

EXPORTS.  
REAL OR DECLARED VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE  
AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED, 1815 TO 1850.

| 1815       |      | 1827       |      | 1839       |      |
|------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|
| £          |      | £          |      | £          |      |
| 51,603,028 | 1816 | 37,181,335 | 1828 | 53,233,580 | 1840 |
| 41,657,873 | 1817 | 36,812,756 | 1829 | 51,406,430 | 1841 |
| 41,761,132 | 1818 | 35,842,623 | 1830 | 51,634,523 | 1842 |
| 46,603,249 | 1819 | 38,271,597 | 1831 | 47,381,023 | 1843 |
| 35,208,321 | 1820 | 37,164,372 | 1832 | 52,278,449 | 1844 |
| 36,424,652 | 1821 | 36,450,594 | 1833 | 53,534,292 | 1845 |
| 36,659,630 | 1822 | 39,667,347 | 1834 | 60,111,081 | 1846 |
| 36,968,964 | 1823 | 41,649,191 | 1835 | 57,786,875 | 1847 |
| 35,458,048 | 1824 | 47,372,270 | 1836 | 58,842,377 | 1848 |
| 38,396,300 | 1825 | 53,368,571 | 1837 | 52,849,445 | 1849 |
| 38,877,388 | 1826 | 42,069,245 | 1838 | 63,596,025 | 1850 |
| 31,536,723 |      | 50,060,970 |      | 70,367,885 |      |

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN GRAIN.

The framers of the law of 1829 intended it to prevent fluctuations in the prices of English grain, but in seven years, notwithstanding the provision, the prices varied from 75s. 3d. in 1829 to 36s. 8d. in 1835, descending regularly every year; while in the three years, 1829, 1830, and 1831, there were imported 4,557,736 quarters. The total quantity imported during the next ten years kept increasing, with occasional exceptions; but in 1845, waiting the repeal of the duty, the importation was only 1,142,700 quarters, of which only 315,615 were taken for home consumption. In 1846, after the repeal, there were imported 2,650,058 quarters; besides 6,329,646 cwts. of wheat-meal, 3,614,637 quarters of Indian corn, and 1,451,020 cwts. of Indian corn-meal. In 1847 there were imported 2,594,013 quarters of wheat, 1,765,475 cwts. of flour, and 1,586,781 quarters of Indian corn. In 1849 the imports were 3,872,134 quarters of wheat, 3,374,301 cwts. flour; 2,247,424 quarters of Indian corn, and 102,173 cwts. of Indian corn-meal. In 1850 were imported 3,754,593 quarters of wheat, 3,855,050 cwts. of flour, 1,286,264 quarters of Indian corn, and 21,401 cwts. of meal.

From 1851 the computation has been made in cwts., and the wheat and flour placed under the head of wheat, 1 cwt. of flour being reckoned equal to 1/4 cwt. of grain. In 1851 there was imported a total of 23,161,718 cwts. of wheat, and 7,747,011 cwts. of Indian corn. In 1852, wheat 18,092,627 cwts., Indian corn 6,305,472 cwts. In 1853, wheat 27,077,079 cwts., Indian corn 6,619,213 cwts. In 1854, wheat 19,426,781 cwts., Indian corn 5,784,420 cwts. In 1855, wheat 13,940,322 cwts., Indian corn 5,208,570 cwts. In 1856, wheat 22,611,568 cwts., Indian corn 7,619,199 cwts. In 1857, wheat 17,620,499 cwts., Indian corn 4,931,927 cwts. In 1858, wheat 22,300,941 cwts., Indian corn 7,503,536 cwts. In 1859, wheat 21,497,734 cwts., Indian corn 5,632,727 cwts. In 1860, wheat 31,841,926 cwts., Indian corn 7,936,123 cwts. In 1861, wheat 37,646,705 cwts., Indian corn 13,244,366 cwts. In 1862, wheat 50,042,394 cwts., Indian corn 11,694,818 cwts. In 1863, wheat 30,887,892 cwts., Indian corn 12,736,594 cwts. In 1864, wheat 28,837,203 cwts., Indian corn 6,285,938 cwts. In 1865, wheat 25,843,552 cwts., Indian corn 7,096,033 cwts. In 1866, wheat 29,371,679 cwts., Indian corn 14,322,863 cwts. In 1867, wheat 39,136,780 cwts., Indian corn 8,540,429 cwts.

AVERAGE GAZETTE PRICES OF BRITISH WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS, PER IMPERIAL QUARTER.

|        | 1847. |    | 1848. |    | 1849. |    | 1850. |    | 1860. |    | 1867. |    |
|--------|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|
|        | s.    | d. | s.    | d. | s.    | d. | s.    | d. | s.    | d. | s.    | d. |
| Wheat  | 69    | 9  | 50    | 6  | 44    | 3  | 40    | 3  | 53    | 3  | 64    | 5  |
| Barley | 44    | 2  | 31    | 6  | 27    | 9  | 23    | 5  | 36    | 7  | 40    | 0  |
| Oats   | 28    | 8  | 20    | 6  | 17    | 6  | 16    | 5  | 24    | 5  | 26    | 20 |

QUANTITIES OF BRITISH WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS SOLD IN THE PRINCIPAL MARKET TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Returns were from 290 towns previous to 1865, since that date they have been from only 150 towns.

| [IN QUARTERS.] | 1847.     | 1848.     | 1849.     | 1850.     | 1860.     | 1867.     |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Wheat          | 4,637,617 | 5,399,834 | 4,453,983 | 4,688,247 | 4,623,457 | 2,724,673 |
| Barley         | 2,041,140 | 2,401,130 | 2,099,821 | 2,235,271 | 1,787,056 | 1,575,733 |
| Oats           | 760,334   | 1,022,875 | 851,080   | 866,083   | 495,880   | 284,776   |

APPENDIX.

ANNALS, 1849-1867. A BRIEF CHRONOLOGICAL ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC EVENTS; AND A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION AND STATISTICS.

INDIA.—At the opening of Parliament on the 1st of February, the Royal Speech announced the beginning of a war of a very serious nature; "A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjab, and the Governor-General of India has been compelled for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents."

[To make the narrative of Indian Affairs in 1849 intelligible, we must trace the origin and progress of the war during 1848.]

On April 18, 1848, Mr. Van Agnew and lieutenant Anderson, in company with Khan Singh, the newly appointed governor of Mooltan, had reached the town of Mooltan, and had been killed in a quarrel with the troops of the old governor, Dewan Moolraj, who immediately broke out into open rebellion. On June 18, lieutenant Edwardes, with a small British force, having joined the forces of the Rajah of Bhawalpoor, engaged and defeated the army of Moolraj, who retreated to the town. General Whish undertook to besiege it, but was compelled, by the desertion of Shere Singh with his troops, to raise the siege on Sept. 22. He fell back a few miles, while Lord Gough with a relieving army assembled at Ferozepoor, and another large force was concentrating at Roree. On Oct. 9, Shere Singh separated himself from Moolraj, and skilfully led his army to the country north-west of Lahore, and found them entrenched on the left bank of the Chenab, behind Ramnuggur, with nearly 40,000 men and 28 guns, and attacked them. On the 23rd the Sikhs withdrew; on Dec. 4th the rebels Thackwell crossed the Chenab at Wuzerabad, a fight took place, and on themselves. Lord Gough had also crossed the Chenab, but stopped all further fighting till Mooltan should have been taken, which place was then being besieged by general Whish. On Dec. 21, the British troops with their Indian allies advanced to the attack, they cleared the suburbs, and established themselves within 500 yards of the walls. The place was heavily cannonaded till the 29th, when several breaches were made, a granary containing nearly 800,000 lbs. of powder blew up, killing the Dewan's mother, many of his principal officers, and destroying a great number of houses, mosques, and other public buildings. On the 31st the garrison made a sortie, but the attack was repulsed with great loss to the assailants.

[To connect the notices of Foreign Affairs in 1849, we give the following very brief abstract of events in 1848.]

ITALY.—Insurrection in Sicily. January 12. Provisional government proclaimed in Palermo. March 18. Insurrection in Milan against the Austrians. March 19. The Italian flag hoisted in all towns of North Italy. March 23. The king of Sardinia espouses the cause of Italian regeneration against Austria. May 15. Fighting at Naples between the royal troops and the National Guard; the city given up to pillage and massacre upon the defeat of the people. May 20. The Austrians defeated at Goito by the Sardinian army under king Charles Albert. June 12. The whole of the Venetian territory, except the city of Venice, was in the hands of the Austrians. July 27. Retreat of the Sardinian army, after six days' fighting with the Austrians. August 4. They capitulated to the Austrian Field-Marshal Radetsky. Sept. 21. Armistice between Sardinia and Austria.

GERMANY.—March 13. Revolution at Vienna—Prince Metternich flies from the city—Constitutional government to be established. March 18. A week of commotion and fighting in Berlin—A new ministry appointed—An amnesty proclaimed. June 16. Renewed conflicts in Berlin. July 12. The archduke Johann of Austria installed at Frankfurt as lieutenant-general of Germany. Oct. 6. Insurrection in Vienna—Count Latour, the minister of war, assassinated. Oct. 16. The emperor of Austria issues a proclamation appointing prince Windischgrätz commander-in-chief, and announces his determination to put down by force the party in rebellion. Oct. 28. Windischgrätz attacks Vienna with 75,000 men. Nov. 7. The imperial troops in possession of the city—Hungarian troops sent to assist the insurgents are defeated. Dec. 2. Ferdinand II., emperor of Austria, abdicates in favour of his nephew. To the end of the year continued fighting between the Hungarians and Austrians.

Jan. 5. Buda-Pesth taken by the Austrians, and Kossuth the Hungarian President retreats to Debreczin.

Feb. 1. Parliament opened by the Queen in person. She said in her speech that she hoped that the joint-intervention of England and France would produce a permanent settlement of the troubles in Sicily, and stop any further effusion of blood. Feb. 6. The ministers brought in a Bill to continue the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland for six months, which was opposed by Mr. J. O'Connell and some other Irish members, but carried through all its stages by large majorities, and received the royal assent on the 27th. Feb. 7. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a grant of 50,000*l.* for the relief of the distress in Ireland, which met with some opposition, but ultimately passed the House of Lords on March 6.

Feb. 8. The Roman National Assembly adopts a republican form of government, and divests the Pope of all temporal power; against these decrees the Pope published a protest on the 14th, and on the 18th appeals to the Roman Catholic powers for protection.

March 6. The emperor of Austria issues the charter of a new constitution for the whole empire. It contained many improvements, but was only accepted by some of the states.

March 8. The Sardinian government recommences hostilities against Austria, and on the 23rd, the Sardinian army was utterly routed at Novara. On the 25th, Carlo Alberto resigned his crown in favour of his son Victor Emmanuel.

March 12. The second reading of the Navigation Bill was carried in the House of Commons by 266 against 210; it passed the House of Lords with little opposition, and received the royal assent on June 26.

March 30. Haynau, the Austrian commander, takes Brescia, in Italy, with great slaughter of the inhabitants, and nearly the total destruction of the city.

April 2. Trial of the Paris insurgents. Barbes, Albert, Blanqui, Sobrier, and Raspail, transported for various periods.

April 18. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the Great Grimsby Docks.

April 24. The Austrians defeated at Gran by the Hungarians, who likewise reoccupy Pesth.

April 26. Civita Vecchia occupied by French troops under general Oudinot.

April 29. The king of Prussia, who had been elected hereditary emperor of Germany, by the National Assembly at Frankfort, on this day declined by his plenipotentiary the proffered dignity, and rejected the Frankfort framed constitution.

May 1. Meeting of Protectionists held in the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, London, under the presidency of the duke of Richmond, to form an association for the purpose of "arresting the progress of Free-trade;" of opposing the repeal of the Navigation Laws; and of re-establishing Protection.

May 7. The second reading of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill, relieving Jews and other dissenters from certain parts of the existing oath, was carried by 278 to 185. After passing the Commons, the bill was thrown out by the Lords on June 26, by a majority of 95 to 70.

May 7. An insurrection having broken out in Dresden on the 3rd, the city was on this day bombarded by Prussian and Saxon troops, and the insurgents were driven out of the town.

May 11. On the appeal by the writ of error to the House of Lords by W. Smith O'Brien and three others, the judgment was confirmed, and they were all sentenced to transportation.

May 16. Prince Albert addressed a public meeting of the Servants' Provident and Benevolent Society, pointing out and recommending the advantages of vesting savings in government annuities. He told them that their society was founded on the correct principle "which requires every man by personal exertions, and at his own choice, to work out his own happiness."

May 19. A large meeting held at Cape Town, to express the indignation of the whole colony against the attempt of the Colonial Office to make the Cape a penal colony. The same feeling had been expressed at previous meetings. Subsequently the inhabitants com-

bined to refuse supplies to the public departments; and at length the intention was abandoned.

May 27. The Legislative Assembly of the French Republic holds its first sitting.

June 3. The French army, commanded by general Oudinot, commences its attack on Rome. After a brave defence it was surrendered on July 3.

June 4. The Incumbered Estates, Ireland, Bill passed the House of Commons after a slight opposition; it received the royal assent on July 28.

June 13. A red republican procession visit the National Assembly of Paris, ostensibly to present a petition, but in a threatening attitude. They were dispersed by the troops without violence; but Paris is thereupon declared in a state of siege by the Assembly; and on the 14th several of the newspapers were ordered to be suppressed, and Ledru Rollin and others to be prosecuted for conspiracy, and endeavouring to excite a civil war. Several of the leaders in the movement succeeded in making their escape.

June 21. The Russians, who had entered Hungary in aid of the Austrians, take Kronstadt, and having joined the Austrian army under general Wohlgemuth, defeat the Hungarians at Szered; and on the 23rd defeat them again at Eperies. On August 2 the Russians captured Debreczin.

June 27. A public meeting held at the London Tavern, London, to receive a deputation from Ireland, on the subject of the distress in that country.

July 6. The German army, which had been sent to the aid of the Schleswig-Holstein insurgents, and was besieging Fredericia, defeated by the Danes, who took 1800 prisoners. An armistice for six months between Denmark and Prussia, was concluded on the 10th.

July 12. Serious affray between the Orangemen and the Roman Catholics at Dolly's Brae, near Castlewellan, in Ireland. Several of the Roman Catholics were killed, and some of their houses wrecked and burnt. On Sept. 13, a majority of the magistrates in petty sessions, by their chairman, the earl of Roden, refused to take informations against the Orangemen accused of the offence. The refusal was repeated on Oct. 9, for which the earl of Roden and two other justices were discharged from the magistracy.

July 27. An insurrection broke out in Cephalonia and Corfu, which was suppressed, and the instigators punished.

Aug. 9. The Hungarians after various alternations of success and defeats were utterly routed at Temeswar; and on the 13th the remains of the army and Görgey surrendered to the Russians at Grosswardein.

Aug. 22. Venice surrendered to the Austrians after an energetic defence.

Sept. 8. Louis Napoleon, president of the French Republic, publishes a letter to colonel Ney, insisting on a general amnesty, a secular administration, and other improvements for the subjects of the Pope.

Sept. 16. Prayers offered up in all the churches for the removal of the cholera, which was raging with great intensity. It continued to prevail during the autumn, till on Nov. 15, thanksgivings were offered on its cessation.

Oct. 30. The president of the French Republic dismisses his ministry.

Nov. 3. Sir James Ross returns from an unsuccessful search after sir John Franklin.

Nov. 5. Russia and Austria require Turkey to withdraw her protection from the Hungarian refugees who had fled into her territory; this is refused. Turkey appeals to England, and on this day the British fleet entered the Dardanelles; where, however, it returned on the 13th to Besika Bay.

Nov. 7. The inauguration of the Queen's College at Cork took place on this day.

Dec. 1. The queen-dowager Adelaide died at Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 57.

Dec. 16. At Mullinahone, in Tipperary, a vast assemblage of tenant-farmers and cottiers met to petition in favour of tenant-right, which included lower rents determined by a valuation, compensation on quitting for permanent improvements, and a lease. This meeting was followed by many others with the same object.

Dec. 28. Letter appeared from sir Robert Peel to his tenantry on "the Present State and Prospects of Agriculture."

INDIA.—On Jan. 2, 1849, a breach was made near the Delhi gate, but the entrance was not found practicable; but the Bombay column had forced an entrance on the opposite side of the town, which was ultimately taken possession of by the British troops; the fort having been captured on the following day, while the citadel still remained in possession of Moolraj. On Jan. 13, lord Gough, having advanced towards Jhelum with 22,000 men and 130 guns, found himself in front of the Sikh army, which, under the command of Shere Singh, occupied a long line from Moong to Rusool. Here the British troops were halted, in order to give them a day's rest before attacking the enemy. The Sikh batteries, however, some of which were within range, commenced firing on the British position, some of the shot falling close to the commander-in-chief. This occasioned him to change his plan, and a cannonade was ordered on the enemy's centre, which was kept up on both sides for an hour or two. Lord Gough ordered a flank movement of infantry to be made

on the left, but it was met by a concealed battery. The repulse occasioned some confusion. A regiment of light dragoons retreated in consequence of a misunderstanding of orders, and one cavalry regiment turned and fled. Night put an end to the combat; the British bivouacked near the field of battle, and the Sikhs withdrew. This was the battle of Chillianwallah, in which the British loss was 731 men killed, and 1,446 wounded. That of the Sikhs was far greater. On the 22d, Moolraj, the citadel of Mooltan having become untenable, surrendered himself and his garrison unconditionally.

On Feb. 15, lord Gough having discovered that Shere Singh, with the main body of his army, instead of leaving, crossed the Jhelum, was on his march to Lahore, advanced in pursuit. General Whish had in the meantime arrived at Ramnuggur, with a brigade of his force, and learning that Shere Sing was approaching Wuzerabad, dispatched col. Byrne with a detachment of men and guns to prevent or delay his crossing the Chenab. This was effected; and the Sikh army encamped itself near Goojerat. The British forces under general Whish, and brigadiers Markham and Hervey, were then enabled to cross the Chenab, and co-operate with lord Gough, who continued to advance. On Feb. 21 took place the battle of Goojerat. Lord Gough, with 25,000 men and 100 guns, attacked the strongly posted Sikh army of 60,000 men and 59 guns. After nine hours of obstinate fighting, the Sikhs were totally routed, and Shere Singh escaped to the Salt Range Hills with only 8000 men. On March 8, he came to the British camp to propose a capitulation, but was told that nothing but an unconditional surrender would be accepted. On the 14th this was made, and the Sikh forces laid down their arms.

The Afghans, under Dost Mahomed, had taken a hostile part against the British during this contest. They had taken the fort of Attock, and captured several British officers. Sir William Gibert was sent against them, and, after some other successes, on March 21, Dost Mahomed and the remnant of his army reached the Khyber Pass, through which they were able to retreat unmolested. On March 29, the Governor-General of India issued a proclamation that the Punjab was annexed to the British dominions. In July, Moolraj was tried and found guilty of the murder of Mr. Agnew and lieut. Anderson, but was recommended to mercy, and in September he was sentenced to be transported for life.

#### LEGISLATION. SESSION 12 & 13 VICTORIAE.

Cap. 29. *An Act to amend the Laws in force for the Encouragement of British Shipping and Navigation.*

Cap. 77. *Further to facilitate the State and Transfer of Incumbered Estates in Ireland.*

Cap. 106. *To amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Bankruptcy.*

Cap. 111. *To amend the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, 1848.*

Revenue, 52,951,749*l.*; Expenditure—Army and Ordnance, 8,881,141*l.*; Navy, 6,942,397*l.*; for all objects, 50,853,623*l.*; Debt, 790,927,017*l.*

Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, 63,596,025*l.*

Emigration—To North American Colonies, 41,367; to the United States, 219,450; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 32,191; to all other places, 6490; total, 299,498.

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 5031; number of passengers, 63,841,539; traffic receipts, 11,806,498*l.*

Number of Paupers in England and Ireland, on Jan. 1, 1,555,166.

#### 1850.

Jan. 3. A proclamation issued by the Queen, appointing a Commission for the Promotion of the Works of Industry of all Nations, to be holden in 1851, of which Prince Albert became the acting chief. In pursuance of this object a numerous meeting was held at the Mansion-house, London, on the 25th.

Jan. 10. The Enterprise and Investigator leave Woolwich in search of Sir John Franklin.

Jan. 17. A meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, took place, in order to consider the important question of how best to insure a more certain and steady supply of cotton. Several suggestions were offered, but no important mode of action was decided on.

Jan. 31. Parliament opened by commission. The speech, announced the happy continuance of peace and amity with foreign powers; that the differences which had arisen between Austria and Turkey respecting the reception of the Hungarian refugees was peacefully terminated; that the United States and Sweden had granted reciprocity to British ships; the speech then referred to the cholera, and to the loyal reception of her majesty in Ireland; it congratulated the Houses on the improved condition of commerce

and manufactures, and upon the freedom of the kingdom from the wars and convulsions which had prevailed during the last two years on the continent of Europe.

Feb. 4. Social riots in Paris occasioned by the orders for the police to cut down the trees of liberty; this continued for two days, but the mobs were dispersed by the troops.

Feb. 6. The king of Prussia takes the oaths to the new constitution agreed upon for that kingdom.

March 15. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement. He showed that there would be a surplus of revenue, with which he proposed to remove the duty on bricks, and to make loans for purposes of drainage and agricultural improvements to England, Scotland and Ireland.

March 15. The king of Württemberg opens his States Assembly with a speech attacking the insidious ambition of Russia, and announcing the formation of a league, under the sanction of Austria, between Württemberg, Bavaria, and Saxony.

March 21. A grand banquet was given at the Mansion-house by the Lord mayor of London to the mayors of 183 towns, to the foreign ambassadors, the ministers and prince Albert, to promote and forward the project of the Great International Exhibition. In his speech to the meeting, prince Albert said, "It must indeed be most gratifying to me to find that a suggestion which I had thrown out, as appearing to me of importance at this time, should have met with such universal concurrence and approbation."

June 17. In the House of Lords, a resolution was moved by lord Stanley condemning the foreign policy of ministers in relation to the affairs of Greece, which was carried after some debate by a majority of 37 against ministers. On the 20th Mr. Roebuck gave notice in the House of Commons of his intention to move a resolution approving the whole foreign policy of the government. The debate on this resolution commenced on the 24th, and was continued on the 25th and the 28th, when the House divided—For the resolution, 310; against it, 264; majority in favour of ministers, 46.

July 2. Sir Robert Peel died in consequence of a fall from his horse on June 29, aged 62. On July 4, lord John Russell pronounced a panegyric on the deceased statesman, and suggested a public funeral, which was declined, on the ground of his own expressed wish, "to be interred without ostentation or parade of any kind." On July 22, a numerous meeting was held at Willis's Rooms to consider of means to perpetuate his memory. On the 10th a meeting had been held at Bury to promote the erection of a monument to his memory at his native place; and, on the 15th, one in the city of London for a national testimonial.

July 4. A protocol, signed in London, on the part of Great Britain, France, Prussia, and Sweden, guaranteeing the integrity of the territories of Denmark. A peace had been concluded between Denmark and Prussia on the 2nd respecting the duchies, but the Schleswig-Holsteiners refused to submit. On the 25th, the Danish army totally defeated the insurgents at Idsted, and entered the town of Schleswig.

July 22. Lord John Russell withdrew in the House of Commons the Jews' Oath of Abjuration Bill. On the 26th the Baron de Rothschild presented himself at the table of the House to take the oaths as member for the city of London, but on saying that he desired to be sworn on the Old Testament, a stormy debate arose, which was adjourned. It was resumed on the 29th, and on the motion of Mr. Hume that the clerk be directed to swear the baron on the Old Testament, the House divided after a debate—for the motion 113, against it 59.

Aug. 18. The parliament was prorogued by her Majesty in person.

Aug. 28. The submarine telegraph wire was sunk between Dover and Cape Grisnez, near Calais.

Aug. 30. Prince Albert laid the foundation stone of the National Gallery at Edinburgh. In his address on the occasion he said—"Let us hope that the impulse given to the culture of the Fine Arts in this country, and the daily increasing attention bestowed upon it by the people at large, will not only tend to refine and elevate the national tastes, but will also tend to the production of works, which, if left behind us as the memorials of the age, will give to after generations an adequate idea of our advanced state of civilization."

Sept. 1. The Elector of Hesse Cassel declares his dominions in a state of siege in consequence of the Chamber requiring to have a regular budget laid before them, in concordance with the constitution of 1831. An insurrection takes place, and on the 13th the Elector fled to Hanover. He is restored by Austrian and Bavarian troops, although Prussia declared her intention of supporting the constitution against the Elector, advanced troops, and even took possession of Cassel, but ultimately withdrew them on Dec. 5; and on Dec. 10 an order was issued by the prime-minister of Hesse, for the immediate payment of the taxes refused by the Chamber under pain of fine and imprisonment.

Sept. 10. The Roman Catholic Synod, which had met at Thurles in Ireland on Aug. 22, closed its labours by condemning the establishment of the Queen's Colleges, and proposing a Roman Catholic university.

Oct. 25. A return banquet for the purpose of promoting the great International Exhi-

bition of 1851, was given by the Lord Mayor of York to the Lord Mayor of London and the mayors of the principal cities and boroughs of the United Kingdom, at which prince Albert was present. On his health being drunk, he pronounced a warm eulogium on the late sir Robert Peel. In the course of it he said, "If he has had so great an influence over this country, it was from the nation recognizing in his qualities the true type of the English character, which is essentially practical. Warmly attached to his institutions, and revering the bequests left to him by the industry, wisdom, and piety of his forefathers, the Englishman attaches little value to any theoretical scheme. It will attract his attention only after having been for some time placed before him; it must have been thoroughly investigated and discussed before he will entertain it. Should it be an empty theory, it will fall to the ground during this time of probation; should it survive this trial, it will be on account of the practical qualities contained in it; but its adoption in the end will entirely depend upon its harmonizing with the national feeling, the historical development of the country, and the peculiar nature of its institutions."

Dec. 6. Cardinal Wiseman was enthroned as an archbishop. The act caused an extreme agitation throughout the country. On the 10th various addresses were presented to her Majesty on the subject of this aggression.

LEGISLATION. SESSION 13 & 14 VICTORIA.

Cap. 2. *An Act to restrain Party Processions in Ireland.*

Cap. 33. *To make more effectual Provision for regulating the Police of Towns and populous Places in Scotland, and for paving, draining, cleansing, lighting, and improving the same.* This is the first general and comprehensive Act for the management of towns in Scotland.

Cap. 52. *To make better Provision for the interment of the Dead in and near the Metropolis.* This gives power for the formation of extra-mural cemeteries, and forbids, after certain orders have been issued, the burial in any of the parish churches or churchyards within the metropolitan district.

Cap. 59. *For the better Government of her Majesty's Australian Colonies,* forming the colony of Victoria, giving a representative constitution, and empowering the legislative body to levy customs, duties, and other taxes.

Cap. 65. *For enabling Town Councils to establish Public Libraries and Museums.*

Cap. 93. *For improving the Conditions of Masters, Mates, and Seamen, and maintaining Discipline in the Merchant Service.*

Cap. 99. *For the better assessing and collecting the Poor Rates and Highway Rates in respect of small Tenements.* The Act gives power to vestries to determine whether tenements of a rateable value of not more than 6*l.* shall be rated to the owners or the occupiers.

Revenue, 52,810,68*l.*; Expenditure—Army and Ordnance, 8,955,061*l.*; Navy, 6,437,883*l.*; for all objects, 50,231,874*l.*; Debt, 787,029,162*l.*

Exports of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, 71,367,885*l.*: total of exports, 73,300,951*l.*

Emigration—To North American Colonies, 32,061; to the United States, 223,078; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 16,037; to all other places, 8,773: total, 280,849.

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 6,221; number of passengers, 72,854,422; traffic receipts, 13,204,668*l.*

Number of Paupers in England and Ireland, 1,228,513.

1851.

Jan. 2. The French ministry resigned; on the 10th the *Moniteur* contained the official list of the new ministry appointed by the Prince President. The new ministers were on the evening of the 10th defeated in the Legislative Assembly on a point of minor importance by 330 to 258. On the 18th the assembly passed a vote of want of confidence in the ministry, by 417 to 278. On the 24th a message from the Prince President was received, communicating the formation of a Cabinet composed of persons not members of the assembly.

Jan. 10. General Changarnier deprived of his offices as commander of the National Guards and of a division of the army.

Jan. 27. Earl Grey, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a despatch to the Governor of Canada, relinquished to the provincial legislature the right of disposing absolutely of the clergy reserves in Canada.

Feb. 4. Parliament opened by the Queen in person, who in the royal speech intimated that a bill in reference to ecclesiastical titles would be introduced to Parliament in consequence of the bill recently issued by the Pope, appointing certain dioceses in England.

Feb. 20. Mr. Locke King obtained leave to bring in a Bill to extend the 10*l.* franchise to counties. This was carried against the government by a majority of 100 to 52, which circumstance, coupled with the smallness of the majority (281 to 267) in favour of government against a protectionist motion of Mr. Disraeli on the 13th, led to the resignation of the ministry on the 22nd. Lord Stanley and the earl of Aberdeen were each requested to form a government, but neither being able to do so, the former ministers were, by the advice of the duke of Wellington, reinstated in office, and resumed their places on the 3rd of March.

March 10. Public meetings of English Roman Catholics held in Freemasons' Hall, London, to petition Parliament against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. A meeting of Irish Roman Catholics for the same object was held in Dublin on the 30th of April.

March 13. Opening of Owen's College, Manchester, an educational institution founded in accordance with the will of Mr. John Owen, who bequeathed 100,000*l.* for the purpose, with the condition that no religious test should be applied in the admission of students.

March 31. The decennial census of Great Britain and Ireland taken this day.

May 1. The Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations opened in Hyde Park by the Queen. On the 9th of July a grand entertainment was given at the Guildhall in celebration of the Great Exhibition, when the Queen and prince Albert attended. The Exhibition was closed to the public on the 11th of October. On the 15th the awards of the Juries were announced, and the closing ceremony took place. The total number of admissions to the Exhibition was 6,007,944, being a daily average of upwards of 43,500. The largest attendance was on Tuesday the 7th of October, when 100,915 persons were admitted. The gross receipts were about 506,000*l.*; the expenses about 330,000*l.* The number of exhibitors was about 15,000.

May 3. Prince Albert, at the Royal Academy dinner on this day, in responding to the toast proposed by the president, remarked that "We have now on the one hand the eager competition of a vast array of artists of every degree of talent and skill, and on the other as judge, a great public, for the greater part wholly uneducated in art, and thus led by professional writers, who often strive to impress the public with a great idea of their own artistic knowledge by the merciless manner in which they treat works, which cost those who produced them the highest efforts of mind and feeling."

May 22. Proclamation issued by the government of New South Wales, claiming the royalty of the newly-discovered gold-fields for the Crown. The amount of gold exported from New South Wales to the end of 1851 was 464,336*l.*

June 17. Mr. Cobden moved an address to the Crown, praying her majesty to direct the foreign secretary to enter into communication with the French Government to promote a mutual reduction of armaments. Lord Palmerston objected to the adoption of the address, while he expressed the general concurrence of the government in its principle and object. The motion was withdrawn.

Aug. 1. The Lord Mayor of London, the Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, and many other distinguished persons, visited Paris by invitation, and were entertained for several days by the Municipality.

Aug. 18. Death of the king of Hanover in his 81st year. He was succeeded by his son George V.

Aug. 27. Submersion of the Great Cable Telegraph between England and France. It was opened for public use on the 13th of November.

Nov. 4. Opening of the session of the French Legislative Assembly, when the Prince President in his message recommended the restoration of universal suffrage. On the 13th the Assembly (by 353 votes against 347) threw out the bill, which had been proposed by the ministry in accordance with the President's message, for the repeal of the existing electoral law and the substitution of universal suffrage.

Dec. 2. The Prince President of the French Republic issued a decree dissolving the Legislative Assembly, establishing universal suffrage, proposing the election of a president for ten years and the establishment of a second Chamber; also declaring Paris in a state of siege. MM. Thiers, Changarnier, Bedeau, Cavaignac, Lamorinière, and Charras were arrested, and placed in confinement in the Castle of Vincennes. About 180 members who attempted to constitute a meeting of the Assembly, with M. Berryer at their head, were likewise arrested.

Dec. 18. At this date thirty-four departments of France were under martial law.

Dec. 21. On this and the preceding day the votes of the people were taken, on the principle of universal suffrage, on the question of the election of a president of the republic for ten years.

Dec. 22. Viscount Palmerston quitted office. [See parliamentary explanation. February 3, 1852.]

## LEGISLATION. SESSION 14 &amp; 15 VICTORIÆ.

Cap. 19. *An Act for the better Prevention of Offences*, inflicting punishments for attempts at crime, and authorizing the apprehension of persons found in possession of house-breaking instruments at night, and of suspected persons.

Cap. 28. *For the well-ordering of Common Lodging-houses*, regulating the number of lodgers, and all other matters conducing to cleanliness and health.

Cap. 61. *For providing a Metropolitan Market and Conveniences connected therewith in lieu of the Cattle Market at Smithfield*. The market is now held in the Caledonian-road, Islington.

Cap. 79. *To consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Regulation of Steam Navigation, and to Boats and Lights to be carried by Seagoing Vessels*.

Cap. 82. *To improve the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council*. This is the Act by which the Court of Appeal in Chancery was established.

Cap. 99. *To amend the Law of Evidence*. Parties to a suit enabled to give testimony, and documents to be produced in Courts of Common Law.

Cap. 100. *For further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice*. Enabling the judges to correct errors in the indictment not material to the merits of the cause; removing certain minute details from indictments, and giving juries the power of convicting for a crime though not precisely the one proved, as in case of a charge for misdemeanor or embezzlement which may turn out to be a larceny, the criminal may be found guilty in the form charged.

Revenue, 52,233,006*l.*; Expenditure—Army and Ordnance, 8,723,940*l.*; Navy, 5,849,917*l.*; for all objects, 49,506,610*l.*; Debt, 782,869,382*l.*

Exports of British and Irish Produce 74,448,722*l.*; total of exports, 115,821,092*l.*; imports, 152,889,053*l.*

Emigration—To North American Colonies, 42,605; to United States, 267,357; to the Australian Colonies, and New Zealand, 21,532; to all other places, 4,472: total, 335,966.

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 6,890; number of passengers, 85,391,095; traffic receipts, 14,997,459*l.*

Number of Paupers in England and Ireland, 1,070,080.

## 1852.

Jan. 1. Installation of prince Louis Napoleon as President of the French Republic for ten years. On the 10th eighty-three members of the late Legislative Assembly were banished from France, and 575 persons, arrested for resistance to the *coup d'état* of December 2nd, were conveyed to Havre to be transported to the penal settlements of Cayenne, in Guiana.

Jan. 9. The principal engineering firms of London and Lancashire discharged their workmen, and closed their works, rather than submit to the demands of the Amalgamated Society of Operative Engineers for the abolition of piece-work and overtime. This unhappy dispute lasted several months, at great cost both to masters and operatives, and occasioned much distress among the families of the workmen.

Feb. 3. Parliament opened by the Queen. The royal speech recommended the reconsideration of the Reform Act of the late reign, with a view to its amendment on some points. In the House of Commons, in the debate on the address lord John Russell, in answer to a question, explained the circumstances under which lord Palmerston had quitted office. Lord Palmerston, as foreign secretary, had sent a despatch of importance in which his colleagues had not concurred, and he had hastily expressed his approbation of the proceedings of the Prince President of the French Republic in the *coup d'état* of December 2nd.

Feb. 9. New Reform Bill introduced into the House of Commons by lord John Russell, by which the franchise was proposed to be 5*l.* rated yearly value in boroughs, and 20*l.* occupation, or 10*l.* copyhold rated yearly value in counties.

Feb. 20. Defeat of government on the Local Militia Bill, an amendment by lord Palmerston that the force should be *general* instead of *local* being carried by 136 votes to 125. In consequence of this vote lord John Russell's ministry resigned on the 21st.

Feb. 27. The earl of Derby, having accepted the Premiership, explained in the House of Lords the intended policy of his Cabinet. He said that the question of protection to

agriculture was one to be solved only by a reference to the well understood and clearly expressed opinion of the people. The members of lord Derby's Cabinet were as follows:—Earl of Derby, First Lord of the Treasury; earl of Lonsdale, President of the Council; lord St. Leonards, Lord High Chancellor; marquess of Salisbury, Lord Privy Seal; Rt. Hon. B. Disraeli, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Rt. Hon. S. H. Walpole, Secretary of State for Home Affairs; earl of Malmesbury, Foreign Secretary; Rt. Hon. sir J. S. Pakington, Colonial Secretary; duke of Northumberland, First Lord of the Admiralty; Rt. Hon. J. C. Herries, President of the Board of Control; Rt. Hon. J. W. Henley, President of the Board of Trade; lord J. J. R. Manners, Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

March 2. Re-organization of the Anti-Corn League in consequence of the accession to power of a protectionist ministry.

June 1. Electric Telegraph opened throughout from London to Dublin.

June 1. Parliament closed by the Queen in person, and dissolved by proclamation. A new Parliament called.

July 14. Death of the duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, Dover, in his 84th year, after a slight illness. His death took place as if he had fallen asleep in his chair. On the 18th of November his remains were interred in St. Paul's Cathedral near those of Nelson, being conveyed thither by military procession along the streets of London. On the 6th of December the House of Commons voted 80,000*l.* for the expenses of the funeral.

Oct. 7. At a public dinner at Bordeaux the Prince President of the French republic delivered a speech, in which he made the declaration that "The empire is peace."

Nov. 4. The French senate received a message from the Prince President recommending the re-establishment of the empire.

Nov. 11. The Queen opened parliament in person. The earl of Derby stated that he was prepared to bow to the decision of the country in favour of free-trade, as indicated by the result of the elections for the present parliament.

Dec. 1. The French Corps Législatif proclaimed the definitive result of the voting on the *plebiscite* respecting the re-establishment of the empire, as follows:—Ayes, 7,864,189; Noes, 253,145; Null, 63,326. The Prince President, in accepting the imperial dignity, took the title of Napoleon III.

Dec. 6. Ministers announced in both Houses of Parliament that the government had recognized the re-establishment of the empire in France, and Napoleon III. as Emperor.

Dec. 16. On the debate on the ministerial budget, which continued through four sittings of the House of Commons, the government was left in a minority of 19—the votes in favour of ministers being 286, against, 305. In consequence of this vote, the earl of Derby's ministry resigned office on the 17th, and the earl of Aberdeen accepted the Premiership. The new Cabinet was composed as follows:—Earl of Aberdeen, First Lord of the Treasury; earl Granville, President of the Council; lord Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor; duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; viscount Palmerston, Secretary of State for Home Affairs; earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary; duke of Newcastle, Colonial Secretary; sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; sir Charles Wood, President of the Board of Control; Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of War; sir W. Molesworth, Commissioner of Parks and Public Buildings; marquess of Lansdowne, and lord John Russell, without office.

Dec. 20. Proclamation issued by the Governor-General of India, annexing Pegu as a province to the British territory in India.

Dec. 31. The amount of gold exported from the Colony of New South Wales during 1852 was 2,660,946*l.*

## LEGISLATION. SESSION 15 &amp; 16 VICTORIÆ.

Cap. 12. *Copyright Amendment Act*, for carrying into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, by which the right of translation is mutually reserved on publishing a notice to that effect with the work.

Cap. 31. *To legalize the formation of Industrial and Provident Societies*,—enabling them to pay officers, sue for subscriptions, to carry on trades, &c., on being registered. This is the Act under which Co-operative Societies are formed.

Cap. 51. *Enfranchisement of Copyholds*. By this Act any lord of the manor or tenant may compel or require enfranchisement on certain defined terms.

Cap. 56. *For regulating the Qualifications of Pharmaceutical Chemists*,—enabling

examiners appointed by the Pharmaceutical Society to grant certificates to persons who have satisfactorily passed an examination, who may then assume the title of Pharmaceutical Chemists;—a penalty of 5*l.* is imposed on any one assuming the title without having a certificate.

Cap. 76. *To amend the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, and in the Superior Courts of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham.* An important Act, making great alterations in and simplifying the proceedings in the Common Law Courts.

Cap. 83. *For amending the Law for granting Patents for Inventions.*—Reducing the payment of fees on the first grant of a patent, and regulating the periods of payment for lengthened terms of years.

Revenues, gross receipts, 56,576,840*l.*; Expenditure—Army and Ordnance, 9,023,940*l.*; Navy, 5,849,917*l.*; for all objects, 53,850,445*l.*; Debt, 780,869,382*l.*

Exports of British and Irish Produce, 78,076,854*l.*

Emigration—to North American Colonies, 32,873; to the United States, 244,261; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 8,7881; to all other places, 3,749; total, 368,764.

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 7,336; number of passengers, 89,135,729; traffic receipts, 15,710,554*l.*

Number of Paupers, 1,080,953.

## 1853.

Jan. 30. The emperor Napoleon III. married to Mdle. de Montijo, duchess of Teba.

Feb. 17. The duke of Newcastle stated in the House of Lords that the transportation of convicts to the Australian Colonies would no longer be resorted to, except in the case of Western Australia.—Termination of the Kafir War by the submission of the Chiefs Macomo, Sandilli, and Kreili.

Mar. 4. Inauguration of general Pierce as President of the United States of North America.

Mar. 22. A Treasury Minute issued authorizing the establishment of mints in Australia.

April 1. Manchester constituted a city by royal charter.

April 8. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward his plans for a modification of the form of the National Debt, the object being to lay the foundation of a permanent irredeemable 2½ per cent. stock. The resolutions embodying this plan were adopted by the House of Commons.

April 12. The Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced his budget, in which he proposed to repeal the duties leviable on 105 articles, of which the principal item was soap; and to make important reductions in the duties leviable on 126 articles, including the stamp duties on receipts and life assurance policies, and the duties on advertisements and on tea. He proposed also to extend the income-tax to Ireland, and to widen its range, so as to include incomes between 100*l.* and 150*l.*, and to bring real property within the operation of the legacy duty.

May 12. The Great Exhibition of Industry of Ireland opened in Dublin by the lord-lieutenant.

June 20. Peace with Birmah proclaimed by the governor-general of India.

Nov. 7. Thirty-three persons tried at Paris for plotting to assassinate the emperor Napoleon. Ten received sentence of transportation for life; the others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Nov. 15. Death of Donna Maria II., queen of Portugal. She was succeeded by her eldest son, Don Pedro VIII.

Dec. 31. The amount of gold exported from New South Wales in 1853 was 1,781,172*l.*

The following events are preliminary to the War with Russia in 1854—5:—

On the 3rd of May prince Menzikoff, the Russian ambassador to the Porte, presented the *ultimatum* of the Russian government on certain matters in dispute between the Czar

and the Sultan. On the 22nd prince Menzikoff left Constantinople. On the 4th of June orders were transmitted by the English and French governments to the commanders of their Mediterranean fleets to approach the Dardanelles without delay. On the 16th of June the Porte finally rejected the Russian *ultimatum*. On the 26th the emperor of Russia issued a manifesto against the Porte, in which he announced the marching of Russian armies upon the Danubian provinces of Turkey. On the 2nd of July the Russian army crossed the Pruth, thus invading Turkish territory. On the 27th of September the Porte declared war against Russia; and on the 1st of October, appealed to France and Prussia for material aid in the war. The English and French fleets entered the Bosphorus on the 22nd of October. On the 3rd of November the Russians placed Moldavia and Wallachia under martial law. On the 4th the Turks were attacked at Oltenitza by 1200 men. On the 30th the Turkish fleet lying in the harbor of Sinope, with the citadel and town of Sinope, were destroyed by the Russian admiral, Nachimoff. On the 3rd of December the combined fleets of England and France entered the Black Sea, on the demand of the Porte, on which the Russian fleet retired within the harbour of Sebastopol. On the 5th a protocol was signed at Vienna by the representatives of France, England, Austria, and Prussia, for the re-establishment of peace between Russia and Turkey, for the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman empire as an essential condition of the balance of European power.

## LEGISLATION. SESSION 16 &amp; 17 VICTORIA.

Cap. 15. *An Act to limit the time of taking the Poll in Counties at contested Elections for Knights of the Shire to serve in Parliament in England and Wales to one day.*

Cap. 51. *For granting to her Majesty Duties on Succession to Property, and for altering certain Provisions of the Acts charging Duties on Legacies and Shares of Personal Estates.* Succession duties are laid on real estates by this Act, the rate varying according to the nearness of consanguinity.

Cap. 73. *For the Establishment of a Body of Naval Coast Volunteers, and for the temporary transfer to the Navy in case of need, of seafaring men employed in other Services.* Enables volunteers to enter for a period of five years, during which period they are to be trained to the navy for a time not exceeding 28 days in each year, and in case of imminent danger to be called into actual service, but not to be sent more than 100 leagues from the coast during exercise and actual service. They are to receive the same allowances as able seamen. While volunteers they are exempt from serving in the navy or militia, and a regulated bounty is given, which is not to exceed 6*l.*

Cap. 99. *To substitute, in certain Cases, other Punishment in lieu of Transportation.*—Penal imprisonment is substituted by this Act.

Cap. 137. *For the better Administration of Charitable Trusts.* Commissioners are appointed, with powers to investigate the affairs of any charitable trusts, and authorize legal proceedings to enforce the proper fulfilment of the trust if it should be necessary.

Revenue, 57,535,215*l.*; Expenditure—Army and Ordnance, 9,876,962*l.*; Navy, 6,625,944*l.*; for all objects, 51,044,986*l.*; Debt, 770,923,001*l.*

Exports of British and Irish Produce, 98,933,781*l.*

Emigration—to North American Colonies, 34,522; to the United States, 230,885; to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 61,401; to all other places, 3,129; total, 329,937.

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 7,686; number of passengers, 102,286,660; traffic receipts, 18,035,879*l.*

Number of Paupers, 1,016,081.

## 1854.

[The principal events of the War with Russia, which will fill so large a space in the History of the years 1854 and 1855, will be given separately from other events in our Annals of those two years.]

Jan. 31. In opening parliament queen Victoria, in the speech from the throne, expressed her regret that the endeavours made by her in conjunction with the emperor of the

French, had failed to procure an amicable settlement of the differences which had arisen between Russia and Turkey. On the 6th of February the Russian ambassador withdrew from Paris, and on the 8th baron Brunnow, the Russian ambassador at the British court, left England. On the 20th the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards embarked at Southampton for Turkey. Other troops followed in rapid succession. On the 11th of March the Queen reviewed at Spithead the fleet under command of admiral sir Charles Napier, previous to its sailing for the Baltic. On the 12th a treaty of alliance between France, England, and Turkey, was signed at Constantinople. March 25. England and France, having sent an *ultimatum* to the Russian emperor, received an answer to the effect that the Czar had no answer to send. War against Russia declared on the 27th by France, and on the 28th by Great Britain. On the 21st of April Odessa was bombarded by the French and English fleets. On the 10th of May the "Tiger" war steamer ran ashore near Odessa in a dense fog; in this position she was attacked by the Russians who disabled her, and took her crew of two hundred men prisoners. On the 17th Silistria was invested by the Russians, who, after a siege of forty days, abandoned their operations against the place. Two British officers, captain Butler and lieutenant Nasmyth, encouraged and directed the Turks in their heroic defence. On the 29th of May the allied troops disembarked at Varna, where, during the period of their encampment, they suffered greatly from disease and insufficient accommodation. On the 29th of June the Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube were destroyed by two British steamers. In the Baltic the fortress of Gustafsvaern was bombarded by the British fleet on the 22nd of May. The British force was reinforced by ten thousand French troops, who left Boulogne on the 15th of July in British ships of war. On the 16th of August the fort of Bomarsund, with a garrison of 2000 men, surrendered to the allied fleet, after three days' bombardment. On the 15th of September the Russians evacuated Moldavia after which the Danubian provinces were garrisoned by the Austrians. On the 14th of September the allied forces landed in the Crimea, on the western shore, near 45° N. lat., without opposition. The army included 23,000 French, 25,000 British, and 8000 Turks. On the 20th the first conflict with the Russians in the Crimea took place in the battle of the Alma, in which the Russians were completely worsted. On the 26th, after a forced march of fourteen hours, the allied forces occupied Balaklava, and subsequently encamped before Sebastopol. On the 20th marshal St. Arnaud, the commander-in-chief of the French forces, fell a victim to disease after having transferred his command to general Canrobert. On the 17th of October the bombardment of Sebastopol by the allied armies and fleets commenced. On the 25th the Russians attacked the allies at Balaklava, but were repulsed with loss. By an unhappy misreading of an order of lord Raglan, the earl of Lucan directed the light cavalry to charge the overwhelming Russian force. Of 607 men who went into the action, only 108 returned. On the 5th of November the battle of Inkerman was fought, in which the Russians, in immense numbers, attempted a surprise before daybreak, but were obliged to retire with a loss of about 10,000 killed and wounded. The struggle lasted the entire day. On the 14th a violent storm occurred in the Black Sea, which destroyed many store ships, and caused great calamities on shore. This was followed by a season of intense suffering amongst the troops; the roads were impassable; the weather was bitterly cold; men and horses, ill supplied with food and shelter, perished in large numbers, whilst medical attention and hospital accommodation were woefully deficient. This being known at home from the reports of the correspondents of the newspapers, gave rise to great dissatisfaction with the management of affairs, and private subscriptions to a large amount were speedily raised to mitigate the distress. Miss Nightingale organised a numerous staff of nurses, and proceeded with them to Constantinople, to superintend the hospitals, which were principally at Scutari, and to attend the sick and wounded, by which attention the lives of many hundreds were saved.

June 10. Crystal Palace at Sydenham opened by queen Victoria.

Sept. 1. The emperor Napoleon entertained at Boulogne the king of the Belgians, the king of Portugal, and the Prince Consort of England.

Sept. 9. The deaths from the cholera in London for the week ending this day were 2050. In three months, August, September, and October, 10,500 persons died of cholera in London.

#### LEGISLATION. SESSION 17 & 18 VICTORIÆ.

Cap. 5. *An Act to admit Foreign Ships to the Coasting Trade.* Foreign vessels are admitted on paying the same duties as British ships.

Cap. 38. *For the Suppression of Gaming Houses.*

Cap. 74. *To render Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Scotland more available for the benefit of Vagrant Children.* Young persons under fourteen found begging, and without visible means of subsistence, may be sent to these schools without being charged with crime.

Cap. 114. *To extend the Rights enjoyed by the Graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in respect to the Practice of Physic, to the Graduates of the University of London.* Bachelors and doctors of medicine are privileged to practise as physicians in the same manner as graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, but this privilege does not extend to surgery, pharmacy, or midwifery.

Revenue, 58,903,495*l.*; Expenditure—Army and Ordnance, 9,685,079*l.*; Navy, 6,640,596*l.*; for all purposes, 55,647,991*l.*; Debt, 771,335,801*l.*\*

Exports of British and Irish Produce, 97,184,726*l.*; total exports, 115,821,092*l.*; imports, 152,389,053*l.*

Emigration—to North American Colonies, 43,761; to the United States, 193,065; to Australian Colonies and New Zealand, 83,237; to other places, 3,366: total, 323,429.

Railway Traffic: Miles open, 8,054; number of passengers, 111,206,707; traffic receipts, 20,215,724*l.*

Number of Paupers, 1,004,068.

#### 1855.

Jan. 25. Lord John Russell retired from office in consequence of an approaching discussion in the House of Commons, on a motion of which Mr. Roebuck gave notice on the 23rd for a select committee to inquire into the condition of our army before Sebastopol, and into the conduct of the commissariat and medical departments of the army.

Jan. 31. Resignation of lord Aberdeen's cabinet, in consequence of the defeat of the government on the 29th, in the division on Mr. Roebuck's motion; the votes being 305 against ministers and 148 in their favour. The earl of Derby was invited by the Queen to undertake the formation of a government, but declined; lord Palmerston accepted the responsibility, and the members of his cabinet were sworn into office on the 28th of February. The ministry stood thus: viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; earl Granville, President of the Council; lord Cranworth, Lord High Chancellor; duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; sir George Grey, Secretary of State for Home Affairs; earl of Clarendon, Foreign Secretary; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Colonial Secretary; lord Panmure, War Secretary; Right Hon. sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty; Right Hon. Vernon Smith, President of the Board of Control; sir B. Hall, Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings; earl of Harrowby, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; marquess of Lansdowne, without office.

Feb. 20. Lord John Russell left London to attend the conferences of the representatives of the great powers, on the terms of peace between Russia and Turkey, as the British plenipotentiary.

Feb. 22. Withdrawal from office of Mr. Gladstone, sir James Graham, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, on account of the House of Commons insisting upon the appointment of a select committee in terms of Mr. Roebuck's motion. Their places in the cabinet were filled up by the appointment of sir G. C. Lewis, sir Charles Wood, and lord John Russell.

April 17. Arrival of the emperor and empress of the French at Windsor on a visit to the Queen. On the 19th they were entertained by the Lord Mayor at a splendid fête in the Guildhall of London. They took leave on their return home on the 21st.

April 20. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement, in which he intimated that the deficiency occasioned by the Russian war was about twenty-three millions, of which he proposed to raise sixteen millions by loan, and the rest by a readjustment involving an increase of taxation.

June 13. The new Metropolitan Cattle Market opened. Prince Albert attended the opening, and in replying to the address read to him by the recorder, after remarking on the enormous growth of London, said that this growth "imperatively requires that those establishments which are to minister to the common wants of the whole should keep pace with its growth and magnitude. This can only be undertaken by public bodies, they can only be carried out by public spirit. . . . I hail the spirit which is rising among us."

July 13. Lord John Russell resigned his office of Colonial secretary in consequence of discussions in the House of Commons in reference to the part taken by him in the Vienna Conference. He was succeeded by sir William Molesworth.

\* Up to this date the financial year ended on Jan. 4; all after end on March 31.