

Her Majesty arrived at the terminus of the London and North-Western Railway, in Euston-square, exactly at 25 minutes before six o'clock.

Her Majesty and the Prince were received at the station by Mr. Creed, the secretary, and several directors of the company, and immediately afterwards entered one of the Royal carriages and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 12th Regiment of Lancers, under the command of Lieut. Mansell.

The Royal suite followed in two other of the Royal carriages, each drawn by four horses.

As the Royal cortege passed through the gates of the station, her Majesty and her illustrious consort, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, were loudly cheered by the crowd which had assembled to witness their arrival.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Buckingham Palace in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Lancers, at a quarter past 10 o'clock next morning, for Osborn, Isle of White. The Marchioness of Douro, Miss Howard, Major General Bowles, and Colonel Bouverie followed in two carriages and four.

#### RECOVERY OF THE NOTES, &c. STOLEN FROM MESSRS. ROGERS & CO. IN 1844.

As we have frequently had to recur to the subject of the robbery of Notes from Messrs. Rogers & Co's. Bank in 1844, we are now happy to state that the whole of the property has been recovered under circumstances which we believe will be satisfactory to the friends of the house, although the recovery has been attended with much expense and inconvenience.

As the subject is of more than ordinary interest, on account of the large amount of property involved, it will perhaps be useful to revert briefly to some of the circumstances connected with it, which, although well known to most of the customers of the firm, have not, we believe, been hitherto made public.

On Monday morning, the 25th of November, 1844, on opening the door of the strong room at the usual hour of commencing business, it was discovered that one of the boxes placed in it on Saturday night, containing all the Bank of England Notes in hand at the close of business, and other valuable securities, had been removed, together with £1200 in gold, contained in the usual canvas bags; making, in all, upwards of £48,000 in notes and gold, exclusive of bills of exchange, checks, &c.

Attention was of course in the first place directed to ascertain by what means the thief or thieves had obtained access to the strong room. There was no marks of violence on any of the doors or windows of the house, and the lock and door of the strong room were to all appearance the same as usual. It was evident, therefore, that the lock had been picked either by false keys, which was almost impossible, or by copies of the keys used at the bank having by some means been obtained by the robbers. We believe the last supposition is now thought to be correct. Suspicion did not immediately attach to any one; all the persons engaged in the establishment gave a satisfactory account of themselves, and accounted for the manner in which they had respectively been engaged on the Sunday, the day preceding the discovery of the robbery. The porter had also been out all the day by permission, and had been seen to leave the bank in the morning at the time he stated. We believe the partners were fully satisfied with the explanations of their clerks, and fully exonerated them from any participation in the robbery. It would, of course, be out of place for us to state whom they did suspect, no criminal proceedings having been taken against any one, from the absence of all means of proving the crime; but we feel convinced, from the facts we know, that the robbery will not ultimately go unpunished. There is at present a difficulty of obtaining legal proof of the crime, which may hereafter be supplied.

A reward of £3000 was immediately offered by Messrs. Rogers & Co., for "the apprehension of the guilty party or parties," and restoration of the property; and lists of nearly all the notes were made out, and distributed throughout the kingdom, and subsequently all over the world. By these means the negotiation of the notes was effectually stopped; and as all the £1000 notes stolen, were dated the 13th May, 1844, the Bank of England, at the request of the firm, called in and cancelled all the outstanding notes of that date, excepting those stolen, and thus afforded a further means of detection. Subsequently, the Bank of England also allowed Messrs. Rogers & Co. the full amount of the notes on their undertaking to guarantee the Bank against any claim which might be made upon them, and giving satisfactory security.

In this state, the matter remained until about a twelve-month ago, when, in consequence of information received, it was believed that the stolen property was secreted in a house at Islington. The grounds of suspicion did not, however, justify a search warrant being issued; but as other stolen property was believed to be secreted there, a warrant was obtained, and £600 in sovereigns was found concealed. The money, however, could not be identified, and no proceedings were therefore taken. The thief or thieves had acted very judiciously at the time of the robbery, in not taking any of the silver coin from the strong room. In order to save themselves the trouble of opening the bags to see which contained gold, they had cut the sides of each bag with a knife, and so ascertained its contents.

In addition to the notes specified in the lists as stolen, about

£400 more (chiefly in £5 notes) were taken; and as the numbers of some of these were known, it was hoped that if any of them were negotiated, a clue might be obtained of the guilty parties. The thieves, however, were evidently masters of their craft; and instead of attempting to pass the notes, they entered into negotiations for the return of the property. Amongst other ingenious modes of effecting this, one party undertook to find out by mesmerism where the property was concealed; but Messrs. Rogers firmly declined to receive back their property on any terms which should screen the guilty party or parties from justice, and hence the matter has stood until the present time. The whole of the notes specified in the lists have been recovered, together with the other valuable documents contained in the stolen box. We are not aware of the precise manner in which this has been effected; but we believe it has cost the firm £2600, being the amount of the reward offered during the present year for the recovery of the property, the original sum of £3000 having been reduced by Messrs. Rogers, who intended to decrease the reward annually.

If the notes had remained unclaimed for five years, the Bank of England might have declined paying them, and could have pleaded the statute of Limitations as a bar to any action for the recovery; but as the Bank have never refused payment of their notes under any circumstances for such a reason, it is not probable that they would have adopted this course in the present case. If, therefore, any of the larger notes had been presented for payment by a party who could have shown the probability of his having taken them without "gross negligence," he would no doubt have been paid by the Bank, and Messrs. Rogers and Co. must have borne the loss. The measures of Mr. Hobler, the solicitor, were, however, so well contrived, that it was scarcely possible for any of the larger notes to have been taken in ignorance of the robbery.

*Departure of the new Governor-General of the Cape of Good Hope.*—Lieutenant-General Sir Harry W. Smith, Lady Smith, and the staff, embarked on the 24th ult., at twelve o'clock, from the Victoria-pier, in her Majesty's steamer Myrtle, and were conveyed to the Vernon East Indiaman, at Spithead, which sailed for the Cape in the afternoon. A crowd of ladies and officers were assembled on the pier to witness Sir Harry Smith's departure. He was attended from the George Hotel by Colonel Lewis, R. A., the acting commandant of the garrison, and a number of military officers belonging to the Regiments in the town and Gosport. The bands of the Royal Marines, and the 43rd and 52nd Regiments, and 60th Rifles were on the pier, and played several pieces of music on the occasion.

Mr. More O'Ferrall, M. P. for Kildare in the late Parliament, and who has earned honorable distinction by his administrative ability, as Secretary of the Navy in Lord Melbourne's Government, has been appointed Governor of Malta. The selection of a civilian and a Roman Catholic to the governorship, is highly gratifying to the Islanders. It will however involve the appointment of a Military Commander.

The arrangements for the assumption of the governorship of Malta by Mr. More O'Ferrall, are now announced to be completed. The salary is £5,500 per annum. Mr. O'Ferrall's brother goes out as Secretary, the salary of which is £2,000 per annum.

Mr. Francis Brady, of the Irish Bar, has been appointed Chief Justice of Newfoundland. The greater portion of the population of Newfoundland are Irish, and will have confidence in one of their own countrymen, as Chief Justice. He succeeds Judge Norton, who resigned in consequence of the delicate state of his health not permitting him to spend another winter in Newfoundland, after having been seven years a resident of Demerara, where he held the office of first Puisne Judge.

Dr. Wiseman has arrived from Rome with special despatches from the Pope to Her Majesty's Government, which have been presented to Lord John Russell.

Dr. Wiseman is appointed Pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London District, and it is intimated that he is to assume the title of Archbishop of Westminster, a step which is to be the prelude to the establishment of a Roman Catholic Hierarchy in England.

Major General H. D'Oyley has been appointed Colonel of the 33d Regiment, vice General Keating, deceased.

*Lt. Munro's Sentence.*—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to commute the sentence of death on this officer to twelve months' imprisonment in Newgate. Lieut. Munro has expressed the deepest gratitude for this clemency. The unfortunate gentleman has been placed in a room by himself, and employs a great portion of his time in reading and writing.

The harvest generally, in the Mother Country, has been a glorious one, and thanks to the Giver of all Good are being returned in the Churches of the Kingdom for His favourable dispensations.

In consequence of the fall in the price of corn, the farmers in Hertfordshire have resolved to lower the wages of their labourers to 10s. a week.

The Hon. A. E. Everett, Commissioner from the United States to China, died at Canton, on the 20th June.

Father Matthew, it is now definitely announced, will visit America in the Spring of 1848.

*All Letters must be Post-paid.*

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