

Several times during the delivery, Mr. Disraeli (who sat at the opposite side of the table, one leg folded over the other, and showing, I thought, rather ostentatiously, a small and very handsome foot) leant across the table and asked the Chancellor some question which I could not hear; and which the other, with much apparent courtesy and even friendliness, answered in a voice equally inaudible, Disraeli nodding assent or apprehension. Indeed, I was quite pleased with the look of the ex-Chancellor. He had a healthy, frank, gaze—such as one able man, free from envy, would regard another with. He had shown financial ability himself, and could manfully recognize it in another. Not so Sir Charles Wood, who sat a few feet from Mr. Gladstone, and who I fancy looked small and mortified. Disraeli, Gladstone, all had done well; but he had shown himself an arrant tinker, a colder, a mender of budgets, and would only be borne in mind as a man who had tried his hand at the trade and been dismissed as a bungler. He would have eaten both their boxes red and brown, before he could produce anything like Disraeli or Gladstone did. In the meantime, Lord John Russell, with his hat pulled over his eyes, sat looking intently on the ground: now and again, however, when Gladstone had closed a period with telling force, the little lord would look up quickly at the speaker, then round on the house as much as to say, "What do you think of that for a budget?—there is a cock that can crow"—or as an Irish member would probably render it, "That is the talk with the skin on it!"

It was not until Gladstone had spoken for some time that he opened his box of papers, which he took an opportunity of doing during a prolonged cheer. He then turned over two or three separate sheets, placing them on one side—and from which I conclude he had availed himself of their contents from memory—before he came to the one which he now wanted, for he appeared to have his calculation for each financial point on a separate slip: he looked at it for a moment and then resumed, turning over the rest at intervals; but when he came towards the end of the address, he ceased to trouble either mahogany-coloured box or memoranda, and spoke out the speech copiously and without check. He refreshed himself with a glass of water at different times when the cheering allowed; but, after he had been on his legs about three hours, his voice gave evidence of physical exhaustion: he then took from his pocket a small phial, from which he poured a red fluid into the glass—it might have been brandy or it might have been some preparation—but after he took it, Antæus like, he at once revived, and his voice recovered its vigour. There was one action he had which was peculiarly Sir Robert Peel's: when he made what he felt a telling point he tossed his left arm under the skirt of his coat, and paused to let the sentence take effect upon the house. His dress—for even the dress of the eminent man sometimes interests us—was a black dress coat, Oxford gray trousers, black handkerchief, and the collar of his shirt a little drooping over it. Mr. Disraeli was rather more tastefully habited than when I saw him last: he did not wear his hat, and he had a trick during the evening of playing with his fingers in his hair, of which he had a luxuriant quantity.

Two or three incidents more of the evening which I noticed, and I have done. When the house began to get a little dark, I wondered how it was to be lit. I could see no where any traces of chandeliers, lamps, &c., and I mentioned the circumstance to a gentleman who sat near me and who seemed equally puzzled with myself. Presently, however, a bell rang, and immediately a flood of light burst, as it were, upon the house. I now saw that the ceiling was a painted glass, looking like an opaque substance in the day time, but having, I suppose, between it and the roof some great Bude light, which the moment it was lighted illuminated the house, without the actual illuminating agent being visible.

The other circumstance was with reference to the reporters. They sat, some dozen in number, in a gallery over on which I looked; each reporter had a sort of separate box to himself, and from which a distinct door led out on a lobby behind. Every fifteen or twenty minutes these men, when the Chancellor would finish some point, or pause occur, the whole twelve would simultaneously rush out through the doors and disappear, when their places would be instantly taken by twelve men, who, with hardly an interval of a few seconds, and just as the cheering died away, resumed the reporting where the others had left off. Their places were again taken by others, a new batch relieving the last, who retired to the lobby to write out their copy and send it by couriers to the printing office, where the speech was in type almost as quickly as the speaker spoke it. Thus, whether it was the statesman or press of this great country one contemplated, he had equal matter for wonder and admiration on an evening like this.—*Bristol Times*.

ST. JAMES'S, WESTMINSTER.—The appointment to St. James's, Westminster, has at last been made. The dispute about it, as to whether the Premier or the Lord Chancellor was to exercise the patronage, was adjusted, it is understood, last Friday, in favour of the former; and Lord Aberdeen has virtually left it to the Bishop of London, who has selected the Rev. J. T. Rowell, of St. Peter's, Stepney, who has for some time past been a protégé of the bishop. He is considered to be well adapted for such a parish as St. James's. It is somewhat remarkable that Mr. Rowell has in two successive instances succeeded a Jackson—the late Bishop-designate of Lyttelton (New Zealand) at Stepney, and the present Bishop-elect at St. James's.

ST. BARNABAS, PIMLICO.—A brief letter to his parishioners by the incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, on the subject of the debt on that church, has appeared by which it is shown that whereas but two years ago it amounted to £3,444, it is now, by means of a special offertory once a year, reduced to £277. "I know (says the rev. gentleman) you will rejoice with me that, in the space of two years and many other calls, we should have been enabled to liquidate a debt, which, in May, 1851, amounted to £3,444"—for the offertory next Sunday is expected to produce sufficient to pay off all the remains. "We need not doubt (he tells them) that one effort more, on Sunday next, will set us entirely free." The whole cost of the church, schools, and clergy residence, has been about £25,000, which has all been raised in a very few years principally by means of the offertory.

The India mail brings little news. The war party is said to be growing stronger than the peace party at Ava, and the Burmese war is rather suspended than concluded. The rebellion in China goes on "swimmingly." The emperor is issuing edict upon edict, and piteously begs all officials who communicate with him to tell him nothing but the truth. It is clear that Old China is on the point of being broken up. If the rebels ultimately triumph, the closed empire will become as open to Europeans as any other part of Asia.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester confirmed a large number of young persons on Wednesday at Brixton Church. The thieves as usual attended the ceremony, and robbed many ladies of watches and purses that had better have been left at home.

THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY is attempting something practical for the benefit of the colored population in Canada—an attempt that certainly is not deficient in real interest and self denial. The people of colour in our Canadian possessions exceed 25,000, and consist almost entirely of fugitive slaves, who are increasing at the rate of 2,000 every year. They are ignorant of all religion and even of secular knowledge—neglected by all around them—permitted indeed to live in freedom, but nearly as much the victims of popular prejudices as their brethren in Boston or New York. Yet are they a docile, affectionate and reclaimable race. For their benefit it is proposed to form a branch of "the Colonial Church and School Society," to be assigned to the work of evangelizing the coloured settlers. The undertaking, as we learn from one of the Society's circulars, will require the establishment of three schools, with a master and a mistress for each: and two European clerical agents, who shall itinerate as missionaries among the people, and preach to them the word of life. Funds to the extent of 1,500l. or 2,000l. in the first year, and from 1,000l. to 1,500l. in subsequent years, will be adequate to the purpose. The circular to which we have alluded ends by saying, "On the authority of persons conversant with the views and feelings of the Southern planters, that the spectacle of a large body of the negro race elevated in social and religious condition, would do more to tranquillize their fears, and effect a general, if not an universal manumission, than any plan yet devised in England or America." This is a work worthy indeed, of Christian support.—*Church & State Gazette*.

THE IRISH EXODUS.—The *Galway Packet* states that, owing to the continuous increase of emigration, there is every reason to apprehend that a sufficient number of laborers will not be found in the country to reap the ensuing harvest. It is with the utmost difficulty that men can be obtained at advanced wages, and even in the most thickly populated rural districts, to carry out the present agricultural operations. Every morning train is crowded with emigrants, who generally belong to the farming and labouring classes. Before the end of another year we really believe that there will not be 2,000,000 of people left in Ireland.

Yesterday morning the ceremony of churching the Queen was performed, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Wellesley, her Majesty's domestic chaplain. Prince Albert and Lady Caroline Harrington were present. Her Majesty walked in the garden of Buckingham Palace yesterday afternoon.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCE.—It is understood that the christening of the infant prince will take place towards the end of June, when he will receive the names of "Leopold, George, Duncan, Albert." His Majesty the King of Hanover, the Prince of Hohenzollern Langenbourg, and the Princes of Prussia, are expected to arrive in England to be present at the ceremony, at which, with her Royal Highness the Princess Mary of Cambridge, they will stand sponsors to the young Prince.

In consequence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay's state of health being still anything but satisfactory, he has been ordered shortly to proceed to a warmer climate.

No less than twenty-two sets of chambers are now to

let in the Middle Temple alone, which numbers two hundred and fifty. Many of the barristers of this Inn have taken their departure for the land of gold.

Immediately after the levee on Wednesday, Messrs. Campbell and Co., army contractors, St. James's-street, had the honour of an interview with Prince Albert, when they submitted the new patterns of uniforms which had recently been approved by the Duke of Cambridge and the authorities at the Horse Guards, War Office, and Board of Ordnance, as the proposed change of dress for the British Army.

THE AMERICAN EXHIBITION.—The *Leander* (50), Captain King, is to be fitted for the reception of Lord Ellesmere, who proceeds in her to New York, where his lordship will represent the British nation at the Exhibition of Industry in that city. The *Leander* is to be ready immediately. The commission appointed to proceed to New York, is we understand, to include—in addition to the Earl of Ellesmere—Sir Charles Lyell and C. W. Dilke, Esq., with some other gentlemen not yet finally nominated.

POPEZY ABANDONED.—Since the last published account, dated March 5th, eighty-two additional individuals have renounced the errors of Popery in St. Paul's, Bermondsey, and many more have it in contemplation to take the same step.

BIBLE SOCIETY.—The deputation of the American Bible Society, to the British and Foreign Bible Society has arrived in this country. It consists of the Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, Bishop of Ohio, and the Rev. Dr. Pernilye of the Reformed Dutch Church, New York.

The 52nd Light Infantry and 81st Foot, are to proceed to the East Indies.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCH.—M. Guizot presided at the annual Meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Primary Instruction among the Protestants of France, held on Saturday in the Church of the Oratoire, Rue St. Honore. In opening the proceedings he gave out a psalm and verse, which were chanted by a considerable number of the audience, accompanied by the organ. A rather long extempore prayer was then recited by one of the rev. gentlemen present. The church was nearly full. In the course of his remarks, M. Guizot adverted to the events that had occurred since 1848, the changes and subversion of institutions, the disruption of the bonds that attached religious society, the disturbances of the internal peace of the Church, the perturbation, the doubts that existed on all.

INDISPOSITION OF THE EMPRESS.—The Paris correspondent of the *Chronicle*, writing on the health of the empress, says in Wednesday's paper—"In my letter of yesterday I mentioned that some alarming symptoms had shown themselves with respect to the health of the Empress of the French, and that being threatened with a miscarriage she was recommended by her physicians not to subject herself to any fatigue. It appears that what I imagined as only a threat has become a reality. I understand the event took place yesterday morning. The French papers are silent on the subject and no bulletins are issued; but I understand that the situation of the empress is so far satisfactory that no apprehensions of danger to her life are entertained. Louis Napoleon was all yesterday in close attendance on his consort, and is said to be greatly affected by the disappointment."

THE DEATH OF GENERAL HAYNAU.—Respecting this event the Paris correspondent of the *Atlas* says:—For many days after death the warmth of life yet lingered in the right arm and left leg of the corpse, which remained limp and moist, even bleeding slightly when pricked. No delusion, notwithstanding, could be maintained as to the reality of death; for the other parts of the body were completely mortified, and interment became necessary before the two limbs above mentioned had become either stiff or cold. This strange circumstance produced the greatest awe in the minds of those who witnessed it. The emperor has been so impressed with it that his physicians strictly forbade the subject to be alluded to in his presence.

A serious affray between Greeks and Armenians took place at Jerusalem on Palm Sunday. The scene was the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, and the object of contention the sacred lamp. The sanctuary was stained with the blood of the combatants, numbers of whom were carried off wounded. The Latins, it is said, held aloof from the broil. We also hear that the four and twenty missionaries of the London Protestant Association have had a scuffle with the Jews in the streets of Jerusalem.

HOLLAND.—A despatch has been received from the Hague announcing the dissolution of the Second Chamber of the States-General by a royal decree.