SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—We see from an advertisement in another column, that the members of this society intend holding their first open rehearsal for the present year on Tuesday evening next, for which occasion we understand that great exertions have been made to sustain the high reputation which the society has hitherto enjoyed.

TIMBER SALE.—We understand that the cargo (about 600 loads) of Quebec timber, advertised to be sold by auction on the 3rd instant, by Mr. Tucker, was every lot disposed of at a remunerating price to the importers. It was allowed to be by far the best cargo that has been seen in this port for some time.

SOUTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—On Wednesday evening last Professor Partington delivered a second lecture on the Wonders of Mechanical Philosophy, and the latest improvements in the Steam Engine. The subject was throughout treated in a highly popular manner, and being illustrated by several splendid working models, excited the deepest interest.

THE PETITION—against the return of the Earl of Elgin and Mr. Martyn, is to be proceeded with on the 26th of April. The evidence already secured is such as to leave no doubt of their being speedily deprived of their dearly-bought seats; and the remarks in the Tory organ last week pretty clearly prove that such is the impression on the minds of the Tory party.

ANTI-CORN-LAW PETITION. — The Petition from this town for the total repeal of the corn-laws, having received nearly 2300 signatures, was forwarded to Sir John Easthope on Thursday night for presentation to the House of Commons. The Memorial from the Ladies of Southampton, for the same object, has received 3,200 signatures.

PICKPOCKETS AT CHURCH.—We have heard of several acts of robbery committed at All Saints' and Holy Rhood churches, on Sunday last, during the services. One lady was robbed of £10, and the minor robberies were numerous. It is supposed that the parties concerned paid a visit to Southampton on their way to Portsmouth, where they reaped a good booty, on the occasion of her Majesty's visit to that town.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A female named Lowman was unfortunately drowned in the canal, on the Millbrook shore, on Thursday, having fallen off the bank, which is in many places in a dangerous state. An inquest was held at the Nelson Inn, yesterday morning, by Mr. Todd, county coroner, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

AUDITORS AND ASSESSORS.—The elections for auditors and assessors of the Borough of Southampton took place on Tuesday last. The following gentlemen were elected:—Assessors for revising the Burgess lists with the Mayor, Mr. W. H. Mackry and Mr. Wm. Lankester; Auditors of the Borough, Mr. William Jones and Mr. Henry Buchan, sen. Assessors:—All Saints, Mr. Cornelius Caplen and Mr. William H. Bridger; St. Mary, Mr. Henry Clarke and Mr. Edward Thompson; Holy Rhood, Mr. James Knight and Mr. Thomas Fox; St. Michael, Mr. Jonathan Webb and Mr. William Bemister; St. Lawrence, Mr. J. Clark, jun. and Mr. William Page.

THE BRAGANZA, — Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, S. Lewis, commander, arrived on Monday from Gibraltar, one day later than usual, owing to the boisterous state of the weather. She brought as passengers Capt. Drummond, Coldstream Guards, Capt. W. G. B. Estcourt, R.N., Dr. J. Walker, M.D., and Messrs. Sergaty, and Selim Ben Ezer.

THE ORIENTAL,—Capt. Soy, left on Tuesday morning, for Malta and Alexandria, calling at Falmouth for the Indian mails. She took out from hence 46 passengers.

THE MEDINA STEAM-SHIP,—We have been informed on good authority that the Medina, Royal West India steam-ship, which sailed from our harbour on Thursday, the 27th of January, was spoken with when seven days out, having made eleven knots an hour from the time of her leaving. This result fully justifies the high expectations entertained of the qualities of this noble ship, from her performances in coming round to Southampton, and must be highly gratifying to her builder, Mr. White, of Cowes.

THE TRENT,—West India Mail steamer, expected here from London on Tuesday, having encountered most tempestuous weather in coming down the channel, did not arrive until Wednesday; there were several passengers waiting here to embark in her for Barbadoes and Mexico, and also a quantity of quicksilver to be shipped for the Mexican mines, which, with considerable risk and difficulty was got on board, the vessel having brought up low down the river, and the wind blowing a perfect gale. She left the same afternoon for Falmouth. The necessary arrangements having been made with the government for the conveyance of the mails between Madeira and Fayal, the schooner Liffey, Capt. Andrews, also belonging to the West India Mail Company, left on Wednesday to take her station at Madeira.

ARRIVAL OF THE TWEED AT JAMAICA.—We learn by the *Jamaica Royal Gazette* that the Tweed, West India Mail Steam-ship, arrived at Kingston on the 17th January. The Tweed sailed from Southampton on the 18th December, and arriving at Barbadoes, sailed therefrom on the 6th January, touching at Grenada, Trinidad, Porto Cabello, and Coracoa, which she severally left on the 9th, 10th, 12th, and 14th instants, arriving at Kingston as above mentioned. On Thursday the 20th of January, it was expected that the Tweed would start from Kingston for Turks' Island (touching at the intermediate ports of St. Jago de Cuba, and Cape Nicola Mole), where she will receive the English Mails of the 1st January expected to be brought out by the Tay, and returning by the same route, anticipates being again at Kingston by the 25th. The duty of this steamer will therefore be to carry from Turks' Island all the outward Mails from Europe, North America, Gulf of Mexico, and the Eastern West Indies, for Hayti, Jamaica, and South America, and take back the return mails from these places to Turks' Island, from whence another steamer then starts on her homeward course to England.

MESMERISM. — An exhibition of Mesmerism took place at the house of Mr. W. Cooper, surgeon, Above Bar, on Thursday evening, at which we were present. The patient was a young gentleman of about twenty-two years of age. A state of apparent insensibility was induced, after about half-an-hour's operating by Mr. Cooper, during which several questions on various common-place subjects were asked the patient, which he answered in a very low tone of voice, when the person asking the question was holding the hand of the operator, who also at the same time held that of the patient; but when this connection was broken, no answers were returned, except in two or three instances. A noise was made by striking a poker and tongs together close to the patient's ears, of which he took no notice whatever, until the operator took one of his hands within one of his own, and extended his other hand to the person making the noise, when the patient immediately exclaimed, "Don't make that frightful noise." The patient's insensibility to pain was tested by pressing his fingers on a piece of iron so heated that no one in the room could touch it without feeling pain. The fingers were kept on the iron for eight or ten seconds, but the patient appeared quite insensible. Other experiments were less successful. For instance, a flower was placed on the pillow behind the patient's head, and he was asked to tell what it was. The answer was, "How can I tell?" A volume of the Penny Magazine was placed before his eyes, and a candle held close to it. He was then asked the title of the book, to which he replied that it was dark, and he could not see. We have not space to go more fully into the details of the exhibition, and we must leave it to those who have given more attention than we have to the subject, to explain—or to controvert the genuineness of—the phenomena we have described.

SOUTHAMPTON DISPENSARY. — Week ending March 4th, 1842.—Patients admitted, 33; discharged, 16.—H. Wooldridge, Esq., will be in attendance during the ensuing week.—E. M. RANDALL, Secretary.

SOUTH HANTS INFIRMARY.—Patients admitted 0; discharged, 1; died, 0; in the house, 13. Physician for March, Dr. Steed. Surgeon for the ensuing week, H. Clark, Esq. — Collection at All Saints' Church, £20.

C. S. Fanshawe, M.A. } Hon.
W. Bullar, M.D. } Secs.

THE
WINCHESTER INDEPENDENT.
SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

The increase of crime, and the means of its diminution, in this county, has of late been the cause of much speculation on the bench, and at the meetings of the county magistrates. For some years past the increase of crime has been the fertile source of the reports of visiting justices of prisons; and of the charges of judges at courts of Quarter Sessions and Assizes. Various remedies have been propounded; the more prominent of which are increased severity in the discipline of prisons, and a more effective county constabulary. The first of these remedies involve the principle, that by rendering the House of Correction a place of comparative torment, offenders will be deterred from crime by the chance of becoming subject to the horrors of solitary confinement and the silent system. This principle, or means of decreasing crime, by increasing the punishment for it, has now been tried; and if the present state of crime affords any ground for judgment as to its effects, it has signally failed. We do not by this mean to infer that the House of Correction should not be a place of punishment, and a means of correcting vice. We only draw attention to the fact, that although the discipline of prisons has of late years become much more severe, and the regulations far more efficacious, as a means of punishment, yet crime goes on increasing with a rapidity as alarming as it is deplorable. That the punishment now inflicted on convicted felons is such as to deter, as far as earthly punishment can do so, those who have experienced its severity, we do not question. But it has failed in achieving the great object of all punishment—the prevention of crime. The next great cure recommended for the moral disease we are suffering from, is the establishment of a more effective police. Of the character and conduct of the county constabulary we have, as far as our information goes, nothing to complain. The force seems to be orderly and effective, and the present assizes is a pretty strong proof that they are not tardy in the apprehension of offenders. But has the appointment of this force produced the promised effects—and one of the most important of its effects too—the diminution of crime? We well remember the moral results promised by its promoters; and the increased economy in the amount of the county rates, so confidently predicted from the establishment of it; but we think most of our readers will agree with us that those predictions have not been verified. The calendar at the late assizes contained the unprecedented number of 105 prisoners, and though the crimes with which they were charged were not generally of a serious nature, yet the mere fact of such a number of charges, followed as they were in the great majority of cases by convictions, shows a war against property that proves how dangerous and unsatisfactory is the state of the humbler classes of society in this country. The police and the prison—the terror of the treadmill—the mental torture of solitary confinement and the silent system, have alike proved powerless in arresting the progress of the moral mischief, and we would advise our law makers to try their hands at another course of remedy. It is true Mr. Justice Erskine recommends a moral education based on scriptural knowledge as the panacea for the disgrace that now attaches to the country from the state of crime among its population; and though we are far from denying the benefits and necessity of a moral education for all classes of society, we think the want of education among the people is not the cause of crime, nor will its extension produce its decrease. The great cause of the present frightful state of crime is the wretched condition of the working classes. Poverty and pauperism are frightful sources of crime. They extensively exist in this country and are producing their certain results—physical suffering and consequent crime. Mr. Justice Erskine recommends Bibles as the remedy for robbery. We recommend bread. We have no objection to the remedy of the learned judge, but let the Bible be held out in one hand, and the cheap loaf in the other. Religious tracts and homilies are but mockeries to the starving wretch whose children groan for bread; and the exhortations of religion are too often lost on the men whose physical suffering render them callous alike to spiritual and earthly terrors. We have in this county a proof of the existence of a state of things at once melancholy and alarming. It is only six weeks since the Epiphany Sessions were holden, and only 15 prisoners were then left for trial at the Assizes. We have seen the number arraigned to be 105, and the fact stands out incapable of contradiction that no less than 90 prisoners have been committed in a period of six weeks for various offences, principally against property. No argument can enforce more strongly than this the utter hopelessness of preventing the increase of crime by police or prisons. The efficacy of the plan recommended by Mr. Justice Erskine may be well doubted; for the advocates of extended education will find, that while a want of even the commonest necessaries of life exists among the great majority of the labouring classes, the efforts of Bible Societies will be no more effective than the rural police and improved prison discipline. Their seed will be sown on the rock, and the physical suffering produced by the landlords' tax will spring up and choke it. Let Grand Jurymen look to the real cause of the increase of crime—the wretched condition of the labouring classes. Let them set about the means of improving that condition by giving the means of food and employment. Poverty and destitution are too fertile causes of crime, and their operation removed, the effects of them will cease. The statistics of the country, which have been abundantly furnished during the recent discussion on the corn-laws and their operation, amply prove that pauperism and crime follow, *pari passu*, the rise and fall of the averages. If Mr. Justice Erskine would recommend the country gentlemen to turn their attention to the means of giving the people plenty of food and employment, he would be doing something towards producing the state of things we all desire. Bibles and Bread in preference to police and prisons, say we. But the Bible enjoins the Bread in almost every page of it, and those who offer the first, and withhold the last, are but wolves in sheep's clothing.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The members and friends of this institution were much gratified by a lecture on Wednesday evening on the "Advantages to be derived from a knowledge of Chemistry," from Mr. Dyer.

The Great Wizard finished his exhibitions in this City on Monday last. The excellence of his performance continued to attract respectable audiences to the last.

The Reverend Frederick James Parsons has been presented to the vicarage of Selbourne by the President and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Rust Cobbold, the late incumbent.

On Friday se'nnight an inhabitant of Upham, Mrs. Chariot, was disturbed in the night by some noise, and on her looking out she saw three men attempting to take some lead from the outside of the house. On her giving the alarm, the villains ran off in the direction of Winchester. The same night a new copper was stolen from the premises of R. Jessett, Esq., Beach Grove. These men were met the same evening coming from Winchester in the direction towards Upham, and there is little doubt but the villains disturbed by Mrs. Chariot, and who stole the copper at Beach Grove, were the same, and form part of the gang that infest Winchester.

The election of burgesses to serve the offices of Auditors and Assessors for the year ensuing, took place at the Guildhall on Tuesday, when the following gentlemen were elected to fill those important situations:—Mayor's Assessors: Messrs. Bowther and George Twynam. Auditors: Messrs. Northover and Charles Coles. Ward Assessors: *St. Maurice*, Messrs. H. Grant and B. Bishop; *St. John*, Messrs. Kelsey and Bracewell; *St. Thomas*, Messrs. C. Drew and Hillyer.

It will be seen by our assize report that the bill preferred against Mr. Collins, of Twyford, who was committed for setting fire to his own property at the Manor Farm, Twyford, some few weeks since, was thrown out by the grand jury. The bill was before the grand jury three hours, and the issue of their investigation was awaited with as intense an interest as the termination of a trial in the Crown Court usually is. Various reports are afloat on the subject, which has attracted a large portion of public attention; but in the absence of all information as to the evidence on which he was committed, we can form no opinion on the propriety of the proceedings on the part of the committing magistrates or the grand jury.

In our report last week of the case Coles against Franklin, for an assault and false imprisonment at Basingstoke, we stated that the defendant was a superintendent of the rural police in that neighbourhood. We beg to state that such is not the fact. Franklin is a borough policeman, and totally unconnected with the county constabulary.

Our assizes terminated on Wednesday evening, the case of Jelly and Bradby closing the business at *Nisi Prius*. The calendar was got through on Tuesday night, prisoners having been tried at the Guildhall by Mr. Sergeant Bompas and Mr. Sergeant Manning. Had not the bill against Mr. Collins been ignored, and a case of child murder postponed till the next assizes, the crown business would have probably lasted till Thursday. The business at *Nisi Prius* has been heavy, although generally most uninteresting.—The following are the sentences of prisoners whose trials are not reported in our last page: Isaac Tutton, for having at Whitwell, unlawfully entered the lands of J. B. Hoy, Esq., armed with guns, in pursuit of game, and John Pitt, for entering the lands of the same gentleman, with a similar intent, 18 months' imprisonment each.—Richard Durnfell, for having stolen ten knives, and another charge for having stolen ten yards of ribbon, to be imprisoned one month, and afterwards to be transported for seven years.—John Gates, for having stolen two pistols at Lymington, seven years' transportation.—Edward Marsh, for having stolen one ewe sheep, the property of Henry Wooldridge, ten years' transportation.—Moses Cassford for having stolen a sovereign, seven years' transportation.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Week ending Feb. 26.—In-patients admitted, 13; Out-patients admitted, 15; In-patients discharged, 13; Number in the House, 99.—Visitors for February, W. J. Campion and C. M. Deane, Esqrs.

ANDOVER.

LORD W. PAGET.—It was stated in the *Courier* this week that his lordship who was returned as a Liberal for this borough, has deserted the cause of Reform, and regularly joined the ranks of the Tories—attending their dinners and *summonses* upon all occasions. The public should also be informed that nearly every individual who supported him at the late election has since signed a requisition, calling upon him to resign his seat, but which we regret to state there is at present little prospect of his doing.

On Tuesday last Mr. Thomas Belbin was elected Assessor for the borough, in lieu of Mr. W. Prestoe, (resigned); and Mr. Thomas Hawkins was again elected the other Assessor.

ISLE OF WIGHT ADVERTISER.

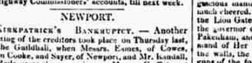
*** We are obliged to postpone an article on the Highway Commissioners' accounts, till next week.

NEWPORT.

KIRKPATRICK'S BANKRUPTCY. — Another meeting of the creditors took place on Thursday last, at the Guildhall, when Messrs. Eames, of Cowes, John Cooke, and Sayer, of Newport, and Mr. Randall, of Ryde, were chosen assignees, Messrs. Griffith and Hearn, Solicitors, and the Hampshire Banking Company, in conjunction with the bank of Sir R. Bassett and Co., treasurers: the liabilities already ascertained amounts to nearly £150,000. From the number of claimants on the attention of the commissioners at each meeting, no examination of the bankrupts has yet taken place.

ALBANY BARRACKS.—It is rumoured (and we believe the rumour has some foundation in truth) that these barracks will be very shortly in the occupation of Her Majesty's troops.

A POOR RATE of ninepence in the pound, at the parish of Newport, was granted on Thursday at the vestry, and confirmed by the magistrates on Monday last. This rate, according to the new valuation at rack rent, is most enormous, it being unnecessarily swelled by the police rate, which now amounts, on the average, to a hundred pounds per quarter.



THE
PORTSMOUTH, PORTSEA,
AND
GOSPORT INDEPENDENT.
SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1842.

The Winchester frigate was paid off on Friday and will be instantly recommissioned by Capt. Charles Eden, for the flag of Rear-Admiral Jocelyn Percy, who has arrived for that purpose.

The Pelican, Capt. Napier, arrived at Macao, on the 28th of November, from Singapore.

The Board of Admiralty left Portsmouth for London about two o'clock on Wednesday last, under the usual salute from the platform. The Admiralty flag, which has been flying on board the Alfred, was struck at sunset.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO PORTSMOUTH.

The intention of her Majesty to honour the borough of Portsmouth with a visit, having been officially announced, the most active exertions were immediately made by the authorities of the different departments, the corporation, and the inhabitants generally, to give her Majesty a befitting and loyal reception. We detailed in our last number the preparations that had been made up to the hour of our publication. On Saturday a meeting of the inhabitants was held, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition to the Mayor, at the Sessions' Room, for the purpose of considering and determining upon the best measures to be taken to welcome her Majesty and her Royal Consort on this, their first visit to the Borough of Portsmouth. D. Howard, Esq., the Mayor having taken the chair, congratulatory addresses to her Majesty and Prince Albert were proposed and carried unanimously, and a committee, consisting of the Mayor, the Vicars of Portsmouth and Portsea, and the Mover and Seconder of the Addresses (Messrs. Henry Deacon and W. Grant), were appointed for the purpose of presenting them. A long discussion then ensued as to the other demonstrations of loyalty and attachment that should be manifested on the occasion. Some gentlemen contended for a grand display of fire-works, but ultimately it was decided that a general illumination would be the best means of showing the gratification felt at the royal visit. A meeting of the tradesmen of Landport, was afterwards held at the Commercial Inn, at which Mr. Alderman Bilton presided. It was resolved to erect three triumphal arches—one at Mile End, one at the end of Charlotte's Row, and one at the turning opposite the Commercial Inn. Immediate efforts were made to carry these several arrangements into effect.

The weather on Sunday was most tempestuous, and excited some fears lest her Majesty might on that account have been induced to delay her visit. However the arrival of the first Lord of the Admiralty—the Earl of Haddington—in the course of the afternoon, somewhat allayed those apprehensions. His lordship took up his quarters at the George Hotel, where apartments had been previously engaged for him, and several other distinguished personages. Upon his arrival he was saluted by the guns of the Platform Battery. Later in the afternoon Sir George Cockburn, Sir William Gage, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, and others connected with the Admiralty, arrived at the George, whence at a late hour of the night they forwarded to Sir Edward Codrington their orders relative to the arrangements for her Majesty's visit to the Dock-yard, and the expected trip to the "Queen" at Spithead.

It was understood that his Grace the Duke of Wellington would arrive at the George Hotel, between five and six o'clock on Sunday. Long before that hour hundreds of persons had assembled in the immediate neighbourhood to witness his arrival, and welcome him. Intelligence was, however, received, about five o'clock, that his grace would not be in Portsmouth until half-past nine. At that time, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a vast concourse of the inhabitants had collected, and when his grace drove up to the George he was loudly cheered, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme.

Among the other company that arrived at the George Inn, were Lord Hardwicke, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, Sir Willoughby Cotton, Admiral Percy, Sir Charles Sullivan, Sir Thomas Cochrane, Sir Thomas Troubridge, Capt. Freemantle, Capt. Bruce, Count de Schomberg, Capt. de Zaitsch, Dr. Prætorius, &c.

The preparations of her Majesty's suite of apartments, at the Admiralty house, were completed at an early hour on Monday morning. They were fitted up in a chaste and unostentatious style, and a small sitting-room due west, which overlooks the shipping in the harbour, was appropriated at the express desire of her Majesty, to her use.

The morning proved to be remarkably fine, and at an early hour the streets through which the Royal *cortege* were to pass, began to be filled. A vast number of strangers continued throughout the morning to arrive in the town, and contribute their thousands to swell the multitude of anxious spectators. At all parts of the town were to be seen the most busy preparations making for the general illumination, and in the roads and streets lying in the intended route of her Majesty, for the outward decoration of the houses. The leading streets presented one continuous line of flags, exhibited in every possible way that they can be displayed. Here union jacks were thrust forth from every window of a building; there a huge royal standard hung floating from the roof of another; here flags of various nations stretched across the street; there they hung down the entire sides of houses; and the alacrity and cheerfulness with which the various owners displayed their stores of "colours," was, perhaps, indicative as much of the existence of good old English naval spirit, as of joy at the expected presence of her Majesty.

The preparations in the district of Landport deserve a special mention. They were on a scale of splendour worthy the object for which they were intended. A subscription having been raised to carry into effect the resolutions of the public meeting to which we have referred above, three triumphal arches were erected—one at All Saints, another opposite the Crown, and the third opposite the Commercial Inn. These were very tastefully decorated with evergreens, festoons, and flags, and mottoes of a loyal and patriotic character were displayed on each—such as "Welcome Victoria," "Peace to our Queen and Prosperity to her People," &c. A similar feeling of loyalty prompted the exertions made throughout the borough, particularly in Queen Street, St. George's Square, the Hard, and the High Street, Portsmouth, to give her Majesty an enthusiastic reception.

At day light in the morning the Admiralty flag was hoisted on board the Alfred, 50, Commodore Purvis, and was saluted by the shipping with 19 guns. About eleven o'clock, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir H. Pakenham paid an official visit to the Duke of Wellington at the George Hotel, shortly after which hour his Grace started in a carriage to Emsworth, in order to welcome her Majesty as Lord Lieutenant of the County. About the same hour Admiral Sir E. Codrington waited upon the Earl of Haddington and the Board of Admiralty, all of whom accompanied him to the Dockyard to await the Royal arrival. The guard of honour composed of the Grenadiers of the 32nd, 34th, and 73rd Regiments, and a Company of the Royal Marines, with their splendid colours were assembled on the Grand Parade under the command of Major Vander Meulen, of the 73rd Regiment, he being the Senior Major in the Garrison, and after being inspected by the Lieutenant-Governor, they marched off to the Dockyard, headed by the Royal Marine Band. The remaining Companies of the 73rd Regiment shortly afterwards came across from Gosport on the floating bridge, and having joined the other two Regiments, marched to Portsea to take up their respective positions. As the hour of noon approached, an immense mass of persons congregated in all parts of the line of road leading from the entrance to Landport to the Dockyard Gates, and at every window forming the road, were stationed parties of the fair sex, whose greatest anxiety appeared to be to obtain a sight of "the Prince."

At half-past twelve o'clock a cry of "The Queen!" and a deafening cheer, announced the arrival of her Majesty at the first triumphal arch, at Mile-end. The royal *cortege* was preceded by outriders, and an escort of Scots Greys, under the command of Capt. Millman, and consisted of four carriages, each drawn by four horses. In the first, were her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and in those which followed, were his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Saxe Coburg, accompanied by his brother and his two sons, Prince Leopold and Augustus; Lady Portman, Lord Hardwicke, Count de Schomberg, Dr. Prætorious, and several of the Royal Household.

A procession of the inhabitants of Landport had previously been formed, headed by Alderman Bilton, and followed by the children of the Seamen and Marines' Orphan School. On the royal party reaching the arch, the procession formed before it, and preceded it through Landport to the Portsea road. The rope-makers of the Dockyard, according to ancient privilege, walked immediately before her Majesty's carriage. They were dressed in white jackets and trowsers, each man with a purple scarf, bearing the inscription in gold letters—"God Save the Queen." The party was under the superintendence of Mr. Mortimer. The band of the Winchester played before the procession, having been kindly allowed to come on shore for that purpose by Capt. Carter, at the request of the Landport Committee.

Both the Queen and Her Royal Consort appeared in excellent spirits, and acknowledged the enthusiastic gratulations with which they were met in the most gracious manner. The Duke of Wellington was also much cheered. Upon the arrival of Her Majesty at the Lion Gates, which were closed, she was met by the governor of the garrison, General Sir Hercules Pakenham, and the gates were opened upon the demand of Her Majesty. The instant she was within the walls, the Royal standard was hoisted, and the guns of the forts and of the shipping in the harbour and at Spithead commenced firing a royal salute. As Her Majesty proceeded through the streets, the cheering was most enthusiastic, and all ranks and grades of residents seemed most anxious to testify their loyalty and affection to the utmost of their power.

The route of the royal cortege was from Queen-street to St. James's-street, through St. George's-square, along Ordnance-row and the Common Hard, to the Dock Yard. On Her Majesty's arrival at the Dock Gates, the royal party were met by the heads of the Departments, and immediately drove up to the Admiral's house, where a temporary awning had been erected, and the steps covered with scarlet cloth. The whole line of road leading from the Yard Gates to the Admiralty House had been lined on one side by the military, and on the other by the officers, artificers, and workmen of the establishment, by whom she was enthusiastically cheered. Upon the distinguished party alighting from their carriages, they were received by Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Earl Haddington, Sir G. Cockburn, Sir W. Gage, Vice-Admiral Sir E. Owen, Rear-Admiral the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, Admiral Sir T. Cochrane, Rear-Admiral the Hon. J. Percy, &c. The royal party, upon entering the Admiral's residence, partook of a *dejeuner*, but the Duke of Wellington did not remain more than a few minutes at the Admiral's. At one o'clock his Royal Highness Prince Albert the Duke of Saxe Coburg and his brother, with the Princes Leopold and Augustus, and Admiral Sir E. Codrington and Admiral Sir E. Owen, with the Lords of the Admiralty, proceeded on board the Excellent, to witness the gunnery practice. Her Majesty did not accompany them in consequence of over fatigue, but took some repose during the absence of her Royal Consort. At a quarter to two o'clock the royal party returned in the royal carriages to the Admiral's residence, and were loudly cheered by the workmen of the Dock Yard. At three o'clock Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by their illustrious party, embarked in the state barge, and attended by the admirals and captains of the fleet, in their respective barges, went on board the St. Vincent, the flag ship of Sir Edward Codrington, the Port-Admiral. Upon Her Majesty going on board, the royal standard was hoisted, and the whole of the ships in port manned their yards and fired a royal salute.

Having inspected that ship, her Majesty proceeded to the Royal George yacht, on board which she remained a short time, and then returned to the dock yard. Her Majesty was attended on embarking and landing, by the rope makers, in the same order as at her entrance into the town. General salutes were fired and the yards of the ships were manned upon every movement of her Majesty. The weather had now changed, the rain fell in torrents and the wind blew hard, her Majesty did not consequently leave the Admiralty House again during the day. Prince Albert and his illustrious relatives, after returning with her Majesty, proceeded to visit the wood mills, and witnessed the making of a large block and sheave by the celebrated block machinery. Thence they went to the smithery, where the process of shutting on the arm of an eighty cwt. anchor was exhibited, as also the tilt hammer works in this department. The royal party then went to the metal mills to inspect the works in that department, with all of which Prince Albert expressed himself highly gratified. His royal highness paid the most marked attention to the progress of the works exhibited, and asked many questions of those immediately concerned. About six o'clock he joined her Majesty at the residence of the Port Admiral.

In addition to her Majesty and Prince Albert, the Duke Ferdinand and the Princes of Saxe-Cobourg, and the royal suite in attendance from Brighton, the following had the honour of joining the royal dinner party in the royal apartments:—The Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Haddington, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington and three Misses Codrington, Earl of Liverpool, Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn, Vice-Admiral Sir Edw. Owen, Rear-Admiral Hon. D. P. Bouverie, Hon. Rear-Admiral Percy, Sir Thomas Cochrane, Sir Hercules and Lady Pakenham, Lieut.-Colonel and the Lady Catherine Vernon Harcourt, Major-General Arnold (Royal Engineers), the Earl of Hardwicke, and Colonel Buckley. The band of the Royal Marines attended during the evening.

Immediately after dark the illumination of the town commenced. Nearly every house exhibited a blaze of light, and many tasteful devices and appropriate transparencies were exhibited. The rain and wind, however, somewhat marred the effect which would otherwise have been produced. Notwithstanding the bad state of the weather, the streets were thronged till a late hour. The following were amongst the principal illuminations in Portsmouth:—

High Street.—The Guildhall, a splendid star and variegated lamps; the George Hotel, very tastefully illuminated with variegated lamps; Messrs. Emanuel, silversmith to her Majesty, V. A. and a crown in gas; Miller, bookseller, ditto; Hay and Hazel, chemists, a splendid transparency of Prince Albert on horseback; the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, two stars, in variegated lamps; Mr. S. Galt, tailor, splendid display of lamps.

Broad Street. — Mr. Sargeant, painter, a beautiful transparency of the stern of her Majesty's ship Queen; Star and Garter Hotel, variegated lamps; the Quebec hotel, ditto; and almost every house brilliantly illuminated; the Common Hard and Queen-street, Portsea, were also generally illuminated.

The Floating Bridge was illuminated, and there was a display of fire-works at the Semaphore. At ten o'clock the ships in the harbour were illuminated, under the orders of the Lords of the Admiralty. The yards, mast-heads, rigging, and ports, were hung with white and blue lights, the St. Vincent having the extremely brilliant long lights invented by Capt. Stevens, of the Royal Marine Artillery. The effect was very grand, and Her Majesty, who viewed the illumination from the Admiral's house, expressed herself much pleased with it, particularly noticing the splendid appearance of the long lights. Her Majesty retired at eleven o'clock, the usual hour, and rose shortly before seven the next morning.

On Tuesday morning the wind had somewhat abated, but the weather was still rainy and foggy. At half-past eight His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Duke Ferdinand and the two Princes his sons, embarked from the Dock Yard, and proceeded to the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard, Gosport, to inspect the steam machinery for the manufacture of buscuits for the navy, the extensive stores so well supplied with every requisite for providing our naval service, and also Grant's apparatus for preparing the patent fuel for the use of the "steam arm" of Her Majesty's royal navy. The illustrious party were saluted on crossing the water by the ships in harbour.

On their return to the Dockyard at ten o'clock they were joined by her Majesty, attended by the Misses Codrington, and accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Haddington, Sir George Cockburn, Sir W. H. Gage, and all the Admirals and Captains of the fleet, embarked on board the Black Eagle to visit the "Queen," at Spithead. On passing the different ships in the harbour royal salutes were fired and the yards were manned. Every spot on shore from which a glimpse of the steamer could be obtained, was crowded with spectators anxious to evince their loyalty and affection to their sovereign, and which they did most heartily by repeated huzzas. On leaving the harbour, her Majesty was saluted by the military on the platform, and never did we witness such a scene as here presented itself, all around one combination of heart and soul to manifest devoted attachment to our beloved Monarch, a demonstration calculated to inspire the Sovereign with increased zeal for her people's happiness, and to convince her illustrious relatives that she indeed reigns in the hearts of her loyal people.

Notwithstanding a thick drizzling rain fell at the time of Her Majesty's embarkation, the distinguished party remained on deck. Her Majesty occupied a prominent seat upon deck, and was greeted with repeated bursts of most enthusiastic cheering from those who thronged the jetty and every available space skirting the harbour. The scene was rendered peculiarly interesting by the anxious care and solicitude with which the "hero of a hundred fights," in a spirit of devoted loyalty and attachment, defended his fair mistress from the inclemency of the weather by holding an umbrella above her.

The splendid band of the Royal Marines struck up "Rule Britannia," as the Black Eagle, which was commanded by Commander Blowe, quitting the harbour for Spithead, and royal salutes were fired from the platform and Fort Monckton. Astern of the steamer was the Admiralty barge, with the flag of the Lord High Admiral, Admiral Codrington's barge, and other barges bearing various Admiral's flags or having their penants flying.

On reaching Spithead, the royal party proceeded round the Queen, 110; the Formidable, 84; and Alfred, 50. Her Majesty then went on board, and the royal standard was transferred from the Black Eagle to that ship under salutes from all the ships at Spithead. The St. Vincent, Victory, Carysfort, and Excellent, in the harbour, also saluted the royal standard as soon as it was hoisted on board the Queen, and the yards of the whole fleet were manned. The royal party arrived at Spithead about ten minutes to eleven, and left again at twenty minutes past twelve, having been on board an hour and a half. Her Majesty went over every part of the ship from stem to stern, from the quarter deck to the cockpit, and expressed the highest gratification at all she beheld. After Her Majesty had been over the whole of this magnificent ship, she partook of a *dejeune a la fourchette*.

We understand that her Majesty (it being about the time to pipe to dinner) tasted the soup and grog about to be supplied to the men—and also partook of the biscuit on board. Her Majesty expressed herself much gratified with the high state of discipline that every where presented itself. Captain Rich and the officers were complimented on the excellence of the arrangement of everything on board.

On leaving the "Queen," the royal standard was re-hoisted on board the Black Eagle, and her Majesty was again saluted, and was heartily cheered by the men on the yards. The weather about this time cleared up, and the ramparts, platform, and indeed every spot commanding a view of the entrance to the harbour, was crowded with persons wishing to witness her Majesty's return. As the steamer passed the platform, a royal salute was fired there, and another at Fort Monckton, and the people gave expression to their feelings of loyalty by prolonged and hearty cheers. Her Majesty and Prince Albert were looking over the side of the vessel, and repeatedly acknowledged the cheering of the people in a most gracious manner. As the Black Eagle proceeded up the harbour, each of the ships again saluted, and the yards of each were manned. The bands of the several ships struck up "God save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia." The scene altogether was one of the most animating we have ever beheld. Her Majesty and her illustrious retinue landed at the Dock-yard and proceeded to the Admiralty-house.

Her Majesty having intimated that she would receive the corporation addresses on her return from Spithead, about twelve o'clock the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors, in full costume, proceeded in fourteen carriages from the Sessions-room to the Admiralty-house.

The addresses were carried up by D. Howard, Esq., the Mayor, the Chamberlain, E. Jackson, Esq., the Chaplain, the Rev. J. Mitchell, and Town Clerk, with the following members of the Town Council:—

ALDERMEN.—Samuel Wyatt Garratt, Thomas Ellyett, Charles Robbins, George J. Scale, Thomas Heather, Edward Carter, William Jones, Thomas Jackson, George Caught, William Thompson.

COUNCILLORS.—J. E. Burne, James Hoskins, Robert Gibbon, Henry Bright, E. Emanuel, Edward Casher, Ben. Bramble, Joseph Warne, Peter White, Edmund Ives Palmer, William H. Garrington, Charles Craswelier, George Pescott, Thomas Edgcombe, J. C. Parnell, John Orange, Thomas Batt, C. E. Smithers, John Sheppard, William Galsworthy, George William Law, Andrew Nance, jun., Edmund Whiting, William Stephens, William J. Hay, William Purchase, William Edwards, William Leggatt, John Dyson, Thomas Ross, William Horner, James Goldsmith, jun., W. Ford, Edward Turner.

Her Majesty, according to previous arrangement, granted the Mayor and Corporation an audience in the drawing-room of the Admiralty House, when the following loyal and dutiful Address was read by the Mayor:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth, humbly beg leave, on an occasion of much joy and gratification to the inhabitants at large, to approach your Royal person, to offer to your Majesty the grateful homage of loyal and affectionate subjects, and at the same time to express the deep sense we entertain of the honour which your Majesty and your illustrious Consort have been pleased to confer on this ancient borough by the visit that allows to us the opportunity of tendering your Majesty our unfeigned respects, and which at this [illegible] cannot fail to be particularly gratifying to those engaged in the naval branches of your Majesty's service, and to all who may be in any manner connected with them.

"We desire most earnestly to assure your Majesty of the lively interest we feel in all that concerns your Majesty's welfare, and we ardently pray that your Majesty and your Royal Consort may long continue to enjoy every earthly blessing, and that your Majesty's reign may be eminently distinguished by being successfully devoted to the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the nation.

"Given under the common seal of the borough, the 28th day of February, 1842."

To which her Majesty was graciously pleased to return the following reply:—

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address.

"It is with great satisfaction that I have availed myself of an opportunity of visiting this ancient borough, and of personally inspecting establishments intimately connected with the naval service of the country, and with the glorious success that has so repeatedly shed lustre on our naval annals."

The sweetness of tone in which her Majesty read the answer to the address delighted every one present. After the Mayor had had the honour of kissing her Majesty's hand, her Majesty retired, followed by Miss Codrington.

The address to his Royal Highness Prince Albert was then read by the Mayor as follows:—

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT FRANCIS AUGUSTUS CHARLES EMANUEL, DUKE OF SAXE, PRINCE OF SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We, her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Portsmouth, desirous of testifying the sentiments we entertain towards your Royal Highness, as the illustrious consort of our Most Gracious and beloved sovereign, beg leave most respectfully to assure your Royal Highness that it affords us the highest satisfaction to welcome your Royal Highness within our walls.

"Regarding the visit of your Royal Highness with her Majesty to this ancient borough with peculiar interest as connected with her Majesty's navy, and as a tribute of respect to the gallant men who compose it, we beg further to assure your Royal Highness of the joyous satisfaction we feel, in common with all classes of her Majesty's subjects, in having the honour of her Majesty's presence, with your Royal Highness, amongst us.

"Given under the common seal of the borough, the 28th day of February, 1842."

His Royal Highness read, in a clear and distinct English tone, the following answer to the address:—

"I thank you sincerely for this address.

"It is with no ordinary interest that I have availed myself of this opportunity of visiting Portsmouth, a town which is so closely associated with many of the proudest days of our naval history from the prominent position it holds in this great naval country.

"I shall always look back upon this interesting visit with pleasure upon the loyal cordiality with which we have been welcomed by the inhabitants of Portsmouth."

The Corporation then returned in the same order as they had arrived.

Congratulatory addresses were agreed to by the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Gosport; but upon application being made to the Queen for the purpose of learning when it would please her gracious Majesty to receive the same, an answer was returned by the Hon. Mr. Anson, stating that time would not permit her Majesty to receive them personally, and that her Majesty was therefore desirous they should be sent to her through the Secretary of State.

HER MAJESTY'S DEPARTURE.

At ten minutes to two o'clock, the four travelling carriages (drawn by four post-horses each), in which the Royal party arrived at Portsmouth on Monday at noon, drove up in front of Sir Edward Codrington's residence, and her Majesty and Prince Albert having taken a condescending and kind (indeed perhaps the proper term would be affectionate) leave of the Misses Codrington and the Gallant Admiral, the royal *cortege* passed along the grand drive out of the Dockyard gates.

Previous to this the troops of the garrison, under the command of Major Swinbourne, and the marine guard of honour, commanded by Captain Robert Ford, one of the oldest captains in the service, were formed, at twelve o'clock, at extended files, with an interval of four paces. The depot of the 19th foot commenced at the Dockyard-gates, next to which were stationed the 32d regiment and their recruits, and, on their left, the recruits of the Royal Marines in succession, along the Ordnance-wall to the Quay-gate. From the Quay-gate to the High-street were stationed the recruits of the 34th Regiment, and the 73rd and 34th Regiments from thence, along the High-street to the Landport-gate, where the band of the 34th was stationed, and continued to play various favourite airs until her Majesty quitted Portsea.

The guard of honour, consisting of the light companies of the 32nd and 34th Regiments, and a company of the Royal Marines, with the band and Queen's colour of the 32nd Regiment, under the command of Major Swinbourne, were stationed within the Dockyard from the Admiral's house to the yard-gates; and upon the Royal party quitting Sir Ed. Codrington's residence the military formed in rear of the carriages, and followed them out of the gates, along the gun-wharf, Lombard-street, thence up High-street and out of the Landport-gates.

Immediately upon the illustrious visitors quitting the Admiral's house, the Royal standard was lowered, and the same ceremony was observed after her Majesty had passed through Landport-gate and the triumphal arches on her road to Brighton.

The streets along which the Royal *cortege* passed were densely crowded with spectators—even more densely than on the previous day, and the tops and windows of the houses still displayed a profusion of banners and union jacks. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were greeted with the most enthusiastic cheering. They acknowledged the loyalty of the devoted inhabitants of Portsmouth by repeatedly bowing.

It may not be uninteresting to state that at the Royal Pavilion at Brighton her Majesty expressed to Sir Edward Codrington a wish that "some of her old shipmates" (alluding to the seamen who, while her Majesty and the Duchess of Kent were staying at Norris Castle in 1831, were frequently engaged in the Royal barge) should be employed upon this occasion. On getting afloat on Monday afternoon her Majesty inquired if her wish had been carried out? Admiral Codrington informed her Majesty that the four men seated nearest to her were "old shipmates," upon which the Queen observed, "Oh, yes, I now recognize their faces." Just before parting with Sir Edward on Tuesday afternoon, her Majesty handed him £25, desiring that it might be distributed amongst the crew of the Royal barge.

Her Majesty was also graciously pleased to award £25 to the Rope-makers belonging to the Dockyard, who attended in procession during her visit to this port; which sum was equally distributed amongst them (forty in number) on Tuesday. A 25-inch cable was prepared at the Ropery for her Majesty to witness the process of "laying," but her Majesty did not visit this department. It was, however, performed before the Lords of the Admiralty, on Tuesday afternoon after the departure of her Majesty for Brighton.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert appeared to have experienced considerable gratification at the visit, and remarked to Admiral Codrington that they would shortly pay Portsmouth another visit. They both appeared to be in excellent spirits as they entered their carriage, and left for Brighton.

Soon after her Majesty's departure from the Dockyard, the whole of the workmen left the Dock-yard for the day, and on Wednesday they had a half-holiday by order of the Admiralty.

Her Majesty having expressed the high gratification her late visit afforded to her and her illustrious Consort, and her intention of again honouring us with another in the course of the summer, a consultation was held Thursday, in the building formerly used by the superior shipwrights, between her Majesty's upholsterers and some of the Dock-yard authorities, with a view of converting that building into a fit state for the temporary residence of her Majesty and suite, and it is reported that the necessary alterations will be commenced immediately.

A slight mishap occurred to the Duke of Wellington while on board the St. Vincent—a mishap which might have been attended with very serious consequences to the illustrious General. His Grace, on going down the hatchway, missed his footing, but fortunately recovered himself when he had fallen but a couple of steps, sustaining only a trifling hurt on the knee.

The promotion of all the Commanders, First-Lieutenants, and several of the senior mates of the ships which were honored by Her Majesty's visit will be officially announced in a few days. It is also expected that the officers who had the command of the guards of honor will obtain their promotion in honor of the happy event.

The Driver steamer, Captain Harmer, arrived on Tuesday last from Woolwich, and immediately came into harbour for the purpose of completing her stores, &c., before she proceeds to China. A party of Royal Marine Artillery under the command of Second Lieutenant Alexander, have embarked in her.

The Larne, Capt. Wake, arrived at Singapore from Macao on the 10th of December, and sailed again for Bombay.

The City of Poonah, Indiaman, for Madras and Calcutta; the Wilmot, for New South Wales; and the Montreal, for New York, are hourly expected.

Commodore J. B. Purvis hoisted his broad pendant as second class commodore on Wednesday last, with the customary salutes.

The Vindictive, 50, Capt. J. T. Nicolas, having been ordered to proceed to Spithead as speedily as possible, was on Thursday afternoon taken hold of by the steam frigates Driver and Styx—one placed on each side, and in this way towed out of harbour. When abreast of the Spit Buoy, the Driver, being to windward, was obliged, from the strong wind and swell, to cast loose from her; the Styx (at no time a very powerful steamer, though a large vessel) could do little more than keep the frigate from dropping, and being placed on her lee side, her constant efforts forced her round with her head towards the Spit. Attempts had been previously made, as soon as the Driver cast loose, to get sail on the ship, but these efforts were made apparently in a very unseamanlike manner, and was at last given up and the anchor let go. Many persons supposed, from the apparent confusion, that the vessel was on shore, or had at least touched, but this was not the case. Being too near the Spit, she soon afterwards slipped, got a little further out, and again anchored, but, in the opinion of every experienced man, in one of the worst berths at Spithead. It was first intended to send the Driver to lie by her all night in case of its blowing hard, but the master attendant (who was on board her) having reported her safe, this was countermanded. She is in one of the berths usually occupied by collier brigs, to be handy to the harbour's mouth in case of selling a cargo, but never was a man-of-war, particularly of her size, voluntarily placed in so dangerous a position before.

The Styx steam frigate, Capt. Vidal, sailed for Woolwich last night.

The Seagull pocket, Lieut. Parsons, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday last from the west, after a fine passage of twenty-three days, bringing Captain Duff 92nd Highlanders, from Barbadoes, and Mr. and Mrs. Spyers, from Jamaica, as passengers, and a small freight. The Tweed steamer, Lieut. Franklin in charge, arrived at Jamaica on the 17th of January, in twenty-nine days from Southampton, and three days from Curacoa and sailed again on the 21st for Turk's Island. The Racehorse arrived at Jamaica on the 24th of January, in thirteen days from Bermuda, and the Charybdis brig, from Carthagena, after seven days passage, the latter having 4,000 dollars on board. The Victor brig, Capt. Otway, sailed for Carthagena from Jamaica on the 17th of January. The Seagull passed the barque Emma, of Newport, in lat. 48 31 N., long. 15 16 W. on the 27th of February, having been abandoned by her crew.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDERS—William Kelly to Winchester; J. Bow to William and Mary.

LIEUTENANTS—T. A. Brock and W. J. Clifford to William and Mary; James St. John (dag) to Alfred; R. M'Leod to Vanguard; H. Georges and John Moore to Queen; Edward Little to Vindictive.

MATES—E. P. Poules to William and Mary; R. Aldrich to Alfred; J. Reid to Vgincourt; J. Hornby to Magnificent; Charles Brombly to Driver; James Paterson to Vindictive.

IN HARBOUR.—St. Vincent, Victory, Excellent, Royal George, Carysfort Ringdove, Nautilus, Driver, Alban, and Echo, steamers.

AT SPITHEAD. — Queen, Formidable, Alfred, and Vindictive.

IN DOCK.—Prince Regent, Edinburgh, Imaum, Hastings, Satellite, Samarang, Tyne, and Orestes.

SALISBURY.

WILLIAM GILPIN.—We lately announced the projected erection of a monument to this accomplished artist and author in Boldre church, near Lymington. We now hear that a monument of another description is silently erecting to his memory in this city (with which he was slightly connected, as a prebendary of our cathedral) by Mr. D. C. Read,—an artist who fervently cherishes the principles which guided Mr. Gilpin, and who thinks with him, that "Nature, when unadorned, is adorned the most." This gentleman is engraving a fac-simile series of Gilpin's plates, which illustrate his work on Forest Scenery, and intends re-publishing that work, with the additions of views of Gilpin's church, his residence, and his school, and a copious life, the materials for which have been diligently collected from family and other authentic sources, by his son, Mr. David Read.

THE ASSIZES. — On Thursday evening the commission for holding the Wilts Assizes was opened in this city, and the business commenced the following morning. The business on the civil side is light, but the state of the calendar affords a melancholy illustration of the condition of the labouring classes in this county. The number of prisoners for trial is about 130, and many of the offences are of a very heinous character.

PUSEYISM.—The Rev. Mr. Barfitt, the minister of Endless-street chapel in this city, has commenced the delivery of a course of Sabbath-evening lectures on the errors of the Puseyite party in the church.

SALISBURY INFIRMARY.—On Saturday last, the Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., was unanimously elected president of this excellent institution, in the room of the Earl of Radnor.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.
MONDAY.

The House sat but a short time. Lord BROUGHAM laid on the table of the House his Local Courts Bill, which was so nearly passing into a law nine years ago.—The Lord CHANCELLOR said that in a few days he would produce a similar measure, and then their lordships would have an option of choice.

TUESDAY.

LAW REFORM.—Lord CAMPBELL brought under the notice of the house, three bills for improving the Administration of Justice. By the first he constitutes the House of Lords exclusively the last Court of Appeal for the whole Empire, and places the Lord Chancellor at its head. The second authorises the Sovereign to continue the functions of the Court, though the legislature be prorogued; the third bill is to appoint one of the present Vice-Chancellors to preside in Chancery, putting a stop to the anomaly of making the Chief Judge of that court a political officer, removable with every administration. The President of the House of Lords will be the removable judge who is a member of the cabinet. The noble lord gave a short but luminous history of the appellate jurisprudence, and explained that his plan would put the country to no expense whatever. —The LORD CHANCELLOR informed their lordships that the measure of last session for improving the Chancery Court had answered remarkably well, and he is not for further alteration. He believed that not one of his noble friend's bills would be found worthy of their lordships' support.—Lord COTTENHAM approved of the principle of the bills, but would oppose them till the recent experiment had been tried.—Lord BROUGHAM, without giving any decided opinion till he had read the bills, seemed inclined to think unfavourably of them. They were read a first time.

FRIDAY.

In reply to some remarks by the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of ABERDEEN said the British government would, by every means in its power, assist the government of Spain against the attempts which is expected to be made against it.

Lord MONTEAGLE rose to move for a strict committee on the Exchequer bills affair, and was left speaking.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
FRIDAY.

CORN LAWS.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER rose to propose the higher scale of duties of which he had given notice. His proposition was, that the maximum duty should be 5s. higher than the maximum duty proposed by government—namely, that at 50s., and under 51s., the duty should be 25s., gradually decreasing until, at 73s., the duty should be 1s. The object of Mr. Christopher's speech was to show, that while considering the proposed scale of the government a decided improvement on the present system, and however desirous he might be not to be found opposing the administration, he thought that a higher maximum duty and graduated scale were required for the protection of agriculture.—Mr. BARING in a speech spoken with great vivacity and spirit, entered into the general question. He criticised the government proposition, which was compounded partly of the principle of a sliding scale, and partly of that of a fixed duty; and, drawing his facts from the information furnished to the house, contended that the additional number of towns to be added to those which now make returns, would have an influence on the averages to the extent of five shillings a quarter.—Mr. GLADSTONE controverted this allegation.—Mr. LABOUCHERE followed, and argued that the government had concocted their plan with so much haste, that places were inserted in the list of new towns, which either did not exist, or had no corn market at all.—Several members took part in the debate which followed.—Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, in a humorous speech, exposed Mr. Christopher on the score of his consistency, and characterised his motion as [illegible]. He also referred to the way in which Mr. Farrand's speech had been received on the government benches.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER replied to the attacks which had been made on his consistency, and declared his intention of [illegible] party tactics, by not voting against the government proposition—thereby virtually withdrawing his own.—Mr. THOS. DUNCOMBE made a second speech, in which he reiterated his charges of inconsistency, and said that Mr. Christopher's motion had been characterised as not being a *bona fide* transaction by Captain Hamilton, one of the members for Aylesbury.—Lord PALMERSTON assured Mr. Christopher that he had relieved him from an embarrassment by refusing to vote with him. Opposed to a sliding scale on principle, it would have seemed odd to have voted against the government proposition along with Mr. Christopher.—Mr. AGLIONBY explained why it was that he intended to vote for the government proposition, after he had, on the previous night, voted for a total repeal of the corn laws.—Sir ROBERT PEEL entreated members on his side of the house to profit by the example of last night, and beware of playing into the hands of their political opponents. He contended that if, by any combination of parties, his proposition had been defeated, he would not have been induced to carrying out a different policy. He distinctly disclaimed, as he had done before, all intention of increasing protection by the proposed mode of taking the averages. After Sir Robert Peel had spoken, the house divided on the government proposition, which, as a point of form, should be put before Mr. Christopher's motion could be proposed, when there appeared—For the motion, 306; against it, 104; majority, 202.

MONDAY.

After the usual time occupied in the presentation of petitions, along with notices and questions, the House proceeded to routine business. One of the notices excited some interest and amusement, being by Sir CHARLES NAPIER, for a return of the number of vessels which arrived during last year at Liverpool from America laden with corn, with a specification of the number of days occupied by each in each voyage.

The Railways Bill was read a second time; and a conversation of some importance had duration arose on the Presbyterian Marriages Bill, which excites so much interest in the North of Ireland. In committee the 2d clause of the bill was opposed by Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN; and on a division it was carried by 122 to 54.

The House then went into committee on the importation of foreign corn, and Mr. WODEHOUSE rose, in pursuance of a notice that he would propose a scale of duties for barley higher than the rates proposed by government; but there being a technical difficulty in the way of the proposition of his scale, Mr. Wodehouse proposed that the Chairman should report progress, and sit again—the effect of which, he said, would be to erase barley altogether from the government measure.—Sir ROBERT PEEL opposed the motion. Mr. Wodehouse wished to give increased protection to home-grown barley, and he, Sir Robert Peel, did not think a sufficient case has been made out.—Major CUMMING BRUCE spoke generally on the government measure, which, on the whole, did not give adequate protection to the agricultural interest, especially to that of Scotland. The scale of duties proposed would have the effect of reducing the value of land in Scotland twenty-five per cent.; and he hoped, therefore, that it would be re-considered by the government.—After a few words from Colonel Rushbrooke, Lord WORSLEY was surprised that members should approve the scale of duties proposed by the government, and yet refuse, from a wish not to disturb it. The ministry might consider their scale a sufficient protection, but it was not so, and would only add agricultural to manufacturing distress.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER expressed his fears that the proposed scale of duties for oats would operate very injuriously on the agriculture and general interests of Ireland.—Mr. CHRISTOPHER would willingly support Mr. Wodehouse in the object he had in view, if it would lead to any practical result.—Mr. SHAW added his testimony to that of Mr. Christopher, as to the apprehensions entertained in Ireland, and feared that, under the government proposition, the growers of Irish oats would be undersold by their foreign competitors.—Mr. CHARLES BULLER thought that members on the government side were so uncertain what course to pursue, that Mr. Wodehouse saw no other way of getting out of the difficulty than by proposing to stop the business of the house altogether, in order, he supposed, to give the country gentlemen time to collect their wits. They should take example from the Duke of Buckingham, pluck up their courage, and support their opinions by their votes.—Mr. WODEHOUSE had drawn from the government their determination, and had, therefore, accomplished his object. He was still of opinion that the proposed protection was inadequate.—Mr. GEORGE PALMER was not to be put down by the sarcasms of the honourable member for Liskeard (Mr. Charles Buller). He asked the government to give the agricultural interest time to consider their proposed scale of duties, which he thought insufficient to give protection to the home-grower.—After a few words from Mr. Powell, Mr. WODEHOUSE intimated that he did not mean to divide on his motion; and the government rates of duty for barley were put and carried without a division.—On the proposition of the rates for oats, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN, Sir VALENTINE BLAKE, and Sir ROBERT EATESON spoke on the necessity of increased protection to the Irish oat grower; but Mr. W. O. STANLEY, who had taken pains with the subject, thought that the proposed protection was sufficient.—Mr. REDINGTON considered that Sir Robert Peel had been a most successful missionary in the number of converts he had made. He objected to the government scale of duties for oats, and proposed an amendment on the scale, raising the duty from 7s. to 9s.—Mr. GLADSTONE appealed to the testimony given by Mr. W. O. STANLEY, and argued at considerable length that the protection given by the proposed rates was sufficient.—Mr. MORGAN J. O'CONNELL called for explanation from Sir Robert Peel as to the reasons on which he proceeded in making a change in the scale for oats—and Sir R. PEEL retorted on Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL the fact of his having voted for a total repeal of all protective duties. He contrasted it with his recently uttered sentiments. He believed that the proposition of the government was as good a settlement as could be devised for the conciliation of conflicting interests.—Mr. ORMSBY GORE pressed on Sir R. Peel the importance of reconsidering the proposed rates for oats.—Dr. BOWRING affirmed that the agricultural interest received protection in proportion to their [illegible].—Mr. BARING and voted against the proposed rates for wheat in order to enter his protest against the principle of the scale. But now that the principle was affirmed, he was free to vote on details according as he thought best.—The house went to a division, when the amendment of Mr. Redington was defeated by 116 to 13.—Lord SANDON urged an alteration in the duty on flour, with a view to protect the British miller.—Sir ROBERT PEEL was well aware that the interest affected was a powerful one; but his sense of public duty prevented him from yielding to the demand for increased protection on flour. He was glad, appearing he be out, the [illegible] to qualified free trade against [illegible] party, that his present sentiments corresponded with what he had expressed in 1827, when he urged the importance of a trade in flour with America.—Mr. LABOUCHERE expressed his satisfaction with the sentiments uttered by Sir Robert Peel.—Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN brought forward a motion that colonial grain should be admitted into this country at a fixed duty of one shilling per quarter.—Lord STANLEY admitted the importance of extending our trade with the colonies, but contended for the continuance of the five shilling duty on wheat imported from Canada, as a protection against an inundating importation of United States grain, which would be carried across the border, then ground in Canada, and be imported as colonial flour.—Mr. LABOUCHERE and Mr. GLADSTONE repeatedly addressed the committee, the latter disclaiming that the duty was for an English object, but simply for inter-colonial purposes, and the former expressing his astonishment at the reasons assigned by Mr. Gladstone.—Mr. CHARLES BULLER could not comprehend Mr. Gladstone's inter-colonial reason, unless it were on the same principle of uniformity which induced the constable to put two boys in the stocks instead of one. He called on the government to deal with this matter on large and common-sense principles.—Mr. STUART WORTLEY addressed a few observations to the committee, after which a division took place, when the motion was rejected by 135 to 34.—After some conversation as to the future mode of procedure, and some dispute respecting the proposition of the resolution for altering the mode of taking the averages, Colonel SIBTHORP brought forward a motion, that the duty on foreign corn should be paid at the time of importation, instead of when taken out of bond.—Sir ROBERT PEEL referred to the Speaker if the motion could be brought forward on another occasion, to which he replied in the affirmative, and Colonel Sibthorp withdrew it.—A motion by Sir VALENTINE BLAKE was also withdrawn; the house resumed, and at half-past one adjourned.

TUESDAY.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—In reply to Mr. Wallace, Sir R. PEEL again repeated his determination to bring forward no government business till the resolutions on the corn laws had been reported.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for a committee to inquire into prison discipline, and made an interesting and useful speech. He ably exposed the cruelties that are inflicted on prisoners in the name of humanity.—Sir JAMES GRAHAM opposed the motion, on the ground that at present the government was engaged in a plan of prison discipline, that its regulations were adapted to most of the gaols, and that the inspection was so complete, and the reports so full, as to make inquiry by the house unnecessary.—Lord Mahon, Lord J. Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Wakley, took part in the debate; the two latter drawing attention to the inequality of punishments, and to the state of religious instruction in prisons. The motion was in the end negatived.

HILL COOLIES.—Mr. V. SMITH then called the attention of the house to the recent Order in Council respecting the emigration of Hill Coolies, and moved for a copy of the instructions given by the India Board to Lord Ellenborough on the subject.—After some desultory discussion of the question, Mr. Smith obtained leave to withdraw his motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER postponed his motion on the subject of the Exchequer bills fraud until Thursday.

The Buildings Regulation bill (No. 2) was read a second time, and ordered to be committed, as was the Borough Improvement bill (No. 2); the Marriages (Ireland) bill was reported, the Apprentices' Regulation bill was read a third time and passed, and the house adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

In reply to a question from Mr. Mangles, SIR ROBERT PEEL stated that no official information had been received respecting the state of affairs in Affghanistan, but that despatches were expected in a few days.

On the bringing up of the report on the Act for the Importation of Foreign Corn, Mr. EDWARD BULLER rose to propose an amendment on the scale of duties, the effect of which would be, that the graduated rates should be continued till the price reached 64s., when the duty would remain fixed at 6s.—After a few words from Sir Robert Peel, and from Mr. Ward, in condemnation of Mr. Buller's proposal, the motion was withdrawn.—Mr. HASTIE then brought forward a motion, affirming that the deficiency of the crops in this country, with reference to the adequate supply of the population, was annually, on an average of years, a million of quarters of wheat, and a quarter million each of barley and oats; and proposing, therefore, that these amounts should be annually admitted at a duty of one shilling the quarter.—Sir ROBERT PEEL characterised the motion as a most extravagant one. By what means was the admission to be effected? Or who were to have the preference? The plan would aggravate the evils of the sliding scale, and give a preference not only to individual traders, but to particular countries.—Mr. HASTIE withdrew his motion; and the report on the Corn Importation Act was agreed to.

Several bills were passed through certain stages of their progress, one of them being the Presbyterian Marriages Bill, which was read a third time.

The house rose at eight o'clock.

THURSDAY.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER leave was given to bring in a bill for a commission to inquire into the circumstances connected with the exchequer bills forgeries.

FRIDAY.

Sir ROBERT PEEL'S corn bill was read a first time.—The right honourable baronet announced that he would make his financial statement this day week.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

At Shalfleet, Isle of Wight, the wife of Mr. John Woodford, Jun., of a son.

On Thursday last, the wife of Mr. W. Wyatt, silversmith, Romsey, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday last, Mr. H. Cooper, of East street, Southampton, to Miss A. Toms, of Newington-crescent, London.

On Wednesday last, at the Independent Chapel, Christchurch, by the Rev. D. Gunn, Mr. William Aldridge, of Southampton, to Miss Frances Elliott, of Christchurch.

On the 27th ult., at Kingston Church, Mr. G. [illegible], of Portsmouth, to Miss E. [illegible], of Portsea.

On the 1st instant, at the same place, Mr. J. L. Rastrick, of Queen-street, to Miss J. K. Elliott, daughter of Captain Elliott, Superintendent of Police for the borough of Portsmouth.

DEATHS.

During the past week, at Winchester, Mr. Gasser, china-man, of the Square.

On the 2nd ult., on the Parade, Portsmouth, Mrs. Thomas Hayter, many years wife and grocer of this town, aged [illegible].

On the 25th ult., at Moray, aged [illegible], Mr. George [illegible], of the White Hart Tavern, [illegible].

On Tuesday last, at the [illegible] Inn, Newport, in her 22nd year, [illegible], relict of the late Mr. [illegible], of the King's Head.

On Friday, Mrs. Rees, wife of Mr. Josiah Rees, watch-maker, Newport, Isle of Wight.

On the same day, [illegible], youngest daughter of Mr. F. [illegible], Newport, Isle of Wight.

[illegible], at Newberry, United States, Mrs. Portlock, wife of Mr. George Portlock, formerly of Andover, [illegible].

On the 25th ult., at Goodworth Clatford, much respected, Miss Portlock.

On the 24th ult., at Park-lane, Southsea, Major Thomas Mitchell, of the Royal Marines, aged 68.

On the 3rd instant, Mr. W. [illegible], of the Coopers' Arms, Queen-street, Portsea, aged 34.

On the 2nd instant, at [illegible] Farm, Isle of Wight, Robert [illegible], Esq., aged [illegible], deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

LATEST NEWS.
LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 4.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.—Intelligence of a positive nature has been received in relation to the remains of the unfortunate President, by the United States, just arrived at Liverpool, from New York. The master of the brig Poultney, at Baltimore from Smyrna, reports that on the 21st of July last, while the brig was on her voyage from New York to Smyrna, the brig passed a large piece of wreck, 60 feet long and 30 or 40 wide, like the broadside of a steamer, in lat. 42. 21. N., long. 30. 10. W. He (the mate) had seen the President, and was convinced the wreck was a part of the steamer. But this is not all. The schooner Mohican, at New York, from the Cape de Verds, reports that the stern boat of the President, and some of her water casks, had been picked up by a vessel, and carried to St. Nicolas.

The bank of Messrs. Wigney and Co., Brighton, did not open this morning. The greatest consternation prevails, as great confidence has been reposed in it. Mr. J. N. Wigney is one of the members for the borough.

GAZETTE OF THIS EVENING.

INSOLVENTS.

Samuel Jackson and Thomas Frederick Jackson, Bermondsey-street, woolstaplers.

Thomas Wells, late of Market Harboro', victualler, [illegible]

[illegible]

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Mark Fothergill and [illegible], Upper Thames-street, [illegible].

William [illegible] and Thomas Hill, Bow Church-yard, [illegible].

[illegible] Hill, Bow Church-yard, commission agent and [illegible].

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Baldwin, Worcester, innkeeper and victualler.

Henry Harrison, Manchester, [illegible], commission agent and merchant.

William [illegible], [illegible], banker.

[illegible], Great [illegible], [illegible], salt merchant.

John Mattson Bigden, Wingham, Kent, maltster.

[illegible]

James [illegible], Birmingham, dealer in Birmingham and Sheffield ware.

[illegible], William Taylor, and William [illegible].

[illegible]

James Nixon, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, [illegible].

[illegible], cabinet maker and upholsterer.

John [illegible], Liverpool, bricklayer and builder.

[illegible]

LATEST AGRICULTURAL.

CORN-EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—The arrivals of English Grain [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

SOUTHAMPTON CORN MARKET, FRIDAY.—The condition [illegible]

[illegible]

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