HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.

FROM THE COURT NEWSMAN.

Her Majesty the Queen held her first Levee this season at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in St. James's Palace.

The Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, attended by the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and were received by the Great Officers of State.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar attended the Levee.

Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms were on duty in the State Rooms, under the command of the Lieutenant.

The Yeomen of the Guard attended under the command of the Exon in Waiting, Captain Parker Rickford.

Earl Cowper had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the Riband and Badge of the Order of the Garter worn by the late Earl De Grey.

The Earl of Camperdown had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty the Ensigns of the Order of the Thistle worn by his father, the late Earl of Camperdown.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort entered the Throne Room, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, Mistress of the Robes; the Countess of Desart, Lady in Waiting; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ailesbury, Master of the Horse; Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to his Royal Highness; Viscount Bury, Treasurer of the Household; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household; Lord Camoys, Lord in Waiting; Lord George Lennox, Lord in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles B. Phipps, Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse; Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal; Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Groom in Waiting; Major-General Wylde, Groom in Waiting to his Royal Highness; Lord Charles FitzRoy, Equerry in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros, Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness; and the Pages of Honour in Waiting.

The Queen wore a maroon velvet train, trimmed with a border of white quilted satin. The petticoat of white quilted satin to correspond, trimmed with maroon velvet bows.

Her Majesty's head dress was formed of a diadem of emeralds and diamonds, and a white flower.

The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers were introduced, when the following presentations took place in the diplomatic circle:—

By the French Ambassador—M. le Marquis de Chateaurenard, Premier Secretaire de l'Ambassade.

By the Sicilian Minister—The Chevalier de Fortunato, Conseiller de la Legation.

The diplomatic circle was attended by the Turkish Ambassador and Khalil Effendi, First Secretary of the Embassy; the French Ambassador, the Count de Jaucourt, and Mr. Paul Dutreil; the Belgian Minister and M. Maurice Delfosse, First Secretary of Legation; the Bavarian Minister and Count Paumgarten, Secretary of Legation; the Hanoverian Minister; the Sardinian Minister and Baron Maurice Marochetti, Attaché to the Legation; the Greek Minister and M. Charilaus Tricoupi, Secretary of Legation; the Portuguese Minister, Marquis Souza, Secretary, Count de Thomar, Attaché, and Chevalier de Cruz Guerreiro, Attaché Honoraire to the Portuguese Legation in Belgium; the Prussian Minister; the Brazilian Minister and Viscount de Carvalho, Attaché to the Legation; the United States Minister and Mr. P. N. Dallas, Secretary of Legation; the Austrian Minister, Count Orin Offer, Conseiller, Count Kalnaky, Secretary, and Baron Doernberg, Attaché to the Legation; the Saxon Minister; the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Baron Hochschild, Secretary of Legation; the Danish Minister and Captain Falbe, Secretary of Legation; the Russian Minister, Mr. Frederic de Grote, First Secretary, and M. Tolstoy, Attaché to the Legation; the Spanish Minister, Mr. Conte, First Secretary, Mr. Merry del Val, Second Secretary, and Mr. Chacon, Attaché to the Legation; the Neapolitan Minister; Lord John Russell, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

The general circle was attended by H.H. Prince Gholam Mahomed, son of Tippoo Sultan; H.H. Prince Feroze Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sultan; the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Lord Chancellor; Earl Granville, Lord President; Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War; the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India; the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. T. Milner Gibson, President of the Board of Trade; the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, President of the Poor-law Board; the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, Chief Secretary for Ireland; the Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; General Viscount Gough, Gold Stick in Waiting; Earl of Bessborough, Master of the Buckhounds; Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapels Royal; the Bishop of Oxford, Lord High Almoner; the Master of the Rolls; the Hon. P. Campbell Scarlett, C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Tuscany; Major-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., Quartermaster-General of the Forces; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Topham, the Lieutenant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms; Major-General Sir Travell Phillips, the Lieutenant of the Royal Body Guard of the Yeomen of the Guard; Sir Charles Young (Garter); the Attorney-General; Sir William Martins, Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State; the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department; Commodore the Hon. James Drummond, C.B.; Captain Charles Eden, R.N.; Colonel Wodehouse, R.A.; Colonel J. W. Gordon, C.B. (Royal Engineers), and Colonel Adair, A.D.C. to the Queen; Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., Sergeant Surgeon; Major Harmar, Standard Bearer of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Colonel Newton (Coldstream Guards), Field Officer in Waiting Brigade of Guards; Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, President of the Royal Academy; Mr. Frederic Peel Round, Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod; Colonel Fitzmaurice, Adjutant of the Yeomen of the Guard; the Adjutant of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Captain Parker Rickford, Exon in Waiting; Mr. Henry Greville, Gentleman Usher Q.W. in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel Home Purves, Groom of the Privy Chamber in Waiting to her Majesty; Captain Green, Gentleman Usher to the Queen in Waiting; Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Mr. Charles Heneage, Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber in Waiting; Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Vyse (2d Life Guards), Gentleman Usher to the Queen; Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, Secretary to the Captain of the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms; Captain Fremantle (Coldstream Guards), Adjutant in Brigade Waiting.

Mr. Richard Young (the Mayor of Wisbech) and Mr. Francis Jackson (the Town Clerk) presented to the Queen an address of congratulation on the occasion of the 18th birthday of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, from the Corporation of Wisbech. Mr. Young and Mr. Jackson were presented by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The following presentations to the Queen took place, the names having been previously left at the Lord Chamberlain's office, and submitted for her Majesty's approval:—

Commander Armytage, R.N., on return from foreign service, by the Duke of Somerset.
Colonel W. E. Baker, by Sir Charles Wood.
Dr. T. Graham Balfour, Deputy Inspector-General, on promotion, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Lieutenant F. St. John Newdigate Barne, on appointment Scots Fusilier Guards, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Major Paget Bayly, A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather, on return from foreign duty, by Sir John Pennefather.
Major-General George Bell, on promotion, by Sir G. Wetherall.
Surgeon-Major J. A. Bostock, M.D., on appointment as honorary surgeon to her Majesty, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
The Rev. J. Buckmaster, by Mr. Sheriff Gabriel.
The Earl of Camperdown, on succeeding to the title, by Viscount Sydney.
Lieutenant Chalmers, on appointment as A.D.C. to Major-General Lawrence, by Major-General Lawrence.
Sir Alexander Cockburn, on appointment as Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, by the Lord Chancellor.
Lord Colville, on his appointment as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Hon. Artillery Company, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hope Crealock, on promotion and return from service in China and India, by Lieutenant-General Sir George Wetherall.
Mr. Critchley, on his appointment as Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, by the Marquis of Salisbury.
Earl de Grey and Ripon, on succeeding to the earldom of de Grey, by Viscount Sydney.
Major Compton Dickins, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Major W. S. Dickins, 20th Regiment, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
The Earl of Dudley, on being created Earl of Dudley, by Viscount Palmerston.
Mr. J. Dougal, of Glenferness, by Major-General George Bell.
Mr. Under-Sheriff Eagleton, by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Phillips.
Captain Richard Ellison, A.D.C. to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Pennefather, on return from foreign duty, by Sir John Pennefather.
Captain J. F. Buller Elphinstone, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Dr. Oliver Evans, R.N., on appointment as honorary surgeon to the Queen, by the Duke of Somerset.
Lieutenant F. E. H. Farquharson, 42d Highlanders, on return from India severely wounded, and on receiving the Victoria Cross, by Sir George Wetherall.
Rev. E. B. Knottesford-Fortescue, by the Bishop of London.
Lieutenant E. Ward Fox, by Lieutenant-Colonel Cavendish.
Major-General Foster, on promotion and appointment to the Staff, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Mr. Sheriff Gabriel, by Sir G. C. Lewis.
Mr. Under-Sheriff Gammon, by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Gabriel.
The Rev. F. Garden, Sub-Dean of H.M.'s Chapels Royal, by the Bishop of London.
General Sir Robert Gardiner, on being made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Rev. J. Garrett, by Lord Cranworth.
Rev. Frederick Gell, one of H.M.'s Preachers in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, by the Bishop of London.
Lieutenant H. Y. W. Gehle, on appointment to Royal Engineers, by his father, Rev. Dr. Gehle.
Rev. M. Gibbs, by Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Phillips.
Captain Gibbs, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Captain T. E. Gordon, on promotion, by Colonel Jones.
Mr. F. Goulburn, on his appointment as deputy chairman of the Board of Customs, by Sir Thomas Fremantle.
Major D. S. Greene, on promotion, by Colonel C. Bingham.
Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., by the Earl of Derby.
Lieutenant Basil Hall, R.N., by Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne.
Mr. Halliday, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by the Secretary of State for India.
Mr. Charles A. Hamilton, on being appointed to act for the Clerk of the Council, by Earl Granville.
Lieutenant F. H. Harford, on appointment Scots Fusilier Guards, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Rev. R. Harvey, on appointment to be canon of Goucester, by Lord Cranworth.
Major E. Harvey, on return from India, by the Secretary of State for India.
Mr. E. Kerrison Harvey, by Sir C. R. M'Grigor.
Lord Henley, by Lord Wodehouse.
Captain Henley, on his return from India, by his father, the Right Hon. J. W. Henley.
Mr. J. Hay Hill, on appointment as H.M.'s Consul at Maranham, by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
Captain R. Hodson, Royal Artillery, on promotion and return from foreign service, by Colonel Charles Bingham.
Lieutenant-General Home, on appointment to the command of the 56th Regiment, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Colonel Hopkins, C.B., Royal Marines, on appointment as A.D.C. to the Queen, by the Duke of Somerset.
Colonel Horsford, on return from India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Cornet J. W. Hozier, on appointment as private secretary to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Mr. William Hutt, M.P., on appointment as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, by Viscount Palmerston.
Mr. W. D. Jeans, Paymaster and Secretary R.N., by the Duke of Somerset.
Mr. Justice Keating, on his appointment, by the Lord Chancellor.
Major Kemball, her Majesty's Consul-General at Bagdad, by Lord John Russell.
Colonel Clark Kennedy, on appointment as colonel-commandant Military Train, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Rear-Admiral Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, K.C.B., on appointment to the command of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Station, by the Duke of Somerset.
Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, on promotion, by Colonel Lewis.
Rev. Charles Kingsley, on being appointed a chaplain in ordinary to the Queen, by the Lord Chamberlain.
Brigadier-General George St. Patrick Lawrence, Agent, Governor-General of Rajpootana, by his brother, the Right Hon. Sir John Lawrence, Bart., G.C.B.
The Lord Mayor, by Viscount Palmerston.
Lord Lyveden, on being created a peer, by Viscount Palmerston.
Sir Charles M'Carthy, Colonial Secretary of Ceylon, on his return to England, by the Duke of Newcastle.
D. J. Macgowan, M.D., by the American Minister.
Lieutenant M'Gillivray, on appointment, to Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, by Colonel Bingham.
Lieutenant J. Ronald Macleay, by Lord Alfred Churchill.
Lieutenant R. V. Malden, by the Secretary of State for India.
Deputy Commissary-General Maturin, by the Commissary-General-in-Chief.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maude, on appointment as court equerry, by the Marquis of Ailesbury.
Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, on his appointment as commander-in-chief on the North American and West Indian stations, by the Duke of Somerset.
Captain George Hay Moncrieff, on appointment as adjutant Scots Fusilier Guards, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Roger Mostyn, on promotion to Scots Fusilier Guards, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Wylie Norman, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Lieutenant-General Oldfield, K.H., on appointment as colonel-commandant Royal Engineers, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Captain William Paget, by Viscount Sydney.
Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B., on return from foreign duty at Malta, and appointment to command the Northern District, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Sir Erskine Perry, on being appointed member of the Council of India, by Sir Charles Wood.
Sir Anthony Perrier, her Majesty's Consul at Brest, on being made a companion of the Order of the Bath, by Lord John Russell.
Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Phillips, by Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Home Secretary.
Major Rowley Platt, 46th Regiment, on promotion and on proceeding to India, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
Major Whitworth Porter, Royal Engineers, on return from foreign service, by General Sir J. F. Burgoyne.
Major J. F. Richardson, C.B., by Major-General Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.
Lieutenant R. V. Riddell, on appointment her Majesty's Indian Engineers, by Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather, K.C.B.
Colonel William John Ridley, on promotion Scots Fusilier Guards, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Lord Edward St. Maur, on appointment as Attaché to Vienna, by his father, the Duke of Somerset.
Commander Michael C. Seymour, R.N., on promotion and return from service in China, by his uncle, Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour.
Lieutenaut Leopold Seymour, by Colonel Lewis.
Lieutenant the Hon. Charles John Shore, on appointment Scots Fusilier Guards, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
The Bishop of Sierra Leone, by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle.
Lieutenant-General Sir Frederic Smith, on promotion, by the Lord Chamberlain.
Captain James W. Smith, by Brigadier-General George St. Patrick Lawrence.
Assistant-Surgeon F. H. Smith, on return from India, by the Secretary of State for India.
Cornet John J. Spedding, by the Right Hon. T. E. Headlam.
Lieutenant R. A. Stevenson, on his return from India, by the Secretary of State for India.
Mr. Henry A. Stone, of New York, by the United States Minister.
Mr. Taylor, C.B., Inspector General of Hospitals, on appointment as honorary surgeon to her Majesty, by the Secretary of State for War.
Lieutenant Jocelyn Henry Watkin Thomas, on appointment Scots Fusilier Guards, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. Thompson, on promotion, by Colonel Charles Bingham.
Mr. Sergeant Tozer, on being created sergeant-at-law, by the Lord Chancellor.
Lieutenant the Marquis of Tullibardine, on appointment Scots Fusilier Guards, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Mr. R. H. S. Vyvyan, on appointment to the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, by Lord Foley.
Major-General Walker, on promotion, by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Wallace, on promotion, by Colonel Lewis.
Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer Westmacott, on promotion, by General Sir John Burgoyne.
Surgeon J. Williams, by the Secretary of State for India.
Dr. Wilson, on appointment as honorary physician to the Queen, by the Duke of Somerset.
Lieutenant W. W. Woodward, on his return from India, by the Secretary of State for India.
Commodore Yelverton, on return from foreign service and promotion, by the Duke of Somerset.

The following noblemen and gentlemen attended the levee:—

DUKE—Roxburghe.
MARQUISES—Lansdowne, Salisbury, Westminster, Clanricarde, and Bristol.
EARLS—Stanhope, Derby, Hardwicke, Sheffield, Clarendon, Home, Ducie, Malmesbury, Warwick, Jermyn, Selkirk, Fife, and Verulam.
VISCOUNTS—Torrington, Stratford de Redcliffe, Chelsea, and Massereene and Ferrard.
BISHOPS—Winchester, Salisbury, Lincoln, and Gloucester and Bristol.
LORDS—Cranworth, Stanley, De Tabley, Colchester, Chelmsford, John Manners, Belper, Delamere, Rollo, Mostyn, Alfred S. Churchill, Wodehouse, Claud Hamilton, Dufferin, Teignmouth, and Wensleydale.
RIGHT HONOURABLES—Sir James Graham, W. Cowper, Sir John Lawrence, H. U. Addington, Sotheron-Estcourt, H. Spencer Walpole, M.P., Sir Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., and G.C.H., R. Lowe, Sir John Pakington, B. Disraeli, J. W. Henley, M.P., Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart., James Whiteside, M.P., T. E. Headlam, M.P., C. P. Villiers, M.P., and William Monsell, M.P.
HONOURABLES—Julian Fane, P. Pleydell Bouverie, M.P., Wm. Cavendish, W. H. B. Portman, M.P., Thomas Edward Stonor, Leopold Agar-Ellis, Geo. Byng, M.P., James Howard, H. Brand, M.P., Henry Parnell, Charles Gore, and Richard Edwards.
BARONETS—James John Hamilton, Stafford Northcote, Hugh Hume Campbell, John F. Davis, K.C.B., Robert Peel, M.P., Charles R. M'Grigor, Moses Montefiore, and Robert Hamilton.
SIRS—J. Emerson Tennent, Richard Mayne, K.C.B., Charles Young, and John Shaw Lefevre.
QUEEN'S COUNSEL—Forsyth, Henry Alworth Merewether, Jas. Anderson, Warren, Hinde Palmer, and Phinn.
REVEREND DOCTORS—Goodford and Gehle, K.N.I.
The Provost of Eton.
REVERENDS—J. E. Sabin, W. H. Biedermann, and Hodgson R. Shepherd.
DOCTORS—Sieveking and Frederick G. Reid.
ALDERMAN—Cubitt, M.P.
MESSIEURS—Ernest Villiers, Mandeville, G. W. Hope, M.P., Thomas Kerr Lynch, J. Moncrieff Arnott, Neville Grenville, George, M.P., Sandwith, Graham Vivian, James Murray, W. Vansittart, M.P., Romaine, C.B., R. W. Tamplin, White Cooper, Henry Hucks Gibbs, Lawrence, Thomson Hankey, M.P., Philip P. Bouverie, M. Wyvill, M.P., J. P. Willoughby, W. Urquhart Arbuthnot, M. Uzielli, C. Wentworth Dilke, Western, Sutton Western, M.P., W. Jones Loyd, Emerson Tennent, James Edward Dashwood, Henry Millbank, Richard Nathaniel Philipps, Ralph Oakden, Thomas Parken, Edgar Bowring, Harcourt, Milner Gibson, W. D. Starling, George D. Ramsay, J. Savile Lumley, S. Dickins, Pitman, George Skene Duff, Hugh Adair, M.P., Whitmore, M.P., William Lowther, Edward Mackeson, Geo. Hamilton, Frederic Peel Round, Philip Henry Pepys, William Bodham Donne, Hubbard, Baring, Seymour FitzGerald M.P., Wegg Prosser, William Rose, George Russell, Alexander Redgrave, and John Charles Mason.
ADMIRALS—Sir George F. Seymour, Provo Wallis, Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., M.P., George Evans, Sir T. Herbert, K.C.B., Walcott, M.P., Eden, Drinkwater Bethune, C.B., Sir Watkin Pell, Michael Quin, Hon. Sir Richard S. Dundas, Hon. Frederick Pelham, and Lord Clarence Paget.
CAPTAINS (Royal Navy)—Rawstorne, Robert Jenkins, Davies, John Moore, Dalrymple Hay, Wallace Houston, and Hon. Francis Egerton.
COMMANDERS—Hon. R. Moreton, Norman B. Bedingfeld, Hamilton Beamish, and Hore.
GENERALS—Pringle Taylor, K.H., Peel, Sir Justin Shiel, Morton Eden, Bloomfield, Lawrence, Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B., Viscount Gough, Sir Harry Smith, W. H. Law, Sir Robert J. H. Vivian, K.C.B., Portlock, Sir George Wetherall, Dupuis, C.B., Sir Charles Yorke, K.C.B., Higginson, Sir George Pollock, Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B., Lord Downes, Sir Frederick Love, and Sir John Burgoyne.
COLONELS—Hon. Alex. Gordon, Baillie, A. Hardinge, Lord Dunkellin, Parker, Lewis, O'Brien, Challoner, J. W. Gordon, C.B., F. Cavendish, Addison, Fitzmayer, C.B., William Jones, Haygarth, Frederick W. Hamilton, C.B., Wodehouse, Bingham, Douglas, Pipon, Elwyn, Lysons, C.B., Wynyard, Crombie, Jeffreys, C.B., M'Mahon, C.B., H. P. Wulff, Cunliffe Owen, C.B., Brook Taylor, Henry Wylie Norman, Gawler, Hugh FitzRoy, and Edward Neville.
MAJORS—Jervois, Hon. F. Keane, Pearson, Hon. Henry Gage, J. A. Moore, Mayne, Shervinton, and Waldo Sibthorp, M.P.
CAPTAINS—Bateson, Edward S. Beamish, F. Vanderlure Mills, F. W. Kerby, Hon. George Wrottesley, D. S. Stewart, Andrew P. S. Green, L. H. Denne, Edwd. Ottley, Hon. Sudeley Tracy, and J. G. Noble.
LIEUTENANTS—Morton Eden, Chalmers, John Ramsden, Percival Carleton, and James J. Brown.
The Commissary-General-in-Chief.

FOREIGN COURTS.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 4.

The enthusiastic reception given to the Marquis Migliorati, the Sardinian Commissioner to the Swedish and Norwegian Court, on his landing at Helsingborg, was imitated at Gottenburg during the short stay of the marquis at that place. He arrived there on the evening of the 4th inst., and left next morning by railway on his way here. Before his departure a considerable assemblage of the inhabitants took place in the waiting-room, and a circle was formed by the people around the marquis. An address in French was then presented to him, which concluded with the words "Vive l'Italie, vive la Sardaigne, vive le Roi Victor Emmanuel;" and as soon as it was read the assemblage gave a hearty cheer. The marquis made a short reply, and then proposed a cheer for Sweden and its King. During this time a choral society had assembled at the railway station, and they sang a variety of Swedish popular melodies, at the conclusion of which the marquis heartily thanked them for their exertions, and complimented them on their abilities. As the marquis took his seat in the carriage the vocalists again sang and the assemblage cheered most heartily, in the midst of which display of popular feeling the train sped out of the station.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL REUNIONS.

THE TURKISH EMBASSY.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Madame Musurus entertained at dinner last evening, at the residence of the embassy, in Bryanston-square—His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny, his Excellency the Austrian Minister, his Excellency the Sardinian Minister, his Excellency the Russian Minister and the Baroness Brunnow, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Lord and Lady John Russell, Lord and Lady Wodehouse, and Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe.

After the banquet, Madame Musurus gave a "Représentation Théâtrale," which was honoured with the presence of their royal highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary, and his royal highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Lady Augusta Cadogan and Major Home Purves were in attendance.

The following was the programme:—

SI JAMAIS L'ON REJOUE CHEZ MOI!
A-propos mêlé de couplets.

La Marquise de Point d'Alençon...Comtesse Apponyi.
Le Marquis de Point d'Alençon.....Baron de Hochschild.
Le Neveu.....M. P. Dutreil.

LE CHEVALIER DES DAMES.
Comédie en un acte, mêlée de couplets.

Henriette, femme de Merlemont...Comtesse Marie Paumgarten.
Juliette, femme de chambre.......Baronne de Hochschild.
Nestor de Bois-Rosée..........Comte de Jaucourt.
M. de Merlemont...............Baron de Hochschild.
Justin, groom.....................M. P. Tolstoy.

EMBRASSONS-NOUS, FOLLEVILLE.
Comédie-Vaudeville en un acte.

Berthe, fille de Manicamp.........Comtesse Marie Paumgarten.
Le Marquis de Manicamp..........Comte de Jaucourt.
Le Vicomte de Chatenay..........M. Horace Rumbold.
Le Chevalier de Folleville.........Capitaine Falbe.
Un Chambellan du Duc d'Orléans...M. E. Musurus.

Régisseur......Comte de Brandebourg.

The company invited to be present at this *fête* included the following members of the *corps diplomatique*:—His Excellency the Saxon Minister, his Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Dallas and Miss Dallas, his Excellency the Greek Minister and Madame Tricoupi and Miss Tricoupi, his Excellency the Brazilian Minister, his Excellency the Swedish Minister and the Countess von Platen, his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mr. Bates Van de Weyer, his Excellency the Bavarian Minister, Viscount de Carvalho, &c.

The general circle comprised amongst others:—

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Marchioness of Ely, Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury, Countess (Dowager) of Lichfield and Lady Gwendolena Anson, the Earl of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Cork, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, Count and Countess Hamilton, Count Wimpfen, the Earl and Countess of Shelburne, the Countess Frances Waldegrave, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Clarendon, the Countess Flahault and Miss Elphinstone de Flahault, the Countess Constance Grosvenor, Viscount and Viscountess Campden, Viscount Canterbury, Lord and Lady Harry Vane, Baron and Baroness de Rothschild, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley and the Hon. Miss Stanley, Viscount and Viscountess Grey de Wilton, Lord William Osborne, Lord and Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Thesiger, Lady Otway, Lady Mary Wood and Miss Wood, Lord and Lady W. Powlett, Lady Theresa Lewis and Miss Lister, Mr. and Lady Elinor Cavendish, Mr. Andrada, Lady William Russell, Mr. W. W. Beaumont, M.P., and Lady Margaret Beaumont, Hon. R. Capel, Hon. Mrs. Heneage and the Misses Heneage (2), Hon. Mrs. Spencer Lyttelton, Hon. Seymour Egerton, Dr. Quin, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper, Colonel Hon. Alex. Gordon, M.P., and Mrs. Gordon, Colonel and Mrs. Armytage, Colonel Charles Morris, the Right Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Herbert, Sir Edward Cust, Mr. and Mrs. William Harcourt, Mr. Monckton Milnes, M.P., Mr. Graham Vivian, the Right Hon. Milner Gibson and Mrs. Gibson, Mr. John Lumley, Mr. Borthwick, Mr. Delane, the Misses Russell (2), Mr. Arthur Russell, Mr. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. Reeve, Mr. Saville, Mr. Saville Lumley, Madam Graham, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., Hon. Spencer Ponsonby, Hon. George Waldegrave, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. John Townley, &c.

After the dramatic performance supper was served. Subsequently dancing was commenced, and the gaieties of the evening were prolonged until an advanced hour.

THE SPEAKER.

The Speaker gave his third Parliamentary full-dress dinner last evening to the following members of the Lower House:—Lord Harry Vane, Lord Elcho, Lord Harley, Mr. E. P. Bouverie, Sir J. Graham, Mr. E. Ellice, Sir F. Baring, Sir W. M. Somerville, Sir W. G. Hayter, Mr. W. Beresford, Mr. E. Horsman, Mr. W. Monsell, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. H. A. Herbert, Sir J. Ramsden, Sir W. Miles, General Buckley, Colonel Kingscote, C.B., Colonel Wilson Patten, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Bramston, Mr. Deedes, Mr. C. Forster, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Hope Johnstone, Mr. Lefroy, Mr. Elliott Lockhart, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Ker Seymer, Mr. St. Aubyn, and Mr. Wrightson. The Hon. George Waldegrave and the Rev. Henry Drury had the honour of joining the party.

Her Majesty the Queen honoured the performances at the New Adelphi Theatre with her presence last evening.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda have arrived in Dublin from Moore Abbey, and are expected to come to town shortly for the season.

The Earl and Countess Stanhope give a grand entertainment on the 29th inst. to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary.

General Lord Seaton, G.C.B., left town a few days since for Dublin to resume his duties as Commander of the Forces of that district.

Sir George and Lady Shee have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood, from Dover.

Mr. Jones (of Pantglâs), M.P., and Mrs. Jones entertained at dinner yesterday his Excellency the Swedish and Norwegian Minister and Countess von Platen, the Marquis of Bristol, Viscount Falkland, the Duchess of St. Albans and Lady Diana Beauclerk, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Viscount Raynham, Viscount and Viscountess Hawarden, Viscount Castlerosse, Lord and Lady Colville, Baroness Stratheden, Sir Thomas and Lady Fremantle, Lady Shelley, and Colonel and Lady Laura Meyrick.

THE ITALIAN PRESS on the ANNEXATION of SAVOY.

The question of the annexation of Savoy to France is discussed in the different journals of Northern and Central Italy in every imaginable tone, from that of loudly expressed indignation to a qualified and conditional assent. We reproduce the article in the official journal of the Romagna provinces, the *Monitore di Bologna*, as exhibiting the candid and impartial spirit in which the reasons for and against the annexation are successively passed under review:—

"A question, of which it is impossible to deny the importance, has been discussed of late by the press with an increasing persistency. We refer to the cession of Savoy to France. Without dissembling the very delicate nature of such a subject, we believe that it is no longer possible to preserve silence respecting the same, unless by failing in our duty as journalists to accompany by our comments the principal events of the memorable period which it is our lot to traverse.

"It is not, indeed, as the effect of mere dynastic agreements, and still less from a pressure, more or less evident, practised by the strong upon the weak, that the cession of Savoy, or any territorial question whatever, can be drawn within the sphere of political negotiations, as has been seen in other times. France has too solemnly given proofs of her respect for international rights; nor would she be disposed to sacrifice, for a paltry increase of territory, the splendid halo of generosity acquired in the Italian war, whatever insinuations to that effect may be made in certain foreign journals.

"Reasons of a higher order could alone in our times determine the change now under discussion; and first there is naturally presented to the thought the reason of nationality, tending every day to modify in a more rational sense those ancient boundaries which dynastic interests, successions, or wars, had created in Europe. From this point of view, no one will venture to deny that Savoy by language, by the race of its people, by its geographical position, belongs much more to the French nationality than to the Italian State to which for centuries it has been united. On this account it is difficult to withhold assent from those who, in the name of sound logic, express the wish that Piedmont, which maintains to the south of the Alps the principle of nationality, should be consistent with that principle, even to its own detriment, by recognising elsewhere the same rights which it has hitherto supported with so much constancy and so great valour. For our own part we have no hesitation in avowing that, whatever may be the special considerations which Piedmont, in such a matter, is unable to lose sight of; however strong the ties of a generous attachment, which, linking with that country the dynasty which had there its cradle, and which has reigned there for nine centuries, we shall never regard it as an outrage against the rights of Italy if, in consequence of spontaneous agreements, without foreign pressure, and by a free manifestation of the popular wishes, Savoy shall become severed from the Italian monarchy in order to form part of France.

"Nevertheless, without contesting the principle, one or two observations must be made respecting the greater or less opportunity of the events to which its application might lead; and in truth, if that principle might be supposed capable of an immediate and general application, there would be no reason whatever for France any longer keeping Corsica, which is just as thoroughly Italian as Savoy is French. Besides, if at once, and without some urgent necessity, there should be called in question all the causes of the unnatural aggregations of different peoples, Europe might be dragged much farther than is desired, and too many interests would be threatened—interests which it is perhaps not advisable to alarm under the present circumstances.

"That moreover in the question of Savoy there does not exist those urgent reasons for a separation which may be found in other countries; and it would not be difficult to demonstrate that in truth the Government ruling over it is in no degree oppressive. Between that province and the rest of the State there had existed hitherto relations of pacific aggregation, and not of vassalage. The House of Savoy—if for high political reasons its power becomes established to the south of the Alps, and its natural tendencies, its presentiments of great development, were realised in Italy—was nevertheless always attached to that country whence it drew its origin. History reminds us how, during the negotiations which terminated in the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, the House of Savoy, though able to exchange that country for a rich and central Italian province, refused to do so from a sentiment of traditional affection—a fact which some writers might blame when viewed with reference to political interest; but a similar act is not on that account less respectable and honourable for the dynasty and for the country.

"It is true that in addition to the circumstance of a common nationality another title is wont to be invoked in favour of the union of Savoy to France—one derived from strategical reasons, and from the interests of the military defence of the French nation in consequence of the altered condition of the Italian States. It has been already observed that it was the design of the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, in order to be protected against France, to surround that kingdom with States more or less powerful; but all interested in holding against it a portion of those territories which the French nation considered as included within its natural boundaries, obtained by the Revolution and the Empire, but of which Europe had again deprived it. To a similar idea was due the creation of the kingdom of Holland, the extension of Prussia and of the other German States along the left bank of the Rhine, and likewise the restitution of Savoy to Piedmont. Now, it is said that the formation of a great Italian State renders it necessary for France to make provision against every eventual danger, by seeking to regain its own natural boundary—namely, the Alps, in order that a State, so greatly increased in power, may not occupy an advantageous position on the skirt of its territory.

"On this point also we hold that a certain reservation must be made, deduced from the present conditions of the Italian State, by which the territory in question is to be ceded. That State finds itself, in truth, in a situation altogether abnormal and undecided; for even should the annexation of Central Italy be carried out, it will still have opposed to it Austria intrenched in its formidable military lines; nor will all its forces be more than sufficient to make head against that eternal enemy, and to prepare for a conflict which every one feels to be inevitable, and of which the favourable issue can alone secure the existence of the Italian kingdom. Is it fitting that, whilst awaiting a similar crisis which cannot be very distant, that State should proceed to surrender a province which for centuries has made common cause with it? Should it be taxed with extreme selfishness for hesitating to restrict its boundaries on one side, whilst they are menaced on the other? The principle represented by Piedmont, and in the name of which the cession of Savoy is demanded, will not be completely realised in Italy as long as Austria shall remain in possession of Venice. It is therefore not unreasonable to regard as two corresponding terms the liberation of Venice and the union of Savoy with France. When the Italian kingdom shall have received that definitive settlement pointed out by both nature and reason, the boundaries between Italy and France may, by the simple agreement of the two nations, be freely determined, so that nothing shall in future interpose between them and the objects of their common mission."

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The 26th annual meeting of this company was held yesterday at the offices in King-street, Cheapside. Mr. Pennithorne took the chair, when the secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the claims in the year had been £15,177, which with the addition of bonuses, made £20,195 for the past year. According to the tables the society would have been required to pay £24,408 for the sum assured, exclusive of bonuses. During the past year the accumulated fund had increased by £34,170 4s. 7d., and the assurances had been equally gratifying. In the five years ending 1859, the new business done was 1,147 policies, and the sum assured £588,564, while the new annual premiums amounted to £20,502 17s. 11d. The balance-sheet for the year showed a surplus of £167,270 6s. 11d. in favour of the society. The chairman congratulated the members on the steady progress of the society, and said they now met in their own building, a true Venetian palace, which did much credit to their architect. The report having been adopted, and a vote of thanks passed to the directors, the meeting separated.

LAMBERT'S ASTHMATIC BALSAM, without confining the bowels or affecting the head, truly efficacious and pleasant, is admitted to be the best medicine for immediately relieving coughs, colds, confirmed cases of asthma, and consumption. It frequently cures persons whom the faculty pronounce incurable, admirably allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In approaching consumption its effects are truly beneficial. Persons deprived of sleep, or even lying down, for fear of suffocation, may depend on relief in a few minutes after taking it. Prepared only and sold by W. Lambert, Chemist, 20, Jermyn-street, Haymarket, and by all Druggists, in bottles, 13½d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d. each. Be particular and ask for Lambert's Asthmatic Balsam.

THE UNITED STATES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON, JAN. 31.

The Lemmon case is now on trial before the New Court of Appeals. Do you in England know what the Lemmon case is? It relates not to fruit, but to that everlasting American subject—slavery. Ten years ago a Virginia gentleman named Lemmon concluded to remove to Texas, and to go there by the way of New York. He took with him eight slaves. While in New York his "people" were all taken from him, on the ground that they were slaves *in transitu*, and entitled to their freedom. This was in accordance with all previous decisions of the courts, Southern and slaveholding judges having repeatedly decided the question as it was decided by the New York court. Mr. Lemmon appealed to the New York Supreme Court, which affirmed the judgment of the court below. He then gave up the contest, but it was take up by the State of Virginia, which has carried it to the Court of Appeals, where the Virginia side of the question was last week argued by Mr. O'Conor, a New York lawyer of some note, and who supports the doctrine that slavery is a good thing in itself. In course of his argument he questioned principles that have been received on all sides from the time of Justinian, and which had their supporters centuries before Christianity had been preached on earth. I doubt, indeed, if any Roman lawyer could ever have been found to argue in behalf of slavery as this Irish-American argued in its behalf. He treated Blackstone superciliously, and spoke contemptuously of our own great Chief Justice Marshall. But the weight of his indignation was reserved for Lord Mansfield, because of that illustrious man's decision in the Somerset case. Evidently he forgot, if he ever knew it, that the doctrine established in Somerset's case was first laid down by Lord Chief Justice Holt two generations earlier. Judge Grahame, in the Admiralty Court at Glasgow, made a similar decision in advance of Lord Mansfield's. That these decisions should be questioned in America, and sneered at, shows how opinion here has changed, and that we have ceased to do our perfect work. Mr. O'Conor contends that the owner of a slave has the right, under the national constitution, to take him into any one of the States, and there hold him as property. Should he lose the case in the New York court it will be taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States, where a decision will be made in favour of his doctrine, which will virtually establish slavery all over the Union, making it as much an institution of Massachusetts as it is of Virginia; for if the owner can hold his slave as a chattel in a free State, what is to hinder him from selling him there? and what is to prevent the person who shall purchase him from holding him there as property regularly bought and sold?

Mr. Douglas's bill, to enable the general Government to punish conspiracies that may be formed in one State against the peace of any other State or States, encounters opposition from a quarter which he must have thought of, though many others did not. Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, who was Secretary of War in the Pierce Cabinet, and who has always been regarded as one of the leaders of the extreme Southern men, spoke against the bill in the Senate on the 25th of January, and undoubtedly he expressed the opinions of a large portion of the slaveholders, who have the sagacity to see that a law like that which Mr. Douglas would have passed could be made a precedent for measures to be directed against them and their interests. If the central Government can be invoked for the protection of slavery in the way proposed, the conclusion is inevitable that it could meddle in the same way for its destruction. It would be a question of power merely, and the slaveholders see that after 1863, when Congress will be based on the returns of the new census, power will not be wanting to the free States to do what they may please to do. Reflecting Southern men have always been opposed to centralisation—we call it *consolidation*—because a very powerful Federal Government could crush them, should it be headed by a man at once able and popular, and representing anti-slavery sentiment. They had a lesson on this point in 1832-3, when President Jackson struck down the nullifiers, which they have never forgotten, and never will forget. How that lesson operates on their minds is proved by some of Mr. Davis's words. He calls Mr. Douglas's measure his "New Force Bill." Now, the measure that was passed by Congress in 1833, clothing President Jackson with power to strike down and uproot the nullifiers and nullification, was known as the Force Bill—"The Bloody Force Bill" was the designation bestowed upon it by the men against whom it was directed. To compare the Douglas bill to the Jackson bill shows the estimation in which the former is held by the secessionists—the heirs of the nullifiers—Mr. Davis himself standing to the former in the same position that Mr. Calhoun stood to the latter. If half-a-dozen Southern senators should unite with the Republicans to oppose the bill, it will never become a law. But the slaveholders have so completely subordinated everything to the immediate interest of slavery, and have led the mass of the Southern people to act so blindly in its support, that it may be dangerous for even their ablest men to act coolly now, and violence will reign supreme in the Senate as well as out of it. If reflection were of any weight not one of those acts for slavery's welfare that have disgraced our national name for six years past ever could have happened; and, if reason were powerless to prevent them, it would be idle to rely much upon her force in the present instance. It ought to be added that the personal element has considerable weight with Mr. Davis. He does not desire the elevation of Mr. Douglas to the Presidency, and has seen the late sudden improvement in his prospects with anything but pleasure. If, therefore, he can cause him to be defeated in the Senate, by the aid of Southern votes, just before the meeting of the Charleston Convention, he would esteem it a grand triumph. It would be disagreeable to Mr. Davis and his associates to be compelled to support Mr. Douglas, and they would be the victims of political compulsion should the Illinoisan be the Democratic candidate. That would be a "Force Bill" to them as odious as the nullifiers found the bill that President Jackson patronised.

The most intelligent of our politicians have given up all idea that anything can be done with the Juarez Government, since news came of the battle of Colima. Attempts have been made to explain away the details of that battle, but not with much success, for it is clear that Miramon had things pretty much his own way in the fight. It does not follow, however, that we are to leave Mexico alone because of Miramon's victory. A war with Mexico is more likely to happen now than before. The Cortina troubles on the frontier will furnish us with all the *occasion* we may require for fighting. As for *cause*, that is to be sought in our Saracenic determination to do as we shall think best with all countries that we may find it safe and profitable to assail on the American continent—*Southern* countries, I mean.

A partial report (some people think it is very partial) of the details of the defalcations of the Treasurer of Maine has been made. Thus far the renowned Baptist, Elder Peck, has made away with about $95,000. How much more of the State's money will be found lost the committee of inquiry will probably make known in time. It does not appear that the elder is to be punished for his crime or blunder.

The Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee have made a visit to the Legislature of Ohio, now in session at Columbus. The visitors had a very pleasant time. As the Ohio Legislature is Republican in its character, and the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee are Democratic, the affair has attracted considerable notice, and is held to show that the Union is not in any systematic danger.

Betting continues to be adverse to Mr. Heenan in sporting circles. He is said to be suffering from the effects of a peculiar complaint, which requires treatment exactly the opposite to that which is necessary to train a man for the Ring. I remember that when he was beaten by Morissey his defeat was attributed, in confidential circles, to the same cause that is now supposed to leave him at the mercy of the English champion.

The Republicans of Iowa have chosen delegates to their party's national convention who are in favour of Mr. Seward's nomination for the presidency. This was not expected, and it shows that Mr. Seward's prospects have not been injured by the wild and ferocious attacks that have been made upon him since the Brown "war" was brought to a close.

Washington rumour is selecting a wife for your Minister there, Lord Lyons. The lady is Miss Harriet Lane, a niece of President Buchanan.

Our winter still continues open, and January closes as mildly as December closed fiercely. The country is clear of snow, but not of mud. February is often a severe winter month, and we seldom get through March without cold and storms.

The public was taken by surprise at the announcement of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Friday last, January 27, when the Democrats came so near electing a Whig Speaker, and failed only because of their extreme greediness, which would not allow them to be content with absolute victory. On that day Mr. Smith, a member of the North Carolina delegation, was put in nomination for the Speakership by Mr. Mallory. Mr. Smith belongs to the "South American" party, as it is called, in the House of Representatives. He is a Whig, one of the few surviving members of a party that was once strong enough to carry the country twice in eight years, but which now is almost extinct. He was elected by the "Know-nothings" of his district, who preferred him to his Democratic opponent. He was nominated by Mr. Mallory in consequence of an understanding that the Democrats would vote for him—an informal understanding, but which served. The whole vote cast was 228, making 115 necessary for a choice, and this number Mr. Smith had, if not more, at one time; but, the vote not being announced, several gentlemen changed their votes from Smith to Sherman, Corwin, or Pennington—all Republicans. When, at last, the vote was declared, it was found that Mr. Smith had 112 votes, Mr. Sherman 106, and Mr. Corwin four; and there were 14 votes scattered. Mr. Sherman himself voted for Mr. Corwin. Some Democrats did not vote for Mr. Smith until it was too late—much to their own regret. After the vote was declared a motion for an adjournment came from the Republican side, and was carried by a majority of six. The decision was held to indicate a desire to prevent the election of any man favoured by the Democrats, who, six weeks earlier, might have effected the election of Mr. Gilman, one of Mr. Smith's colleagues, and in no respect more objectionable than is Mr. Smith. Washington was full of intrigues on Saturday, which did not lose any of their force or interest by the occurrence of the Sabbath, most of our politicians being of Mr. Webster's opinion, that there are no Sundays in revolutionary times. The telegraph wires were laden with messages to members of Congress, and nothing but want of time prevented the mails from receiving an enormous increase of letters that would not have added to the funds of the Post-office department. Yesterday the House assembled, every member but three being present, and voting, and we saw what had been the effect of the arranging and intriguing of Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Sherman withdrew from the candidacy for the Speakership, and a ballot was immediately had, with the following result:—For Mr. Pennington (Rep.), 115; for Smith (K. N. Whig Dem.), 112; Scattering, 6. Two other ballotings showed no essential change, and the House adjourned. You will get a day's later news by the way of New York than I can send you. The impression is that we shall soon have the House organised. Four years ago it was organised on the [illegible] of Feb., when Mr. Banks was chosen Speaker. Mr. Pennington is a New Jersey member, an old Whig, and was prominent in our politics 20 years ago. He has been Governor of New Jersey. The withdrawal of Mr. Sherman is regarded as an indication that all the more offensive Republicans will have to make way for moderate men in the national nominations—a proceeding that will not be without its effect on the national election.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Victoria, Vancouver's Island, Dec. [illegible], 1859:—

"Since I last wrote to you from New York, I have removed to this part of the world. I have been residing in Victoria the past twelve months, and I should have [illegible] myself this pleasure before this, could I have written so favourably as I now can with respect to the future prospects of the colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia, and the encouragement of a mutual trade being done between us. As I now see a certainty of a large and profitable trade being done between these colonies and England, I take this opportunity of recommending [illegible] opening a trade with this place upon as early a day as possible. I send you our latest market reports, and [illegible] can judge for yourselves whether the prices quoted would be satisfactory, as they can now be pretty [illegible] obtained; you will bear in mind that this is a free port. Victoria there being no duties or taxes whatever levied. [illegible] being kept a free port, it will no doubt always remain, as it now is, the depot for all goods imported into British Columbia. These colonies have passed through a severe ordeal, through misgovernment and unjust American misrepresentations; they are now quickly recovering, and must at an early period take that position which they justly merit. Possessing, as they do, a most healthy and invigorating climate, and resources unsurpassed by few other countries, the experience of the last season has proved British Columbia, without doubt, to be a rich gold producing country. Those miners who prospected and traced the gold to its source were richly rewarded, and [illegible] returned with small fortunes, the result of last summer's work; and all who returned here from the Upper Fraser for the winter, give the most glowing accounts of the [illegible] diggings in the vicinity of Port Alexander. All, without an exception, that I have conversed with, intend returning thither in the spring; and a great rush of people is expected from California and other parts next spring and summer to the gold diggings of British Columbia. These colonies, you must remember, are not depending alone upon the gold mines, for few countries can compare with them in [illegible] of agricultural resources, besides timber, coal, fisheries, [illegible] in fact everything necessary to make them great and prosperous."

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