





Cape Town, August 12, 1860.

If our readers have carefully perused the opening speech of President Pretorius, the second of that name, we are pretty confident that they will not disapprove of our devoting a special article to a few remarks on that document.

Should any one insinuate that Mr. Pretorius is probably not the author of that speech, we are by no means disposed to maintain that he is. The truth is that, by not writing his own speeches, he very wisely follows the examples of most of the crowned heads of Europe.

But it would be a great mistake to infer from this, that those crowned heads and Mr. Pretorius are mere puppets in the hands of their ministers. Whatever others may be, there is evidence enough that President Pretorius is a free agent, or in other words a man with a will of his own, and such people do not adopt speeches, by which they pledge themselves to any course of action, without having maturely considered the import of every paragraph.

The speech is indeed a very creditable specimen of composition of its kind, and perfectly of a piece with the prudent manner of proceeding, which has characterized the public conduct of the President, ever since he has been called to the conspicuous position which he now occupies.

When in February last he first met the Volksraad, two important subjects agitated the public mind, the contemplated union of the South African Republic and the Orange River Free State, and the necessity of revising the laws. Pretorius had the good sense to see that, as President of a Republic, he could not expect to obtain the confidence and co-operation of the people, if he arbitrarily decided questions of such vital importance, without previously inviting a full expression of their wishes.

As the Emperor Adrian once travelled through the whole Roman Empire that he might be correctly informed of the real state of things, and might hear from the mouths of his subjects what he could do for them to improve their condition, in like manner Pretorius, attended by several members of the Volksraad, visited all the districts of the Free State in succession, and on his progress called public meetings wherever he came, furnishing the people with ample opportunities of expressing opinions and making suggestions in reference to whatever concerned the public weal, and more especially in connection with the two great questions mentioned above.

After a circuit which lasted more than half a year, the President returns to the Volksraad with the minutes of thirty five public meetings, and deliberately acknowledges that, much to his surprise, he has arrived at the certainty, that a certain declaration of the Volksraad, in a meeting of the 8th of February last, was substantially correct. That declaration was thus worded: "That it has become manifest that the present constitution and laws of this state do not satisfy the people, and are not conducive to the happiness of the country and its inhabitants, and that the Council accordingly appoint a Commission of five, together with His Highness the President, to make the necessary amendments &c."

Yesterday morning, says the Herald of the 7th, of excitement. The whole of yesterday was one scene of festivity and enjoyment. We cannot pretend to-day to do more than just chronicle the fact that the Prince has been here, and has gone again. In our next issue we shall attempt a detailed account of the proceedings of the last forty-eight hours. Suffice it at present to say, that the Euryalus arrived here on Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, when, of course, every one was anxious to know when the Prince would land. It was soon officially announced that His Royal Highness would not land until Monday morning—the Lieutenant-Governor, General Wynyard and staff being the only officers who came ashore on Sunday.

last to have been robbed of £42 in gold, was not robbed at all, but lost his pocket-book, containing three cheques, which was subsequently recovered.

PRIVATE HUTTON.—On Saturday last, a general meeting of the Volunteer Corps was held in the Town Hall, the Colonel-in-Chief in the chair. The object of the meeting was to consider the report of the court of inquiry and the evidence taken respecting the insubordinate conduct of, and the insulting messages sent by, Private Hutton to the Lieut.-Colonel of the Rifle Corps whilst on parade. After the meeting had been addressed by several officers and men, the unanimous resolution was: "That Private Hutton be expelled the corps." It was also agreed to appoint a committee to revise the rules, and take over such of the military regulations framed by the Secretary for War as are applicable to this colony. Upon the question being put, whether the volunteers were prepared to take the oath of allegiance, there was only one dissenter, who stated that, though as loyal as anybody else, he required time for consideration!

APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. S. P. Naude, as minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Queen's Town; Mr. J. Sutherland, as field-cornet of the ward Klein Zwarteburg, division of Prince Albert, vice Wasserfall; V. Rice, Esq., as justice of the peace for the districts of Victoria West and Beaufort.

INTERSTATE ESTATES.—Meetings of the next of kin and creditors will be held in the estates of: C. P. de Wet, and surviving widow C. A. Prins, at the magistrate's office, Roberton, 19th Sept.; J. M. Devenish and surviving widow, at the magistrate's office, Victoria West, 21st Sept.; H. Kew and surviving widow, at do., Queenstown, 24th Aug.; S. Ziedeman, at do., Malnesbury, 26th Sept.; J. J. Gildenhuys, J. J. S., at do., Swellendam, 20th Sept.; J. J. Swart, at do., Oudtshoorn, 21st Sept.; G. L. van Niekerk, at do., Uitenhage, 25th Sept.; J. P. Wagenaar, and surviving widow C. van Staaden, at do., Oudtshoorn, 21st Sept.; H. C. Horn, and surviving husband H. J. Kilian, at do., Uitenhage, 25th Sept.

CLANWILLIAM.—At a meeting of the committee of the Agricultural Society, held on the 1st inst., it was resolved to hold an exhibition of horses, horned cattle, and sheep, at Clanwilliam, on the 13th October next, as also a fair for the sale thereof. It will afford a welcome opportunity to those wishing to dispose of stock at good prices, as well as for those wishing to procure the same. A sad accident occurred at the Angsburg institution on Friday evening, the 3rd instant. A colored lad, 14 years of age, who resides with his uncle, was accustomed to play with the gun of the latter, which was usually unloaded. He did so again on this occasion, when the gun was loaded, and after repeatedly pulling the trigger, it unfortunately went off, the charge shattering the head of a young girl, 11 years of age, daughter of the uncle, who was then engaged in stirring up the fire. She died immediately.—Communicated.

PORT ELIZABETH.—THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—Since yesterday morning, says the Herald of the 7th, of excitement. The whole of yesterday was one scene of festivity and enjoyment. We cannot pretend to-day to do more than just chronicle the fact that the Prince has been here, and has gone again. In our next issue we shall attempt a detailed account of the proceedings of the last forty-eight hours. Suffice it at present to say, that the Euryalus arrived here on Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, when, of course, every one was anxious to know when the Prince would land. It was soon officially announced that His Royal Highness would not land until Monday morning—the Lieutenant-Governor, General Wynyard and staff being the only officers who came ashore on Sunday.

Yesterday was the great day. His Royal Highness landed at the breakwater at 10 o'clock, and was most enthusiastically received by a large and fashionable attendance. He immediately proceeded, in a carriage drawn by six cream-colored horses, to the residence of the Hon. W. Fleming, Esq., which had been placed at his disposal. Addresses were delivered to him—but of these more anon. Alrove took place at 11 o'clock. In the afternoon he inspected the Grey Institute, Hospital, Prison, &c., accompanied by His Excellency Sir George Grey and the Lieutenant-Governor, with their respective suites,—and afterwards rode round the town, and examined several of the buildings. In the evening he again rode out to witness the illumination, which in every sense of the word was a brilliant affair; and a little after nine o'clock opened the ball with Miss Fleming—and danced several times during the two hours he remained there. This morning His Excellency Sir George Grey laid the foundation stone of the new Freemason's Lodge in the usual manner, a report of which will also be given in our next. About 10 o'clock this morning, His Royal Highness rode out of town en route to Graham's Town, accompanied by a large concourse of people. This is the merest outline of what took place. There is a host of other things to notice, which we have not time to write about to-day. The carnival procession—the Sports on the Hill—the dinner in the evening, &c. &c., shall have further notice; but the post waits for no man, and we must get to press. We can only add, that the whole affair came off most satisfactorily. The reception was termed by His Excellency the Governor as "more than gratifying;" and we know that Prince Alfred felt deeply more than he could express, the enthusiastic and hearty welcome he had received. The day being his birth-day, gave a double interest to the occasion, which was not lost sight of in the addresses. To say that such a scene never was witnessed before in Port Elizabeth, would be but meagre praise. It was a perfect oration throughout the entire day, and, even in the evening, the carriage with the Royal guest could not move without being followed by a crowd, who cheered him most heartily as he passed along.

To-day the inhabitants of Uitenhage are to meet him at Rawson Bridge and present him with an address; and at the ninth mile-gate the burghers of the district, summoned by their commandant, Mr. George Head, are to meet him for a hunt. "Welcome the coming, speed the going guest."

ARRIVAL OF THE "SEDEMOOR," WITH IMMIGRANTS.—The Sedemoor, ship, 921 tons, M. W. Kett, commander, (late chief officer of the Great

Eastern) arrived here with immigrants on Tuesday evening last, after a pleasant passage of 64 days from Southampton. By this vessel an increase of 230 souls has been added to our population, consisting of various trades and callings. The surgeon-superintendent, Dr. J. R. Hill, under whose charge they were placed, reports their conduct as good during the voyage, and in this he is confirmed by Capt. Kett. There have been neither births nor deaths during the passage; and the new arrivals are in excellent health.

In consequence of their arrival at an earlier date than had been anticipated, arrangements for their reception were not quite complete, and they were not landed until yesterday morning, when the whole of them were safely and expeditiously disembarked by the Eastern Province Boating Company, and at once proceeded to the Immigration Depot. There are 67 permit cases among them, very few of whom have been received by their friends. This is also probably to be accounted for in consequence of their having arrived sooner than was expected. We notice also the arrival of 17 men for the Frontier Mounted Police. These men seem fine active fellows, but in our opinion far too heavy weights for the purpose required.

The Sedemoor is a fine vessel, her accommodations suitable and airy, due regard being had to proper ventilation.—E. P. Herald.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.—A meeting of the committee appointed to carry out the proceedings for the reception of Prince Alfred took place at the town-office on Monday last, Sir Walter Currie occupied the chair. Soon after the proceedings had commenced, some twenty or thirty gentlemen had assembled on the staircase, and after a deal of "pushing and squeezing" obtained admission upon condition that they remained dumb and took no part in the proceedings, upon which Mr. King pulled a long face and suggested the propriety of adjourning to the lower room. "The building is very rotten, and we shall all go through together." The chairman said he had no objection to "chance it," and so they remained, and the building stood firm during the whole proceedings! The committee were deputed at the public meeting previously held, to make arrangements both for a fete and soiree, but as this now appeared impracticable, it was agreed to direct their attention to the fete only. Mr. Blaine informed the meeting that Sir Walter Currie had placed "Outlands" [It has since been decided to hold the fete on the waste land near the powder magazines—Ed.] at the disposal of the committee; and further, that Colonel Tinley and Colonel Fenwick had placed the bands of their respective regiments at their disposal, and that Mr. Baker, of the Ordnance, had promised them flags, marquee, &c. but that application must first be made to the General. A finance committee was appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: H. Holland, Rhodes, White, Caldecott, Penn, Hockley, Nelson, Gardner, Gooch, Roberts, Bate, and G. Cyrus (for the Finzee location), and other gentlemen were appointed collectors for the country districts. The chairman selected the following gentlemen to assist him in receiving the Prince on the grounds—Messrs. F. Carlisle, H. Blaine, Southey, G. Jarvis, to whom the meeting added the following: Messrs. R. Graham and W. R. ...

... to meet daily for business. The committee do not expect to be a 23 to provide either refreshments or amusements for the public generally. A substantial luncheon will be provided for the Prince, Governor, and suite, and buns, with some kind of mild drink, for the school children and colored folks. The public to amuse themselves and carry their own tiffin picnic style! We hope, however, the subscriptions will exceed the expectations of the committee, and enable them to carry out the arrangements more fully. During the proceedings Mr. Blaine took occasion to refer to two letters which appeared in last Saturday's Journal, which reflected strongly upon himself. He wished distinctly to state that, what had been done by the ball committee, had been done individually, and not only had he not thwarted the wishes of the public meeting, but had done all in his power to carry out their views (hear, hear). If the committee desired any explanation, he was ready to give it. (No, No.) Those who knew him as a citizen of Grahamstown for the last twenty years would, he felt sure, pronounce him incapable of thwarting the wishes of the public in the manner imputed to him (hear, hear). If a man had any charge against him, let him come forward manfully and declare it. He repudiated this underhand mode of attack (loud applause). He knew the writers of these letters, but he would let the matter drop, and would do upon this as he had done upon all public occasions, use his best endeavours to carry out the wishes of the public, and to receive the Prince in a becoming manner. (The speaker was most warmly and loudly applauded during the whole of his remarks.) Mr. F. Carlisle was almost surprised that Mr. Blaine should have offered any apology at all. He thought it most ill-judged on the part of the editor of the Journal to publish and back up the letters referred to (hear, hear). Mr. F. Holland proposed a vote of censure on the editor of the Journal, (laughter, and tremendous cheering).—Communicated to the Anglo-African.

We understand that His Royal Highness Prince Alfred and His Excellency Sir George Grey will remain in Graham's Town a week, and that General Wynyard will arrive here a couple of days before hand. The Governor has directed that the Volunteers shall not only meet the Prince on the day of his arrival in full uniform, but remain in uniform during the stay of His Royal Highness.—Anglo-African.

On Tuesday night, while Sergeant Barrow was dispersing some coloured people in New-street, a party of soldiers came up and said "we'll disperse them," and taking off their belts commenced lashing all within reach, including the sergeant, who received several severe blows. The sergeant then knocked two down, and the rest escaped. Johannes (coloured constable) arrived and requested them to go away quietly, when one collared him, while another struck him over the eyes and other parts of the head with a stone. While he thus lay, stunned, a stretcher was sent for, and from Mr. Taylor's he was taken to the hospital. Had the blow been an inch higher he must have been killed on the spot.—Ibid.

THE LATE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.—Respecting the late session of Parliament, the Anglo-African writes in the following strain:—"Parliament has at length been prorogued, and we shall no longer be favored with scenes similar to those of late so common in both Houses. Happily, the succeeding event—the Prince's arrival in this colony—will obliterate quickly from memory the remembrance of those legislative follies—those burlesques on senatorial gravity, which have been the amusement of all, and which have merited the contempt of every thinking person. Never has there been a session so full of selfishness and narrow-minded party-feeling, so strongly marked by ambitious attempts at a possession of power and place, as this one now concluded. A reference to the principal debates will confirm what we all agree, and leave no doubt on the mind that, constituted as at present, the Parliament of this country is a farce, and represented as the people are, its members are a pack of empty-headed, conceited beings, wholly unfitted for the honour and responsible duties of legislation. What are the "useful enactments" to which His Excellency refers in his prorogation speech, given elsewhere? When these come into operation, will they not be found, like many now vested with the force and authority of law, the fruits of previous sessions, to be worse than useless, viz.: cumbersome, expensive, and practically inoperative? Some of the proceedings are not likely to reconcile the differences which exist, and have existed from the first sitting of a Parliament in this country, as between East and West—nay, rather, the suggestion of a wool-tax, the proposal to guarantee the Table Bay harbour works out of the general revenue, and the prospect of Responsible Government in the course of a year or two, are calculated to widen most seriously this feeling of mistrust, and will give the Eastern party additional grounds for exerting themselves to agitation for separation. Altogether, if reference is made to the list of Acts now promulgated and having the force of law, it will be found that the work of this session has been entirely "altering, amending, and repealing" the Acts of previous sessions—and that if it has not given birth to one solidly useful or generally beneficial measure. Ought such a state of things to endure?"

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Original Correspondence. THE "ARGUS" Sir,—Comparisons are odious, especially when made by the Argus, which has indelicately thought fit to bring "Oude Baas" in its leading article of Thursday last, in an unfavorable contrast with my friend Mr. Hare. Surely this was unnecessary, especially on such an occasion as that of a visit of a Prince of England to the residence of Christian Beyers, a gentleman proverbial all over the colony for his kindness of heart and princely hospitality. But the Argus must poke its nose into everybody's mahogany. Not satisfied with being entertained like a gentleman, he must needs go further. After partaking of Mr. Beyers' hospitality, I understand—he turns round like a viper on "Oude Baas," and accuses him in his detestable paper. Mr. Beyers is represented as "a specimen of a class of men peculiar to this country, and passing away before the relentless march of age." He is the prototype of the slow-coach school, and everything that is objectionable with the "fast" Argus; and in order to complete the picture, that print dubs him a "South African Boer." What the respected "Oude Baas" thinks of the editor of the Argus, I will not pretend to divine; but I doubt not that most of the public would, if a pole were called in the matter, vote for "Oude Baas" in every sense of the word. However, the matter is scarcely worth enlarging upon. Suffice it to say, that in no part of the colony, I think, is there a more hearty and more warmly received than at the Paarl and Stellenbosch. There he must have seen true Dutch hospitality and loyalty, and I doubt not he will report favorably to the Queen on the great welcome he received from the Dutch party, against whom the Argus is so spiteful and bitter. But the days of the Argus are numbered. In other words, we shall soon have the satisfaction of singing—

"Humpty-dumpty sat on a wall; Humpty-dumpty had a great fall; All the king's horses, and all the king's men, Couldn't put Humpty-dumpty together again." I remain, &c. G.

Arrival of the English Mail. By the Athens, which arrived in Table Bay on Friday last, the following letter from our London correspondent came to hand:—

LONDON, July 5, 1860.—The events of the past month are both numerous and interesting, although nothing of a very startling character has occurred. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French has not yet invaded us, and if he is wise is not likely to do so. Nevertheless the policy of the French Government and the attitude of the French army and people occasion a great want of confidence in the future tranquility of Europe; but since we are getting used to a state of alarm, as our normal condition, or the preparations which our Government are making to put the country in a state of defence, together with the satisfactory development of the volunteer movement, are inspiring confidence. So far this is satisfactory; the mere fact, however, that we are obliged to spend so many millions to be prepared for the restless ambition of our neighbours, is a plorable; but the effect that this constant state of anxiety has upon all commercial affairs is still more so,—for as all the other continental countries are not favorable, this want of confidence is the only thing which arrests a most extensive development of the trade and commerce not only of England, but of all Europe.

I will first proceed to give a short sketch of political affairs. As you would participate from my last letter, after a few more feeble attempts to get into committee on the reform bill, the Government at last withdrew this ill-fated measure, evidently to their own great relief and that of the whole matter with the greatest alacrity; but since we are getting on a good deal of content. On the occasion of the drawing the bill, the House of Commons rivalled the decorum of a college of Roman augurs: the intense gratification of hon'ble members was concealed, with a due regard for gravity and the recollection of their hasty pledges. Lord John Russell is by this time tired to the failure of his reform project, and did not seem to be very discontent, and except Messrs. Bright & Co., no one was very earnest in their regrets at the fate of this bill; whilst as for Mr. Bright's great "defeat" of his political rights, they seem to be a matter very easily. We may judge of their zeal in the cause by the fact that the intense exertions of the reform agitators has only, during the whole session, mustered only a dozen signatures to petitions in favor of reform. It is to be hoped that our statesmen have now learned a wholesome lesson, and will not again suffer themselves to make the British constitution the subject of their party intrigues, and at its expense make rash pledges which, when the time comes for their fulfilment, find are both unpopular with the public and not to be counted at a great loss of their influence and prestige. Lord John Russell gave notice that he would, early next session, bring in his sixth or seventh reform bill, limiting it this time to the reduction of the franchise only, leaving the other part of the question, the abolition of the small boroughs, for future settlement. According to present appearances, the noble lord is not likely to be called upon to redeem his promise. The question which is now exciting the most public attention would be wrong to say the most public interest—in the manner in which the House of Commons will deal with the Lords' infringement of its peculiar rights in rejecting the bill for the repeal of the paper duty. On this point the radical party have been getting up a tremendous agitation; but it is a wretched failure, although undoubt-

edly the point is one on which there is great constitutional jealousy of the House of Lords. It would be the only law that had their power overruled. It is not only for the course of 180 years that only three small precedents bearing on the point is any force, and not one at all parallel to it. If the public felt that there was any danger to the constitution, we should have a very different outcry, and very different men in the van. The mob orators who lead the present movement only show most clearly that it is not a national one. The fact is, the public feel that the House of Lords is right in the exercise of its powers, and that the House of Commons was seduced by Mr. Gladstone against its better judgment to repeal taxation which the revenue could not part with, without a departure from those principles which have made English finance so famous, and upon which our national credit so greatly depends. Everything that has since occurred proves the wisdom of the House of Lords. It is so clear that we cannot do without this avenue, that the House of Commons, even if it was disposed (which it is not), could not take the only practical course of sending the bill up again to the Lords. It will therefore have to content itself with a protest, which, as it can do nothing, will only look like a waste of time if it is couched in strong or magisterial language.

The committee appointed to search for precedents, have made a very quiet report, having done nothing but drawn up a detailed statement of them. Mr. Bright wished to add to it a string of fiery resolutions, but was defeated by a majority of 18 out of 21 members, including six of the present cabinet, six of the late, and the most influential other members of the House. He had only Lord John Russell and Mr. Gladstone with him. The detailed report of the committee came on to night; a general resolution is on the paper, and the Government have also brought forward one, which is only a strong protest against the case being made a precedent. There are rumours of dissensions in the cabinet, and there was clearly great difficulty in agreeing to the words of this resolution, so much so that the House of Commons on Tuesday was soiled out to enable the Government to settle its differences. It is expected generally that Mr. Gladstone will resign, at least join with the Manchester party. The report of the committee will require a vote on the recommendation of an expenditure of eleven millions on the dock yards, &c. Government, it is said, intend to go to the extent of eight millions to fortify the dockyards, but will remove Woolwich island, to a less exposed site. The money is to be raised by a loan on annuities for 25 years. So even during this session Mr. Gladstone's great argument that the year 1860 must be signalized, because two millions of annuities fell in, is cut from under his feet. This cause, and the expenditure for the Chinese war, which was seriously under-estimated, will require a supplemental loan. So that it is no wonder that Mr. Gladstone is willing to resign, after the practical failure of his first ambitious project.

Nothing further has transpired with respect to the French treaty, but people are beginning to be impatient with the slow progress of the commission now sitting in Paris. It is thought that the bankruptcy bill will have to be withdrawn. The estimates are not yet nearly passed. So it is probable that this session, from which so much was expected, will be memorable for having accomplished literally nothing. Saturday, the 23rd ult., was a most memorable day in English annals. It witnessed the first great public demonstration of the volunteer movement, when the Queen reviewed in Hyde Park a force of 21,000 volunteers, assembled not only from the metropolis, but from the manufacturing districts and the most distant parts of the kingdom. The day was observed as an universal holiday, and the sight, as a military display, was magnificent in the extreme. At 12 o'clock, the corps began to arrive at the Queen's station from the country, and the metropolis was assembled at their usual rendezvous. The streets of the metropolis were alive with the unusual spectacle of thousands of armed men marching to Hyde Park. The proceedings were conducted admirably, and not the slightest accident occurred. It was a grand sight to see them arrive on the ground (the most splendid, although not the largest parade ground in Europe) and take up their positions. The Queen soon after arrived with a magnificent suite, in which were representatives of every Army in England, and came to observe the volunteer citizens of England. The Queen slowly and deliberately, and with the whole force marched past her—a process which occupied an hour and a half. They then returned to their original positions and formed a line in battalions, which advanced and saluted the Sovereign. The training of the volunteers is a admirable, and their discipline and drill show what intelligence can do in making soldiers, for a more formidable body was never seen for its numbers. As the whole line saluted the Queen, a tremendous cheer burst forth from the dense crowd, which numbered hundreds of thousands, and you could hear it resound in the distance of the whole of the park. The enthusiasm was infectious. The bearing of the volunteers excited universal surprise, and goes far to dispel the loose assertion that we are not a military people. I will only quote one testimony, that of the French general sent over specially for the occasion. He said he came to see a national guard, but he found troops that any man might be proud to command.

The Queen, on her journey to Scotland, intends to review the volunteers of the north at York, and those of Scotland at Edinburgh. A great number of the northern corps came up to London. The Queen's troops, 1600 strong, were present from Manchester, 600 from Nottingham, and the same from Birmingham and Bristol. The metropolis and the adjacent counties, of course, furnished the greatest proportion, but only men completely drilled were admitted. The total strength of the volunteers is officially returned at 222,000, of whom 20,980 were present in Hyde Park.

The first great national rifle gathering commenced on Monday, the 2nd instant, and the scene was opened by the Queen in person, who fired the first shot at a target, from a fixed rest, with a Whitworth rifle. To her Majesty's satisfaction, she hit the bull's eye, amidst most enthusiastic cheering. Even those who know the respect and affection which Englishmen entertain for their Queen, can hardly realise, without seeing it, the intense enthusiasm with which Her Majesty has been received on all these occasions. I gave you in my last letter a list of the prizes to be shot for. The contest is expected to last eight or ten days, as there are some 400 volunteers entered for the Queen's prizes, and a great number of the same from the British and Biharian riflemen, for the Prince Consort's prizes, and all comers. The Queen, in reply to the address of the National Rifle Association, on opening the proceedings, used the following words, which are quite as applicable to the colonies, especially your own, which is so distinguished for its volunteers. Her Majesty said: "I have witnessed with pleasure the manner in which the ancient fondness of the English people for manly and sylvan sports has been converted by your association to more important ends, and has been made an auxiliary instrument for maintaining inviolable the safety of our common country."

The Great Eastern has at last surmounted all her difficulties and actually got off for New York on the 15th ult. There were very few berths taken, not more than forty, and as her bottom has not been cleaned since she was first placed in the water, she is not expected to make a fast voyage. She was spoken about half-way across, all well.

At the Trinity House dinner, the Prince Consort observed that the Prince of Wales would probably open the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal, about the same time that his brother, Prince Alfred, laid the first stone to the new Victoria Bridge. The Prince of Wales sails for Canada on the 10th inst. in H. M. ship Heros, 94 guns, Capt. G. S. Seymour, in which will be accompanied by Her Majesty's ship Arctique, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and Her Majesty's ship Flying Fish, Captain C. W. Hope. The Prince will be attended by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germans; His Royal Highness's Governor, Major General the Hon. R. A., and the Equerries in Waiting, Major Trevelyan, R. A., and Captain Grey, Grenadier Guards; and Dr. Acland, His Royal Highness's physician. Mr. English, Private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany His Grace. The Prince will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected to be absent about the 23rd of August, and the opening of the Victoria Bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent Her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold levees and

THE ROBBERY IN HOTSPOT-SQUARE.—We now learn that the farmer who was staid in our

