## THE BRITISH ARMY.

[The following appeared in our second edition of yes-(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 10.

After the mail left there was a review of the French troops remaining in the Crimea for Lord | greatly pleased with the honours conferred on them | dealt with, if kindness be practicable. by our Queen, and that the mode of the investiture has suited their tastes and feelings exactly. proud of honours conferred with such grace and warmth by so gallant a veteran.

destroy or bury them, and have been carried off in stores were consumed. great triumph by Tartars and Russians. The Scots Fusileers marched down in good time, notwith- | honour to be called, "The Duke of Wellington's," standing the heat and fatigue inseparable from the lit can fairly be said that no regiment has more abominable sirocco which has favoured and fevere us all for the last few days.

33d Regiments on Friday or Saturday.

the throes of dissolution, to the great delight and Redan. these have been hit on two occasions, and so appear officers and privates killed and wounded. in duplicate. The number put hors de combat in | The 42d Regiment (Royal Highlanders) marched killed and wounded exceeds 400.

and men struck down by the bullets of the enemy.

Head-Quarters Staff. His Lordship did not return to Head-quarters, but sailed this evening. Orders' have been received to abandon the attempts to remove the huts. They will be left on the ground for the Russians, who will be delighted to get for nothing what they had offered 11d. a plank for. The Commissariat officers have received instruc-

tions to sell cattle to the officers, or to those who

The quantity of property recovered by the Russians in plate and money from the ruins of Balaklava very great. and its environs is greater than could have been supposed. The Chief Priest of Balaklava has succeeded in finding a quantity of church plate and silver spoons, forks, jewelry, and pearls, which were hid in a well choked up with butcher's offal. The pearls alone were discoloured. Another Russian waited on Colonel Hardinge, the Commandant of Balaklava, and requested leave to look for some things he had left in his house; and on receiving it he entered the half-ruined mansion, and, removing the stone window-sill, behold! there was an iron box full of gold and silver, which, he informed the Commandant, was the portion of his daughter, who was just about be married. He said he could not trust his wife, and so he had hidden the money lest she should make away with it, and he was delighted beyond measure when he got permission to take away his treasure as soon as he had proved his right to it.

As the troops are withdrawn from the Crimea the hosts of scoundrels who have hitherto been kept in awe by force of arms begin to exercise their avocation, and theft, robbery, and violence are on the increase on the outskirts of the camps. As Colonel Walker was quietly sketching the other day near the Fedukhine heights a bullet whistled by him, and on looking up he saw the smoke of the discharge, and immediately afterwards observed a Greek running off at a considerable distance over the broken ground, where a horse would have had no chance. Another officer was fired at from one of the deserted French camps on the Tchernaya, as he was riding homeward after dark. An officer of the 19th was attacked by four men on the high road from Balaklava to the front, robbed and beaten, but the patrol came up before the ruffians could commit murder, as | which were supplied with water which did not contain they threatened. Horses are stolen wholesale—nine were carried off from the Light Division camp in one night. The French suttlers and canteen people | are taken into account as well as the water. The inquiry at Kamiesch have been informed by the authorities that the evacuation of the Crimea must be accomplished by the 5th of July, and that they can receive no protection for their property or themselves if they remain after that date.

FRIDAY, 13TH. Another day of sirocco, fever, lassitude, and disgust. Men take sudden loathings to the Crimea on such days as these, and count the hours eagerly till the time of their departure. How glad they are to hear of every new ship and of every fresh arrival to take them from this parched, arid, and "gamey" plateau. To-day we hear the Transit has arrived at Kazatch, and that the Adelaide, Jason, Calcutta. Golden Fleece, and Prince Arthur have arrived at Balaklava. The Rodney and the Queen were said to be in sight of the Admiral last night, but I could not see them at sunset, and it is likely they beat off shore for the night, as the wind was high and the sea

Colonel M'Murdo went to Odessa in the Harpy today, with the object, as I understand, of ascertaining whether a market could be opened there for the sale of Land Transport animals. It now seems to be definitively arranged that the stores at present at here and there using my name, in order to obtain money from cies can be expected to occur for the present. the front in the Commissariat depots shall the people who have sympathized with me on my escape not be moved, but shall be left as booty to the much obliged to you if you will publish this letter in your Royal Sappers and Miners as clerks in the Royal Arsenal enemy. The salt meat and biscuit will alone be paper to warn the public against this imposition. carried away and re-shipped; and, as the orders for taking down the huts deserted by the troops have been rescinded, it is not unlikely that a great quantity of matériel of that kind will be abandoned to the Russians. One "contractor" made an offer of eighteenpence a-piece for such huts as were pronounced to be unserviceable, out, "Private Jackson, if you don't pay more attention I

teen accepted. One of the reasons he assigned for NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE. the lowness of his Jiter was that he would be obliged to bribe the Russian authority with a present of 50 per cent. on the price received from Government for the materials. "The Generals are bad enough," most of them, but as for the Tchinovniks (civil nobility), they are the greatest extortioners and the most corrupt in the world."

The officers of the 20th whose names appear in Gough, and Marshal Pelissier entertained the gal- General Orders are two unfortunates, who were cele- service were the ships to depart from the port of Havre lant General, our Commander-in-Chief, and Staff in | brating the Queen's birthday at Kadikoi, where | the evening. A French battery fired a salute as | there was a camp ball, and they were indiscreet Lord Gough approached, and every mark of respect | enough to resist the authority of the Provost and attention was paid to him by the Marshal and Marshal with unjustifiable violence and improby his Staff. It is very evident that our allies are priety of language. One hopes they may be kindly T. W. M'Mahon, C.B.; Captain R. T. Godman, Lieutenants

SATURDAY, JUNE 14. There was much conviviality in the Light Although many of those French officers present were | Division camp last night, and not a few bonignorant of the language in which he spoke they felt | fires made their red glares visible in the pale | moonlight. The plateau re-echoed with the cheers which denoted the delight of those who were so soon The "plunder" of the Guards' camp this morning | to leave it for ever, and all the music remaining in | is said to have been curious and in some instances | the division was extensively used till late at night, valuable. Brass bedsteads, wine, cigars, various | when the revellers were obliged to think of the early | articles of apparel, books, chairs, tables, crockery, parade and the long hot march this morning. Some and glasses survived the hasty attempts made to huts and an immense amount of old clothing and

Of the 33d Regiment, or, as it is its delight and largely shared in the losses, the sufferings, and the hard work of this expedition from the first to the I regret to hear that an accident occurred to the last. At the Alma the 33d were in the centre of 88th, by which Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell has the right brigade of the Light Division, and went up for Woolwich, to discharge ordnance stores. been hurt, and several men killed and wounded. It the hill right in the teeth of the Half-moon Battery. is said that, in consequence of some defect in the It is only doing justice to a brave soldier to recall | mander Cresswell, left Spithead yesterday afternoon for the catch, the capstan flew round as the ship was the fact here, that the gallant Donovan, of this re- eastward. weighing anchor, and the bars struck down those giment, captured one of the two guns taken by us who were near with great violence. It is an actual on that memorable day. He wrote his name on it fact that General Codrington did not know that when he entered the intrenchment, but the regithis regiment had received orders to embark till ment was not able to remain inside the parapet, he saw them on parade on Sunday morning, and owing to the masses of Russian infantry moved down ready to march off to the ship. The General had against their diminished numbers, and the gun was gone over to the Light Division Camp to see the relinquished for the time, and was recaptured by went on leave. Rifles before they started, and he was surprised to the Guards when they came up in support, and observe the 88th on parade in heavy marching | Captain Donovan's name was still visible upon it. order. On asking the commanding officer why he | Five officers rest in the Crimea, and no less than 25 paraded the men in that manner, he was informed officers have been wounded and put hors de combat that the regiment had received orders to embark. | during the campaign. Their losses in the fiel The Odin, towing the London, arrived in Kazatch | by wounds and death exceed 500, and the num-Bay this morning, and will take home the 23d and | ber who succumbed to disease must amount to | nearly as many. They were in the trenches on the day of the attack on the Quarries (the 7th of June). The sirocco still blows. The Light Division is in | and they were engaged in both assaults on the |

the 7th Fusileers and the head-quarters of the 19th | lantry and its enormous losses, has been rendered | marched down to Balaklava, where they embarked on | very conspicuous throughout this campaign. It has | board the Imperatrix. Of the Fusileers it is impossi- lost more officers in action than any other regi- took up his commission on Tuesday at Sheerness as Comble to speak too highly; their services and their dis- | ment, and has not missed any of the great actions | cipline were most remarkable in every affair through. of the war. To Major Bell, of the 23d, belongs the Formidable, pro tem. in charge of the steam reserve out this war, from Inkermann down to the fall of | honour of having captured the first Russian gun | the place, and they proved themselves worthy of inside the redoubt at the Alma, and it is generally command of Captain George H. Symour, C.B.), on her being led by such men as Yea and Troubridge. This called "Bell's gun." They have had upwards of 30 return to Sheerness, which ship will be rated as the steam regiment has had six officers killed, and the returns | officers put hors de combat, 11 of whom were killed of wounded show 36 officers' names, but several of and have had more than 700 non-commissioned

down this morning from the camp at Kamara, to The 19th regiment has had 24 officers killed and | embark at Balaklava, and the orders given to the wounded, and about 520 non-commissioned officers | 77th were countermanded. They will sail to-morrow. The remaining men of the Light Division are now Lord Gough went to the Alma to-day, attended busily engaged in constructing out of the débris of by General Codrington and nearly the whole of the | their camp two enormous bonfires, to be lighted this evening, in the rear of the Victoria Redoubt. The troop of Royal Horse Artillery will embark in the port Golden Fleece, and the Small Arms Brigade, Royal J Artillery, in the Jason, for England, this afternoon.

trying service during the siege, also left the Light | Captain A. W. A. Hood, on Tuesday, and joined her at Division camp this morning. Although this regi- | Sheerness the same evening. The Acorn left for Plymouth ment was not engaged at either Alma or Inkermann, | yesterday afternoon. it has lost no less than 22 officers killed and wounded, and has had nearly 400 men killed and wounded. Its | mander George F. Day, is ordered to be inspected by the losses on the 18th of June, when it furnished the Commander in Chief, and to leave Sheerness on Saturday storming party led by Colonel Yea of the 7th, were | for the West Coast of Africa. She is to call at Plymouth

The Severn will take down the sick and the Leone women and children of the army to-day, and various detachments will sail in the Thames, probably this

# CHOLERA AND THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will allow me to make a few remarks on the report of Mr. Simon to the Board of Health, which forms the subject of a leading article in The Times of to-day. This report, although valuable in some respects, contains, from the nature of it, only an approx' mation to the truth. The population supplied with the impure water of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company suffered a mortality from cholera in the late epidemic not merely three and a half times as great as that supplied the Lambeth Company, but six times as great; and even this fact expresses the influence of the impure water in an , inadequate manner, unless the different periods of the ep' demic are considered separately. The inquiry which supplies the matter for Mr. Simon's report was not an original one undertaken during the epidemic, but an additional j vestigation made under very disadvantageous circumstanc after the epidemic was over. Early in the epidemic Vivian, Shirley, and Conynghame, and other officers, of 1854 I commenced a personal inquiry respecting every death from cholera which occurred in the districts in which the water supply of the above companies is intermixed. For the first four weeks of the epidemic I was furnished with the list of deaths published in the weekly returns of the Registrar-General, and for the next three weeks I was permitted to copy the addresses at the General Register-office. During the succeeding ten weeks which the epidemic continued the Registrar-General obtained from the district registrars a return of the water supply of the houses in which fatal attacks of cholera tool place. The results were as follow:—In the first four weel of the epidemic the deaths from cholera were 14 times numerous among the population supplied with the impure water of the Southwark and Vauxhall Company as among that supplied with the better water of the Lambeth Company, taking into account the respective number of these populations. In the next three weeks the mortality was times as great, and in the last ten weeks of the epidemic nearly five times as great in one population as the other, or, taking the whole epidemic, the difference was as 6 to 1. The relative mortality increased during the progress of epidemic among the customers of the Lambeth Company any of those impurities which take part in the propagation of cholera. This circumstance can be explained when the other causes which assist in the propagation of the disease conducted by Dr. Farr, of the General Register-office, and myself referred to the houses in which the fatal attacks too place; that of Mr. Simon refers to the houses in which the deaths occurred; but, as many persons fatally attacked houses supplied by the Southwark Company were removed before death to Lambeth Workhouse and other buildings supplied with water by the Lambeth Company, the latter mode of inquiry does not afford a correct result of the influence of the water. The results of my inquiry were pu' lished briefly in the Medical Times of September the 2d and October the 7th, 1854, and those of the General Registeroffice in the weekly returns of October and November, 1854 Both these sets of results can be shown to harmonize with the amount of mortality in the respective sub-districts, while those of Mr. Simons's inquiry do not. The mortality from cholera in the autumn of 1853 is included in the tables of Simon's report, but that ought not to affect the result,

he deaths at that time were few, and took place, like those in the commencement of the epidemic of 1849, almost exclusively among the population supplied with water by the Southwark and Vauxhall Company. I should like to say, in conclusion, that many other diseases, besides cholera, can be shown to be aggravated by

water containing sewage, and that since the Southwark Water Company has obtained a supply almost equal purity to that of the Lambeth Company the mortality the south districts of London has greatly diminished. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN SNOW, M.D. 18, Sackville-street, June 25.

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Having been informed that a person presents himself I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

48, Warwick-street, Regent-street, June 24.

A "PRIVATE" HINT.—To show the relative position in life of members of yeomanry corps, the following anecdote may be cited:—A regiment in the north, recently on permanent duty, were going through their movements, when a private not suiting his sergeant, the latter bawled with the view of disposing of the planks in the shall report you." The private rejoined. "Aye, du it if thou dar, an aw'll raise the thy rent." The effect may be imagined.—Carlisle Journal.

"4. Candidates must know and be familiar with the distinguishing characteristics of the various materials which imagined.—Carlisle Journal.

It is understood that the French Government contemplate distributing the traffic of the projected French Transatlantic line of steamships between the ports of Havre, Nantes, Bordeaux, and Marseilles. If this arrangement be carried out it will be most advantageous for the interests of the Royal Mail Company and other English lines, as the removal of the traffic to such distant continental ports will diminish much of the traffic which would be drawn to the French alone, so near as it is to Paris and convenient for the North

The steam-transport Brenda, Captain G. C. Smith, arrived at Spithead yesterday morning, from Constantinople, June 5; Malta, 11th; Gibraltar, 17th, with Lieutenant-Colonel T. L. Hampton and W. F. Richards, Cornet and Adjutant J. Hayes, Quartermaster G. W. Bewley, Paymaster G. T. Ricketts, Surgeon W. G. Trowsdell, Veterinary-Surgeon S. Constant, 17 sergeants, 166 men, one servant, three women. and 61 horses of the 5th (Princess Charlotte, of Wales's Dragoon Guards; also Major Harrison, Captain Cowell 8 sergeants, and 137 men of the 10th (Prince of Wales Own Royal Regiment of Light) Dragoons (Hussars). On the 18th instant, off Cape St. Vincent, the Brenda spoke the screw steam-transport Harbinger, and on the 19th, off the Burlings, the screw steam-transport Hydrspes. Brenda went into Portsmouth harbour yesterday noon to disembark her troops.

Her Majesty's steam-frigate Centaur, 6, Captain Clifford, C.B., left Spithead in the night of Tuesday for Gibraltar, to assist homeward bound troop-ships through the Gut. The Kangaroo steam-transport went into Portsmouth har. bour on Tuesday night and landed her troops, Koyal Horse Artillery, yesterday. The batteries were horsed and taken to the railway station by the troop of Horse Artillery

stationed at Hilsea cavalry depôt, near Portsmouth. The Euphemus transport left Spithead on Tuesday evening

Her Majesty's steam despatch-vessel Sparrowhawk, Com-

The steam-tender Avon, Second-Master Palmer, arrived

at Portsmouth yesterday from Plymouth with supernu-Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Richard Saunders Dundas,

K.C.B., struck his flag on board Her Majesty's ship Duke of Wellington, 131, Captain Caldwell, C.B., yesterday, and

The steam-transport Hydaspes, No. 87, arrived at Spithead yesterday afternoon from the East, with the V and T field-batteries of Royal Artillery (187 non-commissioned officers and men, and 200 horses). The following officers also came in her :-- Colonel Morris; Majors Wood, Mowbray, l'Estrange, and Turner; Lieutenants Ravenhill, Dyer, Tweedie, and Whynyates; Assistant-Surgeon Tarrant; and Veterinary-Surgeon Lord-all of the Royal Artillery; Colonel Bent, Royal Engineers; Captains the Hon. W. F. Forbes, and J. B. B. Coulson, of the Grenadier Guards; Captain W. O'B. Taylor, of the 18th Regiment; Lieutenant M'Leod, of the 42d; Assistant-Surgeon White, satisfaction of its component members. To-day The 23d Welsh Fusileers, by its distinguished gal- The Hydaspes experienced strong headwinds from Gibraltar; she will disembark her troops this morning. Commander Henry Lloyd, of 1854 (late of the Wasp),

> mander to Captain Halsted, for duty on board the squadron at that port. Captain Halsted and his officers are reserve guardship at that port. The Seagull gunboat, Lieutenant-Commander Ward,

> left Sheerness yesterday for Stornaway (Scotland), to join the Porcupine, 3, paddlewheel steamvessel, Lieutenant-Commander George M. Balfour, for surveying purposes on The gunboat Shamrock, Lieutenant Commander Charles

> Bullock, left Sheerness yesterday for Kingstown, Ireland, for the purpose of completing the deep water soundings off the south coast there. Captain George Alexander Frazer is appointed to conduct the surveys. Shamrock is also ordered to proceed to Wexford, for the purpose of taking soundings to the approaches to that

Mr. Abraham J. A. Parks, master (late serving on board the Illustrious, 26 guns, training ship at Portsmouth), took The 34th Regiment, which has seen some very up his commission to the Acorn, 12 guns, sailing sloop,

The Firefly, four guns, paddlewheel steamvessel, Comand to convey the mails thence, on the 3d of July, to Sierra

Some delay has been occasioned in the shipment of the Niger's ammunition in consequence of defects having been discovered in her timbers on her arrival at Greenhithe. number of shipwrights were despatched from Woolwich dockyard, with directions to hasten her departure with the utmost speed. It is expected that she will be ready for sea

The Government transport East Anglian, having discharged her heavy ordnance stores at Woolwich, is about to embark platforms, gun-carriages, and armament for Cliff's-end, Isle of Wight.

The Farewell, ordnance schooner, has arrived at Woolwich with light war stores from Portsmouth for the depôt at Woolwich, and some shot and shell for Chatham. The Sydney went down to Woolwich yesterday morning from Deptford to discharge 5,000 shot, the remainder of her cargo from the East. Mr. Quallett, principal veterinary surgeon attached to the Turkish Contingent, arrived in the Sydney in charge of the horses belonging to Generals ably fresh and well. The Sydney experienced some heavy squalls during the voyage.

The sailing transport Belgravia arrived at Woolwich

yesterday morning with a heavy cargo of shot and shell and 250 guns from the East. The Melbourne sailed from Woolwich yesterday, having been paid out of the service. A banquet worthy the occasion is in course of preparation at Woolwich, to be given by the officers of the Royal Artillery to Major-General Sir William Williams, of Kars, who is appointed to the post of Commandant of Woolwich Garrison, in the room- of Major-General Whinyates, who has resigned. The formal installation of General Williams will take place on the 4th of July, the day following his reception at dinner. General Dixon, R.E., paid a visit to the garrison yesterday morning, and was most cordially

A circular memorandum has been addressed to the officers commanding regiments and depôts at home and abroad, explanatory of that of the 4th of April, regarding the admission of non-commissioned officers to clerkships in the War Department. The subjoined are passages from the document, which is dated the 9th inst.:-

"1. On account of the peculiar knowledge required from candidates for clerkships in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich and the manufacturing branches of the War Department, it officers from the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners alone shall be admitted as competitors for admission to those establishments, while non-commissioned officers of the line will be admitted as candidates for clerkships in the store department at out stations.

"2. In all cases a candidate must not exceed 40 years of age, and he will not be admitted without bringing a good character from his late commanding officer, and a certificate from a medical officer showing that he is of unimpaired health and competent to discharge his duties. "3. Candidates must apply by letter to the principal War Department, Pall-mall, who will keep a book in which the names of applicants will be recorded, and when

vacancies arise there will be, on days appointed by the Secretary of State for War, a competing examination to which such candidates will be admitted. "4. The competing examination will be conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, and will embrace the subiects mentioned in the annexed statements. A and B,

"5. The scales of pay are fixed at the following rates:viz., Royal Arsenal:-Non-commissioned officers of Artillery and Sappers and Miners, established clerks, 100%, per annum, increasing to 150%. by 5% annually; temporary clerks, 80% per annum, without increase. Store Department, out-stations:-Non-commissioned officers of the line, established clerks, 90%. per annum, increasing to 140%. by 51. annually; temporary clerks, 801. per annum without

should understand that, in consequence of the reduction resulting from the re-establishment of peace, but few vacan-"Statement of the subjects for the entrance examination

"6. To prevent disappointment, it is desirable candidates

"1. A good clear handwriting. "2. A knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithmetic, combined with some quickness at figures. The common metals being bought and sold by Avoirdupois weight, a knowledge of that table is especially necessary. "Candidates must be able to measure timber, or, when the dimensions are given, to find the solid contents; they

must also know the specific gravities of the more common

and Manufacturing Departments:--

metals—such as iron, copper, lead, tin.

"3. Correspondence.

employed in commerce for each, whether by weight or "In each of these particulars it is necessary that they

pass a satisfactory examination." After enumerating the woods and metals most commonly used as materials, the circular concludes with the annexed statement of the subjects of examination of non-com- both houses. missioned officers of the line as clerks in the store department at out-stations :--"A good clear handwriting.

"2. A knowledge of the ordinary rules of arithmetic, including fractions, with quickness at figures. "3. The power of writing a letter grammatically, with reasonable rapidity."

The following circular memorandum has just been issued

to officers commanding regiments of infantry and their "Horse-Guards, June 10.

infantry with the new pattern short rifle with sword bayonet, commanding officers of regiments and depôts are enjoined to cause the greatest care to be taken of the rifled! muskets pattern 1853, which, as a temporary measure, may be issued to the sergeants, and that they suffer no marks to available for supply to the same corps, if hereafter required for increased effectives.

"G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General."

Lieutenant-General Lord Rokeby, K.C.B., recently in command of the First Division of the army in the Crimea, arrived in town yesterday from the East, via Marseilles, and reported himself at the Horse-Guards. Lady Rokeby went to meet the gallant general on his reaching France. The authorities at the War-office have it in contemplation to augment the strength of the depôt of the medical staff corps, now stationed at St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, the addition of 500 men, and to appoint an officer of rank of lieutenant-colonel to command the corps. This arrangement, it is understood, will take place early in the

The whole of those non-commissioned officers belonging to regiments of the line who have been doing duty with the | Mr. Augustus Stafford, M.P., Mr. Henry Whitmore, M.P. militia, and who have not been placed on the permanent staff of that force, have received orders to return to their respective depôts at the provisional battalion, Chatham, on the dis embodiment of the various militia regiments, in order that they may complete their periods of service to enable them

to receive pensions. The non-commissioned officers, belonging to the various depôts of the provisional battalion who were employed as | Lady Magnay, Alderman Sir George Carroll, Alderman hospital orderlies at the Military Hospital, Scutari, have joined their depôts at Chatham barracks, having been released by the draughts of the Medical Staff Corps. The Rev. J. A. P. Linskill has been appointed chaplain Henry and Lady Muggeridge, Alderman and Sheriff and

of the military prison Fort Clarence, Rochester, vice the Rev. J. H. Stimson, who has been appointed chaplain of the of the Mercers' Company, of the Merchant Taylors'. military prison, Weedon. The Earl of Carlisle has appointed Captain Charles Frazerof the 7th Hussars, extra aide de camp to his Excellency. The following appointments were made yesterday at the

J. W. G. D. Damer, midshipman, to the Flying-fish; E. C. Mangan, midshipman, to the Tribune; H. L. Barker. midshipman to the Tribune; John G. Frewin, secon master, to the Victory; James E. Fawcett, acting assistant surgeon, to the Acorn; Edward O'Connell, acting-assistant surgeon, to the Waterloo; William R. Bennett, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Tribone; Robert Ferguson, acting assistant-surgeon, to the Perseverance.

### IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY MORNING. RUMOURED ROYAL VISIT.

The annual rumour of an autumnal Royal visit to Ireland is revived (in print) this morning. occasion of this unexpected honour, it is said. rison. The whole of the Irish militia, it is added, early in the month of September. VICEREGAL VISIT TO LIMERICK.

EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH. The number of persons who left the port of Cork for England on their way to the United States and the colonies, since the 1st of June up to the present is 872, and the number who left during the corresponding period last year was 945, being a decrease of 73. Though small in itself the decline, taken in conjunction with the continued and steady decrease that has taken place for some time past, not only from the south, but from the other Irish ports, is regarded as a cheering indication better state of things and of a healthier tone of the home labour market.

Three per Cent. for account, 8th of July, 943 g; New and Kingstown, Four per Cent. of 100%, 983; National Bank of Ireland, 221. 10s. paid, 35; Royal Bank of Ireland, 101. paid, 21; Dublin and Glasgow Steam Company, 451. paid, 403; Wicklow Copper Mine, 51. paid, 28. Railways —Dublin and Belfast Junction, 45%, paid, 443; Dublin Wicklow, 10l. paid, 661; Ditto for account, 661; Southern and Western Four per Cent. Preference ( full) 201., 191; Killarney Junction, 101. paid, 94 div. Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, 50%, paid, ditte, for Account, 52; ditto, Half Shares, 251. paid, 258 cent. Preference, 4l. 10s. paid, 21; Waterford and Limerick 501. paid, 221; ditto, Five per Cent. Preference, 501. paid,

## UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 25. The Vice-Chancellor appoints Saturday next, June 28, for Thomas Jackson Nunns, of St. John's College; and

Monday next, June 30, for Ds. Charles Stuart Calverley, of Christ's College, to recite their prize essays. The Vice-Chancellor also appoints Tuesday next, July J for Oswald William Wallace, of Emmanuel College, to recite his English poem for the Chancellor's Medal; for Herbert Snow, of St. John's College, to recite his exercise for the Camden Medal: for Charles Stanwell, of St. John's College, to recite his Greek ode, for Herbert Snow, John's College, to recite his Latin ode, and for Edwin Charles Clark, of Trinity College, to recite his epigrams, for Sir William Browne's Medals; and the same day Arthur Holmes, of St. John's College, to recite his exercise for the Porson Prize. The Vice-Chancellor also gives notice that at St. Mary's

Church, after the sermon on Surday morning, an anthem, by Professor W. S. Bennett, will be performed, as an exercise for the degree of Doctor of Music.

Rugby School.—The following are the successful candidates for the prizes at the recent examination: Verse-1, Blunt; 2, Latham. Head Master's Prizes.-Eng. lish Poem—1, Irby; 2, Rhoades, ma. (second Composition Prize not given this year). Oxford Frizes.—Upper Bench -1, Law, ma.; 2, Rhodes and Tawney, æq.; distinguished Dakyns, ma; Lower Bench-Tomes and Kitchener, Dr. James's Prize.—1, Tawney; 2, Dakyns, ma. Dr. Robinson's Divinity Prize (awarded October, 1855).—1, Sand-2. Dobbs. Dr. Goulburn's Theological Prizes.— L, Eve; 2, Kitchener. Prize for the Twenty and Fifth Form.—Latin Verse—1, Dineley; 2, Tait. For the Twenty, in Greek Testament. -1, Shorting; 2. Tait and Webb, æq. Mr. Mayor's Mathematical Prize.—Fisher. Mathematical Prizes (awarded to the Sixth Form in September, 1855).— ., Sidgwick, ma.; proxime accessit, Fisher; Upper Prize-, Haig; 2, Davenport, ma.; Lower Prize—1, Pirie; Richards and Horne. Twenty and Fifth Form Historical Prize. -1, De Gruchy; 2, Harrison, Maclachlan, and Collyer. Natural Philosophy Prizes, given by Dr. Goulburn and Mr. Compton.—Upper School—Dunn; Middle -1, Bates; 2, Hippisley, ma. Modern Language given by Dr. Goulburn and Mr. Bowden Smith (awarded October, 1855).—Upper School—German Prize—1, Eve; Latham; French Prize-1, Eve and Latham, Garrett and Ramsay, æq.; Lower School-French Prize -1, Dendy and Mallaby, æq.; 2, Law, mi., and Mason, ma., Drawing Prizes.—1, Molesworth, ma.; 2, Morrell and Mainwaring, æq.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS PEACOCKE. -Major-General Peacocke died on the 21st inst., at his re- country good service, and who reaps a recompense sidence near Tours, in the 81st year of his age. The gal- which he and his successors may fairly boast, in associating lant General had seen considerable service during the with the peers of the realm, and in transmitting to his estate as may be required for the site of the new National Peninsular War, during the greater portion of time being posterity a name rendered illustrious by the founder of the Gallery, with suitable approaches and a sufficient surround. in the Portuguese service. He was present at Busaco, family, and one which carries with it the responsibility of ling space, to the intent that it may be vested in the Com-Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and | not disgracing that name in time to come. (Loud cheers.) Nivelle, for which he received the silver war medal and The LORD MAYOR then proposed "The House of Com- such portion of the estate to be taken from the main block seven clasps. Soon after the close of the war the gallant mons and the Health of Mr. Disraeli," who, without the lying within the great boundary roads, as shown in the officer retired on half-pay. His commission bore date as adventitious assistance of family or fortune, had by the follows:—Ensign. April 3. 1806: lientenant. Each 25. force of his talant and energy achieved for himself the high.

"With reference to their Lordships' request to be inmajor-general, Aug. 31, 1855.

It is reported, and we believe with truth, that | assembly. (Cheers.) Major-General Sir James Jackson, K.C.B., is to have the vacant colonelcy of the Enniskillen Dragoons. Sir James is one of our best cavalry officers; he served in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, in India, and various parts of the world with great distinction. He now commands the troops at

DINNER AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

Yesterday evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained at dinner the Earl of Derby and a Parliamentary party, including several distinguished members of

Pakington, the Right Ron. Spencer Walpole, M.P., and

and Mrs. Disraeli, the Duke and Duchess of Manchester expressing my anxiety that those changes which the wisdom and Count Charles Alten, the Marquis and Marchioness of of the present age may think it necessary to introduce Salisbury, the Marquis of Bath, the Earl of Eglintoun, the into this great municipality will be conceived and deings, Baroness Grey de Ruthyn and Lady Victoria Hastings. sible to pass. Parliament is indeed omnipotent to destroy i Viscountess Combermere, Lord and Lady Sondes, Lord but it is not omnipotent to create. There are no ancient. Russell, Lord George Lennox, Lord Naas, M.P., Lord Claud Hamilton, M.P., Lord Lovaine, M.P., and Lady Lovaine, Viscount Galway, M.P., the Hon. Viscount Newport Viscount Ranelagh, Viscount Holmesdale, Viscount Barring ton, M.P., the Hon. H. Liddell, M.P., the Hon. W. Dun combe, M.P., and Mrs. Duncombe, Baron Alphonse Rothschild, the Right Hon. Sir John Trollope. the Right Hon. Joseph Napier. M.P.. Napier and Mrs. Whiteside, the Right Hon. Beresford, M.P., the Right Hon. Nisbet Hamilton and Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton, the Vice-Chancellor of University of Oxford, Sir W. Joliffe, Bart., M.P., and Lad Joliffe, Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., M.P., and Lac Yarde Buller, Sir William Verner, Bart., M.P., Lady, and Miss Verner, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., Sir Archiba' Alison, Bart., and Lady Alison, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, M.J and Mrs. Pemberton Gipps, Sir Charles Young and Young, Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, M.P., Lieutenant Howard Vyse, M.P., Mr. William Miles. , and Mrs. Miles, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, Mr. Abel Smith, jun., M.P., Mr. S. Warren, M.P., and Mrs. Warren; Colonel Gilpin, M.P., Mr. Lloyd Davies, M.P., Mr. L. Palk, M.P., and Mrs. Palk; Mr. W. W. Wynne, M.P., Mr. W. Deedes, M.P., and Mrs. Deedes Mr. and Mrs. P. Salomons, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, the High Sheriff of Kent, Rev. Mr. Brereton, Major and Mrs. George Graham, Mr. Macdonald, Alderman Sir Peter and Miss Laurie, Alderman Copeland and Mrs. Capper, Alderman and Mrs. Humphery, Alderman Sir William and Farncomb and Miss Stone, Alderman Sir John Musgrove, Alderman and Mrs. Sidney, Alderman Sir F. G. Moon and Lady Moon, Alderman Sir R. W. and Lady Carden, Alderman and Mrs. Wire, Alderman Cubitt, M.P., Alderman Sir

and Mrs. Stone, Mr. Under sheriff and Mrs. Rose, &c. The usual loyal and constitutional toasts having been The LORD MAYOR proposed "The House of Lords," coupling the toast with the name of the Earl of Derby, of whom he observed that he would not suffer by comparison with any member of his family who in former times had borne his title and sustained the honours of a house renowned in the history of his country. Winning and per- | grant, in 1854, of 27,500l. to enable the Commissioners for the spasive in his manner, and gifted with singular powers of | Exhibition of 1851 to complete the purchase of the Goreeloquence, the Earl of Derby was a brilliant specimen of an | lane estate. English noblemen, and as worthy a representative of the House of Lords as could be found. (Cheers.)

Skinners', Drapers', Clothworkers', and Woolmen's Com-

panies, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer, Mr. Under-sheriff

The Earl of DERBY, who was loudly cheered, said,—My Lord Mayor, before, in answer to the toast you have had the kindness to propose, I say a single word with regard to that body with which you have done me the honour to associate my name, I feel it ismy bounden duty to return my grateful The thanks to you and to this assembly for the distinction you have conferred upon me, and for the pleasure you have desire on the part of Her Majesty to take leave of afforded me in enabling me this evening to partake of the ceeding one moiety, as shall, by agreement between this the Irish Militia previous to the disembodiment of | magnificent hospitality for which the city of Lonthe force, "on a grand Emilitary spectacle sur- | don has at all times been distinguished, and which, passing anything of the kind that has yet I am sure, will never suffer disparagement in your been attempted in this country." The Curragh, | hands—for enabling me to meet not only the representaof course, is to be the scene of the anticipated | tives of those city companies which have reflected so much display, and, in order to give every possible | lustre on the metropolis, and which have done so much to effect to the Royal review, the various regi- uphold the commercial greatness of England—and also for ments now stationed there, will be reinforced by a having given me the opportunity of meeting at your hosbattalion of the Scots Fusileer Guards, four | pitable board many members of both Houses of Parliament troops (!) of Horse Artillery, and several companies | with whom for a long series of years I have been connected of Foot Artillery, now forming part of Dublin gar- | by ties of personal and political attachment. (Cheers.) I am the more bound, my Lord Mayor, to express my acknowledgwill be disbanded immediately afterwards—that is, | mentstoyou, because I am wellaware that there are assembled in this hall many whose political opinions on several subjects differ very widely from your own. (Cheers.) But I The Limerick Observer states that Lord Carlisle | doubt not that you have learned a lesson, of which a Parwill arrive in that city on the 9th of July. On the | liamentary life of 35 years has not left me ignorant—that the | day following he will inaugurate the opening of the | widest differences of political opinion are not incompatible Furness Railway; on Friday, he will receive the | with the most cordial sentiments of personal respect and readdresses of the corporation and the other public | gard. Many of my best and most devoted personal friends are bodies, and visit the leading public institutions. It | my keenest political opponents; and sure I am that that may is further announced that his Excellency will be | hasfailed to benefit by his experience of public life who has not entertained at a public dinner during his sojourn, learned to esteem and respect those who, from conscientious either on the Wednesday or Thursday of the week | motives may dissent from him upon political questions. | J (Cheers.) It would be idle for me to say that in the course of my long career, which covers no unimportant period in the history of modern politics, I have not, from first to last, fallen into many errors and committed many acceptance of this offer as the site of a new National mistakes; and still more idle would it be to pretend that | Gallery. have not in that time modified to a certain extent many of the opinions with which I set out in early life; but this I venture to claim for myself, and is my only title to the compliments you have paid me—that in the course of that period I cannot tax my memory my conscience with having taken a single step, or given of a single vote, which at the moment I did not believe to be justified by my sense of public duty. (Cheers.) For that House which you have done me the honour to associate with my name, I have to return you my best thanks-

thanks which, I am confident, are gratefully felt by all mem-Three per Cent. Stock, 943. Railway Debentures.—Dublin | bers of that assembly here present. (Cheers.) It is no duty of mine to stand up for every decision at which the House of Lordsmay have arrived, for frequently it has been my lot to be in a minority there; but I do believe that the main that House, although not directly, yet as fully represents the matured public opinion of this country as does that other branch of the Legislature which is immediately returned by the popular voice (cheers); and, although the second estate of the realm may be looked upon Waterford and Kilkenny, 201. paid, 43; ditto, New, 61. per | as a constitutional drag on too rapid progress in legislation, I believe that in the end it will identify itself with what it feels to be the well-established wishes of the country. (Cheers.) And although it is true, as has been remarked by the Lord Mayor, that among the members of the Upper House are many who have to sustain the honours and the responsibility of ancient and historic names, it is not less true that, differing in this respect from the nobility of every other civilized country in the world, the peerage of England is refreshed and invigorated, and derives new blood, to speak, from a constant infusion of members of the commonalty who have not inherited historic titles, but who have won renown for themselves and achieved names destined to live in the future history of their country. I doubt not that if an examination were made it would be found that not less than one-half of the existing House of Lords consists of men who from various causes, whether on account of distinguished services or by reason of more or less merit on their own part, or on that of their immediate predecessors, have risen from the ranks of commoners to the dignity of peers of the realm the course of the present century. On the other hand, when we come to the second generation we find that there is no peer so high in rank, or so ancient in lineage, but that the younger branches of his family mingle again with the com- and subject to such conditions as may be considered advist Queen's Gold Medal, Historical Essay.—Latham. Trustees' mons, and thus, rising from the people, and continu- able. Prizes.—Latin Essay—1, Tawney; 2, Dakyns, ma.; Latin ally returning to them, a common interest is kept up between various branches of this great community, and together we work out this great problem, the maintenance of order and the distinction of ranks, accompanied by perfect equality of rights, cordial sympathy, and complete harmony of action. This is the task which I believe the House of Lords is destined to perform in the constitutional history of this nation. I do not pretend to say that it is not subject to imperfections. I will not be guilty of the presumption of asserting that it does not, like all other human institutions, occasionally fall short of its duty but this Iventure to affirm, that in the main it does honestly and usefully perform its allotted task in this country. (Cheers.) I believe that the attainment of a peerage will long continue to be the prize and object of honest ambition, and the highest reward that can be conferred for the most brillian services rendered to the commonwealth. (Cheers.) Within the last few days the House of Lords has received an ac cession of which it may well be proud, in the person of a gallant and distinguished naval officer (cheers); and, indeed it may safely be asserted that few years pass in which that House is not strengthened and made more illustrious by the admission of some person who, whether in the law, in the army, in the navy, or in political life, has done his

follows:—Ensign, April 3, 1806; lieutenant, Feb. 25, force of his talent and energy achieved for himself the high 1808; captain, Aug. 26, 1813; major, Sept. 4, 1817; lieu-position of a Minister of the Crown and leader of the tenant-colonel, Jan. 10, 1837; colonel, Nov. 11, 1851; and House of Commons, and who was at present the foremost purpose. I am to add that, in the absence of more precise House of Commons, and who was at present the foremost purpose, I am to add that, in the absence of more precise information as to the nature and extent of the building in-Mr. DISRAELI, on rising to acknowledge the compliment,

ns as a common-place courtesy. That those relations may be long cherished and may long exist is, I am sure, the desire of every member of the House of Commons who is now present in this hall. (Cheers.) We shall very shortly be called upon to consider the position and the attributes of the corporation of the city of London? Among the guests were the following:—The Earl of Derby Far be it from me for a moment to maintain or to wish and the Countess of Derby, the Earl of Malmesbury, the that this ancient corporation should, unlike other communications. Right Hon. Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., and Lady | nities, be exempted from the influence of time, and be prevented from reaping the fruits which progressive experience Mrs. Spencer Walpole, the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli | can alone afford; but I hope I may take this opportunity of Earl and Countess of Delawarr, Lord West and Lady my Lord Mayor, that we are living in an age when "It being intended ultimately to arm all sergeants of Arabella Sackville West, the Earl and Countess of Hard- we hear much of the omnipotence of Parliament, but therewicke and Lady Elizabeth Yorke, the Marchioness of Hast- are moral limits even to that despotism which it is not posbe issued to the sergeants, and that they suffer no marks to be placed on these arms but such as will render them still Colville, Lord and Lady William Powlett, Lord Charles institutions, however deeply rooted, which Parliament candles be placed on these arms but such as will render them still colville, Lord and Lady William Powlett, Lord Charles he magic prestige of prescription; it is not in the powerof Parliament to call into existence hereditary influence: is not in the power of Parliament to invest new establish ments with the sympathy, the respect, the reverence which those institutions command which have for a long series of years contributed to the welfare, and, above all, to the history of a nation. I trust, my Lord Mayor, that when the Legislature shall have to consider the position and attributes: of that immemorial community of which you have the honour to be the chief our deliberations will be influenced by this: feeling. I am sure that it is the true principle which should inspire all Conservative statesmen. I trust that it will animate the councils of this country, and I doubt not. that it will have due effect with all those members of the House of Commons in whose names, as well as my own, I now offer you our heartfelt thanks for the distinction your have conferred upon us. (Cheers.)

The Marquis of SALISBURY proposed the health of the: Lord Mayor, and the Earl of DERBY that of the Lady

The other toasts were "The Army and Navy," which

AMERON; "Prosperity to Scotland," which was re-

called up Lord West and the Earl of Hardwicke: "Pros-

perity to the Canadas," which was acknowledged by Mr.

sponded to by Sir A. ALISON; and the "Health of the Clergy," who found a spokesman in the Rev. Dr. COTTON, The company separated at 11 o'clock. Mr. Harker acted as toastmaster.

The Lord Mayor briefly returned thanks.

THE SITE FOR A NEW NATIONAL. GALLERY.

The following papers were published yester-Mrs. Henley Kennedy, Alderman and Sheriff Rose, Masters | day:—

"Treasury Minute—April 25, 1856.

"My Lords have under their consideration the subject of providing a site for a new National Gallery, and they have before them the reports which have been made, and the correspondence which has passed on the subject. "They particularly advert to the proceedings which led to the grant by Parliament, in 1852, of the sum of 150,000% towards defraying the purchase of land at Kensingtongore for institutions connected with science and art, and to the proceedings relating to the further Parliamentary "They also read the minute of this board of the 15th.

February, 1853, defining the conditions on which lands at.

Kensington-gore should be held by those commissioners, in which it was prescribed that, in order to secure unity of action over the lands purchased partly out of the funds at the disposal of the commissioners, and partly out of money granted by Parliament, the legal title in those lands should be vested in those commissioners; but that those lands should at the same time be held by them 'subject to such. directions of appropriation as shall from time to time be issued by this board in respect to such part thereof, not exboard and the Royal Commissioners, be set apart for such institutions connected with science and art as are more immediately dependent upon and supported the Government from funds voted by Parliament.' On the other hand, the minute contained the reservation, that before any such buildings shall be erected at the public expense, the Royal Commissioners shall have afforded to them an opportunity of submitting to this board their objections, if any should occur to them, to what may be proposed in respect to such buildings, by which arrangement it was observed a joint superintendence of a beneficial character would be secured to the public over the whole. "In pursuance of the arrangement provided in that minute, an act of Parliament was passed in 1854 continuing the commissioners as a corporate body for the purposes of

the act, and giving them certain powers for acquiring lands, constructing roads, and for other purposes. "My Lords advert to that part of the report of the Select. Committee of the House of Commons on the National Gallery in 1853 which relates to the selection of a site for

"The committee, after adverting to four plans which had. been proposed for building a National Gallery on sites in Kensington-gardens or Hyde Park, or their neighbourhood, observed, with respect to the proposal which had been madeby the Royal Commissioners for appropriating to that object the upper or northern extremity of the ground purchased by them in Kensington-gore, that if objection to the appropriation of any portion of the parks to these purposes should be found to be insuperable, an alternative remained in the offer of the estate in Kensington-gore; and the reports concluded with the resolution 'that under these circumstances your committee are prepared to recommend the

"Viscount Palmerston states to the board that, after full consideration of the subject, Her Majesty's Government: have come to the conclusion that the proposed site at Kensington-gore will on the whole be the most advantageous that can be selected for the National Gallery, and Her-Majesty's Government will therefore be prepared to take the necessary measures for carrying that arrangement intoeffect. It appears, however, to Her Majesty's Government. to be essential that, before proceedings are taken with a view to the erection of a public building for this purpose. the site should be vested in the Government, under whose immediate control all matters connected with the National

Gallery are placed.
"Lord Palmerston, therefore, suggests to the board that," referring to the previous correspondence, and especially to the arrangement sanctioned by the minute of the 15th of February, 1853, a letter should be addressed to the Royal Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining whether they will be prepared to convey to the Government a site at Kensington-gore sufficient for the erection of a National Gallery. with suitable approaches and with a sufficient surrounding space; requesting that if the commissioners are prepared to do so, they will report to this board the precise boundaries. of the space which they will agree to give up for this object; and that the commissioners should be informed that Her-Majesty's Government, on receiving satisfactory assurances on this point from them, will cause a bill to be introduced into Parliament vesting such site in the Commissioners of Public Works in trust for the proposed object, and subject.

"Copy of a Letter from James Wilson, Esq., to the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. "Treasury Chambers, April 30. "Sir, my Lords and Gentlemen,—I am commanded by

to such conditions as may be considered advisable."

Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to with reference to the previous correspondence relative to the selection of a site for a new National Gallery, and especially to the arrangement sanctioned by the minute of this board, dated the 15th of Febdefining the conditions on which lands at Kensington-gore should be held by you, that you will inform their Lordships whether you will be prepared to convey to the Government a site at Kensington-gore suffici cient for the erection of a National Gallery, with suitable approaches and a sufficient surrounding space, and that, if so, you will report to this department the precise boundaries of the space which you will be prepared to give up for this object. I have to acquaint you that on receiving satisfactory assurance on this point from you Her Majesty's Governe ment will cause a bill to be prepared with a view to its introduction into Parliament, vesting such site in the Com. missioners of Public Works in trust for the proposed object,

"The Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851."

'Copy of a letter from Mr. Edgar A. Bowring to the Secretary to the Treasury.

"Palace of Westminster, May 5. "Sir,-I am directed by Her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851 to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., requesting to be informed, with reference to previous correspondence relative to the selection of a site for a new National Gallery, and especially to the arrangement sanctioned by the Treasury minute of the 15th of February, 1853, defining the conditions upon which the lands at Kensington-gore should be held by Her Majesty's Commissioners, whether the commissioners will be prepared to convey to the Government a site at Kensington-gore sufficient for the erection of a National Gallery, with suitable approaches and a sufficient surrounding space, and if so, what are the precise boundaries of the space which they will be prepared to give up for this object, and adding that, on receiving satisfactory assurances on this point, Her Majesty's Government will cause a bill to be prepared with a view to its introduction into Parliament, vesting such site in the Commissioners of Public Works in trust for the prod posed object, and subject to such conditions as may be con-

"In reply, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, that Her Majesty's Commissioners are prepared, in conformity with their Lorde ships' proposal, to give up so much of the Kensington-gord missioners of Public Works in trust for the proposed object.

tended to be erected, they can only declare their readiness to place at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government so was received with cordial applause. He said, the relations | much of the main block above referred to as may be needed between the city of London and the House of Commons for the full and complete execution of any plan for the are of so ancient a date, and of so interesting a character, | erection of the National Gallery that may be subsequently

the Cape. It is likely that Sir Henry Somerset will have that your proposal of the health of these members of Parone of the infantry colonelcies now vacant.—Globe.

I have, &c., "EDGAR A. BOWRING."

I have, &c., "EDGAR A. BOWRING."