[For the Press.]

THE EYE OF GREY.

Poets have praised the eye of black,
And eulogized the melting blue;
Have laid their fancy on the rack,
To celebrate each varied hue;
But not one single word they say
About the pleasing eye of grey.

I like the mild grey eye—the faces
Which most I loved had eyes of grey,
And if each glance emits no blazes,
As those of black, I know that they
Possess a charm that can subdue
Hearts that withstood both black and blue.

The face is fair, with eyes of black—
With eyes of grey is still more fair,
For what the last in life may lack,
Is made up by the softer air
Imparted to the lovely faces,
That grey and blue so often graces.

The black may pierce the gazer through,
And make the lightest spirits dance—
Our souls may melt before the blue,
Or die away in pleasure's trance;
But I will still my homage pay
To the enchanting eye of grey.

The eye that kindly beams on me,
Shall always meet a like return;
And I will bend the ready knee,
Where'er those glances melt or burn,
And idolize the lovely hue,
Whether of grey, or black, or blue.

August 4, 1857. G.

[From Fraser's Magazine.]

A DAY AT BEACONSFIELD.

One of the branches of the Great Western Railway has brought an interesting spot in Buckinghamshire within the limits of a morning's excursion. The little town of Beaconsfield is now within a distance of about two miles from one of the stations of the Weycombe line; and a picturesque walk through shady lanes, and over open, breezy fields, leads to the church within which repose the remains of Edmund Burke. At a short distance from the village are the ruins of what was once the country-house of the illustrious statesman; the farm which he cultivated was contiguous. To these retreats, which must be forever sacred in the eyes of Englishmen, he retired at the close of his great public career, to meditate in solitude on the instability of human institutions, to mourn for a short period his private sorrows, and—to die.

On a bright, summer day in June, alighting at the Woburn Green Station, we directed our steps over the intervening country toward the little spire of Beaconsfield church, which just rose above the surrounding woods. A gentle breeze filled the air with the fragrance of the bean blossom, and wafted the scent of the woodbine and the wild rose over the neighboring fields. The distant hills, sharply defined,

"In clearest air ascending, showed far off
A surface dappled o'er with shadows flung
From brooding clouds; shadows that lay in spots
Determined and unmoved, with steady beams
Of bright and pleasant sunshine interposed."

The neighborhood of Beaconsfield possesses no features of striking beauty, but it is not deficient in certain rural charms. It is richly cultivated, undulating, and well timbered; and the copses and other woods are sufficiently extensive to be imposing without monotony, and sufficiently broken into masses to give variety and richness to the landscape. Neat farms, quiet homesteads, and malt-houses, scattered in every direction, give an air of competence and comfort to the district; and knowing Burke's taste for agriculture, and his appreciation of country life, we can understand that the features which strike, or perhaps fail to strike, a casual observer, were to him peculiarly pleasing, and made the neighborhood of Beaconsfield well suited to his desire at once for congenial occupation and for the indulgence of occasional retirement.

The little town presents nothing of interest; but at the distance of about a mile, on a road leading in a northerly direction, stands a dilapidated gateway, opening upon a road now overgrown with turf, and the wheel-track only faintly visible. This road passes through a small park studded with well-grown trees, and leads to the spot on which once stood a mansion of some pretension, and which must have been well protected on three sides by sheltering woods. Of the house nothing remains. It was totally destroyed by fire in 1814, and not a scorched or blackened brick remains to tell of its former existence. Its site is only marked by an excavation—the space once occupied by the cellars and underground offices, and a well of the purest water. The whole is now covered with turf, and a few sheep were quietly cropping the grass which has grown over the ruins. A range of stabling still exists, but in a dilapidated state, and a belfry over the coach-house still marks the place as having been once a gentleman's residence. The farm-house called "Gregories," as in Burke's time, is in good preservation; and the estate which once owned the care of one of the most practical of agriculturists and greatest of men, is now in the occupation of a Buckinghamshire yeoman.

This domain Burke became possessed of in the year 1768. In a letter to an early friend, he writes: "I have just made a push with all I could collect of my own, and the aid of my friends, to cast a little root in this country. I have purchased a house, with an estate of about six hundred acres of land, in Buckinghamshire, twenty-four miles from London. It is a place exceedingly pleasant; and I purpose, God willing, to become a farmer in good earnest."

Many conjectures have been formed as to the source from which Burke derived the money to pay for so considerable a property. It has been more than insinuated that the funds were the wages of corruption. He was known to be a poor man, and he was suddenly transformed into a landed proprietor, with a park and mansion, entertaining his friends with liberality, and able to take his position with the aristocracy of the county. Johnson was one of his first friends who visited him at his country seat; and on surveying his fine estate and well-appointed establishment, exclaimed, "*haud equidem invideo, miror magis.*" Caring little for country life, he viewed his friend's seat, nevertheless with pride, mixed undoubtedly with a little astonishment; but we know him too well to suppose that such a change of fortune could have arisen from any sacrifice of personal or political integrity.

An explanation of this rather mysterious change in Burke's position has been supplied by the correspondence published by Earl Fitzwilliam. Burke was at the time of this purchase private secretary to the Marquis of Rockingham, and they were on terms of the stricter friendship. The Marquis early acquired a knowledge of the great qualities of Burke's mind and character. The State Papers which Burke wrote for the use of the Whig party marked him out as its guiding and governing spirit. Lord Rockingham felt himself under the deepest obligations to his able and brilliant secretary, and he determined to require him in a way that would secure at once his private and political independence, and give him a status in social life that should be in some degree proportionate to the dignity of his character and his great intellectual preeminence. He advanced him a considerable sum, and took a bond for its repayment. In form it was a loan, in substance a gift; and so it was doubtless understood by both. It was a transaction which only great and noble minds could participate in and comprehend. On the death of the Marquis the bond was found cancelled among his papers, an act which was probably performed by the generous peer before the ink had dried on the signature.

Near the spot where Burke's mansion stood is an extensive wood or grove, with walks cut through it in various directions. It formed a part of the pleasure-grounds, and was evidently laid out with an eye to beauty and effect. It is now a tangled wilderness, choked with nettles and overrun with briars with which the rose still struggles in wild unregulated growth, and where fragrant creepers climb the tallest trees, and, year after year put forth and shed their flowers in unheeded profusion. Laurels that have long since ceased to feel the restraining hand of man throw their sturdy branches across dimp, untrodden paths and the dense and sombre foliage scarcely permits a sunbeam to penetrate the gloomy wood. In this once beautiful, but now desolate and oppressive retreat, the great statesman was accustomed to walk, and rejoice in his temporary escape from the hot atmosphere of politics and the vexations of public life taking, doubtless, occasionally a complacent survey of his well-cultivated fields through openings in the surrounding trees. Here was probably the birthplace of many of those grand thoughts and imperishable truths that make his works the property, not of one age and country only, but of all ages and all countries. Here he held friendly intercourse with those whom he honored with his confidence, and here he poured forth his soul in passionate and exhausting grief for the loss of his only son. Here, too, in happier days, before the terrible convulsions of Europe had troubled his spirit and private sorrows had almost bowed it to the dust, would assemble the celebrated characters of the day, its choicest wits and greatest spirits. Here—

"Under the lofty roof
Of branching elm star proof,"

Laurence, and Beauclerc, and Garrick, and Fox, and Wyndham, and Keppel, frequently met in genial companionship. Here "Sir Joshua" would discuss with his admiring host the highest principles of his art, gaining rather than imparting instruction in his own peculiar profession. Here Johnson, with his uncouth form and awkward gait, indifferent to the beauty around him, would utter his sententious periods or make the grove echo with his sonorous laugh. Here, too, Lord Brougham often discussed the interests of the State, and could complacently survey the happiness around him. No visitor left Burke's abode without carrying with him delightful recollections of the classic grove in which he had walked with the philosophic statesman and listened to his instructive discourse.

While contemplating the country rather than the public life of Burke, we cannot omit to glance at his rural occupations. We shall see the man who could influence the policy of the State by his practical wisdom, subdue the senate by his irresistible oratory, or soar into the highest regions of philosophy, stoop to the minutest details of agriculture, and conduct with success all its ordinary operations. He was eminently a practical farmer.

"Farming with him (says Lord Fitzwilliam) could hardly be called a relaxation, for he would enter into the business with all the eagerness, and more than the usual information, of those who practice it for a maintenance. He was seldom more intent on any subject than when discussing questions of agriculture with practical farmers in his neighborhood, walking over their lands and winning their respect and regard, as well by the knowledge he displayed of all the details of their profession, as by the plainness and courtesy of his manners."

"I have been a farmer (Burke himself writes) for twenty-seven years, and it is a trade the most precarious in its advantages, the most liable to losses, and the least profitable of any that is carried on. It requires ten times more of labor, of vigilance, of attention, of skill, and, let me add, of good fortune also, to carry on the business with success, than what belongs to any other trade."*

He was an experimental as well as a practical farmer, and like others of that class, sometimes failed in his experiments. He corresponded with Arthur Young; discussed with him the merits of deep ploughing and of drill cultivation; inquired why he had failed in an attempt to fatten pigs on carrots, with which vegetable, however, he was more successful in Covent-garden market, whither he sent two wagon loads, "of a most aromatic smell, firm, and admirably tasted;" for which he realized six pounds fifteen shillings, paying him better than the finest crop of wheat, and the back carriage of coal ashes paying expenses! In explaining at a particular crisis the cause of a general rise in the price of commodities, he writes:

"As to the lesser articles, they are like the greater; they have followed the fortune of the season. Why are fowls so dear? I sold from my yard to a jobber six young lean fowls for four-and-twenty shillings—fowls for which, two years ago, the same man would not have given a shilling a-piece. He sold them afterwards at Uxbridge, and they were taken to London to receive the last hand!"

Burke was one of the earliest of political economists. He appears to have had an intuitive perception of the truth of the great principles of the science, and he embraced every opportunity of illustrating and enforcing them. It is recorded of Adam Smith, that on his return to Scotland from a visit to London, he declared that Burke, of all the public men with whom he conversed, was the only one who could comprehend, or be induced to take the slightest interest in, his theories. We cannot resist the inclination to transcribe, in illustration of this remark, an admirable passage from the paper to which we have before referred, in which he proves that the interest of the farmer and the laborer to be identical:

"In the case of the farmer and the laborer, their interests are always the same, and it is absolutely impossible that their free contracts can be onerous to either party. It is the interest of the farmer that his work should be done with effect and celerity; and that our land not be unless the laborer is well fed, and otherwise found with such necessaries of animal life, according to his habitudes, as may keep the body in full force, and the mind gay and cheerful. For of all the instruments of his trade, the labor of man (what the ancient writers have called the *instrumentum vocale*) is that one on which he is most to rely for the repayment of his capital. The other two, the *semivocale* in this ancient classification—that is, the working stock of cattle—and the *instrumentum mutum*, such as carts, ploughs, spades, and so forth, though not at all inconsiderable themselves, are very much inferior in utility or in consequence, without a given portion of the first are nothing at all. For in all things whatever, the mind is the most valuable and most important; and in this scale the whole of agriculture is in a natural and just order: the beast is as an informing principle to the plough and cart; the laborer is as reason to the beast; and the farmer is as a thinking and presiding principle to the laborer an attempt to break this chain of subordination in any part is equally absurd; but the absurdity is most mischievous in practical operation, where it is the most easy—that is, the most subject to an erroneous judgment.

"It is plainly more the farmer's interest that his men should thrive, than that his horses should be well fed, slick, plump, and fit for use, or than that his wagon and ploughs should be strong, in good repair, and fit for service.

"On the other hand, if the farmer cease to profit of the labors of his laborer, if he is not continually manured and fructified, it is impossible that he should continue that abundant nutriment and clothing and lodging proper for the protection of the instruments he employs.

"It is therefore the first and fundamental interest of the laborer that the farmer should have a full incoming profit of his labor. The proposition is self-evident, and nothing but the malignity, perverseness, and ill-governed passions of mankind, and particularly the envy they bear to each other's prosperity, could prevent their seeing and acknowledging it, with thankfulness to the wise and benign Disposer of all things, who obliges men, whether they will or not, in pursuing their own selfish interests, to connect the general good with their own individual success.

There are still a few old people living at Beaconsfield who remember Mr., or *Squire* Burke, as he is traditionally spoken of there. His poorer neighbors loved him only as the country gentleman, the indulgent landlord, the sympathizing friend, the generous benefactor. There was something peculiarly grateful to Burke in frequent intercourse with the poor. It enlarged his knowledge of human character, and enabled him to speak with authority on many questions affecting the interests of the humbler classes; and he never lost an opportunity of probing their minds, or hesitated "to survey the mansions of sorrow and pain—to take the guage and dimensions of misery, depression and contempt." The simple people of his neighborhood appear to have but a faint conception of the greatness of the man who familiarly conversed with them. They often heard indeed that he received "great people" in his house; but who or what Mr. Burke was beyond the limits of Beaconsfield, they little cared to know or to inquire. No knowledge of his fame could have increased their attachment to his person, and the respect in which their estimation was sufficiently symbolized in the "carriage and four horses" by which he sometimes took his journeys to the metropolis.

Early in the year 1797, Burke removed from Beaconsfield to Bath, for the benefit of the waters; but the hand of death was then upon him, and he returned to his retreat to die. May only to die. The toils and contentions of public life had long shattered his health, and his spirits never recovered the shock which they sustained by the death of his son. "The storm," he says, in the agony of his grief, "has gone over me, and I lie like one of those oaks which the late hurricane has scattered about me. I am stripped of all my honors, I am torn up by the roots, and lie prostrate on the earth!" Beaconsfield was to him no more the delightful abode of cheerfulness and rural cares, but "an obscure and melancholy retreat," in which, "a desolate old man," he wished to hide himself from the world and die. "I have been," he wrote with touching pathos, "at Bath these four months to no purpose, and am therefore to be removed to my own house at Beaconsfield tomorrow, to be nearer to a habitation more permanent; humbly and fearfully hoping that my better part may find a better mansion. He expired on July 9th. "His end," said Dr. Laurence, "was suited to the simple greatness of his mind which he displayed through life. He appeared neither to wish nor dread, but patiently and placidly to await the appointed hour of his dissolution." He prohibited by his will all posthumous honors, assigning as a reason that he had had in his lifetime "too much of noise and compliment." Fox, to his honor, proposed a public funeral, which would have been unanimously voted by the House of Commons but for the injunction of the departed statesman. He had requested to be buried in the church of Beaconsfield, close to the bodies of his son and brother.

On a calm summer afternoon, when the slanting rays of the declining sun were gilding the little spire of Beaconsfield church, and pouring a mild radiance over the surrounding country, a walking procession moved slowly through the village. The remains of the great statesman had been taken the evening before from his seat to the town, for the convenience of his attendants. Seventy members of the benefit society which he patronized, clad in mourning, led the way. The pall was borne by some of the most illustrious men of the day, in the list of whom, however, we discover with pain the omission of the name of Fox. Laborers from far and wide crowded the churchyard as the approaches, and the grief of the poor was audibly expressed; and amidst the profound sorrow of all classes, the body of the greatest man of that, or perhaps of any age, was consigned to the tomb.

Burke had further expressed in his will a desire that no public monument should be erected to his memory, but that only a plain tablet and inscription should mark the place of his interment. It was characteristic of the nobility of his mind, and of the unaffected simplicity of his nature. We cannot, however, admit that the nation is bound in perpetuity to defer the expressed wishes of any public man on the question of public honors. Great political characters, as they are the guide-posts and land-marks of the State while living, become, when dead, by inheritance, emphatically the property of the people; and they had a right to require that the reputation which has been gained in their service, and the fame which they have awarded, shall be perpetuated in a manner most in accordance with their feelings and their instincts. The mind of Burke is imperishably enshrined in his works; but we ask, and we shall not ask in vain, that ourselves and our posterity shall be permitted to scan the features of the great orator as wrought in the pale marble, and to worship at the visible shrine of such lofty intellects and almost unprecedented excellencies. We know not whether a statue is designed for Burke in the palace of Westminster, but the Abbey is the proper place for his earthly canonization. If public honors have been too often awarded and statues erected by partial friends or by an indiscriminating Legislature to inferior men, giving a false attestation of their characteristics—if ephemeral politicians, the faint lights of their day, now extinguished forever, viewed through a deceptive medium, have had their proportions exaggerated and belied,—if men marked by no originality of genius, or grandeur or elevation of mind, have been exalted into national benefactors and endowed with a factitious immortality,—what honors can be felt sufficient to mark and perpetuate our admiration of that great luminary that even yet warms the political atmosphere with the rays of his departed glory, and whose light will never become totally extinct but with that of civilization and freedom.

The peculiarity of Burke's genius has been too often discussed to need any additional elucidation; and it is not our intention to enter here upon a subject so thoroughly exhausted. Notwithstanding the vast superiority of his knowledge, his laborious life, and eminent public services, he never attained, as is well known, a seat in the Cabinet; and when his party acquired for a short time possession of power, he was placed in a subordinate office in the Government. The unbending rectitude of his mind and the loftiness of his character unfitted him for co-operating cordially with ordinary men. He was doubtless regarded as "impracticable;" a term of peculiar significance and reproach among certain politicians. "Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient," he would have disdained the compromises to which public men are often obliged to resort to maintain themselves in power, and even to carry on the ordinary operations of government. It is the nature of representative institutions to lower in a considerable degree the standard of political morality; and in the conflict of parties and the struggles for pre-eminence in a popular assembly, the interest of the State and the object of government itself too often appear to be cast aside or forgotten. History teems with examples of the selfishness of party spirit and its unprincipled combinations, and we have too often seen in our own day that the virus of faction is constantly working in the blood of the body politic, and producing it either with chronic disease or to bring it to premature decay. We see no remedy but in the greater diffusion of political knowledge, in interesting larger portions of the community in the concerns of the State, and perhaps in extending the franchise, and thus enlarging the tribunal to which public men are responsible for their conduct and their votes.

A study of the character of Burke would be one of the best correctives of the infirmities and short-comings of public men. His political writings abound in wisdom clothed in all the splendor of eloquence; they breathe, stamped with true greatness of soul, and the highest minds will forever draw from them their noblest thoughts, their purest principles, their profoundest convictions. Thus genius if it too often fails in its conflict with the present, asserts its dominion over the future. To it belongs the task of forming the mind of unborn generations, of extending its influence into distant ages, and perhaps contributing at some future period to form a legislature that will submit itself entirely to the guidance of principle, and thus vindicate for itself the great prerogative of "teaching the nations how to live."

Nor is there anything in the private life of Burke, as in those of some of his illustrious cotemporaries, to qualify the sentiment with which we must regard him. His home was the abode of every virtue, and while basing with thoughtful steps the paths so familiar to him at Beaconsfield, we feel that no more political greatness apart from moral superiority could exercise such a permanent influence upon the minds of men,—it is the *purity of his character, combined with his intellect* and knowledge, that enchains our affections and excites our admiration; and if any Section or Sect can draw lessons of wisdom from the pages of Burke, or meditated in his *career, escaping from the stifling atmosphere* of Westminster and the din of debate, should seek for a few hours on the shades of Beaconsfield, and hold in spirit brief communion with the mighty dead, he will return with his sympathies enlarged, his motives purified, and his nerves braced for the discharge of every duty which his country may require of him. H. T.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The gross public income and expenditure returns of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ending 30th day of June, 1857, shows that the income from the different items makes a grand total of £72.067.821 19s.-5d. The total of the expenditure was £71,756,710-12s. 10d. The excess of income over expenditure in the year was therefore £311,111 6s. 7d.

A high Parliamentary functionary may be said to be in difficulties. The House of Commons *is not at all crushed by its Speaker.* There have been too frequent occasions of late when Parliamentary managers have been heard to murmur, "Oh for an hour of Shaw Lefevre!" But it is not every man that has an unimpeachable chest, which is the great point of departure in the government of bodies of men.

It was lately declared in the British Parliament that 1851 to 1857, a period of undoubted prosperity, the population of Ireland had decreased by 1,000,000 by emigration, *Tod.* 1851.

DISTRUST OF LORD PALMERSTON.—The *Morning Star* (a London journal) speaking of a public meeting about the Jew question, says: "Of one thing, however, there was a very unmistakeable demonstration, namely, that the meeting had a most thorough distrust of Lord Palmerston's sincerity as a reformer; for when Mr. Morley, who has on many occasions shown that he, at least, is not a more tame conventional Whig, but a man of earnest and independent convictions, declared that 'he did not believe Lord Palmerston was sincere in anything,' he was interrupted by a loud and *ringing cheer, which was received again and again* with the utmost vehemence. Lord John Russell hardly fared any better. A general feeling seemed to prevail that both these statesmen were playing a re-arranged farce, by which they might keep up the appearance of redeeming their liberal promises, but without the smallest intention of girding their loins for a serious conflict with the Lords." It adds: "We have no sort of doubt that Lord Palmerston will jockey them, (the public) and that they will meekly submit to be jockied."

It appears, by an advertisement in the London papers, that a *lusus naturæ* is exciting wonder there. Her name is Julia Pastrana, and she is thus described:—"This young lady, the wonder of the world, supposed by eminent naturalists and physicians to be a hybrid, wherein the nature of woman predominates over that of animals, is in every singular; her nose, forehead, and cheeks, shoulders, arms, &c., are covered with thick black hair. She has no pupil apparent in the eye, no cartilage in the nose, and no whole gums in the upper and lower jaw, and only one row of *front teeth. The lower jaw is much extended, and the* angle of the face is very singular. Miss Julia speaks and sings in English and Spanish, and dances the Highland Fling, the Schottische, &c., &c., and has decidedly the prettiest little hands, feet and ankles, in London. Miss Julia is pleased when the ladies and gentlemen ask her questions, and examine her pretty whiskers, of which she is very proud."

Whilst in Egypt, Sir Moses Monterflore was entrusted by his Highness, the Viceroy, with the care of his only child, Toussan Ascher, now four years old. The young prince is now arrived in Europe for the benefit of his health. He is accompanied by his physician, nurse, and several attendants.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—The *Illustrated London News* says: "Another of those repulsive actions, founded on the pecuniary value of woman, has been tried within the last few days. This, however, was not one of the most offensive cases, wherein, as has been cleverly said, 'when a woman ceases to be good she becomes goods,' but a breach of promise case. At one picnic, among the Cleut hills, a lady, meets a lover, they become engaged, and she borrows his money to the most affectionate and confiding way. At another picnic, in Halberley Valley, she meets another lover, and prefers him to the first. The first is incensed, calls on her, uses a bad language, and snatches her neck a watch and chain, as security for his claim, making her hands bleed in the struggle. She repays him his money, and marries her second admirer. The first brings his action, and she her letters read in court. But courts look very coldly on such proceedings now-a-days, and Mr. Baron Bramwell summed up in a way which showed his opinion of actions of that kind, and of this one in particular. The jury found a verdict for the defendants, the lady and her husband."

SULTANAS AND THEIR GUARDIANS.—A letter from Constantinople says:—"A grave affair occurred yesterday in the high street of Pera. M. Guarraccino, brother of an English consul, happened to be standing at the door of a confectioner's shop, when a carriage containing sultanas, and *escorted by several eunuchs, came up. The Turk*ish ladies are such coquettes that, in spite of their veils, they allow themselves to be seen, and even by their glances excite admiration. Whether they gave M. Guarraccino a glance or not I do not know, but certain it is that he approached too close to the carriage and looked into it with too much curiosity to please the eunuchs, and one of them struck him with a whip. M. Guarraccino, in return, struck the man with his cane, and the latter drew his sword; the former endeavored to wrest it from him, and both of them cut their fingers On this the other eunuchs, sword in hand, rushed on M. Guarraccino, and he was obliged to take to flight; in running he fell, and the eunuchs coming up, stabbed him several times in the back. The eunuchs then continued their route, but not until after they had given their names to the police. M. Guarraccino was taken into a house, where his wounds were dressed, and it was found that he was not in danger. As he is an English subject, it is not doubted that the English embassy, which has never let much serious attacks of this kind go unavenged, will demand redress."

AN EXTRAORDINARY BATCH OF CONVICTS.—Notice has been given at Lloyd's, that the British government required a ship immediately to carry four hundred male convicts from England to Fremantle, Western Australia. Perhaps a more remarkable set of convicts never left the country at one time than will go out in this ship. Amongst the four hundred will be found Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan, and Bates, the fraudulent bankers; Robson, the Crystal Palace forger; Redpath, who committed the forgeries on the Great Northern Railway Company; and Agar, who committed the great gold robbery on the Southeastern Railway. The notorious bank forger, Barrister Saward, *alias* Jem the Penman, the putter-up of all the great robberies in the metropolis for the last twenty years, also goes out in this ship.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

The Baroness Vigier, who, as Sophie Cruvelli, made so great a sensation in the musical world, sang at a concert given at Vannes the other day for the poor, which produced 4000f.

Meyerbeer is daily expected in Paris, for the purpose of making arrangements for the production of his long-looked for opera, "L'Africaine."

Mdlle. Ortolani has been re-engaged at her Majesty's Theatre for three years.

It is reported at Brussels that Queen Victoria, after visiting the Emperor and Empress of the French early in September, will proceed to Brussels, where her Majesty will remain for a few days, on a visit to King Leopold.

THE SARAWAK CHINESE.—It appears that the Dutch have given protection to the Chinese who attempted the massacre of the Europeans at Sarawak. A Java paper says: "On the 26th of March, 1,200 Chinese, men, women, and children, arrived at Sambas, having fled from Sarawak. Permission was given them to reside at Siminis and Pamangkat."

DELIRE—THE PHANTOM KING.—In page 272 of "Indian Misgovernment," the great Napier recommended that the phantom king should be removed from Delhi to Futtypoor, "as within its palace he forms a mere rallying point, round which gather the dreams of discontented princes feeding upon prophecies," and he finished his memorandum with these remarkable words:—"I can have no other motive to influence me than that which has all along guided me—the interest of the East India Company, and early preparation for that storm which may some day burst upon its possessions."

SHAKSPEARE'S HOUSE.—It is proposed that some portions of the house where Shakspeare was born, which are palpably of recent date, shall be removed; that *certain restorations shall be made*, but in materials that will clearly distinguish them from the fabric; that the whole shall be covered with glass to protect it from the weather; that a house for a custodian shall be erected; and finally, that a museum and library shall be formed.

Lord Palmerston's speech on the Isthmus of Suez question has raised a perfect storm of opposition on the part of the French Government journals. They express a confident belief that public opinion in England will compel the Premier to abandon the position he has assumed.

The Turkish Government has resolved to send several engineers to Widdin to complete the construction of the external works. In order to prevent the Danube from constantly undermining the principal rampart, massive constructions will be built to protect the works. The guns for arming the batteries have already arrived at Widdin, and there are among them several mortars of a very large calibre.

The Russian papers announce the discovery of extensive veins of gold and strata of iron in various parts of the empire. The last reported are in the Crimea. Iron ore has been discovered near Kertch, which yields 35 per cent.

Railways are extending rapidly in Switzerland. The following sections have been opened *within the last three months: On April 15, that* from Winterthur to Schaanhausen, twenty-nine kilom. (eighteen and a half miles) in length; in the same month, that from the Rhine to Waldshut, in Laufelfingen, nine kilom. (five and a half miles;) on May 15, that Herzogenbuchsee to Biel, thirty-seven kilom. (twenty-three and a half miles;) on June 10, from Villeneuve to Bex, seventeen kilom. (ten and a half miles;) and on June 15, the section from Herzogenbuchsee to the plain of Wyller, near Berne, thirty kilom. (twenty-five miles.)

A convention has been signed between the Empire of Russia and the Grand Duchy of Holland, authorizing the Eastern of France Railway Company to continue the Metz and Thionville line to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to meet a branch of the Luxembourg Railway.

THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The results of the labor of more than 1,000 men, continuously employed upon the Great Eastern, are showing themselves more evidently every day. The arrangement for launching the Great Eastern are also rapidly progressing, and it is now expected that this important event will take place during the spring tides of October.

In pursuance of a remonstrance on the part of the Duke of Cambridge, relative to the high play at the Army and Navy Club, the committee propose to reduce the stakes and points of *ecarte*, lansquenet, &c., to a maximum of 5s.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have determined that no women or children are to accompany the regiments now under orders to leave this country for India.

The estimated outlay required to complete the several lines of Indian Railways is £30.231.000, and the total amount of capital issued with the sanction of the government is £20.314 dec. The amount received on account of the several railways is £14.147.039, and the amount paid £11.162.712.

The Emperor of the French has imported several cargoes of negroes into Cayenne.

Four Persians have been initiated as Freemasons in the Bonaparte Lodge, at Paris.

The Pope has sanctioned the sale of the ecclesiastical properties in Spain made previous to the recent arrangement.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a law authorizing the government to make the necessary repairs and alterations on the Castello Fortezza, near Turin, in order to adapt it to the periodical exhibition of the manufactured produce of the kingdom. The next exhibition of this kind is to be opened on the 10th of May, and to last until the 20th of June.

The Prince of Wales is now established at Konigswinter, in the Hotel de l'Europe which has been taken for him and his suite until the end of August. He passes most of the morning in the saddle; and tourists on the Rhine, who now pay more attention than ever to Drachenfels, in the neighborhood of which the Prince is staying, have all something to relate of his assiduity in climbing rocks, &c.

The Prince of Syracuse, brother to the King of Naples, *has been on a visit to Paris incognito.* He had an interview with Count Walewski, however.

A Paris letter says: "The Emperor amuses himself much at Plombieres. Amongst the ladies whom he most distinguishes with his notice are Madame Lebrun-Rodoyere, the wife of General Lourmel, and a Polish lady of great beauty. His Majesty walks much during the day, and dances in the evening.

Summer Resorts.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CAPON SPRINGS, VIRGINIA, will be opened for the reception of visitors on MONDAY, 22d JUNE, and will remain open until the 1st OCTOBER.

Through Tickets can be procured at Baltimore, Washington, Richmond and Alexandria.

Passengers leaving Baltimore in the early morning train, via Alexandria and Manassas Gap Railroad to Strasburg, reach the Springs from 5 to 6 o'clock same evening, and those from Baltimore and the West, via Harper's Ferry and Winchester, from 8 to 9 P. M.

J. N. BUCK, Proprietor.
aul-2w

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, CAPON SPRINGS, July 22d, 1857.

A CARD.—The subscriber having understood that reports are in circulation in Baltimore that he intends closing the Mountain House for the season, takes this method of contradicting them, and saying, while the company is not quite so large as usual, still it is fair, considering the lateness of the season, with daily accessions and a prospect of a much later season than usual. It will be KEPT OPEN TILL THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, and longer, if necessary.

JOHN N. BUCK.
aul-2w

CALEDONIA COLD SPRINGS, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—These Springs are located at a very high elevation in Adams county, Pennsylvania.—They will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 15th of JUNE, under the superintendence of WILLIAM H. IJAMS, of Baltimore, with an efficient corps of attendants. The distance from Baltimore, by a smooth turnpike, is about 65 miles. Visitors leaving Baltimore in the morning train via the Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads, will arrive at the Springs the *same evening for tea, by omnibuses from Chambersburg.* The distance from Chambersburg is 16 miles over a smooth turnpike road.

THE PROPRIETORS.

SEA BATHING, NATIONAL HALL, CAPE MAY, CAPE ISLAND.—This large and splendid Hotel is now OPEN for visitors. It is fitted up in the gas, and is furnished throughout for comfort, locality and superior accommodations, with ample room for 200 persons.

NATIONAL HALL occupies a square of high ground near the Surf, enjoying the pure sea breeze, and unobstructed view of the Ocean.

Terms moderate. AARON GARRETSON,
aul-6tⁿ Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.—This well-known and favorite House is now open for the reception of Boarders. It is situated in the middle of the Island, and close to the Sea, and its accommodations equal to any of the large Hotels, combined with the comforts of home; and no pains will be spared by the Proprietors in giving satisfaction to all who may favor them a visit.

H. D. STUARD, } Proprietors.
S. R. SPRINGER, }
au3-4tⁿ

Miscellaneous.

JAMES KELLY, (Successor to William *Curtis*) Regalia, Books, Jewels, Emblems, Masonic and Encampment Charts, &c. Odd Fellows' Hall, NORTH SIXTH STREET, below Race, Philadelphia.

Orders from any part of the country, addressed to James Kelly, promptly attended to. au 1-1m

SILVER WARE.—WM. WILSON & SON, Manufacturers of Silver Ware, S. W. corner of FOURTH and CHERRY STREETS. Established in 1812. Silver Ware of every description on hand or made to order to match any pattern desired. Importers of Fine English Plated Ware. au 1-1w

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Importer of HAVANA SEGARS (New) 138 Walnut street, second story. au1-1y

JOHN N. REEVES, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, PASSYUNK ROAD, opposite County Prison.

Orders for Jobbing promptly attended to. au1-1m

GIVE HUFTY'S AMERICAN MANUFACTURED STEEL PEN a trial. 407 CHESTNUT Street, above Fourth. $1 per gross. au1-1m

JOSEPH BLACK, Banner, Sign, Decorative and General ORNAMENTAL PAINTER, N. E. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, entrance on Fourth street.

Also—PORTRAITS, the size of life, painted from Daguerreotypes.

HARNESS, SADDLES AND THUNKS, LACEY & PHILLIPS, Nos. 14 and 16 SOUTH SEVENTH street, above CHESTNUT, have manufactured, expressly for the FALL TRADE, a larger stock of superior Harness, Saddles and Trunks, than any other house in their line, and having reduced the mode of manufacturing to such a perfect system, they are beyond all competition for quality, style and price.

P. S.—Country Harness makers can be supplied cheaper than they can manufacture. au1-1m

THOMAS E. BAXTER.—HARDWARE, *CUTLERY AND TOOLS, No 910 MARKET ST*, above Ninth, south side, Philadelphia. au 1-6m

JACKSON, JOB PRINTER, MERCHANT STREET.

CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS,

And JOB PRINTING generally, at shortest notice and fair prices. au1-1m

W. C. BRIDGES, GENERAL AGENT, No. 6 LODGE STREET, PHILADELPHIA. All business confidentially, honestly, and promptly attended to.

REFERS TO
Messrs. P R. Howard & Co,
Messrs. Harris & Co,
C. Henry Fisher, Esq.,
S. H. Bancroft, Esq.,
Charles S. Boker, Esq.,
Wm. M. Swain, Esq.,
Wm. Badger, Esq.,
} Philadelphia.
au1-17rpⁿ

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., OFFICE, 320 CHESTNUT STREET, forwards PARCELS, PACKAGES, MERCHANDIZE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE, either by its own LINES, or in connection with other EXPRESS COMPANIES, to all the principal TOWNS and CITIES of the United States.

E. S. SANDFORD,
General Superintendent.
aul-tf

NOTICE—THE BUSINESS OF TWELLS & CO., and J. W. GASKILL & CO., will hereafter be conducted under the style of TWELLS, GASKILL & GALVIN, at No. 5 and 6 S. Wharves, and No. 222 N. Wharves. au4-1m

Machinery and Iron.

RICHARD NORRIS & SON, LOCOMOTIVES

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS,
SEVENTEENTH STREET, HAMILTON, FAIRVIEW AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

Engaged exclusively in the manufacture of
LOCOMOTIVE STEAM ENGINES.

Manufacture to order Locomotives of any arrangement, weight or capacity, for the use of *Wood or Coke, or Bituminous Coal in its crude state, or*
ANTHRACITE COAL,

WITHOUT EMITTING SMOKE, GAS OR FIRE.

In design, material and workmanship, the Locomotives produced at these Works are equal to, and not excelled by any. The materials used in construction are made on the spot, and insure the best quality and most reliable stock. The large extent of Shops, and *Complete Equipment of Machinery and Tools*, enable them to execute the
BEST OF WORK WITH GREAT DESPATCH,
OF ANY ARRANGEMENT REQUIRED.

CHILLED CAR WHEELS, HAMMERED AXLES,
With Forgings of any size or form.
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
And MACHINE WORK generally.

RICHARD NORRIS. HENRY LATIMER NORRIS
aul-1y

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.

REANEY, NEAFIE & CO.,
PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS AND FOUNDERS.

Having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boats, Water Tanks, Propellers, &c., &c., respectfully offer their services to the public, as being fully prepared to contract for Engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary. Having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of Pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure, Flue, Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at their establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lay up perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, &c., &c., for raising heavy or light weights.

THOMAS REANEY,
JACOB G. NEAFIE,
JOHN W. LEVY.
au1-y BEACH and PALMER Streets, Kensington.

HANDY & MORRIS—
MANUFACTURERS OF
CUMBERLAND WROUGHT IRON TUBES
FOR GAS, STEAM OR WATER.
ALSO,
*GENERAL IRON COMMISSION MERCHTS