

The anniversary of the 18th of June, 1815, a day the most important in the history of modern Europe, and the most glorious in the recollection of Englishmen, is always celebrated in the metropolis and throughout the country by every demonstration which patriotism and loyalty can devise. The proprietors of most places of public amusement have very judiciously and very properly availed themselves of this spirit amongst the public to secure a full attendance of visitors at their entertainments, and to provide such entertainments as shall be worthy of public patronage. The Surrey Zoological Gardens were yesterday well attended by company. The fête partook both of a day and an evening entertainment, and though the state of the clouds at times threatened to be a drawback on the pleasures of the company, the weather was sufficiently fine to induce the wavering to enter the gardens and partake of the entertainments. There were bands of music. The Royal National Band, who performed some of the most celebrated airs, generally performed on these occasions. There was also the Styrian band, called the "Schwartzbach" band. The Russian vocalists Alexander, Nicolai, Fedor, and Maria Matweitsch, dressed in their national costume and singing Cossack melodies—melodious perhaps to Cossack ears, but certainly more curious than melodious to the ears of an Englishman. On the lake a large platform was placed for the performances of the Arabs, who went through their astonishing leaps and feats of strength and activity to the amusement of the spectators, who appeared delighted with what they saw, though most of them must have seen the performances many times before. There were, moreover, what in the bills, placards, and advertisements were called "Grottesque Impersonations, or a Night of Enchantment," "Emblematical Groupings," and "Olympic Games." Mount Vesuvius roared most tremendously in honour of the victories of the Duke of Wellington and the heroes of Waterloo, and discharged smoke, fire, gunpowder, steel-filings, and brimstone, to the infinite delight of many hundreds of beholders. The turf and trees in the gardens are in the best order, and an excellent promenade is afforded the public, both from the extent of the grounds and the taste with which they are arranged and managed; indeed, no expense appears to have been spared to make this place worthy of public patronage. The menagerie and the collection of birds are very fine, both as to the number of the animals and the rarity of some of the specimens. A rhinoceros is likely to become a great favourite with the lovers of natural history. He is a recent arrival, and is placed in the house formerly inhabited by the giraffes. The close of the day was rendered less pleasant than it would have been by a heavy shower.

THE CORONATION.—The following regiments have received orders from the Commander-in-Chief to be in attendance on the day of the coronation of Her Majesty, to remain in the metropolis till the Monday after, when they will be reviewed in Hyde-park—namely, the 1st and 2d battalions of Grenadier Guards, the 1st and 2d of the Fusilier Guards, the 1st battalion of the 20th (now stationed in the Tower of London), the 1st battalion of Coldstream Guards at the barracks at Windsor, the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), the 1st Regiment of Life Guards from Windsor, the 2d Regiment of Life Guards of Knightsbridge barracks, the 6th Regiment of Dragoons from the barracks at Brighton, the 17th Regiment of Lancers from Coventry, the 16th Lancers from the barracks at Hounslow, the 12th Lancers, and the 6th brigade of Artillery from Woolwich.

The anniversary dinner of the Public Dispensary, Bishop's-court, Lincoln's-inn, was on Wednesday last held at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Right Hon. Lord Lyndhurst in the chair. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. Serjeant Adams, Mr. Commissioner Reynolds, Sir Walter Riddell, Sir William Domville, Sir F. M. Ommalley, Mr. Twining (the treasurer of the institution), Drs. Waterfield and Barker (the physicians), and Mr. Briggs (the surgeon), and about 100 friends of the charity. After the cloth had been removed and *Non nobis, Domine*, chanted, the noble Chairman rose to propose the health of Her Majesty the Queen, pre-facing his observations on the toast by saying that he then for the first time presided at a public dinner, and bespeaking the indulgence of the meeting for any little embarrassment he might evince—an indulgence which was not likely to be put to the test. The health of Her Majesty having been drunk with every demonstration of loyal feeling and the national anthem sung, the health of the Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal family followed, which toast was warmly received. In proposing the health of the Duke of Sussex (the president of the institution), the noble chairman, in an eloquent speech, pointed out the benefits arising from institutions like that they had met to support. The noble and learned lord in the most feeling and earnest manner pictured the child of poverty stretched on the bed of sickness with every circumstance calculated to aggravate his misery; and, without the necessity of removal from his family, visited in his distress, relieved, and restored to health and vigour through the instrumentality of this institution, which was one of the oldest, if not the oldest, charity of the kind in the metropolis, and from it had sprung a class of institutions of the most beneficial description—namely, the fever hospitals. The patients relieved since the foundation of this dispensary exceeded 160,000, and the annual number at present relieved was nearly 5,000. The animated appeal of his lordship was received with great attention, and had a visible effect on all present. The secretary, Mr. Lythgoe, then made a report of the subscriptions received, which he finally announced as amounting to about 376. The health of the noble chairman was proposed by Mr. Serjeant Adams, and received with enthusiasm; and after the healths of the medical officers, stewards, and other toasts had been drunk, the noble and learned lord retired, having by his condescension and the manifest interest with which he entered into and advocated the cause of the institution highly delighted the friends of this most excellent charity.

VIENNA, June 8.—Accounts have just been received that the newly-erected building at the Spa of Gafenberg has most unexpectedly fallen down, that 15 persons were killed, and above 20 others more or less injured.

(From a Letter.)

HANOVER, JUNE 10.

M. Rumann, the chief magistrate, had yesterday a private audience of the King, in which he requested, that to-morrow being fixed for the celebration of His Majesty's birthday, a deputation of the magistrates and citizens of the city of Hanover might be permitted to offer their congratulations on the occasion. The Cabinet Minister Von Schele, who was present, took this opportunity to express to M. Rumann the surprise and displeasure of the Royal Cabinet at the conduct of the magistrates and citizens of Hanover, who, forgetting the benefits which had been so amply enjoyed by their city since the arrival of the King, had sent the General Assembly of the Estates a deputation, with a protest in favour of the constitution which His Majesty had abolished. M. Von Schele spoke likewise of the well-known meeting at Bremen, declaring that the taking a part in it was not only wholly unauthorized, but even a punishable act; and added, that if M. Rumann had thought fit, his influence must have been sufficient to induce the citizens to refrain from that step. His Majesty fully agreed in the opinion of M. Von Schele, and ordered M. Rumann immediately to call a public meeting of the magistrates and citizens once more, to acquaint them with His Majesty's will, and to call on them to withdraw their protest. In conclusion His Majesty was pleased to decline seeing any deputation from the city of Hanover. In consequence of this scene, which is generally related as we have stated in substance, a meeting of the magistrates and citizens has been held to-day, and it was unanimously resolved by no means to recede from a step once taken with mature deliberation. All those who were present at the meeting represent it as one of the most remarkable they remember, and the affair is the sole subject of conversation.

The King will receive to-morrow a deputation of the General Assembly of the Estates.

HANOVER, JUNE 12.

The ball at Court yesterday, being on occasion of the King's birthday, was one of the most brilliant ever seen; nearly 600 persons were present, who sat down to a magnificent supper. The King, as we hear, was in high spirits, and stopped till a late hour. The Royal Family having declined all theatrical compliments got up for the occasion, "God save the King" was sung with rapturous applause. In the morning there was a grand parade of the garrison in Waterloo-square, where His Majesty was present with a numerous staff. After the parade His Majesty received at the Palace the congratulations of the Ministers, the diplomatic body, the chief officers of State, the General Assembly of the Estates, &c. There was no deputation from the city, but the magistrates and citizens had a public dinner. Many public buildings were illuminated.—*Hamburg papers.*

NOMINA CANDIDATORUM TERMINO PASCHALIS, A.D. MDCCCXXXVIII. QUI HONORE DIGNI SUNT HABITI, IN UNAQUAQUE CLASSE SECUNDUM ORDINEM ALPHABETICUM DISPOSITA.

IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

CLASSIS I.

Shadforth, Thomas, e Coll. Univ.
Slatter, Joannes, e Coll. Linc.

CLASSIS II.

Browne, Georgius L., e Coll. D. Jo. Bapt.
Coley, Jacobus, ex Æde Christi.
Dart, Josephus H., e Coll. Exon.
Hall, Gulielmus R., e Coll. Ball.
Nelson, Hector, e Coll. D. Jo. Bapt.

CLASSIS III.

Brown, Georgius R., ex Æde Christi.
Buckland, Samuel, ex Æde Christi.

CLASSIS IV.

Brock, Thomas, e Coll. Oriel.
Green, Gulielmus, e Coll. Vign.
Robinson, Robertus, e Coll. Reg.

G. FALCONER } Examinatores in Disciplinis
J. WALKER } Mathematicis et Physicis.
E. COCKEY. }

SUMMA QUINTÆ CLASSIS,

Sive Cæterorum omnium qui Examinatoribus satisfecerunt,
LXXXVIII.

MURDER OF A MISSIONARY FAMILY.—The *Southern Christian Advocate* publishes the following letter, giving a moving description of a massacre by the Florida Indians. The writer is superintendent of the Alachua mission in the Tallahassee district:—"Dear brother Capers,—I am ruined! While engaged in my labours in the Alachua mission I received a letter bearing awful tidings. It informed me that the Indians had murdered my family. I set out for home, hoping that it might not prove as bad as the letter stated; but O, my God, it is—if not even worse! My precious children, Lorick, Pierce, and Elizabeth, were killed and burnt up in the house. My dear wife was shot, stabbed, and stamped, seemingly, to death in the yard. But after the wretches went to pack up their plunder, she revived and crawled off from the scene of death to suffer a thousand deaths during the dreadful night which she spent alone by the side of a pond, bleeding at four bullet-holes and more than half-a-dozen stabs—three deep gashes to the bone on her head, and three stabs through the ribs, besides a number of smaller cuts and bruises. She is yet living, and O help me to pray that she may still live! My negroes lay dead all about the yard and woods, and my everything else burnt to ashes. Pray for me. My family was on a short visit to my father-in-law, for the purpose of having some supplies sent up from our plantation to our temporary residence in the mission, and during this brief period the awful catastrophe took place. T. D. PEURIFOY."

THE TEA TRADE, June 18.—The quantity of tea cleared last week was nearly 349,960lb. The trade is very steady, and prices remain without any material variation. The estimated supply from Canton this season is under 30,000,000lb.

the 11th, Her Majesty's corvette Magicienne, from a cruise.

Sailed, on the 9th, the Royal Tar steam-packet, for Cadiz and Gibraltar; on the 12th, the Porto steamer, for Oporto.

Foreign Ships of War in the Tagus.—Donegal, Russell, Magicienne, and Espoir (British); La Medée and Le Ducaudic (French).

Exchange upon London, at 30 days' sight, 54½d. par milree; discount on ex-paper money, 52 per cent. A. Y.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

The Ministry experienced several defeats yesterday in the Chamber of Peers on the bill for regulating the general staff of the army. This fact seems to have raised high the hopes of the Opposition journalists, who, in the effervescence of the moment, forget that those who so seem to sympathize with them in hostility to the Molé Administration are precisely the men who passed the laws of September, by which the press is so much crippled as to be incapable of gratifying the republican spirit which in the great majority of them prevails, or of subverting the Government.

It must be admitted, however, that the amendments to the bill carried yesterday were sufficiently annoying to the Minister, to show him that there is still a little of independence in the Upper Chamber, particularly in cases where "suicidal questions" are propounded to it. A great proportion of the majority which on that occasion traversed the views of the Government were (are) military men who felt, or who thought, that it would be inexpedient to arm Ministers with weapons against themselves. Take an example:—Count Dejean, a Lieutenant-General, has, although a former Aide-de-Camp of Napoleon, evinced in many instances, and some of them too of the first importance, an ardent desire to meet or anticipate the wishes of the Ministry and of King Louis Philippe; and yet he has been during the whole of the discussion of the measure in question the most active and strenuous opponent of it, moving or supporting the amendments introduced by the Chamber of Deputies into the original bill—amendments or alterations which the King has, it is well known, declared shall not have his royal sanction.

From these circumstances, it is clear that the check experienced by Ministers partakes of no political quality. The very men who occasioned it would be found ready to-morrow to support the general system of the Cabinet as when they voted the laws of September. The conversion of the Five per Cents. will, immediately after the present matter shall have been decided, come before the Peers for discussion, and then you will find how acquiescent the Upper Chamber will be in the Royal desire, which is notoriously opposed to the reduction of the interest on that stock, and how fully they will bear out the view taken of their principles of action. Rest assured, that however vexatious to Ministers this mutinous resistance may have been, it in no respect impairs the stability of the Cabinet.

There is no other domestic matter of interest to refer to, but upon foreign politics there is more to be said than I have time or you have space for.

In the first place, I beg to prepare you for the announcement of a step taken by your Government with regard to an individual manifestly in resistance to Russia and to Russian intrigue in a distant quarter, and of which you have long been privately informed. I beg leave further to prepare you for a still more important event—a (perhaps immediate) declaration of independence by Mehemet Ali, who has given notice to all the Consuls and other foreign agents in his dominions of his irrevocable resolve to discontinue his state of vassalage to the Porte.

Fully aware of this determination of the Viceroy of Egypt, the Sultan lately applied to the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, to interfere once more between him and his tributary. I have reason to believe those Powers did so interfere, and that all their representations failed to shake the resolution of Mehemet Ali. On ascertaining this his ultimate resolution, the Russian Ambassador offered to aid the Sultan in asserting his authority in Egypt, by marching an army to his assistance; but Lord Ponsonby is understood to have declared, that if a single Russian soldier set foot in Asia Minor, that instant England would declare war against Russia.

The naval armaments of Turkey are not intended for Tunis, but to coerce Mehemet Ali. Still you would be wrong to withdraw your attention from the movements or the projects of France in Africa; but this lets in another question of importance, further reference to which I forbear for the present.

Having hitherto assured you that no feeling of alarm was entertained by the French Government on the Belgic question, because that Government believed that it would persuade King Leopold to accept the 24 articles, I feel bound to tell you, on unquestionable authority, that apprehension at the turn which that question may take is beginning to insinuate itself in the Council Chamber of the Tuileries. Nothing decisive on the point can or will take place, however, until the month of September next, as the London Conference will not before then have adopted any resolution in respect to it.

HAMBURGH, June 15.—PRICES OF FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian Five per Cents. Metallics, 105½ bills, 105½ money; Three per Cents., 81½ bills, 81½ money; Bank Shares, 1,443 bills, 1,441 money; Russian English Loan, 108½ bills, 108½ money; Metallic Five per Cents., Hamburg Certificates, 102½ bills, 102½ money; First Series Inscriptions, 101½ bills, 101½ money; Five per Cent., Hope and Co., 3d and 4th Series, 96½ bills, 96½ money; Ditto in Certificates, 97½ bills, 97½ money; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 54 bills, 53½ money; Five per Cent. Loan, 108½ bills, 100. money; Polish Bonds, 131½ bills; New Tickets, 156½ bills, 156 money; Danish English Loan, Three per Cents., 1825, 72½ bills, 72½ money; Norwegian Loan, 1834, Four per Cents., 101½ bills; Spanish New Five per Cents., 19½ bills. Exchange on London.—Hamburg, June 15, 13 10½, two months, 13 9; St. Petersburg, June 8, three months, 10 43-64. The other usual notices of exchange not given; the mails from Stockholm, Copenhagen, Berlin, &c., had not arrived.