

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, AUGUST 26, 1840.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

WILLIAM J. BEDELL, President.

SAMUEL W. BABBIE, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.

Director this week.....C. P. WETMORE.

Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Commercial Bank of New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ARCHIBALD SCOTT, Cashier.

Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.

Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Bank of British North America.

FREDERICTON BRANCH.

ALFRED SMITHERS, Manager.

Discount Days.....Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Director this week.....JAMES TAYLOR.

Hours of business, from 10 to 3.

Notes and Bills for Discount to be left before 3 o'clock on the days preceding the Discount Days.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JAMES WILLOX.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted,) from 11 to 2 o'clock.

B. WOLHAUTER, President.

Committee for the present month.

F. E. BECKWITH and W. A. McLEAN.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.

MOSES PICKARD.

We are authorized to state that the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having had under consideration the high Rates of Postage between the British Isles and the North American Colonies, have determined to reduce them, and have accordingly adopted the following regulations:—

1st. As regards all Letters passing between those Isles and the North American Colonies, and conveyed between them direct, either by Packet or Ship, to charge the internal Colonial Postage, if any, not as heretofore according to the number of enclosures and by distance, but according to weight, adopting the same Scale of weight and number of rates as now apply to the Packet and Ship rates on the same Letters; and

2d. To continue to charge on the above Letters the present Packet and Ship Letter Postage, but to reduce the internal Colonial Postage on the same to a uniform charge of 2d. the single rate, whatever the distance within the Colonies the same shall be conveyed. Under this arrangement, a Letter not exceeding half an ounce, if posted in any part of the United Kingdom for delivery in the North American Colonies, or if posted in the North American Colonies for delivery in any part of the United Kingdom, will be charged as follows:—

If a Packet Letter, and either posted or delivered at Halifax or at Saint John's Newfoundland, (the Packet Ports) One shilling; but if either posted or delivered at any other place in those Colonies, One shilling and two pence;

If a Ship Letter, and either Posted at the Port of the Ship's departure from the North American Colonies, or delivered at the Port of the Ship's arrival in those Colonies, Eight pence;

But if posted or delivered at any other place in those Colonies, Ten pence.

The Colonies to which these Regulations will apply, are Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island; and the reduction in the internal Colonial Rates is to extend to all Letters passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, whether in transit to or from any other British Colony or Foreign Country, or otherwise, provided that such Letters in passing between the said Colonies and the British Isles, are conveyed direct by Packet or Ship, and do not pass through any Foreign Country.

HALIFAX, August 19.

The Acadia Steamer, with the Mails from England of the 4th inst. arrived on Saturday evening last, at seven o'clock,—those for the Canadas were forwarded to Pictou at a quarter before nine—the mail for Boston was closed at ten, and the Acadia proceeded on her voyage to that port in half an hour afterwards.

The Acadia brought sixty two passengers—they all speak in high terms of the Vessel and her accommodations, and the unremitting attention which was paid to their comfort.

[It seems, however, that the Mail for Fredericton was detained at Halifax until Monday afternoon, and consequently not received here until Thursday the 20th instant, a period of five days, nearly half as long as it occupied the Steamer in crossing the Atlantic.]

The steamer Unicorn arrived off Pictou on Thursday the 13th instant, in two days and a half from Quebec, whither she returned immediately on the arrival of the English Mail from Halifax. She had about forty passengers each way.

The Hon. WARD CHIPMAN, Chief Justice of this Province, arrived in England in 22 days from New York, and we understand had an interview with Lord Normanby at the Colonial Office in the latter part of July or early in August.—*St. John Courier.*

It is said that the Governor General of these Provinces, the Right Hon. C. P. THOMPSON, has had the titles of Earl of Toronto and Baron Waverley conferred upon him by Her Majesty.—*Id.*

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. and Lieutenant General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, to be Knights Commanders of the said Order.—*Id.*

The steamship President arrived at New

York, on Monday morning last, in 16 days from Liverpool.

LOG OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ACADIA.

Aug. 4th.—Sailed from Liverpool at 2 p. m.; at 4 discharged Pilot at Bell Beacon, fine.

Aug. 5th.—Running down channel, 8. Cape Clear, N. E. 3-4 N. 8 miles, fine.

Aug. 6th.—Wind N. E. to N. W. course, S. 81, 30 W. dis. 172 miles, lat. 51 00 N. long. 13 42 W. fine.

Aug. 7th.—Wind N. N. W. to N. N. E. course S. 71, 45 W. distance 246 miles, lat. 49 43 N. long. 19 49 W. strong breeze and cloudy, with swell.

Aug. 8th.—Wind W. N. W. course S. 79, 58 W. distance 235 miles, lat. 48 58 N. D. R. long. 25 45 W. a. m. moderate, p. m. strong breezes.

Aug. 9th.—Wind W. N. W. course S. 83, distance 231 miles, lat. 48 35 N. D. R. long. 31 35 W. strong breeze with heavy head sea and fog.

Aug. 10th.—Wind W. N. W. course S. 83, 22 W. distance 209 miles, lat. 47 32 N. long. 36 28 W. do weather.

Aug. 11th.—Wind W. N. W. course S. 83, distance 209 miles, lat. 47 8 N. long. 41 47 W. a. m. do, p. m. more moderate, with fog and head sea, working expansively.

Aug. 12th.—W. N. W. to W. S. W. course S. 84, 31 W. distance 251 miles, lat. 46 44 N. D. R. long. 47 43 W. fresh breezes, with thick fog and heavy swell, working expansively.

Aug. 13th.—Wind S. W. to W. N. W. course S. 78, distance 220 miles, lat. 45 31 N. long. 52 36 W. a. m. strong breezes p. m. light breezes, with fog, do.

6 p. m. Aug. 15th.—Wind S. S. W. distance, 283 miles.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL STEAMER ACADIA.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—The new steam ship Acadia, of Mr. Cunard's line, arrived at Boston on the 16th, at half-past nine o'clock, in thirteen days six hours from Liverpool—it being the shortest passage ever made from a port in England to the United States.

The Acadia left Liverpool at 3 p. m. on the 4th, and arrived off Halifax at 7 a. m. on the 15th, in ten days and sixteen hours. She was delayed by fog ten hours, and did not get into port until 5 p. m. She remained the six hours, and at 11 p. m. left for Boston, and made the passage in thirty four hours.

The Acadia was off Cape Clear, (Ireland,) at 4 p. m. on the 5th inst. and off Halifax at 7 a. m. on the 15th.

The weather had become fine and warm, and the accounts from all parts of the Kingdom were highly favourable as to the appearance of the grain crops.

The political news by these papers is of greater interest than any thing which has been received for many months. Serious differences of opinion have arisen between the great powers on the affairs of Turkey and Egypt, and those affairs appear to be pressing on to a crisis. The breaking out of the insurrection in Syria has obliged the great powers to take a stand, and on the course to be taken it has been long known that there are differences of views which it is difficult to reconcile.

It appears that the French Government dissents from an arrangement entered into by the four powers with the Porte, for limiting the pretensions of Mehmet Ali, and particularly restraining him to a portion of his claim in Syria. Decisive measures had been taken by the French Government, in increasing its armament, and placing itself in a posture for taking an independent attitude. The nature of these will be seen from the extracts which we subjoin.

The Viceroy had succeeded in landing a strong reinforcement of troops in Syria. The London Times says:—

"It appears now certain that the Egyptian fleet succeeded in landing the troops it had on board at Beyroute. It was composed of one man-of-war, 12 frigates, and a brig, and was commanded by Osman Bey, the Turkish Admiral, and by Mustapha Bey, the Egyptian Rear-Admiral. Between the 22d and the 30th it landed 18,000 men, of whom 5000 were Turks taken at Alexandria, Scide, Tripoli, and Tarsus. Admiral Napier, we find, arrived at Beyroute on the 7th ultimo, but the Egyptian fleet had sailed, and there only remained one frigate and two corvettes. These reinforcements raise the army of Mehmet Ali in Syria to 88,000. The Emir Bechir was taking no part in the revolt, and had even sent his children to the Pasha of Egypt as hostages. The insurrection of Lebanon would, therefore, it was expected in Alexandria, be suppressed in a few days.

"The Commerce states that the tendency of the latest news received from the Levant, was to prove, that if left to itself, the insurrection would have no other result than to afford to Mehmet Ali a pretext and an opportunity to fortify himself in Syria."

The following is stated by the Paris Constitution to be the substance of the treaty entered into by England, Austria, Russia and Prussia, with the Porte.

"The hereditary sovereignty of Egypt, and for life the Pachalic of St. Jean d'Acre, are to be offered by the Sultan to Mehmet Ali. If within ten days the Porte shall accept these terms, the Sultan will offer him Egypt alone. If he still refuses, the four powers will compel him to accept the offer of the Sultan."

There is no later news from China. The ship Pennang had arrived at Liverpool from Macao, March 24, with a cargo of tea. The extensive military preparations which were making against China, were well known to the Chinese authorities.

Spanish affairs are again in trouble.—The expulsion of the Carlists has not led to the tranquillization of that kingdom.—The disputes between Espartaco and the Queen have led to serious riots at Barcelona.

Late accounts from France state that the King of the French was suffering under an affection of the heart, which inspired uneasiness in the minds of his friends.

The fetes of three days, at Paris, passed without any accident.

The frigate Belle Poule, and corvette Favorite, under the command of the Prince de Joinville, on the St. Helena expedition, to bring home the remains of Napoleon, arrived at Cadiz, July 16, where they would remain a day or two.

The French squadron, commanded by Admiral Mackan, had sailed from Cherbourg for the La Plata.

The warlike tone of the French Government papers had produced a considerable depression of the French funds. At the latest date, August 1st, they had recovered in a slight degree.

The Liverpool papers say that for the last few weeks there had been a considerable revival of export of manufactured goods to the United States.

The report of the British Commissioners of Survey on the Boundary has been made public in England.—The editors of the London Times consider it among the most important documents they have ever read, and the most decisive as to the merits of a great international question.

The steam ship President sailed from Liverpool for New York at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 1st of August, with 45 passengers, and 490 to 500 tons of freight.

STEAM TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The first of the Royal Mail Contract Steamers, the Oriental, will sail from Liverpool to Alexandria about the 20th inst. landing passengers and goods at Malta, in the Ionian Islands, and in Greece. We understand that a line of steamers will sail from Suez, in connection with the Mediterranean line, touching at Aden, in Arabia, at the Island of Ceylon, and at Madras, on the passage to Calcutta. The steamers of the Mediterranean will leave Liverpool once a month.—*Liverpool Times, August 4.*

The *Eliza Scott*, under the command of Captain Mapleton, R. N. has departed on her voyage of discovery to the Antarctic Sea.

The case of Mr. Heviside, *versus* Dr. Lardner, for crim. con. is reported at length in the papers. The jury, after two hours deliberation, gave a verdict against the Doctor, of eight thousand pounds.

It is understood that, unless some event unforeseen at present should occur, Parliament will be prorogued on the 13th of August.—*Morning Post.*

The marriage of the much admired Miss Wombwell, eldest daughter of Sir George and Lady Wombwell, to Mr. Beauchamp, is to take place in about six weeks.—The Hon. Henry Gage, Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, eldest son of Viscount Gage, is shortly to be united to Miss Knightley, the only daughter of Sir Charles and Lady Knightley.—Lord William Hervey, third son of the Marquis of Bristol, will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Miss Cecilia Freemantle, daughter of Sir Thomas and Lady Freemantle.—*Court Jour.*

ADDRESSES TO HER MAJESTY.—Almost every town and village in the united empire has adopted this mode of expressing its indignation at the recent abominable outrage.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT has presented his infant god-daughter, the child of Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, with a superb and costly gold basin, that was used at the font on the occasion of the christening.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Orders came down, on Thursday, for Captain Cater and Lieutenant Collis of the Royal Marines, with sixty rank and file, to embark in the Cambridge, 78, for the Mediterranean; and at the same time, Captain Steele and Lieutenant Parke, of the Royal Marine Artillery, with sixty men, were ordered to embark in the Pique, Captain Boxer. The Pique sailed this afternoon for Gibraltar, and will call at Plymouth for Lieutenant Colonel W. Walker, and some additional Marines, for the same destination. Captain Steele takes with him a field train of artillery. The Pique, after landing the Marine Artillery at Gibraltar, will immediately return to this port. The Revenge, 78, has sailed from Lisbon for the Mediterranean.

[From the Morning Post of Wednesday.]

DEATH OF THE EARL OF DURHAM.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to announce the melancholy premature and almost sudden death of the Earl of Durham, who was taken alarmingly ill at five o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, at Harbutt Lodge, the villa of the Earl of Belfast, at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, and expired four hours afterwards. The mournful intelligence reached town about half past five yesterday afternoon. His Lordship was attended by Mr. Charles Day, of Cowes, who did not consider him in immediate danger; and the sad crisis which followed was but little anticipated by his family, by whom, however, the deceased nobleman had the consolation of being surrounded in his dying hour. The only member absent was his brother, Mr. Hedworth Lambton, M. P. Immediately upon the information of the noble Earl's death, however, the Hon. member left town for Cowes, as did also Dr. Seymour and Sir John Dourat. The Earl and Countess Grey have quitted Berkeley square for the same destination. Their son, the Hon. Captain George Grey, was present at the sad occasion of Lord Durham's death. The remains of the noble Earl will, we are informed, be deposited at Lambton Castle, and orders have been received to prepare the town house in Cleveland row for their reception, previous to their final removal to his lordship's hereditary domain.

John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, and Baron Durham, of the City of Durham in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, was born April 12, 1792, and married, first, the 1st of January 1812, Miss Harriet Cholmondeley, who died in May, 1815; and, secondly, Lady Louisa Elizabeth Grey, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess Grey. His Lordship had issue by his first marriage, three daughters, all of whom are dead; and by his second, five children, two sons and three daughters. His second son, George Frederick Viscount Lambton, (the Hon. Charles William, his eldest son, having died at the age of three,

teen,) succeeds to the family honours. The Ladies Mary, Emily, and Alice Lambton were born on the 8th May, 1819, 17th May, 1823, and 16th April, 1831. The deceased Earl was son of the late William Henry Lambton, Esq., and Ann Villiers, daughter of the fourth Earl of Jersey. His Lordship has two brothers and one sister, namely, Mr. W. H. Lambton, married to Miss C. Ellison in 1824; Mrs. Cavendish, lady of the Hon. Colonel Cavendish, Equerry to Her Majesty; and Mr. Hedworth Lambton, M. P., married in 1835 to Miss Bushe. The deceased was Lord Privy Seal from 1830 to 1833, and, as most of our readers are aware, was subsequently British Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, and Lord High Commissioner of Canada in 1838. He was a Privy Councillor, a G. C. B. and Knight of the foreign Orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, St. Anne, and the White Eagle, of Russia; Leopold of Belgium; and the Saviour of Greece. In addition to the above he was High Steward of Hull.—*Morning Post.*

COWES, July 28.—From the hour of his Lordship's arrival at Cowes there appeared no hopes of his recovery, and he has been daily getting weaker, but his medical attendants considered he was not in immediate danger—that the acute disease had been changed into chronic; indeed, he had had no medical man in attendance for some days, and his amiable lady and family had been lulled into a false security. His Lordship had not eaten anything for a week past, excepting a little fruit, and had taken only beef tea. On Sunday and Monday he did not rise even to have his bed made. His lady was his sole and constant attendant night and day; no one else even went into his room. His Lordship had taken a great fancy to the town, and to the last was very anxious to purchase, or take on lease of fourteen or twenty years, a large house for his family, and Mr. Moore had applied to the Earl of Belfast, Sir Thomas Tracer, Mrs. Goodwin, and others, for that purpose, his Lordship considering himself better, and that he would recover. At five o'clock this morning he was taken worse, and Mr. C. Day was for the first time called in; he attended immediately, and pronounced him dying—that he could not live five hours. At ten minutes past nine his Lordship expired. It was a terrible and unexpected blow to his lady and children, for if ever a husband was devoted to by an amiable and affectionate wife, it was John George Lambton, Earl of Durham. Lord Lambton was sent for to his father a few minutes before he died. His Lordship's daughters were also with Lady Durham. The whole family are in the greatest distress.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE.—On the year ended 5th July, 1840, as compared with the year ended 5th July, 1839, the increase is £147,433; and on the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1839, the increase is £211,699. In all the branches of revenue, with the single exception of the Post Office, there is an increase. In the Customs the increase is £266,601; the Excise £141,640; the Taxes £82,228; but then the decrease in the Post Office is £269,000. The Post Office yielded in the quarter ended 5th April, £120,000; in the quarter just ended £100,000. But against this diminution of revenue, we have to set off an incalculable addition to the happiness and enjoyment of the community; and how much of the increase in the other branches may we not owe to the increased Post Office facilities?

The magnificent steamer, the President, said to be the largest afloat, arrived at Passage at nine o'clock on Thursday evening, after an experimental and delightful trip of six or eight and twenty hours, against a powerful head wind, from Liverpool. Her approach to Cove and up to Passage was hailed with the firing of cannon, the discharge of fireworks, and the acclamations of thousands of spectators, assembled from the neighbouring districts to witness and welcome this moving wonder in naval architecture. The salutes on shore were answered by the President in prompt style; and having come to anchor opposite the Saint George Steamer Company's pier at Passage, the vast concourse of people with which the beach was crowded gave three hearty cheers, whilst rockets and other fireworks were discharged in abundance. She sails this evening at five for Kingston.—*Cork Reporter.*

EAST INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION.—Amongst the most interesting projects of the day, is one for establishing a regular steam communication with our Indian empire, of which the details were fully and clearly stated, in a prospectus that appeared last week. The desirableness of the undertaking, and the national benefits it will confer, are too obvious to require illustration;—its practicability is scarcely less evident;—and the constitution of the Company, with its proposed plan of operations, and its prospects of support, appear calculated to inspire confidence and give every assurance of ultimate success.

The Princess Augusta, whose dangerous illness excites so much alarm, is the oldest member of the Royal Family now alive. She was born on the 8th of November, 1768, and consequently, is in her 72d year.

THE LUNATIC OXFORD.—Since Oxford's trial a marked difference is observable in the prisoner's appearance and manners. He appears much more cheerful, and seems as if a considerable weight had been removed from his mind. His manner towards the turnkey who was in attendance on him was also somewhat different to what it had been before the trial; and he ceased to continue that reserve which had previously marked his conduct. He had been visited by his mother, sister and both his uncles, and entered into a long history of the occurrence, and detailed the whole particulars relating to his exploits. On Saturday week, an order was received by Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, from the Home-office, for his immediate removal to Bethlehem Hospital. On receipt of it, Mr. Cope proceeded to the cell of Oxford, and told him to prepare for his removal, telling him at the same time where he was going to take him. The prisoner did not betray the slightest emotion on receiving the intimation, and in a short time after he was taken by Mr. Cope in a hackney-coach, to St.

George's fields, and handed over to the proper authorities of Bethlehem Hospital.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE HOME PARK, WINDSOR, BEFORE HER MAJESTY.

—On Friday morning, the 1st Regiment of Life Guards and the 2d Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Colonel Brown, were reviewed in the Home Park by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty came on the ground accompanied by the Duchess de Nemours, in a pony phaeton and four, followed by three others, containing her distinguished visitors and suite. Prince Albert and the Duke de Nemours were on horseback. When Her Majesty arrived on the ground, the Rifle Brigade was formed in line with two squadrons of Life Guards on each flank. Her Majesty was received by a royal salute, after which the troops marched past in companies and squadrons in slow and quick time—the Life Guards filing past in three. The Queen, at the termination of the review, paid a high compliment to the troops for the excellent manner in which they performed the various evolutions.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has lately received a present of a very singular and beautiful description. It consists of a small glass beehive, filled with delicate white combs, so curiously wrought, and stored so fully with the purest crystal honey, as to excite admiration and astonishment. It is a natural curiosity in its kind, perhaps never before met with. The combs, which are of a very unusual thickness, being worked so curiously together, in some parts circular, others perpendicular, and in other parts even in a horizontal direction, that whilst occupying all the available space within the glass shade, with here and there a waxen pillar prudently thrown out to support the weight of the sweet treasure contained, it still preserves and presents a uniform and very elegant appearance. This singular glass of honey was worked in the apary of Mr. I. Bateman, a gentleman residing near Kidderminster, by whom it was presented to his Royal Highness. The illustrious Prince was much pleased with the specimen of insect ingenuity.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

It is with unfeigned delight that we announce the entire recovery of the Duke of Wellington from his late attack of illness. His Grace was in the House of Lords on Monday, and was also present at the Queen's Ball on the same evening.—*Lon. pap.*

The Chinese war preparations produced great activity at Singapore. The *Penang Gazette* of April 4th says—"The whole settlement, but particularly the northern extremity of Beech Street, has exhibited a scene of bustle and employment which has not been witnessed since the year 1811, when the principal part of the expedition destined for the conquest of the island of Java sojourned for a short time here. The activity then prevalent in all the public departments, conducted by their respective heads, was conspicuously manifest. The Commissariat (and a very extensive one it was) had its own officers, who made their principal purchases without any reference to the Government. The paymaster had only to draw as much money as he required to disburse, and account for it afterwards. Yet in the present instance of the China expedition, with comparatively limited means, how much has been effected in the short space of a fortnight! upwards of 1,100 head of cattle, with an abundant supply of other live stock, exclusive of bread, flour, fodder, and real requisites, have been purchased and collected for shipment to Singapore, in several vessels which have been chartered for that purpose, one of which sails for that station to-day, and the rest are to follow on Monday or Tuesday next. It is quite gladdening to perceive what an incentive these preparations have produced amongst our population, European as well as native, and to know that all are benefiting by their enterprise and industry."

Her Majesty's ship Wellesley arrived at Singapore on the 11th of August.

VISIT OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER TO THE NORTH.

—On Wednesday morning last, the Queen Dowager left Bolton House, near Grantham, the seat of Earl Brownlow, where Her Majesty has been passing a few days, and proceeded by the North Midland Railway to Leeds. A platform for the accommodation of the Mayor and Corporation was fitted up directly in front of the line over which Her Majesty passed. The Leeds troop of the Yorkshire Hussars, under the command of Lieut. Col. Beckett, as also a troop of the fourth Dragoon Guards, accompanied by the band, were drawn up in the station yard. A few minutes after two o'clock, the special train, containing Her Majesty and suite, entered the station yard, and consisted of five of the Royal carriages, the first containing the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain, and Earl Denbigh, Master of the Horse; the second, the Earl and Countess of Sheffield, Lady Mary Fielding, and Lady Georgiana Curzon. The other three were occupied by the servants of Her Majesty, two of which immediately proceeded to Bolton Abbey. At a quarter past two preparations were made for the departure. The Royal party having taken their seats in the carriages, the cortege left the yard escorted by the military, and proceeded through the town to Harewood House. The procession was followed by several horsemen and carriages. The royal party arrived at Harewood shortly after three o'clock. The party were met by the Earl of Harewood, on Horseback, and the Harewood troop of the Yorkshire Hussars under the command of Viscount Lascelles. The Queen, on alighting from her carriage, took the arm of her noble and venerable host, and entered the house. She was received by Lady Frances Hope, Lady Louisa Lascelles, and the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Lascelles, his lordship's daughters. Shortly after 5 o'clock, Her Majesty and suite left Harewood House for Bolton bridge in the same order as before. She was loudly cheered on leaving the house, and on her passage through the park. His lordship's horses conveyed the Queen's carriage as far as Otley. The Harewood troop of Hussars escorted the Royal cortege as far as that place, when they returned, and Her Majesty proceeded privately the remainder of the journey to Bolton bridge, where she remained during the night. On the