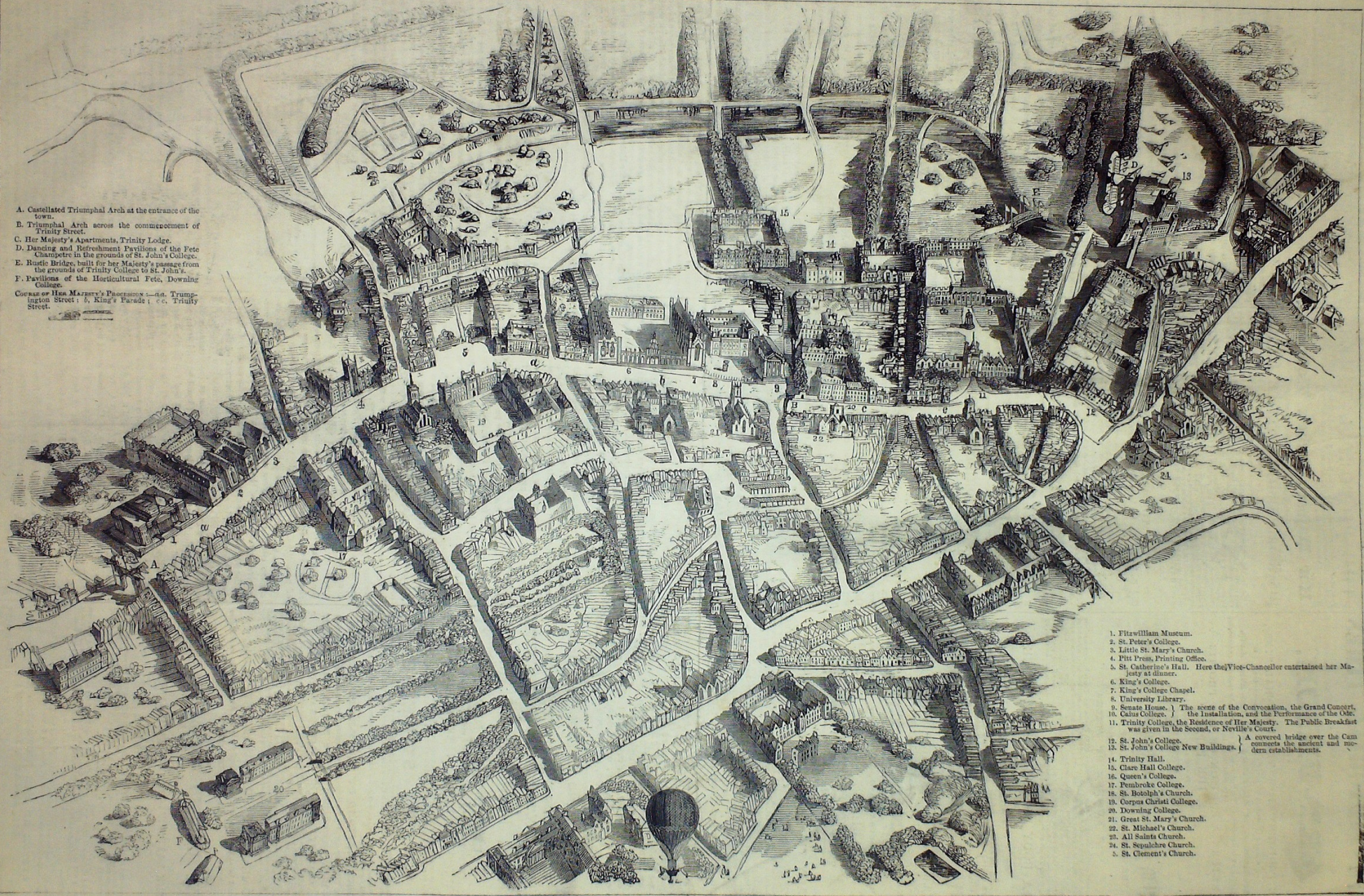
FINE ARTS.

The Pictures in Westminster Hall. — Their size will operate against the sale of them to private buyers; but our wealthy corporations might well expend upon them some of their surplus funds, for the adornment of their halls and meeting-rooms. Let London, at all events, set an example. In Oxford there would be good room for a few of them, and we hope the hint will not be lost sight of.

Lough's Statue of Prince Albert. — Mr. Lough has just completed his marble statue of Prince Albert, for the interior of the New Royal Exchange, and on Saturday last invited his friends and the critics to a private view of it at his studio, in Harewood Square. It is a standing statue, and in action reminds one of Chantrey's first statue, his George III., in the council-room at the Guildhall. The statue is very beautifully carved.

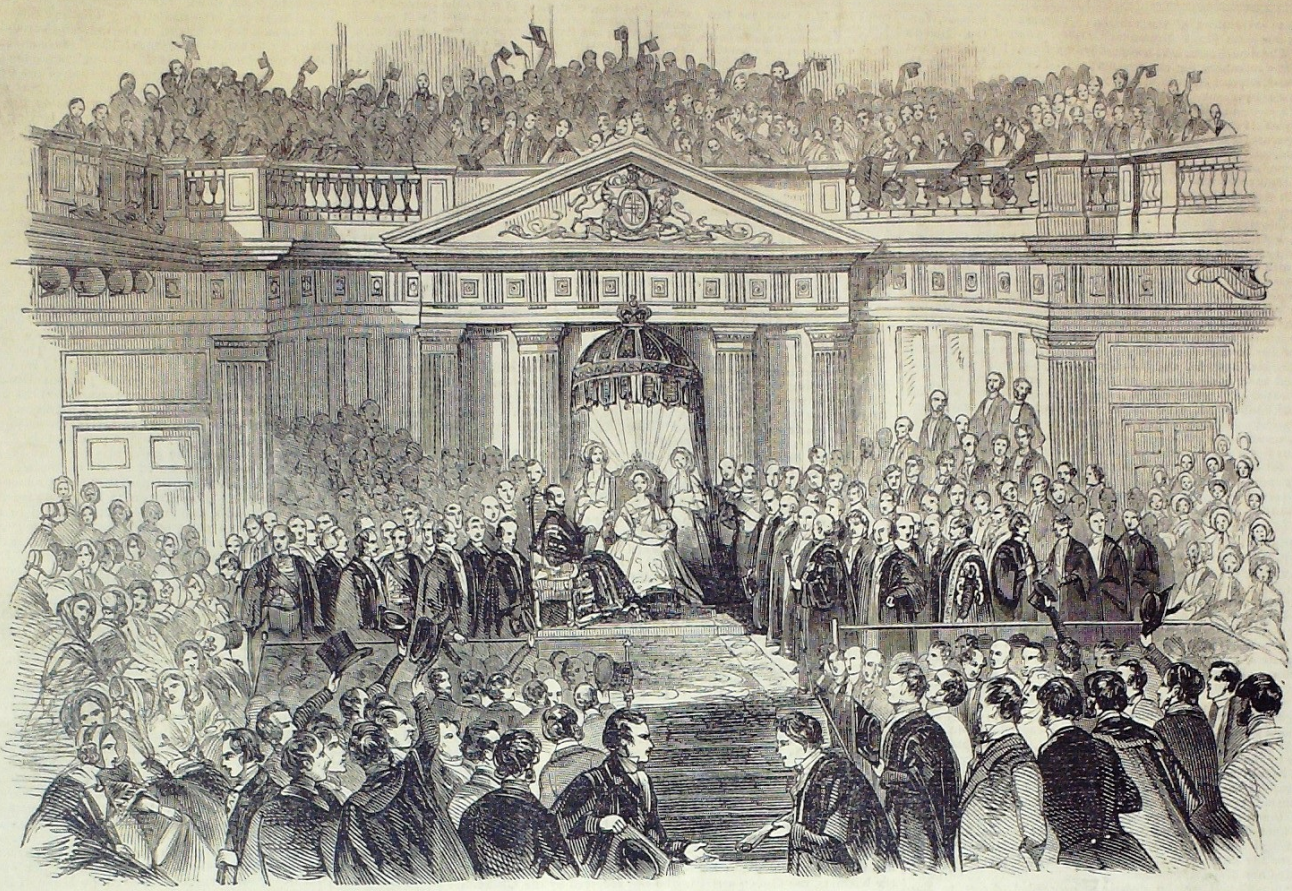
Statue of Frederick the Great. — By letters from Breslau, we learn that the inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great took place in that city on the 27th ult., in the presence of the King and the Prince of Prussia. Among those who assisted at the ceremony was an old veteran, 109 years of age, who had served in the armies of the great King. He was dressed in the Prussian uniform of the time of the seven years' war, in which struggle he took part.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Nicholson, of Dorking, cameo engraver to her Majesty. We have seen several of his works, one of which is a magnificent cameo representing the Conversion of St. Paul. It is a work of great merit, and entirely justifies the honourable distinction conferred upon the artist. We understand that Mr. Nicholson takes striking likenesses in cameos.



SCENES OF THE CAMBRIDGE INSTALLATION,

PROJECTED FROM A POINT OF VIEW IN THE BALLOON ASCENT FROM PARKER'S PIECE, 6TH JULY.

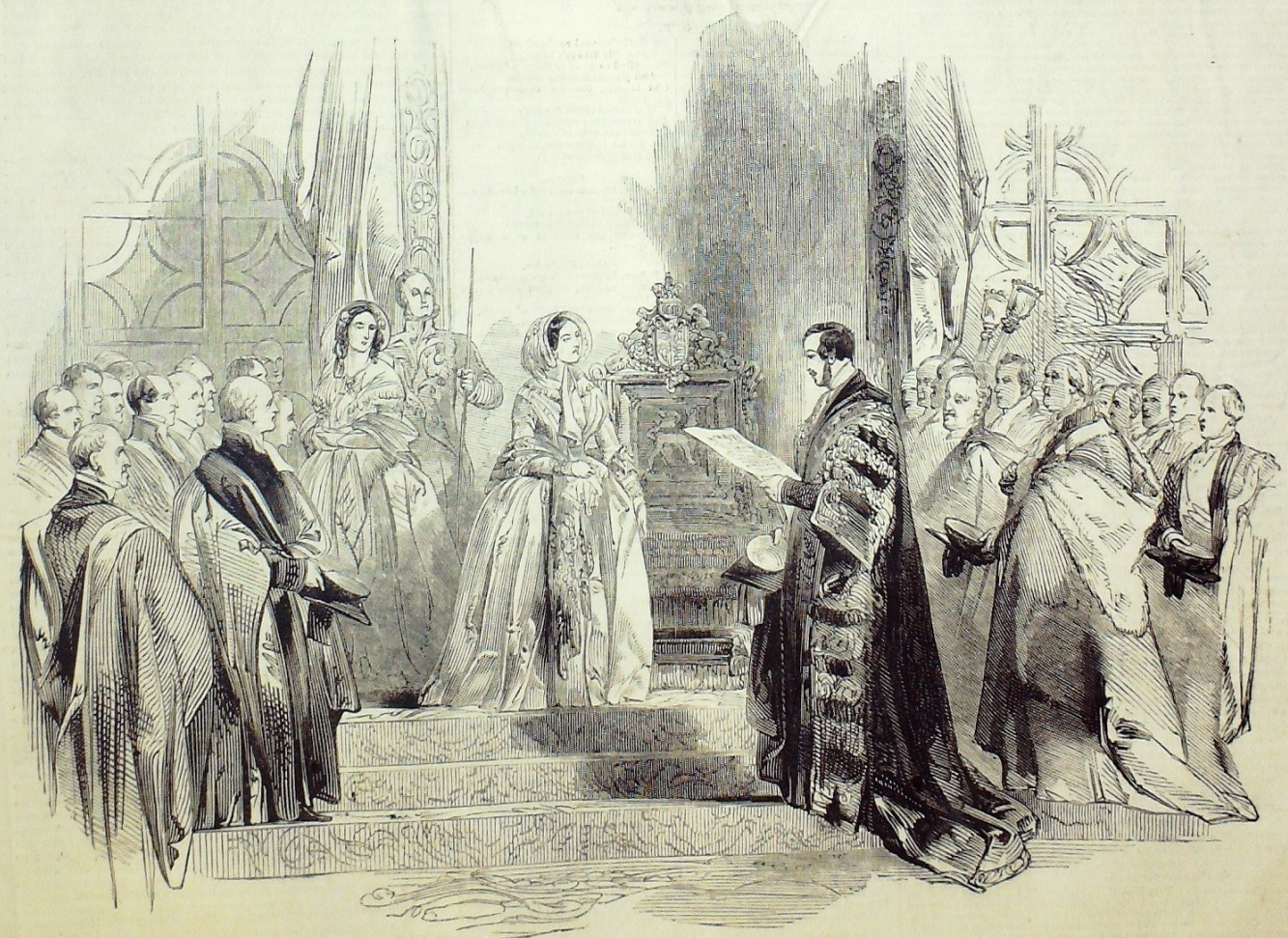


INSTALLATION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT
AS CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN, AND INSTALLATION OF THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR.

MONDAY.—THE JOURNEY.—The directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, determined not to pass unimproved such an opportunity of signalising their line, made the most strenuous preparations for the safe and speedy transmission of Queen Victoria and her Consort to Cambridge. The station at Tottenham, to which her Majesty preferred repairing rather than to the city terminus, was gaily decorated in anticipation of the royal visit. An entirely new pavilion was constructed for the reception of her Majesty and the Prince Chancellor, which was crowded with elegantly attired ladies. The space reserved for the royal *cortège* was decorated with flags lent for the purpose by order of the Board of Admiralty. The most perfect order was preserved, and great hilarity, aided by the fineness of the weather, prevailed. The royal carriage, which was built expressly for this occasion, was brought forward to its appointed station for the reception of the Queen at a quarter past eleven. It is in the form of a most elegant and convenient saloon, lined throughout with blue satin, and furnished simply with two fauteuils and a couch placed at



HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN RECEIVING FROM THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR THE ADDRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

the opposite extremities of the vehicle. A guard of honour, furnished by the West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry, awaited the Queen's arrival. The detachment was commanded by Capt. Palmer, the son of one of the members for the county. Mr. Hudson, M.P., chairman of the Eastern Counties Railway, accompanied by some of the directors, were present.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort reached the station at twenty minutes past 11; and, without any delay, the Queen and Prince took their seats in the carriage prepared for them, the Duchess of Sutherland, mistress of the robes, going in the carriage with the royal couple, who graciously acknowledged the special preparations made for their reception. The signal for departure was then given, although it wanted nine minutes of the time appointed for the commencement of the transit. The precautions and programme set down for observance by the officers of the company were strictly adhered to; a pilot engine preceded the royal train; then came the train bearing with it the personage in whom are concentrated the love and reverence of three kingdoms; the driver, Young, was especially selected for this duty, a proper reward for sobriety and care. The train passed swiftly and smoothly over the ground, making a short stay at Bishops Stortford, and thence being wafted steadily and without the slightest hindrance to the station at Cambridge.

On the arrival of the royal train at the Cambridge station, the Queen and her consort were received by the corporation of the town, The mayor, Mr. Browne, and the chaplain, accompanied by the alderman and town councillors, then formed in procession, and preceded the carriage in which her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Duchess of Sutherland, were seated. Four other royal carriages, containing Prince Waldemar and his suite, and the Queen's ministers, lords in waiting, and other attendants, headed the procession, which, thus formed, proceeded at a walking pace from the railway station to Trinity College, the first place to which it was arranged the Queen should repair, as therein are contained the royal apartments, reserved by right of the reigning monarch, and there, of course, the royal servants had made their preparations.

THE ADDRESS.

At half-past one the discharge of artillery, the ringing of the church bells, and the loud and continuous shouts of the populace outside, announced the approach of the royal *cortège*, which within a few minutes had entered the gate and driven round the quadrangle to the entrance of the hall, where her Majesty and the Prince Chancellor were received by the vice-chancellor, the master of Trinity, and the other authorities of the university. The royal party on alighting were received by the most deafening shouts of welcome; doctors, masters, undergraduates, and even ladies vieing with each other in power of lungs. Her Majesty having rested briefly at the lodge, and gone through the ceremony of receiving and returning the staves, entered the hall, by a door at the upper end, near the chair of state, which had been provided for her use. Her Majesty, who wore a dress of white muslin, trimmed with primrose-coloured ribbons, with bonnet to match, and who looked extremely well, was conducted to the throne by the university authorities. Having taken her seat, a shout was heard from without, and almost instantaneously the hall, which, except at the throne and in the gallery, had been hitherto empty, became crowded by members of the university, who, rushing in, hailed the presence of her Majesty and their chancellor with huzzas so loud and so long that the fine old Tudor Gothic hall rang again and again with their echoes. Occupying places near the throne were the distinguished foreign princes and the suite who accompanied her Majesty.

The Prince-Chancellor, on entering, proceeded direct to the throne, where his Royal Highness read the address as follows: —

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects, the chancellor, masters, and scholars of the University of Cambridge, avail ourselves of your Majesty's gracious permission at this time to renew the assurance of our firm attachment to your Majesty's person and government.

The recollection of your Majesty's former visit is preserved by us with feelings of pride and satisfaction; and we now hail with fervent joy your Majesty's presence amongst us for the second time, and desire to express in the fullest manner in which words can convey it our heartfelt gratitude for this gracious mark of royal favour. We trust that we may be allowed to consider the honour which we enjoy as a proof of your Majesty's undiminished favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed exertion, and will encourage the members of our body, in their several stations, to deserve your Majesty's approbation by a zealous and diligent discharge of their important duties. The time which has lapsed since the period of your Majesty's former visit has been marked by an important change in the highest office of our body. We have had to deplore the loss of our late excellent chancellor, who, to his great regret, was on that occasion prevented by the infirm state of his health from assuming his place amongst us, and expressing in person his acknowledgments of your Majesty's gracious favour. We are encouraged by your Majesty's presence in the university at this time to entertain a confident hope that the act of the university in filling up the vacant office has been regarded by your Majesty with approbation, and we trust that the same royal protection and favour will be continued to us which we have been wont to enjoy from the sovereigns of this kingdom. The occasion seems to require that we should take this opportunity of assuring your Majesty that we are not unmindful of the high principles which the institutions of the university were intended to accomplish. We trust that there have not been wanting hitherto a zeal for the studies of literature and science, and efforts to promote the still more elevated and holy cause which our founders had in view — the establishment of religion and virtue upon a good and sure foundation. We would venture to appeal to recent discoveries in astronomical and other kindred sciences, to the many persons eminent in literature and science, and in the public offices of life, to the statesmen, the judges, the philosophers of our country, who have received their early education, and been taught to discipline their minds in this seat of learning. We trust that we may call attention also to the clergy in general who have gone forth from us, and contributed so much to the elevation of character of our countrymen, who, labouring in piety and patience, with truth of doctrine and innocency of life, have made our church to be the blessing and glory of our land. While we thus reflect with satisfaction upon the good fruit which has resulted from the past labours of the university, our attention is awakened to the task which lies before ourselves. We see how important is the place which the university occupies in respect to social happiness and order — how dignified the duties — how great the responsibility of those who have to direct its studies, and who administer its affairs. We desire to assure your Majesty that these topics of reflection are ever before our minds; and that it is our care to address ourselves to our duty in a firm and earnest spirit, not daunted by difficulty, but nerved by the consideration of it to that patience of temper which, by God's blessing, we hope will bring success. It is our earnest prayer that your Majesty may live long to see the fruit of your efforts for our country's weal are. May Almighty God protect and strengthen you, and, prospering you with all happiness, pour down upon you the continual dew of his blessing.

A written answer to the address was read by her Majesty, after which the Vice-Chancellor, the masters of the several colleges in their order, the bishops present, and the Hon. C. E. Law, the member for the university, were presented to her Majesty by his Royal Highness the Chancellor, and had the honour to kiss hands. The Prince and the other officers of the university then retired, and her Majesty proceeded to her apartments, accompanied by the most energetic applause. During the progress of the ceremony there must have been at least 3000 persons crowded together in the hall.

THE SENATE HOUSE.—In the afternoon the Chancellor held a congregation, for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees, at which were present all the distinguished persons who had taken part in the ceremonies at Trinity in the morning, and, in addition, the Deans of Bristol, Windsor, and St. Patrick, and the Bishops of Antigua, Tasmania, and Cape Town. The building was crowded in every part, so much so, that on the arrival of the chancellor (whose presence was greeted with a repetition of those acclamations of welcome by which he had been greeted in the morning), it was with great difficulty that a lane through the throng was made to enable him to reach the chancellor's chair, which was placed on the dais at the upper end of the room, a step below and a little on the left hand of the throne. The chancellor entered the senate house, and after the transaction of some formal business, the cheers of the multitude outside announced the proximity of her Majesty, who shortly afterwards entered, his Royal Highness the Chancellor, attended by the bedells, &c., going to meet her and conduct her to the throne. Her Majesty having taken her seat, the public orator of the university delivered a Latin oration, on introducing to the chancellor the foreign princes and others who were to receive honorary degrees. This oration occupied nearly an hour in the delivery, and so exhausted the patience of the assembly, that long before it was brought to a conclusion the most unequivocal symptoms of fatigue were manifested. The following were the degrees conferred by the chancellor: —

DOCTOR IN DIVINITY: The Very Rev. H. Pakenham, M.A., Gonville and Caius College, Dean of St. Patrick's and Christ Church, Dublin.—HONORARY DOCTOR IN THE CIVIL LAW: Prince Waldemar of Prussia; his Serene Highness the Hereditary Duke of Saxe Weimar; his Serene Highness Prince Peter of Oldenburg his Highness the Prince of Lowenstein; his Excellency M. Sylvain Van de Weyer, ambassador from the King of the Belgians; the most Hon. the Marquis of Abercorn; the Right Hon. the Earl Spencer; the Hon. C. E. Law, M.P. for the University, St. John's College.—HONORARY MASTERS OF ARTS: Major-General Sir Harry George Wakelyn Smith, Bart., K.C.H.; and Professor Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg; the Chevalier Von Möhl.—ADMITTED AD EUNDEM GRADUM DOCTORS IN DIVINITY: The Right Rev. Samuel Lord Bishop of Oxford, D.D., Oriel College, Oxford; the Right Rev. D. Gateward, Bishop of Antigua, D.D., Oriel College, Oxford; the Right Rev. Robert Bishop of Cape Town, D.D., Pembroke College, Oxford; the Right Rev. Robert Bishop of Tasmania, University College, Oxford; the Right Rev. F. Russell, Bishop of Tasmania, D.D., St. John's College, Oxford.—DOCTOR IN THE CIVIL LAW: The Right Hon. the Earl Fortescue, LL.D., Dublin.—MASTERS OF ARTS: The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, Bart., Oxford; Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, Oxford.

The business of the congregation having concluded, her Majesty, conducted by the Chancellor, and attended by her officers of state and the principal officers of the university, retired.

THE CONCERT.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert took place in the Senate House at half-past 8 o'clock. The principal vocalists were Madlle. Alboni, Miss Birch, and Miss Dolbie, Signor Salvi, Signor Lablache, Mr. Lochey, and Mr. Phillips. Amongst the instrumentalists were Herr Joachim and the principal musicians of the London concert. The concert was under the able direction of Professor Walmisley. About twenty minutes before nine the Royal party entered the Senate House. As her Majesty and the Prince moved up to the platform on which the throne and chair of state were placed for their reception, the company and orchestra rose simultaneously, cheering the royal couple most vociferously.

The concert began with the national anthem, the Queen and Prince Albert standing during the performance. A MS. symphony composed by the professor was next played, much to the gratification of the royal couple, who loudly applauded the composition. The selection of music was in good taste. The Queen and the chancellor and their suites retired at the conclusion of the first part.

The public entertainments of this day were concluded by a grand promenade on Parker's Piece, to the sound of soul-stirring music, and with a magnificent display of fireworks.

THE SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY.—THE INSTALLATION.—The principal business of this day was the installation ode. Long before nine, every accessible spot in the senate-house was densely packed. Nearly all who took part in Monday's proceedings were present. Sir R. Peel was almost the only one of the more distinguished visitors who did not wear the university robe. Along the short route her Majesty and the Prince had to traverse, every spot from which a glipse of the senate-house could be obtained was tenanted, and within the enclosure which surrounds the building, hundreds of doctors in their scarlet gowns, students of various degrees in their proper costume, together with many elegantly-dressed ladies, added an interest to that without, than, but for the presence of the sovereign and the royal chancellor, the inside could have boasted of. At all events, those on the outside of the building avoided the inconvenience of the most crowded audience ever brought together within the walls of any room on a sultry July day; while, as far as the ode was concerned, they heard as much of it as three-fourths who had been occupying their seats from eight o'clock in the morning. Not the least interesting incident of the day was the attention paid by the ex-premier to the venerable poet Rogers, who, exhausted with the intense heat of the building, was compelled to retire, which he did, leaning upon the arm of the right hon. baronet. At five minutes past ten, H.R.H. the Chancellor entered the senate-house. The exercises for the Chancellor's medal, Sir W. Browne's medal, and the Porson prize, were then recited, and the prizes delivered by his Royal Highness. Before this part of the business, the Queen arrived, who was received by the Chancellor in the same form as on Monday.

THE PERFORMANCE OF THE ODE.

His Royal Highness the Chancellor was then presented by one of the equerries with a copy of the score of the Installation Ode. Two copies, bound in white satin and gold, were also handed to the Queen and Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who sat with his brother on her Majesty's right. On the raised platform from whence the dais ascended, were the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Northampton, Earl Spencer, the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord John Russell, Lord Campbell, the Bishops of London, Oxford, Lincoln, and Durham; Sir Robert Peel, the Recorder of London, &c. Sir Harry Smith stood next the Duke of Wellington during the whole of the highly-interesting proceedings.

ODE.

Introduction and Chorus.
For thirst of power that heaven disowns,
For temples, towers, and thrones.
Too long insulted by the speiler's shock,
Indignant Europe cast
Her stormy foe at last
To reap the whirlwind on a Libyan rock.

Solo—Tenor.
War is passion's basest game,
Madly played to win a name;
Up starts some tyrant, earth and heaven to dare;
The gentle million bow;
But will the lightning glance aside to spare
The despot's laurelled brow.

Chorus.
War is mercy, glory, fame,
Waged in freedom's holy cause—
Freedom such as man may claim
Under God's restraining laws.
Such is Albion's fame and glory;
Let rescued Europe tell the story.

Recitative (accompanied)—Contralto.
But, lo! what sudden cloud has darkened all
The land as with a funeral pall?
The Rose of England suffers blight
The flower has drooped, the Isle's delight,
Flower and bud together fall—
A nation's hopes he crushed in Claremont's desolate hall.

Air—Soprano.
Time a chequered mantle wears,
Earth awakes from wintry sleep;
Again the tree a blossom bears—
Cease Britannia, cease to weep!
Hark to the peals on this bright May-morn!
They tell that your future Queen is born!

Soprano Solo and Chorus.
A guardian angel fluttered
Above the babe, unseen,
One word he softly uttered—
It named the future Queen:
And a joyful cry thr' the Island rang,
As clear and bold as the trumpet's clang,
As bland as the reed of peace—
"Victoria be her name!"
For righteous triumphs are the base
Whereon Britannia rests her peaceful fame.

Quartet.
Time, in his mantle's sunniest fold,
Uplifted on his arms the child;
And while the fearless infant smiled,
Her happier destiny foretold:—
"Infancy, by wisdom mild,
Trained to health and artless beauty;
Youth by pleasure unbeguiled
From the lore of lofty duty;
Womanhood, in pure renown,
Seated on her lineal throne;
Leaves of myrtle in her crown,
Fresh with lustre all their own.
Love, the treasure worth possessing
More than all the world beside,
This shall be her choicest blessing,
Oft to royal hearts denied."

Recit. (accompanied) — Bass.
That eve the star of Brunswick shone
With steadfast ray benign
On Gotha's ducal roof and on
The softly flowing Leine;
Nor failed to gild the spires of Bonn,
And glittered on the Rhine.
Old Comus, too, on that prophetic night
Was conscious of the ray;
And his willows whispered in its light
Not to the zephyr's sway,
But with a Delphic life, in sight
Of this auspicious day.

Chorus.
This day, when Granta hails her chosen Lord,
And proud of her award,
Confiding in that star serene
Welcomes the Consort of a happy Queen.

Air—Contralto.
Prince, in these collegiate bowers,
Where science, leagued with holier truth,
Guards the sacred heart of youth,
Solemn monitors are ours.
These reverend aisles, these hallowed towers,
Raised by many a hand august,
Are haunted by majestic powers,
The memories of the wise and just,
Who, faithful to a pious trust,
Here, in the Founder's spirit sought
To mould and stamp the ore of thought
In that bold form and impress high
That best beteken patriot loyalty.
Not in vain those sages taught—
True disciples good as great,
Have pondered here their country's weal,
Weighed the future by the past,
Learnt how social frames may last,
And how a land may rule its fate
By constancy inviolate,
Though worlds to their foundations reel,
The sport of factious hate or godless zeal.

Air—Bass.
Albert, in thy race we cherish
A nation's strength, that will not perish
While England's sceptred line
True to the King of Kings is found;
Like that wise ancestor of thine
Who threw the Saxon shield o'er Luther's life,
When first above the yells of bigot strife,
The trumpet of the Living Word
Assumed a voice of deep portentous sound
From gladdened Elbe to startled Tiber heard.

Chorus.
What shield more sublime
E'er was blazoned or sung?
And the Prince whom we greet
From its hero is sprung.
Resound, resound the strain
That hails him for our own!
Again, again, and yet again;
For the Church, the State, the Throne—
And that presence fair and bright,
Ever blessed wherever seen,
Who deigns to grace our festal rite—
The pride of the Island's VICTORIA THE QUEEN.

The most effective passages in the composition, and those which were most loudly applauded, at this the grand performance, were the chorus, "War is mercy, glory, fame," the soprano solo and chorus "A guardian angel fluttered;" the recitative, "That eve the star of Brunswick," &c.; the bass air, "Albert, in thy race we cherish," and the concluding chorus, "What shield more sublime," the last words of which, "the pride of the island, Victoria the Queen," raised the audience to such a pitch of enthusiasm, that the exhaustion of the singers only prevented an encore. The national anthem, which was called for *una voce*, and which was admirably given, terminated the proceedings. Her Majesty and the Prince Chancellor on leaving were met with the most lively demonstrations of exuberant loyalty.

HORTICULTURAL FETE.

TUESDAY.—Amongst the most remarkable incidents which characterised the royal visit was a grand horticultural fete, prepared by the Cambridgeshire Horticultural Society, and to encourage florists to send their rare and beautiful plants, prizes to the amount of 200*l.* were offered to the different competitors. The result was highly successful, and several large marquees were filled with the rarest and most costly flowers, as well from the greenhouse as from the parterre. Fruit, also, there was in abundance, and of a very fine description. The fete was held in the grounds attached to Downing College. The marquees were decorated with banners, on which were emblazoned the armorial bearings of the different colleges, the royal standard floating in the centre of the grounds. The company began to arrive at twelve o'clock, but unfortunately they were not permitted to enter the grounds until half-past two p.m. The consequence was, that the accumulation of ticket-holders at the iron gates separating the floral fete grounds from the public promenade was so great, that the gates were forced open by the pressure, and the whole dense mass entered the grounds without let or hindrance. The bands of the 1st Life Guards and Fusiliers imparted the customary gaiety to the scene. The Duke of Wellington preceded the Queen some minutes, and was received by the band playing "See the conquering hero comes;" he was accompanied by Sir H. Smith. The Queen and Prince Albert arrived at half-past two, and promenaded one or two of the marquees. The examiners having awarded the prizes to the different exhibitors, their names were attached to their respective lots of flowers. In the grounds, amongst the general company, might be perceived, traversing the different tents, men of the highest rank, as well in society as in science and learning. In the course of the afternoon a new balloon, styled the Installation Balloon, was sent up, the veteran aeronaut Green being the aerial speculator in this case, as he has in so many previous instances.

The Queen and the Prince left the grounds soon after five o'clock, and repaired to the royal lodge at Trinity College, where they remained during the interval that elapsed previous to the summons to the banquet prepared in the dining hall of that royal foundation.

THE BANQUET.

At half-past six o'clock her Majesty entered the magnificent gothic hall, in which the tables were laid. The master of Trinity, Dr. Whewell, had the distinguished honour of conducting his sovereign to her seat at the banqueting board. The other guests poured into the hall in such profusion as to render it a matter of difficulty to separate each from the brilliant mass of jewelled heads and gorgeous uniforms, to the aid of which, in point of colour, the sprinkling of crimson, scarlet, black, white, and blue robes, came very opportunely. It was when the Queen was seated that the general arrangement of the banquet could be best noted. The table at which her Majesty sat was arranged across the hall on a dais, five tables being placed at right angles with the regal one along the whole length of the building. Her Majesty was supported on her left by the master of the Royal College; on the Queen's right was placed the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. On Dr. Whewell's left was seated Prince Albert, the chair to whose left was occupied by Mrs. Whewell. The other most distinguished guests at the dais board were the Duke of Wellington, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lord J. Russell, the Marquis of Lansdowne, &c. Before the company sat down the Dean of Ely brought the customary form of prayer to the master, who, having recited the Versicles, and received the responses from the dean, repeated the Lord's Prayer (all in Latin), and then begged a blessing on the meal. The whole of the guests then applied themselves to the various viands prepared for them, the appearance of the tables being enriched and enlivened by massive pieces of plate of an ornamental character interspersed with vases filled with flowers. The rich and varied aspect of the hall whilst these convivialities were proceeding may be fairly pronounced to have been rarely, if ever, equalled for its gorgeous and novel effect. After the "grace of fulness," to use an old puritanical phrase, had been pronounced, the master and host rose from his seat between the sovereign and her consort, and in a brief but emphatic manner proposed the health of the royal couple, which was responded to in decorous but not less energetic and heartfelt silence by the entire assemblage. The band of the Fusilier Guards performed several pieces during dinner, and a guard of honour of the Horse Guards was stationed in the college green.

THIRD DAY.

WEDNESDAY.—The town this morning presented a marked contrast to the scene of bustle which had existed during the three previous days. The ordinary business of the place, which since Saturday last has been all but suspended, was resumed. The streets were comparatively clear. Special constables were sent back to their homes—the troop of Life Guards which had been doing duty as the guard of honour since Monday morning, were mustered early in the day, and marched off to Royston, *en route* to town, leaving the Whittlesea Yeomanry to escort her Majesty to the station. The temporary galleries which had been erected in various parts of the town, for the accommodation of those who were willing to pay for a sight of the sovereign and her consort, remained; but instead of being, as on the two previous days, crowded with well dressed people, their only occupants to-day were a few children. The flags and banners still waved from the triumphal arches and the windows of the houses; but the assembled thousands, the loud huzzas, and the enthusiasm were wanting.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST.

But though comparative dulness reigned in the town, the colleges of Trinity and St. John's were still the scene of festivity and pleasure, for, in the beautiful grounds of these colleges a public breakfast was given upon a scale of unusual costliness. Upwards of 4000 tickets, at one guinea each, were issued for this *fête*. The Queen and the Prince Chancellor made their appearance at 1 o'clock in Trinity Gardens, where the festivities were arranged to take place. The breakfast was laid out under the two sides of the inner quadrangle and the piazza under the library. On the two sides of the court, tables, extending from the hall to the library, were spread with viands and wines, and under the library (where there is a spacious area) three rows of tables similarly provided, and decked with great taste, were ranged, the whole affording accommodation for upwards of 800 persons. In the centre of the second court of Trinity the band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards was stationed; and in the grounds beyond the library a pavilion was erected for the reception of the Queen and Prince Chancellor, of a much more elaborate and extensive description than that provided for her Majesty at the horticultural *fête*. In this pavilion the royal *déjeuner* was spread, covers being laid for about 40 persons, who formed the *élite* of the assemblage. The most pleasing feature of the scene consisted in the combination of rural with courtly and artificial life, which the grounds presented. The royal pavilion and its immediate precincts were bounded by the River Cam, which flows past the college lawn; and beyond the river nothing but a woodland sylvan prospect presented itself, the foreground being filled in with two military bands, and the richly-habited promenaders, who were strolling about the walks, enjoying the music and the festal scene that lay before them. On her entrance, Queen Victoria and the Prince, attended by a numerous suite, took a turn over the bridge, and thence proceeded round the gravel walks, returning the same way. After making this *petite promenade*, the Queen and Prince entered the pavilion, whilst the admiring spectators also repaired to the fulls-spread boards in order to refresh exhausted nature. At half-past two the Queen and Prince retired to their apartments at the Master's Lodge, and at a quarter to three the carriages conveyed them to the railway station.

Vizetelly's "Illustrated Edition of the Cambridge Inauguration Ode" is a splendid specimen of what may be effected in the ornamental department of printing. A gorgeously illuminated border of gold and purple surrounds each page, and a portrait of Prince Albert forms the frontispiece.