

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1855.

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News of the Week.

A BUSY week in Parliament; a busy week also in the field of contest between Russia and the Western Powers—a field which now comprises the greatest part of the Continent. Both Houses have been actively engaged in affirming the conclusions which were already settled last week. Bills have been cleared off merrily, as we had expected. The Lords, driven by Ministers, have registered the edict of the Commons that Limited Liability shall be the law in Partnership: Ministers, as wisely as honestly maintaining Lord GODERICH's amendment, and refusing to restore the 10,000*l.* minimum for capital, or 25*l.* minimum for shares. The Turkish Loan Bill; the Supplemental Exchequer Bill, giving 7,000,000*l.* more for the purposes of the war; the amended Charitable Trusts Bill, and others have been either finally settled, or are only deferred for the last touches on Monday next. Mr. STAFFORD has again brought the subject of hospitals in the East before the House of Commons, but he has not added to his previous disclosures; and he seems not to have kept himself informed as to the improvements that have been really carried out. This he will do in the new visit which he intends to pay to the East. A still higher authority is already there, in the person of the Duke of NEWCASTLE; and in fact the whole tendency of the present day is to place the public of this country in possession of all the information necessary for forming opinions on the war, its objects, conduct, and alliances; always excepting those strictly military plans that must be undisclosed until they are accomplished. Amongst the peculiarities of the week is the statement by the PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL on Indian Finance—a very fragmentary disclosure, and based chiefly upon accounts already two years old; but establishing the precedent, which will be followed up from year to year, of bringing the whole field of Indian finance, with the material interests of the British Empire and of the Indians, under the review of Parliament. The last week of the session, therefore, has been far from being the least productive.

In filling up some of the vacancies the Ministry has undergone several modifications in the direction of "new blood." Mr. BAINES has retired from the Presidency of the Poor Law Board, on grounds that are not stated, though there is a

suspicion that he is amongst those whose sympathies are not with the strongest supporters of the war. He is succeeded by Mr. BOUVERIE, and Mr. LOWE takes Mr. BOUVERIE's place as Vice-President of the Board of Trade; while Mr. COWPER is appointed President of the Board of Health. This last appointment brings with it the least accession of strength; but Mr. COWPER is acquainted with administrative business, and will at all events stand by his step-father, Lord PALMERSTON. Mr. BOUVERIE is a man of business, considerate, and popular in his leanings; and he is likely to make a good Poor Law Minister. We are convinced that Mr. ROBERT LOWE has not yet shown that power which he really possesses, which he did display as leader of the opposition in the New South Wales House of Commons, and which is likely to be brought out by the opportunity of higher office and some more stirring occasion. He is a strong man, and hearty for the war. In accepting these offices, the newly-appointed Ministers vacate the seats for Kidderminster, Kilmarnock, and Hertford—a manufacturing and country borough, a Scotch district of burghs, and an English agricultural county. We shall see the opinion which those constituencies will deliver on the subject of the day.

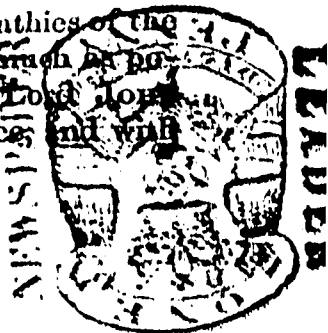
The proceedings out of doors have not been triumphant. A movement to get up a "RAGLAN testimonial," indeed, promoted by some friends of the late Commander in the Crimea, promises well. The proposal is to purchase the lands adjoining Raglan Castle, as a gift to be entailed in the late Lord's family. A "House of Refuge," also, is to be the DUDLEY STUART memorial. The meeting on behalf of Poland assembled at last, Lord HARRINGTON in the chair; but those who took up the movement were not strong enough for their place. Lord EBRINGTON, in attempting to redeem his lost popularity with a London audience, damaged the meeting; and Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON succeeded in diverting it from its special purpose into a useless personality. The most serious breakdown, however, has been that of the Administrative Reformers, who at their last public meeting have brought forward a plan for the examination of candidates throughout the country by a kind of examiners "in eyre;" and a specific recommendation that ROWLAND HILL should be Post Master General—as if the Administrative Reform Association had already attained a point that enabled it to nominate Cabinet Ministers!

From the seat of war, or rather from the se-

veral seats of war, we have no facts, but expectations instead. At Sebastopol they are expecting, at Revel they are expecting, that the Allies will accomplish some great feat; at Kars they are expecting that General MOURAVIEFF may make an attempt against the Turkish force. But MOURAVIEFF is in difficulties, while the promises of reinforcements for the Turks, by favour of our foreign recruitment, or some other kind of contingent, imply that the Allied Powers will not be able to help in Asia till next year; the sending out of new huts to the Crimea seems to signify the expectation of another winter in that uncomfortable lodging; and the assurance that there shall be a sufficient supply of gunboats to attack the Russian fortifications in the Baltic cannot be fulfilled before September again rouses to destructive fury the Baltic's muddy shallows, until winter locks its storms in ice.

We now have Lieutenant GENESTE's letter, with Prince DOLGOROUKY's explanation, and a Russian circular on neutrality. It is needless to go into the details of the case; suffice it to say that we now know the fact that there was not an armed musket on board the boat; that the Russians must have seen the flag of truce; that they planned their ambush; that the excuses are false assertions, which are nothing less than deliberate lying; that the cases in which the English were said to have abused the flag of truce are equally without foundation; and that the preaching about neutrality is not less cruelly farcical than all the rest. The Russians are savage and treacherous; but some of their statesmen are taught to dress up their barbarity and falsity in passable diplomatic language.

Next year is already the field to which the view is turned, and not without expectation that some grand changes may take place in the political relations of our allies and enemies. We have not yet mentioned the speech with which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has astounded his friends. He announced on Monday night that on Tuesday he should draw attention to the state of Italy and the occupation of the Papal States by foreign troops. Lord JOHN scattered himself over the field of Europe, reviving every memory and sympathy that belongs to him. A reformer in England, a plenipotentiary in Vienna, a son-in-law of Lord MINTO in Italy, he displays sympathies of the most various and enlarged kinds, so much as positively to share opposite feelings. Lord JOHN sympathises with the friends of peace, and with



the active promoters of the war; with Austria, and with the German people; with the Italians, and with those who detest the KING OF NAPLES, and those who fear MAZZINI; with the Sardinians, and with the POPE; and he is for giving the POPE a new constitution by the co-operation of France, England, and Austria. He explained himself on the subject of the "equipoise," which he does not think admissible at present; he did not think it was when he left London; he did think it when he left Vienna; he did not think it when he returned to London; but he may think it so again some time during the next six months, while negotiations may be renewed. He would confess, we presume, that the negotiations would have a far better chance if he were again Plenipotentiary; and this time probably he might procure himself to be appointed Plenipotentiary for Austria as well as England, which would enable him to act for Russia; and then the only difficulty in arranging peace would be the conflict in Lord JOHN's own mind between the historical precedents of NELSON and Mr. HARRIS. We might point out to him one other precedent. Lord MINTO went to Italy to rouse the sympathising Italians; the Sicilians rose in reliance on British assistance for the third time; and a third time the British auxiliaries suddenly backed out, and left Sicily at the mercy of Bourbon Naples.

To pass from Lord JOHN to serious business. His survey of the Continent, fantastical as it is as a ground of policy, is not without corresponding phenomena in the reality. The state of Italy, like that of Germany and the rest of the Continent, becomes more interesting week after week. We have not yet exhausted the strange tales of monstrous oppression in Italy. We have the details of some of the last vagaries in Naples—the interruption of a funeral by the police, in order to learn the names of those who dared to attend to its last home the dead body of an eminent politician, INNOCENZIO DE CESARE, once a deputy; the beating of a respectable tradesman on the naked flesh with sticks in public, because he had not attended on the first summons at the police-office to be questioned; the beating of a painter with sticks because he had presented to the King a picture in which was figured a well-known medallion, bearing on one side an inscription to the VIRGIN and FERDINAND II., and on the reverse the inscription, "Our sole and absolute master;" the painter of course not having painted the inscription which was on the unseen side of the medallion. This was his offence. Naples, in fact, is governed by an aged and wicked baby, agent for Russia in those parts. It was even reported that Austria was to interfere; and she has remonstrated! In the North, Austria continues trifling with the assembling of the Central Congregations, and with a proposal to reorganise the communes. But two facts connected with Lord JOHN's survey are the most eloquent of all. A recruiting station for the British Foreign Legion is established at Novara, celebrated in the military annals of Piedmont; and the POPE, from the throne of St. PETER, has visited the Sardinian kingdom with his spiritual condemnation.

The last act of the POPE, however, is the event of the week; which, if he persevere, promises to have the largest consequence. We make no exception to that remark. Before we can appreciate it, however, we must remember the actual state of the rest of Europe. Russia, whose present CZAR has avowed that he acts under the will of PETER THE FIRST, was foiled in her progressive encroachments when she attempted to draw all Turkey within her dominating influence as an internal administrator. Her troops have been beaten back, and she has been besieged in Sebastopol; but, adopting the policy of the hedgehog, she contracts herself within her own dominions, abandons aggressive resistance, and tries to draw blood from those that grapple with her. She also tries to drag others into her alliance; Prussia has always been Russian; Austria, vacillating between

the West and the North, has latterly leaned to Russia; but she has always had hostages in the hands of fortune, and she is threatened with the forfeiture of those pledges. We need say nothing of Hungary, whose fate is so closely allied with that of the Slavonic Provinces that form the very subject of contention in the present war—in the war of which Austria has refused to take her share. We last week saw how the German people are reminding their Princes that they exist. The KING OF HANOVER, with some apologies, has persevered in revoking his constitution of 1848, in deference to the will of the Diet, that is, the conclave of German Princes—a new sign that as the German Princes are drawing closer to the Russian alliance, they are arraying themselves against their own people. Austria in some way not yet explained, is holding out threats to Switzerland, should she harbour patriots. Our QUEEN has just been reviewing the first corps of the Foreign Legion at Shorncliffe: in the body of fighting men whom she reviewed there were, as a ministerial journal notices, natives of Switzerland, Belgium, Poland, Germany, Holstein, Denmark, and Italy. There is a report, which has every appearance of probability, that the Spanish Government has resolved to give its adhesion to the Western alliance—to that league which Lord CLARENDON contemplated when he wrote the instructions for Lord JOHN RUSSELL. At the same time, the Spanish Government will offer a contingent to the British armies in the Crimea. There might be many reasons for this policy. If the recruiting were properly managed, it would draw off a large proportion of those classes in Spain who support the Carlist cause, because they have felt the proverbial unwillingness of discharged soldiers to settle down to industrial pursuits. They constitute a burden and a disturbance to Spain. The Carlist revolution has just been put down. The Government has also refused to make a restitution of ecclesiastical property which have been appropriated by the State under former Governments; and the Nuncio of the POPE left the kingdom in anger. Let us also remember what has happened in the Sardinian States recently. The inhabitants of all the Provinces have, with the assistance of the late King, CHARLES ALBERT, adopted a constitutional Government, and, with the assistance of the present King, VICTOR EMANUEL, they have worked it in the best possible manner. They have their Tory party, their Liberal party, their ultra-liberal minority; but the Liberal majority has always a complete command of the votes. Several practical measures have been adopted amongst them—an improvement on the levy of taxes and rates, the furnishing of a contingent to the Allied forces in the Crimea, and the temporalisation of conventual property, and other laws that actually bring the Church within the control of the secular government. Of course any other arrangement would be utterly impossible in a constitutional country. The Piedmontese system works well—so well that the Genoese and the ultra-liberal minority have voluntarily given their support, to the Government, or abstained from resisting it. The Sardinian states at present are animated by a national feeling, and are justly proud of their own self-government under a constitutional king. Cardinal FRANSONI endeavoured to revive the revolutionary resistance on behalf of the conventual bodies, who are compelled under the new act to resign their property: his attempt was a melancholy failure. His party is still allowed to set forth its claims and instigations through a free press, being impotent to disturb the course of public affairs. We have already pointed out that the course taken by the King, Parliament, and people of the Sardinian States constitutes a species of Protestant movement, rendering an entire country independent of Rome, without raising any question of dogmatic schism. They have been taught how to become Protestant without being schismatic. They have been taught how to reconcile the faith of their forefathers with the march of modern freedom and all that science can bring to aid the welfare of humanity. It is in this state of southern Europe, and of Italy in particular, that Pope PIUS IX., acting of course under the guidance of a Committee of Cardinals, thinks it is his duty to launch at the two kingdoms of Spain and Sardinia the terrors of a preliminary excommunication. In other words, he pronounces from the Seven Hills that the domination of the POPE, as his office is now interpreted at Rome, has become practically impossible in Spain and Sardinia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons sat for a short time last Saturday, for the purpose of getting through some routine business.

SALE OF BEER BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, this bill was read a second time, on the motion of the Marquis of CLARENDON, after considerable opposition.

THE TURKISH LOAN BILL.

This bill passed through committee, after a long speech from Lord ST. LEONARD's, in which he reviewed the history of the Vienna Conferences, and, with respect to the loan, said that, if it was to become, as he rather thought it would, a subsidy, he should have preferred granting a subsidy at once. He also objected to the taking, as a special pledge from Turkey, the Egyptian tribute, and to the hypothecation of the Smyrna customs; from both of which he conceived great difficulties would arise. Moreover, according to the translation given of the words "*conjointement et solidairement*," it would appear as if the Queen of England was liable "jointly and severally" for the debt, while the Emperor of the French was only liable jointly.—With respect to this last point, Lord CLARENDON explained that it was considered in the Foreign-office that the words "*conjointement et solidairement*" meant the same thing, that was "jointly and conjointly;" and they had, therefore, only used the one word "jointly" in the translation.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, the LUNATIC ASYLUMS (IRELAND) BILL, the NAVIGATION WORKS (IRELAND) BILL, and the DISEASES PREVENTION BILL, were read a third time and passed.

The EXCHEQUER-BILLS (7,000,000*l.*) BILL, the CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL, and the MILITIA PAY BILL, passed through committee.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL.

The third reading of this bill was opposed by Mr. T. CHAMBERS, who conceived, among other objections, that it would cast invidious duties upon magistrates.—It was likewise opposed by Mr. KENNEDY.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL believed that, so far from the change proposed by the bill being mischievous, it would be eminently beneficial. It would prevent the expense of taking witnesses to quarter sessions, it would shorten the period of imprisonment before trial, and diminish the risk of contamination in gaol. The bill would be of the greatest benefit to the criminal, the magistrate, and the country.—After some remarks by Mr. BARROW and Mr. BAINES in support of the bill, and by Mr. McMAHON against it, the amendment was negatived, and the debate on the third reading was adjourned.

THE SPECIAL SERVICE FUND.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reference to a remark made in the House of Lords, to the effect that a grant made to the Royal Society some time ago was a misappropriation of a fund intended for charitable purposes, gave it as his opinion that the fund was not a charitable one, and that any part of it could properly be applied to any special object.—Lord PALMERSTON mentioned that he intended to issue a sum out of the civil contingency grant for the use of the Royal Society; and next session he would place a grant of 1000*l.* on the civil estimates for the like purpose.

Lord PALMERSTON intimated the intention of the Government to withdraw, for the session, the CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL.

The order for going into committee on this bill was opposed by Mr. KNIGHT, after a preliminary statement by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who explained its objects to be the enlarging the powers of the Commissioners, the increasing the numbers of the Inspectors, and generally, the improvement of the machinery of the bill of 1853. The bill had come down from the Upper House; and it was now proposed to raise the limit of charities to be placed under the Commissioners from 10*l.* to 30*l.* a-year.—Mr. Knight's objection to proceeding with the committee was that a measure which conferred such enormous powers on the commissioners ought to be more deliberately considered than the present session would permit. His motion for postponement was seconded by Sir WILLIAM JOLIFFE, and supported by Mr. PELLATT, Mr. CAIRNS, Mr. HENLEY, and Lord GALWAY.—Mr. MITCHELL, Sir GEORGE GREY, and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL spoke in defence of the bill; and ultimately the amendment was negatived, and the House went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which had not been gone through when the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) ACT CONTINUANCE BILL.

Mr. BOWYER moved to defer the committee on this bill for three months.—The bill was supported by Mr. ISAAC BUTT, and opposed by Mr. McMAHON, Mr. V. SCULLY, Mr. BRADY, and Mr. KENNEDY.—

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 39 to 15, and the House went into committee upon the bill.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY moved the suspension of the order of the House with respect to measures brought up from the Lower House, in order that the Limited Liability Bill might be proceeded with.—This motion was opposed by Lord REDSDALE, on the ground that no case of urgency had been made out. Lord LYTTELTON, Lord GREY, and Lord ST. LEONARD'S, also strongly objected to proceeding with the bill, which they conceived would have a pernicious effect.—Lord GRANVILLE, Lord CLANRICARDE, and the Lord CHANCELLOR replied, and the motion was affirmed by 38 to 14.—After some further discussion, the bill was read a second time.

The TURKISH LOAN BILL, and the DOWNING-STREET PUBLIC OFFICES EXTENSION BILL, were read a third time and passed.

REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

In the House of Commons, at the morning sitting, Mr. HEYWOOD gave notice that next session he would address the Crown, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to appoint a commission to inquire into the state of the Bible, and to prepare a plan for the further revision of the English translation.

EXCHEQUER BILLS (7,000,000*l.*) BILL.

On the order for the third reading of this bill, Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY said he was not satisfied with the absolute necessity of this addition to the unfunded debt, which was now higher than during any period of the last war, with the exception of the years from 1812 to 1820, when it was 56,000,000*l.* In the last two years the unfunded debt has been nearly doubled. In 1853, it stood at 17,000,000*l.*; in 1854, at 23,000,000*l.*; and at the end of the present financial year it would be 30,000,000*l.* The income of the country is in fact forestalled for several years. There was no absolute necessity for this 7,000,000*l.* The House had voted in one shape or another 91,500,000*l.* He did not find the expenditure to be more in the aggregate than 88,500,000*l.* The Chancellor of the Exchequer took a margin of 4,440,000*l.* in his Budget of April, and deducting 200,000*l.* from this on account of the withdrawal of the proposal with regard to bankers' cheques, it was reduced to 4,250,000*l.* This taken from 6,135,000*l.*, the amount of the second estimate, left a surplus of 1,970,000*l.* The margin on the Budget being calculated up to the latter end of July, the most expensive portion of the financial year, he thought it was too much for the Government to call upon the House for an addition of 7,000,000*l.* to the unfunded debt.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that the unfunded debt, even if increased to the whole extent proposed, would not equal the amount which was reached during and since the late war, when there were also Government bills in circulation, and the rate of interest upon Exchequer-bills was greater than at present. He really was at a loss to understand what difference there was between the hon. baronet's calculations and those which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) had submitted to the House. He then repeated the details which he had given on the subject in the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to showing that he had not made any error in his calculations.—The bill was then read a third time and passed.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR.—STATE OF ITALY.

On the order for the third reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Lord JOHN RUSSELL called attention to the prospects of the war. Without desiring either to aggravate or diminish the responsibilities of Ministers, he thought it his duty to refer to certain facts. It is evident that the enemy does not intend to meet us in naval combat; and, as regards any offensive operations in the North, though the spirit of our men is not to be doubted, the season for active operations is beginning to wane. The position of the Turks in Asia is perilous; and a large Russian army has been released from Poland. With respect to terms of peace, the Turkish ambassador at Vienna—a man of large knowledge and experience—had been satisfied with the Austrian propositions. If at any future period terms of peace should be acceded to by Turkey, which France and England, for the sake of their military honour, should refuse, we should then have to subsidise Turkey in order to secure her assistance. The Emperor of the French had been, not only so faithful, but so prudent and just an ally, that he was disposed to pay great consideration to any opinions of his as to negotiations for peace; yet, if safe and honourable terms were offered, he hoped the war would not be continued. But we have another faithful ally in the person of the King of Sardinia; and this constitutional monarch is naturally desirous for the extension of freedom in Italy. The condition of things in the peninsula, however, is this—that the States of the Church are partly in the occupation of Austrian troops, while the capital, Rome, is occupied by those

of France. The consequence is that the Pope ceases to be an independent sovereign, and the balance of European power is disturbed. If these troops were withdrawn, there would probably be a revolutionary government; but would it not be possible for England, in concert with France and Austria, to devise some system for the Papal States consonant with the wishes of the people and the elements of justice? He could not but think that the Emperor of France would be happy to concert with us for such an object.

Mr. WILKINSON, in a brief speech, admitted that the sympathies of the English people are in favour of the Italians, Poles, and Hungarians, and he thought the French occupation of Rome was to be regretted; but at the same time he must say that the present was not the right period for urging such considerations upon the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON, in replying to Lord John Russell, commenced by referring to the degree of responsibility of which the Government had been reminded, and observed:—

"It must be, indeed, a grave reason which could induce a man who has been party to the war—who has conducted the war—who has concurred in the reasons for commencing the war—who has been a party to call upon the country to make a great sacrifice—who has, up to a very recent period, concurred in all measures which were proposed—it should, indeed, be a grave reason which could induce such a man utterly to change his opinions—(cheers)—to declare that the war to which he was a party is unnecessary and unjust, and to state before the country all the imaginary disasters with which his fancy could furnish his speech, and to be the champion of the enemy against whom his country is engaged. I am not such a man. My right honourable friends, my colleagues in the Government, are not men of that stamp."

Immediately after this pointed allusion, Lord Palmerston observed that nothing which he had said in any degree applied to "his noble friend." He then proceeded to remark that the conditions of peace must be modified by the results of the war; that he had no reason to suppose the Turkish Government differed from France and England in respect to the Austrian proposals, but that, if they did, the objects of the war are wider than any merely Turkish considerations. The protection of Turkey is the means to an end. Behind that protection is the greater question of repressing the ambition of Russia, and saving freedom from extinction. France and England, therefore, have a still greater interest in the matter than Turkey, to whom should not be left the sole decision of the conditions of peace. With respect to Italy, the French occupation of Rome had had the effect of restoring tranquillity, and the army there had been recently greatly reduced. The Austrian occupation of Tuscany had altogether ceased, and he was able to deny the assertion that the Austrian army in Lombardy had lately been augmented. He could not say whether Austria would ever take the field with us; but he was sure she would not take it against us. The position of so great a people as the Italians could not but give the greatest pain; and, if any opportunity should arise, the Government of England, and he believed that of France, would give their best attention to the amelioration of the peninsula, and to the furtherance of those benevolent objects to which Lord John Russell had referred.

After a few observations from Mr. HENLEY, who could not see what good could arise from this discussion, the bill was read a third time and passed.

THE HOSPITALS IN THE EAST.

Mr. STAFFORD moved for copies of reports relative to the English military and naval hospitals at Smyrna, Sentari, Kululee, Therapia, &c.; of any reports made by Sir John McNeill or other commissioners, in reference to the sanitary condition of the camp in the Crimea; and generally of any official communications on the health of the troops and sailors. With respect to the alleged neglect of the wounded after the 18th of June, he had heard that Dr. Hall desired an inquiry; and he then proceeded to read extracts from the evidence taken before the sanitary commission, with a view to show that the medical accommodation in the camp was of the worst possible description. A system of rivalry exists between the civil and the military hospitals; and, while the civil surgeons are paid at the rate of two guineas a day, the army surgeons have only 7*s.* 6*d.* It is not therefore surprising that assistant-surgeons should be leaving the army for more profitable occupation. In conclusion, Mr. Stafford mentioned that he is shortly going again to the camp; and he felt that this nation is responsible for a great waste of human life.—Mr. FREDERICK PEEL stated that an inquiry is now being made into the allegations made by the "Army Surgeon" in his letter to the *Times*; and the testimony of two civil surgeons had already shown that those allegations were a gross imposition on public credulity. The pay of civil and army surgeons is not so unequal as might seem, since the latter have many allowances to which the former are not entitled. The health of the Crimean army is now

much improved; preparations are already being made for wintering in the camp; several reforms have been effected in the medical department; and arrangements are being made at the hospitals which will increase the comforts of the sick and wounded. With a few exceptions, Mr. Peel did not object to the production of the documents moved for; and ultimately the motion, in an amended form, was agreed to.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

The House having resolved itself into a committee upon Indian accounts and papers, Mr. VERNON SMITH detailed the items of revenue and expenditure of the different Presidencies. These exhibited a deficiency of three millions, owing chiefly to the increase of expenditure upon public works for the improvement of India. It would not be prudent to reduce the Indian army; and the attempt to reduce the interest of the Indian debt had been met by a new five per cent. loan. It had been said that an amount of 10,000,000*l.* was required; but it was a question whether it might not be reduced considerably. He did not think it possible, however, to effect any reduction of taxation, and, with respect to public works, the sum expended upon them ought not to be considered as a loss, since great improvements are being made in prisons, roads, and other internal matters. The mode by which the income and expenditure may be equalised, must be left to the consideration of the Indian Government; and he was sure that when the present difficulties are surmounted, permanent prosperity will set in. Upon the whole, he believed the political and social state of India to be satisfactory. Friendly relations exist with Nepal; and, although Persia has been intriguing with Russia, no fear need be entertained of a Russian invasion of our Indian Empire. Steps have been taken to put an end to the practice of torture; a new system of competition for appointments in the civil service has been instituted; and the education of the natives is progressing. With a compliment to the new Governor-General, Mr. Vernon Smith concluded by moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. BRIGHT, in moving that the annual accounts of the finances of India be made up to the 20th of October, and the annual statement brought forward at an earlier period of the session, when there is more time for examination, observed that he could not help suspecting there had not been common honesty on the part of the Indian Government in the conversion of the five per cents. into four per cents., followed first by a three and a half per cent. loan, and then by one at five per cent., called (though delusively) a Public Works Loan. He conceived that the deficit did not really arise from expenditure on public works; and he denounced the secrecy observed by the Indian Government in connexion with financial matters.

Sir JAMES HOGG contended, in answer to Mr. Bright, that the conversion of the Five per Cents. was perfectly justifiable, and that the Public Works Loan is nothing more than what it pretends to be; Sir CHARLES WOOD expressed a similar opinion, and made some statements in justification of his financial calculations last year; and Mr. JOHN PHILLIMORE, Mr. OTWAY, Mr. HENLEY, Mr. WHITESIDE, Mr. MANGLES, Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, and Mr. V. SCULLY, having spoken, the resolutions of Mr. VERNON SMITH were agreed to, as were those of Mr. BRIGHT, with some slight alterations.

THE MILITIA PAY BILL was read a third time and passed.

CORNET BAUMGARTEN.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, in reply to a question put by Mr. STANLEY, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL stated that an inquiry had been made in the Crimea into the conduct of Captain Fitzwygram, of the 1st Dragoons, towards Cornet Baumgarten, the result of which entirely exonerated him from blame.

THE BURIAL BILL was read a third time and passed, with some amendments.

The adjourned debate upon the additional clauses and the other amendments proposed upon the third reading of the CRIMINAL JUSTICE BILL was then resumed, and the bill ultimately passed.

Other bills were forwarded their respective stages, and the House adjourned.

LIMITED LIABILITY BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, Lord GRANVILLE succeeded, in spite of some opposition, in procuring the suspension of the standing order in favour of several bills which could not otherwise have been discussed.—Upon the Limited Liability Bill, a debate arose upon a proposition by Lord ST. LEONARD'S to refer it to a select committee; Lord CAMPBELL, Lord GREY, Lord MONTEAGLE, and Lord REDSDALE all supporting the motion, which was resisted by Lord GRANVILLE and Lord STANLEY. Upon a division, a majority of 28 to 11, and their Lordships, in spite of further remonstrance, went into committee upon the bill, and ultimately, with some amendments which were accepted by the Government, and which had relation to matters of detail, passed it through that stage.

worth while to continue the experiments. Subsequent experiments, however, had been made, which confirmed the first impression. The projectile of Mr. Brashley Britains was under consideration; and the report on that of Captain Disney had not yet been received.

THE INDIAN SALT TAX.

Mr. VERNON SMITH, in answer to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, said that the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the mode of collecting the salt duty in India had not yet been received.

FOREIGN ENLISTMENT.

In answer to Mr. MILNER GIBSON, Lord PALMERSTON said, that although in some states it was against the law for other powers to make enlistments within the territory of the state itself, yet there was no law to prevent foreigners being enlisted out of their own country. Accordingly an arrangement with this view had been made at Halifax, in British America; but it had been since abandoned, as questions with respect to its legality had been raised in the United States.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS BILL, deferring the discussion until the next stage, which was objected to by Mr. KNIGHT and other members, but ultimately agreed to.

THE LIMITED LIABILITY BILL was read a third time and passed, after considerable opposition by Mr. ARCHIBALD HASTIE, Mr. CARDWELL, and Mr. GLYN.

The bill for continuing for another year the act having reference to Crime and Outrage in Ireland, was read a second time, in spite of the vigorous opposition of Mr. BOWYER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DE VERE, Mr. COGAN, and Mr. BRADY.

THE WAR.

In the utter absence of any news of importance from the Crimea, conjecture has been busy; and a telegraphic despatch from Kamiesch of July 29th, to the effect that that port, as well as Balaklava, was crowded with vessels lately come from France and England, and that a grand expedition was being prepared, is in perfect harmony with the general impression that the present calm is merely equivalent to that ominous hush which precedes a thunderstorm. The rumoured naval attack upon Sebastopol, which we mentioned in our Postscript last week, is, indeed, doubtful; but the activity now visible at head quarters, with respect both to the army and the navy, will surely not die out without at least some weighty attempt, and probably some signal success. The works of the Allies are now within sixty metres of the Malakhoff; Egyptian reinforcements are about to sail for the Crimea; the health of the army has greatly improved; and our next assault is looked forward to with the utmost confidence.

A French letter from Kamiesch Bay states that the Allied armies are in daily anticipation of some great and decisive blow being struck, though its precise nature is as yet wholly unknown. Large reinforcements, both of French and English, continue to arrive; and the works are pushed forward with the utmost vigour. The writer of another letter says, under date of July 14:—

"I think it very problematical whether we shall winter within Sebastopol. The cutting off the supplies from the Sea of Azof must distress the enemy much, but his supplies by way of Perekop are still open. I do not believe that a large army can be supplied by that long route in the winter."

In connexion with this subject of wintering before Sebastopol, the *Constitutionnel* has an article, the object of which seems to be the preparing of the public mind for the mobilisation of the Allied armies—in point of fact, for the raising of the siege. Kamiesch, being now strongly fortified, is said to "hold Sebastopol by the throat," and to be "the sentinel—the keeper—of the Russian citadel." "Who does not see," says the writer, "that the presence of a few French and English ships at Kamiesch would suffice to nullify the entire offensive power of Sebastopol?" Having a formidable basis of operations, "the army has perfect freedom of movement," &c. This may be all very true; but the *Constitutionnel* is not the *Moniteur*. In the meanwhile we know that immense preparations have been already proceeded with for housing the army through another winter, without their undergoing the dreadful sufferings which nearly annihilated them at the close of the last and commencement of the present year.

The resignation of General Simpson has received a semi-denial from the semi-official *Post*. He has not resigned; there is no intention of recalling him; but—"it is proper to state that his health is not of the strongest, and that therefore it will excite but little surprise if he find himself unable to cope for a protracted period with the vast labours and incessant anxieties of the chief command." There has been some talk, also, of Pelissier being recalled, unless he

speedily retrieve the disaster of the 18th of June; and, to match all these rumours, a report is current that the health of General Osten Sacken has become so much impaired that he has applied for permission to resign. In losing him, the Russian army will lose a sort of *Macbeth*—that is to say, the bearer of a charmed life; for an admiring chronicler relates that this pious hero has been in the front of a hundred battles during the last half century, and has never received a scratch!

We read in a daily contemporary:—

"The *Vienna Military Gazette* states that the Commanders of the Allied Armies in the Crimea have forwarded to the Porte a professional opinion respecting the fittest measures to be taken consequent upon the Russian offensive movement upon Kars. They propose, according to this authority, in the first place, to concentrate a force of at least 38,000 men in Batoum and Churuksu, with the object of operating offensively from those points against the Russians, in case Mustapha Pacha should be compelled to retire by General Andronikoff's force opposed to him at Kalessi. It is computed that the Porte will require six weeks to organise this force and transport it to Batoum. Meanwhile, contrary to the Marseilles accounts, Kars is invested, and the communications with Trebizond and Erzeroum are cut off."

A later account says that the communication between Kars and Erzeroum has been completely re-established; but by the disbanding of the Bashi-bazouks the army of Kars is reduced to 15,000 men, and it wants cavalry. Accounts from Constantinople state that Omar Pacha, who has lately returned from a visit to Constantinople, would have accepted the command of the army in Asia, but the Porte wishes him to return to the Crimea. Omar has received the highest honours. It is said there never was a question of his retirement.

The Allies have agreed to allow merchant ships to enter Kertch, and to take corn on board, on condition of landing a third of their cargoes at certain points indicated. The Russians are erecting works called "Cavaliers" behind the Malakhoff.

A despatch from Erzeroum of the 10th of July, speaks of Schamyl being expected to descend from the mountains and march on Tiflis. Another account says that he has actually made the descent. Whether this is to be received as a contradiction of the report of his death, or whether he has died since, remains in the dark. General Todleben is also said to be not dead, but "convalescent."

The most startling and painful news of the week in connexion with the war is the intelligence (which, however, as yet wants confirmation) of the murder, by Bashi-bazouks, of our countryman, General Beatson. The story, however, rests merely on conjecture.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL SIMPSON.

General Simpson, writing to Lord Panmure, on July 21, says:—

"My Lord,—I have great pleasure to inform your lordship that the health of the army has greatly improved; cholera has nearly disappeared, and, although more sickness has appeared among the officers, it is not of that character to cause uneasiness.

"With reference to the exterior army, the Russians hold their strong position on the Mackenzie Heights, extending by Aitodor to Albat, with advanced posts by Chouli, Ogenbash, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baidar. It is reported they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alupka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the valley of Baidar, resting upon the Sardinians, upon the left bank of the Souhai River, and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army.

"I purpose sending four squadrons of light cavalry into the valley of Baidar to-morrow, to protect and afford convoys to the Commissariat, for the purpose of bringing in forage and supplies for the use of the army."

ST. SWITHIN IN THE CRIMEA.

High winds have prevailed during the past twenty-four hours, and dusky clouds fly along the sky, while the air has become damp and chilly even at noonday. This is the Feast of St. Swithin (July 15th), and the day has been duly marked by violent rain and loud peals of thunder, while the Russian position over the valley of the Tchernaya has been hidden by a dark-blue robe of rain-cloud, and the smoke of the guns of Sebastopol seems scarcely to emerge from the watery mist which overhangs the town. Tents in the sodden camp flap their canvas dismally, the huts are dank and dripping, and before the doors little pools of water collect on the earth, which is trodden into a deep slimy mud. The temperature this evening out of doors is that of an English November, and as the wind whistles among the tents one may fancy the trees are being stripped of the last of their withered leaves, and the frosts of winter already upon us. But this will last but a few days, and then the heats of August will parch the ground once more, wells and tanks will again yield but a scanty supply, and summer will last until far into the month of September.—*Times Correspondent*.

FOUNDRIES IN SEBASTOPOL.

That there are foundries in Sebastopol there can be little doubt; some of the shot thrown at us is perfectly smooth and new, and seems just turned out; besides which, it is impossible to believe that a great naval arsenal can be without the means of manufacturing its own munitions. Powder-mills probably also exist; but in both these cases the question occurs as to where the material for the manufacture is to come from. A small supply of iron may be obtained by recasting our shot and the pieces of shell; but probably a great part of the former goes into the harbour, and the supply is too small and precarious for it to be believed that a Government like the Russian would depend on it. It seems more probable that an organised system of transport feeds Sebastopol with munitions as well as corn, and that during the summer every endeavour has been and will be made to supply the garrison with sufficient resources to stand during the winter, when the roads of the Crimea will be less capable of bearing the transport of heavy articles.—*Idem*.

LAZINESS OF THE TURKS.

It is a singular thing that the Turks do not take any share in actual siege operations, and are now amusing themselves with the playful work of foraging, or actually sitting in indolence for hours together, following the shadows of their tents as they move from west to east, smoking stolidly, or grinning at the antics of some mountebank comrade. Omar Pacha moves here and there without object, merely that his army may seem to be employed; but its actual services are of little importance. It is said that an agreement was made between the Allied Generals and the Porte that the Turks were to take no part in the siege. But why not? And can such an arrangement be binding when the public good demands a different course?—*Idem*.

WAR MISCELLANEA.

THE PRICE OF DEFENDING SEBASTOPOL.—M. Leontiewski, a Russian prisoner in the hands of the English, says that very young men who have taken part in the nine months' defence of Sebastopol, have in that space of time become so old, through continued exertion and care, that the Emperor has permitted them to reckon every month so passed as a year of service. The kind treatment which he has experienced at the hands of his captors is warmly acknowledged by M. Leontiewski.

THE RUSSIAN HOSPITALS.—Terrible accounts have been received at Berlin of the state of the Russian military hospitals, which are so crowded that it has been found necessary to turn away large numbers of sick and wounded. There is also a great want of surgeons and dressers.

A RUSSIAN PRIEST has been rewarded with the military order of St. George for rallying the troops when attacked during last March, in front of the Kamtschatka Lunette. Raising a crucifix, he exclaimed, "Lord, save thy people! Give our Orthodox Monarch the victory over his enemies!" And, encouraged by these words, the troops, who had been wavering, again rushed forward, and took the first and second lines of the trenches.

EXCHANGE OF FRENCH PRISONERS.—We read in the *Moniteur* of Sunday:—"A despatch from the Crimea, dated July 27, 11 p.m., announces to the Minister of War that the Phlogéthon had arrived at Kamiesch, bringing French prisoners, exchanged at Odessa against Russian prisoners, which this steamer had taken on board at Constantinople. The exchange of prisoners of war is to be continued. The French officers speak in high terms of the manner in which they were treated by the Russians."

ADMIRAL NACHIMOFF.—In announcing the death of this Crimean officer, the *Invalide Russe* speaks of him as "the hero of Sinope," and as "the honour and glory of the Russian fleet and army." The following particulars of his death are then given:—"The Admiral would never consent, like other officers, to put on the cloak of the common soldier, and he always went to the fortifications in uniform with his large epaulettes. At eight o'clock in the evening of the 11th, he arrived in the Korniloff Bastion, and disregarding the remonstrances of those who surrounded him, proceeded to reconnoitre the works of the enemy. After a while, a cannon-ball struck a sand-bag by his side, and the officers of his staff again entreated him to retire. But he did not stir, and said in a low voice, 'They fire well!' Some minutes after, a rifle-ball hit him in the temple; he fell senseless, and so remained until he died, some hours subsequently." The Admiral had resided some years in England, where he was sent by the late Czar, in order to study the system pursued in our dockyards. He sprang from the middle classes.

THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS, says a letter from Cracow of the 21st ult., have been collected in two masses, one of which is stationed in Bohemia and Moravia, and the other in Styria. The former of these divisions is thought to indicate by its position that Austria and Russia are not yet quite at ease with one another: the latter is for reinforcing the army of Italy. As for the apparent menacing of Russia, may not this be a "feint" for the purpose of deceiving the Allies?

RUSSIAN CHARGES AGAINST ENGLISH SAILORS.—The *Invalide Russe*, of July 21, contains a long article professing to be a true history of various unjustifiable acts

a well sustained fire of artillery and sharpshooters, were, after two hours' combat, obliged to retire."—*Morning Post*.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.—Captain Keppel, the newly-appointed Naval Brigadier, has had a somewhat amusing adventure. During an attack, he proceeded to the 21-gun battery, and afterwards, missing his way in the trenches, was taken prisoner by a sergeant of the Guards, in whose regiment Captain Keppel has a nephew, who is also Captain Keppel. So, the sergeant on inquiring who the former was, said, "Oh! that won't do; you're not Captain Keppel; come along with me;" when, to finish the joke, he brought him by accident to another nephew, who is an officer in the Guards, when a laugh, of course, was the consequence.—*Morning Post Correspondent*.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL FILDER has been succeeded by Commissary-General Sir George Maclean.

THE RUSSIAN GENERAL BODISCO has been restored to his native country by the French Emperor. Before leaving, he addressed a letter to the Editor of the *Courrier de l'Eure*, speaking in the highest terms of the generous kindness of the French people.

THE CHOLERA in the English camp continues to diminish.

THE RUSSIANS IN A PANIC.—General Simpson reports that on the night of the 22nd of July the enemy opened a very heavy fire of musketry, both on the French and English lines, apparently under an apprehension of an attack by the Allies.

WINTERING IN THE CRIMEA.—The Government are making active preparations for again wintering the army of the Crimea. Ten firms have just entered into contracts to supply about 1000 huts for berthing the troops, to be ready for shipment within one month from the present time.

NEUTRALITY.—The Russian Government has issued circulars again, complaining that the English Government has departed from the original policy with respect to the neutral flag covering the cargo, and pointing out that there is something very equivocal in Captain Watson's use of the phrase "Russian produce" instead of "property," in his statement of what will be permitted to leave the Russian ports.

THE POLISH MEETING.

THE postponed meeting was held on Wednesday in St. Martin's Hall, when the Earl of Harrington, who was in the chair, made a speech, the chief object of which was to show that the restoration of Poland is a Conservative measure, patronised by Conservative statesmen, by Lord Castlereagh, Talleyrand, and Metternich, by the former Russian Emperor Alexander, and by Austria, in 1831, when Lord Palmerston nipped the scheme in the bud, out of a fear of a general European war. Still, Lord Palmerston was "a great man" and "a friend of liberty." At the mention of his name, however, the meeting groaned, and one man called out "Palmerston is a humbug." Groans were also given for Lord John Russell; but when Lord Harrington mentioned Napoleon's prophecy about Europe becoming "Republican or Cossack," there was loud applause at the word "Republican." The Chairman's proposal was that we should enter Bessarabia, and there raise the standard of Poland.

Lord Ebrington, whose appearance was the signal for great uproar, moved the following resolution:—"That it will afford the best security for the preservation of the balance of power in Europe, and the protection of its liberties, that Poland should be restored as a separate and independent State; a measure the necessity of which has been recognised by most of the great Conservative statesmen of Europe." He supported this resolution in a short speech; and after it had been seconded by Sir Robert Peel, who spoke warmly in favour of the restoration of Poland,

Mr. Collett, amid much uproar and confusion, moved the following amendment to the resolution:—"That this meeting, cordially desiring the restoration of Polish nationality, cannot forget that the destruction of that nationality was mainly owing to the perfidious conduct of Lord Palmerston from 1831 to 1846. That so long as Lord Palmerston is a servant of the Crown no proposition for the restoration of Poland can be anything but a delusion and a snare. That the truth of this resolution is proved by the fact that Lord Palmerston has carried on the war in such a manner as to avoid, as far as possible, injuring Russia, while he has proposed terms of peace which would entirely destroy the independence of Turkey."

Mr. Hart seconded the amendment; a scene of confusion ensued; Lord Harrington left the hall; and, on a show of hands, Mr. Collett's resolution was carried, with only six dissentients.

The meeting then separated, with three cheers for the Queen.

THE SLOW POISONING CASE.

MR. WOOLER has been again examined and again re-examined. A variety of witnesses gave testimony on Monday last. Among them was Mr. Simpson, the curate of Great Burdon, who attended Mrs. Wooler in her last illness, and who described the conduct of Mr. Wooler, at the moment of his wife's death, as being

rather indifferent; but a fortnight before her decease he had asked Mr. Simpson to offer up prayers publicly for her. Mr. Teesdale, chemist and druggist at Darlington, said he occasionally made up medicines for Dr. Jackson (who prescribed for Mrs. Wooler), but that in no instance was there any arsenic. Sometimes there would be a very small portion of nux vomica; but he could not tell whether that drug would produce tetanic spasms at death. Mr. Abbott, chemist, deposed to having sold Mr. Wooler an ounce of laudanum in June; and the prisoner subsequently called, and said the laudanum was not strong enough.

The most important evidence was that of Mr. John Fotheringill, surgeon, of Darlington, who stated that he had lent Mr. Wooler an enema syringe; that, upon its being returned, he found it stopped up; and that a subsequent examination revealed the presence of arsenic. He had inquired whether arsenic is used in the preparation of enema syringes, and he was informed that it is not.

Ann Taylor, Mr. Wooler's servant, stated that she had given Mrs. Wooler injections many times; that half a drachm, and subsequently a drachm of laudanum was put into each injection, and generally by her master; that immediately after her master had given Mrs. Wooler a dose of a particular medicine, she vomited; that she did not vomit after Dr. Jackson gave her the same medicine; and that she vomited again upon her master once more giving it. When this witness heard that her mistress had died of poison, she gathered up all the medicine bottles and put them in her box; but she could not tell why she had done so, and upon this point exhibited a great deal of hesitation.

The prisoner will be examined again to-day (Saturday).

OUR CIVILISATION.

ASSIZE CASES.

THE BIRMINGHAM GAOL CRUELITIES.—Lieutenant Austin, R.N., late Governor of the Borough Gaol at Birmingham, and Mr. Blount, surgeon at the same prison, were tried at Warwick, on Friday week and Saturday, on a variety of counts, charging them with gross cruelty to the prisoners under their care. The facts (which formed the subject of a Government Commission in 1853) were of so extraordinary and painful a kind that they must have impressed themselves on the minds of our readers too deeply to require repetition. It will therefore be sufficient to state that the suicide of a youth named Andrews, who was one of the prisoners specially subjected to ill-usage, first of all brought the facts to light; and that the evidence taken before the Commission has led to the present prosecution. Lieutenant Austin was found guilty with respect to the case of the boy Andrews; but the jury declared both him and Blount not guilty on four other counts. One of these included the celebrated case of stuffing salt into the mouth of a man who was subject to epileptic fits, and of otherwise violently coercing him. In defence, it was urged that the man was in a state of temporary insanity, and was dangerous; and that salt is given to epileptic people. A second indictment, containing eleven counts, charged Mr. Blount with omitting to make certain entries in the prison registers, as required by the rules; and with treating medically a sick prisoner, named Dodson, in his cell, instead of causing him to be removed to the infirmary. By the advice of his counsel the defendant pleaded guilty to six counts in the indictment, with certain reservations; and the others were not pressed. With reference to the omission to make the required entries, Sir Frederick Thesiger said, that, although certain prescribed rules had not been complied with, there had been a multiplicity of entries in the books. The fact was that a lax system had sprung up in the gaol, and neither the visiting magistrates, nor Mr. Perry, the prison inspector, had ever complained of the omissions for which this indictment was laid. As to the removal of the sick prisoner to the infirmary, the answer of Mr. Blount was that he could be better treated in his cell. An indictment containing similar charges for omitting to make entries relative to the punishment of prisoners was preferred against Lieutenant Austin, to which, by the advice of Mr. Kettle, he also pleaded guilty; and, as to the residue of the indictments, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Crown. The defendants will in all probability be called up to receive judgment next term.

WILLIAM ROBERTS has been found guilty of making dies for the purpose of coining Peruvian half-dollars.

JEALOUSY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Fleming Coward was indicted at the Carlisle Assizes for shooting at James McNeil, his brother-in-law. The prisoner had been to Australia, whither, after a time, his wife was sent to him. On her arrival, Coward, from some information he had received, suspected her fidelity. Subsequently, as he had not prospered in Australia, he returned to England, and accused McNeil of ruining him by having advised his leaving this country, though in fact he had not so advised him. Certain demands for compensation having been refused, the prisoner one day pursued McNeil down the street in which he lived, and fired two successive shots at him, by the second of which he was wounded. The defence was that Coward was insane;

but the jury found him guilty, and sentence of death was recorded. This, however, will of course be commuted.

JOSEPH MEADOWS, who was found guilty at the last Worcestershire Assizes of the murder of a girl to whom he had been attached, was executed in front of the county gaol on Saturday.

OUR MARRIAGE LAW.—Joseph Bunn has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for bigamy. The jury recommended him to mercy, on account of his first wife having left him to live with another man. With his second wife he was shown to have lived most happily; but the privilege of divorce being beyond his means, he is punished for not being able to rid himself of a companionship from which the House of Lords is quite ready to release him if the fees are paid.

EDWARD STUART WILSON has been sentenced to transportation for twenty years for forging a check on the Cumberland and Carlisle Bank for 539l. 12s. 8d.

DAVID BARNETT AND DAVID POLACK were on Friday week committed for trial on the charge of breaking into the premises of Messrs. Deane and Co.

SHOP ROBBERIES in the City and other parts of town appear to be on the increase. The premises of Messrs. Sanderson, silk manufacturers, Gresham-street, have been entered, and silk to a considerable amount has been abstracted. The thieves obtained an entrance by cutting a pane of glass from a skylight.—A great many gold and silver watches have been stolen from the shop of Messrs. Reeves and Sons, watchmakers, Newington-causeway. It is supposed that the burglars belong to the gang which has recently distinguished itself in the City.—Elijah Woolf and John Meyers, two foreigners, are under remand on a charge of robbery from the shop of Mr. May, silk manufacturer, of Bread-street, Cheapside. The prisoners had entered the shop as customers, and, it is suspected, abstracted the goods during the temporary absence of the master.—Antonio Zago, Thomas Domanini, and Josippo Bevoli, Italians, have been charged before the Lord Mayor with stealing silk from the warehouse of Messrs. Rogers and Wroe, Cheapside, under pretence of examining goods to purchase them.—George Lewis is under remand, charged with breaking a pane of glass in the shop of a goldsmith and jeweller in Pentonville, and making off with a large amount of valuable property. Being hotly pursued, he was taken into custody.

ISAAC PINNOCK, who was recently condemned to death for murder, has been reprieved.

THOMAS WILLIAM BEAL has been committed for trial on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery at the shop of Mrs. Barber, jeweller, &c., Cheapside.

ROBBING THE DEAD.—Two women have been found guilty at the Bodmin Assizes of robbing one of the dead bodies thrown on shore from the wreck of the John.

MURDER IN DEVONSHIRE.—A man named Robert Hancock, a labourer, residing at Northam, a village in the north of Devon, being jealous of his wife, struck her with a hammer several times, and afterwards cut her throat. He was apprehended on Thursday week, and on the following day a coroner's inquest was held, when he was committed on a charge of wilful murder.

OUTRAGE BY WELSH WORKMEN.—The house of Mr. Hynde, one of the managers of the new British Iron Company's Works at the Cefn (high ground), about a mile and a half from the Ruabon station on the Shrewsbury and Chester Railway, has been attacked by five hundred men and women, who had taken offence against Mr. Hynde. That gentleman was himself absent from home at the time; but his children were in the house, and were greatly alarmed at the bursting of the mob into the rooms, and at the devastation which they committed among the furniture, prints, &c. The children, however, concealed themselves, and escaped injury.

THE ROCHDALE MURDER.—Jonathan Heywood, the supposed murderer, is in custody. He was absent from his home on the night of the murder, and has since passed by one or two false names. Another man had been previously arrested on suspicion.

A SCHOOL FOR THIEVES.—John Pierce, a beershop-keeper at a place called Hickman's-folly, Dockhead, and proprietor of a penny theatre, was summoned at the Southwark Police-court on a charge of permitting stage plays to be performed without a license. A police-inspector stated that on the evening of the 25th of last month he went to the "folly," where he saw a variety of performances, and, amongst the rest, a regular dramatic piece. He said that the place was a perfect nursery of crime, large numbers of young thieves of both sexes assembling there nightly. Pierce's solicitor attempted to prove that his client had not unlawfully permitted stage plays to be performed "for hire or gain," and set up a somewhat rambling defence; but, as it was clearly proved that regular theatrical representations had, for some time past, been seen going on, and that the sons of the prisoner were observed to take money, Mr. Combe fined Pierce 10l. On his promising to close the theatre, the magistrate said he would not immediately enforce the fine.

A SHAMELESS WOMAN.—Mr. Edward Williams, a tradesman in Cable-street, Wellelose-square, has been charged at the Thames Police-office with improperly exposing himself to Mrs. Pavitt, the wife of a neigh-

refused to give his real place of abode, because he did not wish to disgrace his connexions, was charged at Greenwich, on Saturday, with stealing some silver spoons from a tavern, and was committed for trial.

WOMAN BEATING.—John Ross was charged at Worship-street with a ferocious assault on Eliza Harrington. The woman had lived with the man as his wife for two years, during the whole of which time she had been exposed to ill-usage. This reached its culmination a few days ago, when the prisoner, who was drunk, beat and kicked her with great violence. He had said on a previous occasion that, if she left him, he would "put her away on the quiet." Before the magistrate, he wished he might "never enter Heaven" if he had struck her; but the magistrate decided that he should enter the House of Correction for six months, and be there kept to hard labour.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—Joseph Day, a cab-driver, was on Saturday sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for ill-using his horse. He had been remanded from a previous day; and, after a great deal of prevarication, admitted that he had kept the horse out for thirty-two hours. It would appear, also, that the poor animal had not had any food during that time; but this was denied by Day, who asserted that he purchased corn for it three times in the course of the time during which it was working. The horse, however, died in consequence of the ill-usage which he had received.

SARAH MACK, an oyster-woman, has been committed for trial on a charge of stabbing a customer in a public-house with an oyster-knife. The woman had demanded more money; and, this being refused, she committed the assault.

ROBBERY.—At the Mansion House, William McAlister and Richard Neale, two men in the employ of Elizabeth and Jane Collinson, ironmongers, of Lombard-street, were charged with robbing their employers of ten table spoons and other articles. A police constable said that on the previous evening he saw the prisoners in the workshop of Mrs. Collinson, with a small bundle lying on the bench. Suspecting something wrong, he watched them, and saw them come out, when he inquired what their parcel contained. Their replies not satisfying him, he took them to the station-house, where ten spoons and several pieces of copper and other metal were found upon them. The prisoners, who denied the charge against them, were committed for trial.

THE IRISH IN DURHAM.—A series of calamities has, during the last week, kept Durham in a state of great alarm. Several Irishmen belonging to some ironworks began fighting among themselves, and, on the interference of the police, a serious riot ensued, and one of the constables was so shockingly maltreated that his life is despaired of. It was not until a reinforcement of police arrived with drawn cutlasses that the disturbance was suppressed; but another riot broke out on a later day. This, however, was more quickly put down. Shortly after this, a servant girl was found murdered on the banks of the Tees; and on one of the intermediate days, some Irishmen and women, while intoxicated, were drowned in the river.

THE ROCHDALE MURDER.—The woman murdered whilst asleep in bed by her supposed husband, on Sunday week, at a public-house in Rochdale, has been identified as Margaret Jones, a widow, from Salford. She had three sons living in Manchester, and they fully identified the body on Saturday evening. There is reason to believe that she left Manchester on the day before the murder with a "fettler" in a foundry, named Jonathan Heywood, about the age of the man now in custody, and dressed a good deal like him. Heywood is said to have taken her away under a promise of marriage, and the police are making inquiry after him.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—James Taylor was charged at the Lambeth police-office, on Monday, with robbing and murderously assaulting Charles Powers, in Albert-street, London-road. He was assisted by a woman of the town, who was not in custody. The case was remanded.

DANIEL MITCHELL DAVIDSON, COSMO WILLIAM GORDON, and JOSEPH WINDLE COLE, were at length, last Monday, finally examined at Guildhall, and committed for trial.

THE LATE RIOTS.—James Hutchins and Walter Ford, the Grenadier Guardsmen charged with inciting the mob to break windows on the 8th of July, have not been brought up for trial, the grand jury ignoring the bill against them. The two youths concerned in the same affair have been bound over to keep the peace for six months.

STRAHAN, PAUL, AND BATES.—Another examination of Messrs. Strahan, Paul, and Bates took place on Wednesday; but, owing to the absence of a material witness on the continent, a further remand became necessary. It appeared that four of Dr. Griffith's bonds had been traced to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., who hold them on account of a gentleman named Sykes, by whom they are claimed. A Mr. Beattie seems to have been the first person who received them from the prisoners, and he is not expected to return from abroad until September. As a final commitment is not likely to take place until that month, the magistrate agreed to accept bail for the prisoners if it should be tendered. Two securities for an aggregate of £6000 will be required for each of them.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BROWN AT LEAMINGTON.—The gentry of Leamington and the immediate neighbourhood presented on Saturday last a numerous signed address to Sir George Brown, who is at present residing at Leamington for the benefit of his health. The Hon. C. B. Percy, in presenting the address, made a grandiloquent speech, the chief point in which consisted of a fling at the "presumptuous and irresponsible press." The address was of a piece with this introductory oration: in the course of it, the concoctors stated they were "not ashamed to avow" that they had "a tear for those who have nobly fallen in their country's cause;" but whether the said tear was there and then produced is not recorded. Furthermore, they hoped that "the God of Battles" (commonly called Mars) would preserve the life of Sir George Brown to his family and "to a grateful and applauding country." In reply, Sir George Brown indignantly denied the assertion (traceable to the aforementioned "unscrupulous press") that common soldiers are desirous of rising from the ranks; contending, on the contrary, that the service would be much less popular if the men thought they had any chance of being rewarded for good conduct, and that they love their officers precisely because the latter are gentlemen. Likewise, he was of opinion that the men, though ready to follow, always expected to be led; that the number of officers killed bears an undue proportion to that of the men; that the constitution of the army must not be interfered with; and that had French officers been examined on the Sebastopol Committee, a very different account would have been given of the state of our troops. Highly gratified with these sentiments, the deputation withdrew.

LIEUTENANT FITZCLARENCE died on Wednesday week, from the effects of his wounds, at the English hospital at Constantinople, to which place he had been conveyed from Balaklava. He was serving as aide-de-camp to his colonel, the late Colonel Yea, and with him took part in the unsuccessful attack on the Redan, on the 18th of June, when he was dangerously wounded. He suffered amputation of the left leg and the right hand, and gradually sank. A few weeks previously, he had attained his eighteenth year.

THE LAUNCH OF THE MARLBOROUGH.—The long-expected launch of this gigantic vessel took place on Tuesday, at Portsmouth, under very unfavourable circumstances, the weather being extremely rainy. The Queen, however, was at her post, the Mayor and corporation were present in their robes of office, and there was a great crowd of loyal and shouting people. Her Majesty having christened the ship, and bid "Success to the Marlborough!" with the usual libation of a broken bottle of wine, the blocks were knocked away; but, after moving two-thirds out of the shed, the huge vessel came to a stand-still—her very first performance thus proving to be anything but successful. About midnight, however, she was got off by the united exertions of two thousand men.—The following are some of the dimensions, &c., of the Marlborough:—Length between the perpendiculars, 245 feet 6 inches; length of keel for tonnage, 206 feet 3½ inches; extreme breadth, 61 feet 2½ inches; breadth for tonnage, 60 feet 4½ inches; depth of hold, 25 feet 10 inches; burden in tons, 4000 36-94; weight of guns and carriages, 369 tons.

THE QUEEN AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL AT PORTSEA.—After the launch (if it may be so called) of the Marlborough, the Queen visited the Military General Hospital at Portsea, and remained there an hour and a half, passing from bed to bed of the wounded men, and asking each several questions, the kindness of which drew forth from one of the sufferers the exclamation "God bless her!"

MASSACRE OF A BOAT'S CREW BY SAVAGES.—The *Jeune Lucie*, which arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 19th of April, from the Solomon Islands, reports that a boat with seven men, belonging to a vessel which had been wrecked, had arrived at a small island south of Woodlark Island, and that the men were massacred by the natives as soon as they landed. A missionary at the island had purchased a spy-glass, on which "J. Penny" was marked in pencil, from a native who stated that it had been found in the boat. The remainder of the shipwrecked crew was supposed to have gone to the island of Toberand.

THE LATE COLONEL LOWTH.—The brother of this officer, who died on board the *Hansa* transport at Portsmouth, just after its arrival from the Crimea, has written to the *Times* to say that it was thought advisable to remove the Colonel from the ship, only a little more than half an hour before his death, on account of the ill-ventilated and "pestilential" state of his cabin.

THE TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED AFTER THE 18TH OF JUNE.—George H. B. Macleod, Surgeon to the Civil Hospital, Smyrna, and Henry J. L. Rooke, Civil Surgeon, have written from the camp to contradict the statements of "M.R.C.S., L.S.A.," in the *Times*, with reference to the cruel neglect of the wounded after the attack of the 18th of June.

CAPTAIN COLIN MAXWELL, 93rd Highlanders, has been cashiered "for having been drunk on duty under arms, when parading for the trenches, on the evening of the 10th of July, at the camp before Sebastopol." Capt.

Charles Spencer Gaynor has also been cashiered on a similar charge; and, in both cases, a recommendation by the court to favourable consideration on account of long services has merely elicited from General Simpson a promise to lay the cases before Lord Hardinge.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

THE FRENCH LOAN.—The subscriptions for the National Loan closed on Monday. The results, as stated to the Emperor by the Minister of Finance, are as follow:—The amount subscribed will be about 3,600,000,000 fr. The subscriptions of 50 fr. rente and below, declared not reducible, figure in this sum at from 230,000,000 fr. to 235,000,000 fr. The subscriptions of 60 fr. and above, submitted to a proportional reduction, will be about 3,800,000,000 fr. The departments will have provided nearly 230,000 subscribers, and subscribed more than 1,000,000,000 fr. of capital. Altogether, 310,000 persons have taken part in the subscription. The subscriptions from abroad, in Europe, from England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, &c., exceed 200,000,000 fr.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at Lyons between twelve and one o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday week. Some houses were damaged, but no lives lost. The same shock was felt at Valence, on the Rhone, and indeed along the whole of the east of France. Some chimneys were thrown down, bells were set ringing, and a degree of oscillation and trembling was felt in the houses. Accounts received from Italy, Switzerland, and parts of Germany, agree in stating that the shock extended to all those countries.

Great preparations are being made for the reception of our Queen at Paris, St. Cloud, and Versailles. The theatre at the latter place is being fitted up. In the Champ de Mars, a grand review is to take place.

The story of General Castellane, which is now exciting so much amusement in Paris, becomes important and significant if attentively considered. The facts seem to be these:—In announcing the death of General Mayran, killed before Sebastopol, the *employé* of the telegraph made some mistake—used one sign for another. Now the old soldier, who keeps Lyons under foot—forcing it to produce silk and satins to seem exceedingly loyal, and to treat the "rights of man" with affected contempt under constant threat of bombardment—was never remarkable for sense; and is rapidly becoming blind, deaf, and furious. He read:—"The Emperor is no more: communicate the fact in appropriate terms to the army." For a man of his calibre he reasoned rapidly. "The son of Jerome will never do (not a remarkable effort by the way). As for the Republic, I have shot too many of that sect without trial. What shall it be? Henri V. or—a run for it." Then he dashed down a rather clever proclamation on paper:—"The Emperor is dead—so is the Empire. Henri V. will give us liberty and order. Vive Henri V.!" With this sketch he proceeded to the Préfet, who, having received no despatch, was confounded. According to the usual habit of préfets, he advised the General "to wait, just to see which way the wind would blow." But, says the story, the proclamation was actually issued, and several copies were pasted up on the walls of the city. The préfet telegraphed to his private friends, ascertained the truth, became outrageously indignant and loyal, and actually ventured, for the first time in his life, to bully the General, who scratched his head and told him to "go to —." Meanwhile, at Paris, great was the rage of the unfortunate son of Jerome, for whom, by-the-way, even his friends can only say—"Everybody thought Louis Napoleon a fool—he turns out to be a clever governor: everybody thinks this man a fool—therefore he may be a man of genius." The King of the Exposition insisted that General Castellane should be dismissed; but his cousin, though somewhat disgusted at seeing his dynasty pool-pooled in this manner, wisely said—"If we got rid of all who are compromised with us, on whom shall we be able to depend?"

Among the interesting objects in the French Exposition is a specimen of wheat sent from Brives, in the department of the Corrèze. It is a new species introduced from America by the Count Hubert de St. Marsault on his estate of Puy, near Perpezac. The mean height of the stalk is over six feet, and the thickness three times that of common wheat-straw. An ear sometimes contains a hundred grains. This wheat grows in an ordinary soil, which it does not seem to exhaust in proportion to its yield. The agricultural mind is slow to adopt novelties however commendable, but so successful an experiment will surely excite emulation. M. de St. Marsault is the son-in-law of General Lallemand of the famous Champ d'Asile; and a relative by marriage, therefore, of the well-known Stephen Girard, benefactor of Philadelphia. The "wheat of the Puy," as it is called, proceeds from a small parcel brought away as a memento from the Champ d'Asile itself.

The condition of Austrian Italy is at present somewhat ominous of approaching disturbances. The army is to be increased by 40,000 men; and the Turin correspondent of the *Times* says that he hears on good authority that it is in contemplation to set up for sale by

Austria and the Western Powers was never so complete as it is now, and the Italian revolutionary party has never yet been so categorically informed that it has no help to expect from the French Government."

A most dreadful explosion has taken place at the Castel Nuovo in Naples. A portion of this building was devoted to the manufacture of percussion-caps, the whole of which, owing to negligence, ignited. The entire building blew up, and two hundred persons are said to have been buried in the ruins. This number, however, is probably exaggerated; but the utmost consternation was excited all over the city, it being thought at first that a revolution had burst out.

The *Constitutionnel* has an article, professing to disclose the existence of a conspiracy on the part of the French and Spanish legitimists, with the direct concurrence of their respective chiefs, the Count de Chambord and the Count de Montemolin, to get up an insurrection in Spain by the aid of Russian gold; the avowed object being to make a diversion in favour of Russia, and so embarrass the Allies in their conduct of the war. A report, said to be addressed to the Count de Montemolin, and to have been seized at the house of one of his most faithful generals, is appended by the *Constitutionnel* in proof of its assertions. The Duke de Levis and M. Chapot, two of the persons concerned in the document, have written to the *Constitutionnel* to deny the truth of the statements; but General Elio, the writer of the paper in question, and who is still in Paris, or close to it, has not yet come forward. Viscount d'Escars admits that he was charged by Count de Montemolin with a letter to Prince Gortschakoff, but he asserts that the Count de Chambord and the Duke de Levis were completely strangers to the affair. The *Times* Paris correspondent says that even more important memoranda are in the hands of the French Government, but are suppressed for the present.

A Secret Consistory, it is said, was held on the 26th of July, at the Vatican, on which occasion Spain and Piedmont were threatened with excommunication on account of their recent measures with respect to the Church. French soldiers continue to depart from Rome. Of the twelve gates of the city, only three are now held by them—i. e., the Cavalleggeri, leading to Civita Vecchia; the Porta del Popolo, leading to Tuscany and Romagna; and the Porta San Giovanni, on the road to Naples.

M. Ferdinand de Lesseps has published a pamphlet with respect to his proposed ship-canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Having explored the route, he delivered in a report, in the course of last March, to Said Pacha, who was convinced of the possibility of establishing a ship communication direct from Suez to Pelusium, at an estimated cost of 6,400,000*l.* It is said that Said Pacha means to lay the scheme before engineers from England, France, Holland, Germany, and Italy.

From Tripoli we hear that the Arabs are masters of the country.

Accounts from Alexandria of July 28 state that the Viceroy had returned from his expedition against the Bedouins, who had made their submission. Twenty-five fresh shocks of earthquake have been felt at Broussa. Abd-el-Kader is ill.

The Persian Government, instigated by Russia, is said to have suppressed the Protestant schools.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

THE NAVAL HOSPITAL AT HASLAR, near Portsmouth, was visited on Saturday by the Queen.

MORE DRUNKENNESS IN THE CAMP.—Lieutenant A. W. Kirby, 19th Regiment, has been cashiered for drunkenness and for offering violence to Lieutenant Molesworth of the same regiment, when parading the guard for the trenches before Sebastopol.

THE FOREIGN LEGION AT SHORNCLIFFE.—The first brigade of the Foreign Legion is so well advanced at Shorncliffe Camp, that it will be ready for service in the Crimea in a few days. Its place at Shorncliffe will be filled up by another brigade, which will be formed in less time than the first. The brigade was reviewed on Thursday by the Queen.

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.—On Saturday was issued the Report of the Official Committee on barrack accommodation for the army. The Committee express an opinion that the accommodation hitherto provided in barracks has been very inadequate both for the comfort and convenience of the soldiers and for the creation of a higher tone of social habits. They suggest increased ablution-rooms, kitchens, wash-houses, and other conveniences, while they advise the formation of regimental libraries, to be common alike to non-commissioned officers and men, and recommend the continuance of the plan of having a chapel in barracks to serve also as a school.

ARMY CLOTHING.—Two Royal Warrants have been issued, the one relieving colonels from the duty of appointing their own clothiers, and the other abolishing the Consolidated Board of General Officers. Requisitions for clothing are henceforth to be sent in to the Director-General of Army Clothing, and requisitions for accoutrements to the Director-General of Stores. Allowances will be made to the colonels of the respective corps in lieu of off reckonings.

THE SANSPAREIL.—The new machinery of this vessel failed, from some unexplained cause, on the occasion of the trial at Plymouth last Saturday.

THE MILITIA (West York Rifles) stationed at Pontefract have lately been committing great excesses; and two of their lieutenants (Hebden and Moss) have joined in the disturbances. Assertions to this effect have been softened, but not altogether denied, by the Lieutenant-Colonel in a letter to the papers.

MEMORIAL TO LORD RAGLAN.—A meeting has been held at the house of the Duke of Richmond, at which it was unanimously agreed "that a freehold estate purchased and entailed on the title and descendants of Lord Raglan would be a most desirable memorial." Subscriptions for this purpose have been opened.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The King of Portugal has arrived in England on a visit to the Queen.—The royal children are now convalescent.

AMERICA.—The state of affairs in the great western continent still remains devoid of any great interest. The Know-nothing meetings continue, and at Louisville have given rise to some disturbances. The speakers at an assembly having been frequently interrupted by some dissentients who were supposed to be Irish, some attacks were made upon houses occupied by Irish families. Shots were fired, and a man and woman were wounded. Riots of a similar character are of frequent occurrence in Louisville.—The annexation of the Sandwich Islands would seem to be shelved for the present; for the Washington Union of the 21st ult. states that the Secretary of State and Hon. William L. Lee, his Hawaiian Majesty's Minister to the American Government, has signed a treaty of commercial reciprocity between the United States and the negro monarch. The sufferers from the destruction of Greytown have arrived at Washington, to urge their claims for indemnity. About five millions of dollars is the amount of their demand. Compensation for another error on the part of the American Government is being sought by the parties taken out of the British brig Buffalo and conveyed to Boston, where they were tried and acquitted of the charge of violating the neutrality laws by enlisting men for the Crimea. These men have now brought actions against Captain Clark, of the revenue cutter James Campbell, for illegal detention and imprisonment. The damages claimed amount to 40,000 dollars.—Continued depredations by the frontier-Indians, and the usual amount of locomotive explosions and sinkings of steamboats, make up the rest of the news from the United States. Trade is for the most part dull.—Central America is still agitated by revolution; the Mexican rebels are animated by the most confident hopes of success; and General Vidauri, their commander-in-chief, has issued a decree, in which he pronounces the penalty of death against Santa Anna, his officials, general officers, &c., should he or any of them fall into the hands of the insurgents.—Carvajal, with twenty-seven other "filibusteros," has been discharged by the federal court at Brownsville, the judge having ordered the indictment to be quashed, as being illegal.—General Castilla, who has been elected President of the Peruvian Republic, seems disposed to a popular policy.

THE CZAR AND THE PRESIDENT.—The *New York Herald* publishes a communication from its Washington Correspondent dated July 20, which states that the President had received an autograph letter from the Emperor of Russia in reply to one of congratulation on his accession to the throne. The document, which alludes in highly complimentary terms to the increasing greatness of the United States, contains a paragraph to the effect that the dying admonitory advice of the late to the present Emperor conveyed an injunction to study the private papers to be found in the Imperial *escritoire* which he (the Emperor Nicholas) had received from the eminent men in the United States, among whose names were to be found those of Jackson, Clay, Webster, and others. The letter proceeds to acknowledge the value of those papers, and expresses his Majesty's sense of obligation at the strong national interest manifested by the American people in the success of the war upon which his great father had entered. It concludes by professing the most lasting friendship between Russia and the United States.

THE POTATO BLIGHT has made its appearance in Jersey. There are also now, we are sorry to say, some evidences of its presence in Ireland; but the disease has merely, and that in only a few instances, exhibited itself on the stalks, the tubers remaining perfectly sound. As the season is now far advanced, we may be permitted to hope that the prophets of evil will be found mistaken in their anticipations.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN ST. PANCRAS.—A beer-shop in St. Pancras-road, near the old church, has been destroyed by fire. An elderly woman and a young girl were burnt to death.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, DRINKS, AND DRUGS.—Mr. C. H. Burton, of Farnival's Inn, was examined before the Committee on Saturday, and stated in reference to an assertion that chicory is often moulded into the form of coffee berries by means of a machine, that he was

aware of the existence of such an invention; that it was patented by a Mr. Duckworth, of Liverpool, in 1851, but that it was not very remunerative, being seldom used.—Mr. George Phillips, chief officer of the Chemical Department of the Board of Inland Revenue, said chicory itself was adulterated to the extent of sixty or seventy per cent. He had known one case in which a mixture of chicory and coffee contained ninety-five per cent. of chicory; yet this was legal, since coffee might be sold adulterated with chicory, provided the fact were legibly notified on the outside of the packet. Gin he believed was not adulterated. During the past twelve years, he did not recollect a sample which had been doctored. He did not believe there was any truth in the report that strychnine is to be found in beer; and grains of Paradise, he thought, are not at all prejudicial to health. Tea is adulterated before it reaches this country; but the practice of "manufacturing" it here from exhausted tea-leaves and British plants had, he conceived, been crushed by the Excise. Snuff, also, was "manufactured" to such an extent as sometimes to contain no tobacco at all. In answer to Mr. Villiers, Mr. Phillips said he had not read Dr. Hassall's work, but, from the extracts that had been published, he thought there was gross exaggeration; and he said this from his own experience, which (in the article of beer especially) had been greater than Dr. Hassall's. Out of 1139 samples of beer which Mr. Phillips had examined, twelve only were adulterated; but he acknowledged that these samples were chiefly from the brewers. He also stated that government officers sometimes go down into publicans' cellars and catch the adulterators in the very act.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION IN CORNWALL.—The safety-fuse manufactory of Messrs. Hawke and Co., of Gwennap in Cornwall, has been completely destroyed by an explosion. Some women were engaged in binding lengths of fuse called "rods," when one of them broke, a degree of friction ensued, which communicated with a quantity of gunpowder amounting to a hundred pounds in weight, and an explosion followed. Two of the women were killed, and all the others were injured.

IRELAND.—The *Clare Journal* gives a very agreeable picture of the state of Ireland. The drain of the population by the excessive tendency to leave for foreign lands is rapidly diminishing; pauperism has decreased to a considerable extent; and wages are higher.

DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH BRIG BY FIRE.—The *Jeune Louise*, while on her voyage from Rouen to London, with a cargo of turpentine and oil, was totally destroyed by fire off Dover. The crew were saved.

MR. BAINES, President of the Poor-Law Board, has resigned his office in consequence of ill health. Mr. Bouverie will succeed Mr. Baines. Mr. Lowe has been appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the place of Mr. Bouverie.

A SHIP UPSET AT LIVERPOOL.—The barque *Retriever*, 500 tons burden, was upset on the afternoon of Friday week, by a sudden gust of wind, as she was being towed out of Sandon Dock, Liverpool. She turned bottom upwards, and in a very short time disappeared altogether. All the crew, however, consisting of ten or twelve hands, were saved, with the exception of one man; but the pilot had his arm broken, and one of the sailors was so seriously injured as to leave but slight hope of his recovery.

INCOME-TAX ELECTION FRANCHISE.—A bill brought in by Major Reed, Mr. A. Pellatt, and Mr. Oliveira, confers the right of voting for members of Parliament on all male persons of full age charged to the income-tax of the amount of 40*s.* a year. A year's residence is required prior to the 31st of July. Reimbursements of income-tax paid will disqualify. No person paying income-tax of 40*s.*, and thereby qualified, must be registered in respect of any other qualification. The act is to take effect from the 1st of January, 1855.

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO PARIS.—M. Alfred Magne, son and private secretary of the French Minister of Finance, waited a few days since upon the Lord Mayor, to convey an invitation to his Lordship and family to be present in Paris during the approaching visit of the Queen; and at the same time he placed at his Lordship's disposal the Ministerial residence.

MR. JOHN B. GOUGH, the temperance orator, left England for the United States on Saturday by the mail steam ship *America*. Mr. George Vandenhoff, son of the celebrated tragedian, sailed in the same ship.

AN OLD IRISHMAN.—During a trial at the Monmouth Assizes, touching the right of the Monmouthshire Railway and Canal Company to encroach upon certain lands, some interest was excited by the appearance of one of the plaintiffs' witnesses, named O'Rourke. He stated that he was ninety-eight years of age, and that he got up that morning at five o'clock, his usual hour, and, while all the rest of his family were asleep, made a pen and ink sketch of the *locus in quo*, which he produced in court. From the readiness and distinctness of his answers the witness appeared to be in full possession of all his faculties. He was particularly fond of his drawing, which he had signed with his name thus:—"O'Rourke fecit. Etat. 98." The appearance of the old man was strikingly contrasted with that of a much younger man, called by the defendants, and aged only seventy-eight, who was deaf, and gave his evidence in "childish treble."—The verdict was for the plaintiff.

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Money Orders should be drawn upon the STRAND Branch Office, and be made payable to Mr. ALFRED E. GALLOWAY, at No. 154, Strand.

ERRATUM.—In mentioning, last week, the return of Colonel Ogilvie from Yenikaleh, we omitted to mention that he has since died of cholera.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

* * FIVEPENCE is now the price for an UNSTAMPED copy of the *Leader*, and SIXPENCE if STAMPED.

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The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1855.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DR. ARNOLD.

SURVEY OF THE WAR.

If it be true—and there is some reason to believe the report—the Allies will shortly test the strength of that Russian position so succinctly described by General SIMPSON in his despatch of the 21st of July. According to this despatch, the Russians are posted as in previous remarks we ventured to anticipate they might be, namely, so as to cover the roads and practicable paths leading upon Bakstchi-Serai. There may be said to be three outlets from the valley of the Tchernaya: one leading through the valley of Baidar, along the Woronzoff road, to the undercliff of the Crimea; a second by Aitodor to the Upper Belbek; a third up the steep road that leads directly upon Mackenzie's Farm, having the Inkerman heights on the left, and the Mackenzie ridge on the right. The Woronzoff road leads only to the coast towns; but it is reported that Alupka is occupied in a way that would bar the road, at least to cavalry, and it abounds in defensive positions, which, however, might all be turned, were anything to be gained by the operation, by landing a force at Alushta. The post at Alupka is comparatively isolated, but it no doubt communicates with the Russian left stationed at Aitodor, and Albat, by the pass from Yalta to the valley of Ozembash. The Russian army then extends from Albat to the north side of Sebastopol, having the strong post of Aitodor in front of the left wing, with outposts pushed down the valley of Cheliv, with the troops behind the Mackenzie ridge, completely covering the centre, stationed in the villages lying between Albat and Mackenzie's Farm; and with its right holding the Inker-

man heights, and resting on the entrenchments and forts to the north of Sebastopol. If an attack is to be made, as we hear it is, upon this position, the choice would lie between a movement on the right upon Albat, similar to that begun by the Turks and Sardinians on the 17th of June, and a direct advance up the defile down which the army marched in September, 1854. In the former case the army would act in a difficult country—steep mountains intersected by deep defiles—but not more difficult than the Pyrenees or the Afghan passes; in the latter there is too much reason to fear that formidable earthen batteries, as at the Alma, would have to be carried, unless, as at the Alma, some weak unguarded point can be discerned, and forced. But it may be that the operations which we are warned to expect relate more directly to the siege; at the same time, it is impossible not to perceive that some important preparations are afoot for action external to the trenches. If the Mackenzie heights cannot be carried, the Allies can land an army either at the Katcha, or Alushta, or Kaffa, and break upon the Russian line from some unexpected quarter.

The Siege.—With respect to the actual operations performed in front during the six weeks that have elapsed since the 18th June, we are necessarily but poorly informed. But enough light has been thrown from various quarters to show that the troops have been extremely active with the pick and spade, the gabion and sand-bag, and have advanced so far as to be below the level of the guns of the Malakhoff. There is also some reason to believe that the batteries on Mount Sapoune will be able to annoy the ships, if not to destroy them. It is a mistake to suppose that because we have heard little news, little work has been done. The silent activity in the front has been appreciated by the enemy, whose frequent sorties ought to prove to us that the Allies were becoming unpleasantly close neighbours to the garrison. At the same time we have no doubt the enemy has accumulated defence on defence in the rear of the Malakhoff, and that the Allies will have quite enough to do to hold that work when it falls into their hands. The fortification of Kamiesch with earthworks greatly strengthens the position of the Allies, forms a place of arms where large numbers may assemble for any secret expedition, and secures a point of debarkation in case of unlooked-for disaster.

The position occupied by the four armies is now one of great extent. The French cavalry fill the valley of Baidar; the Turks cover Balaklava; the Sardinians and French hold the line of the Tchernaya; and the plateau before Sebastopol is covered with an encampment, stretching from the great harbour to the Monastery of St. George, and from the Col di Balaklava to Kamiesch. Eupatoria is still in their possession, and may still become formidable to the enemy, and Yenikaleh is secured against all attack.

Sea of Azof.—We are without any definite information from the Sea of Azof, except the narrative of the gallant exploit against Genitchi. The enemy had connected the Tongue of Arabat with the mainland by a floating bridge. Lieutenant HEWITT with the Beagle determined to destroy this bridge—a task brilliantly accomplished by two boats' crews under a fierce fire of musketry. But this is not the only line of communication with the Crimea from Southern Russia. About twenty miles west of Genitchi there is a second route across the Putrid Sea, called the bridge of Tebergar; and Prince GORTONAKOFF, apprehensive of a visit from the Allied flotilla, has ordered its fortifications

to be strengthened—a convincing proof of its importance to the enemy. It is to be regretted that the operations in that direction have not been followed up; but from Russian reports it appears that more has been done on the shores of the Sea of Azof than has yet been made public by our Admiralty.

Asia.—The fate of Kars is still uncertain. According to the latest reports from Trebizond, General MOURAVIEFF has abandoned the investment of the place, and Kars and Erzeroum are once more in communication. This alleged step on the part of the Russian General has been brought about, we are told, by an advance of SCHAMYL upon Tiflis. We cannot say that we entirely believe the rumour. But no doubt an advance of the Circassians would sufficiently account for the retirement of the enemy; and the position of MOURAVIEFF, as described by himself, up to the 8th of July, leads to the belief that he has not found the conquest of Turkish Armenia so easy as some among us would have the public believe.

It appears that in addition to the main body which advanced directly upon Kars, a detachment proceeded from Erivan, along the southern slopes of Mount Ararat, and that it has advanced beyond Toprak-Kaleh, on that road to Erzeroum. The plans of the enemy seem, therefore, to have included the seizure of Kars, and the march of the main body and the Erivan detachment in a combined movement upon Erzeroum. General MOURAVIEFF, as we know, found Kars too well prepared for a *coup de main*, and he passed it by a flank march, establishing his camp at Mougaradjik. Here the rain put a stop to his movements for several days; but on the 25th the weather cleared, and on the following day he made a careful reconnoissance of the town. Moving his camp from Mougaradjik to Kany-Kieni, he left there a part of his troops to watch Kars, and proceeded with the rest on a promenade into the Soghanlu Mountains. The object of this movement seems to have been to obtain information, destroy all the provisions he could find, and completely cut off the garrison of Kars from Erzeroum. In three days he reached the western incline of the Soghanlu Dagb, occupying the pass of Bardous, and seizing hard by a large convoy destined for Kars. It is remarkable that although he pressed into his service all the vehicles he could find to carry off all the provisions, yet that he had not enough, and he was compelled to destroy a considerable quantity. Lingered three days on the Soghanlu, he withdrew his troops on the 4th July, and returned to his camp at Kany-Kieni on the 6th July. During the time he remained on the mountains, he sent patrols to Kara Ourghan and Zevine, two stations on the road to Erzeroum, and found that they were not occupied by the Turks. It has been remarked that he did not penetrate as far as Hassan-Kaleh, the key of the valley of Erzeroum, and from this it has been inferred either that General MOURAVIEFF had no intention of marching on Erzeroum, or that difficulties arose in his path of which he has not informed us. It is probable, indeed, that notwithstanding the progress of the Erivan detachment, the Russian general did not feel that he should leave either flank of his communications secure from attack; that, he learned too much of the state of defence in which General WILLIAMS left Erzeroum to hazard a *coup de main*; and that on reflection, if he ever had the intention of leaving Kars behind him, he considered such a step would be too full of danger.

Further than this we have no authentic news. We have not been able to look upon this offensive movement of the enemy in any

In that which has been the principal business of the session, the war measures actually completed have, we conceive, constituted the very smallest part of the results. We have devoted through our Commons something like 49,000,000*l.* to the war in the form of double income-tax, and taxes on tea, coffee, sugar, &c.; a loan of 16,000,000*l.* and 7,000,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills or Bonds, besides extras. We have screwed the Executive up to its duty where it was failing. We have had the Sebastopol Inquiry; have learned the disorganised state of the army, have compelled a thorough improvement of the hospitals; have secured a new organisation of the war department with branches for supplying the army with clothing, food, and other materials, punctually and effectually. We have at last got our army and its managing departments in a condition to go on with the business of war according to rule, and creditably. But what does it import us to survey these items of the account with which we have been familiarised week by week, when such results are small in comparison to the great lesson that the session has afforded upon much larger subjects? During the session the Government has been schooled in a manner that will make it an example for succeeding Governments; the House of Commons itself has undergone lessons which must be useful to its successors; and the nation has learned something about its rulers and itself which it will turn to account. We do not say this with reference to any of the set lessons that individuals have attempted, or in reference to the organised agitations which the session has produced, and which have not been rendered successful. Mr. ROEBUCK, indeed, succeeded in upsetting Lord ABERDEEN's administration, and making Lord PALMERSTON accept the Sebastopol enquiry, which some of his ABERDEEN colleagues supposed him to resist. Mr. LAYARD and Mr. LINDSAY have lectured Government on the glaring mismanagement in the East; Lord LYNTHURST has exposed the misdoings of Prussia, and hinted at the claims of Poland. Lord ALBEMARLE has usefully kept attention fixed upon the treacherous neutrality which enabled Prussia to profit by her illicit transit trade. Sir EDWARD LYTTON proposed a general resolution on the subject of Administrative Reform, which was not resisted by Government, and was carried. But in all these cases it is quite evident that the acts of the individual for the particular evening in Parliament had far less effect in influencing the conduct of the Government, and bringing about tangible results, than the broad necessities of the case and that potent deity which we call public opinion. The war, in fact, has roused the whole country for the first time since the free-trade array; or rather, we might say, since the Reform Bill; or yet more properly, perhaps, since the last war, to something like a positive unity of feeling. And both Government and Parliament, the Commons having been elected while public opinion was asleep, have been taught to know that they must obey. The effect has shown itself in great things and in trifles. Last year a sleepy Commons permitted a few didactic pietists to force a practical impediment upon the weekly holiday of the humbler classes. This year the same House of Commons has seen the necessity of altering its mistake and permitting the people to have houseroom and sustenance on their weekly excursions. The deference to public opinion is not less marked in that instance than it is in the loyalty with which at last Government and Parliament have submitted to the necessity of carrying on the war with a single mind, and getting rid of every pedantic, prejudiced, or dishonest obstruction that clung to them.

Never was political tutelage more distinctly exhibited than in the training of the Government—its training under adversity. Never was the revived strength of public opinion more gloriously shown in this country. Let us recite the story of the Cabinet, its extinction, its purification, and its regeneration. Lord ABERDEEN's Cabinet was constructed for the single purpose of redeeming the Executive, which—utterly discredited by the incapacity of the RUSSELL Government—had descended into the keeping of a cast-off STANLEY, a knight-errant DISRAELI, and a Quarter Sessions chorus of Ministers. They were kept together by idolatrous worship for the old heathen god of Parliamentary Toryism—a worship which supplied the place of community of feeling, completely destroyed in the Liberal party; and thus the Tories held the Government simply because the public men really representing the country could not act together, to hold it for themselves. There seemed almost a chance that the British constitution had come to an end, incapable of producing that Executive which maintains our organism by fulfilling the idea of monarchical Government through responsible Ministers. It was Lord ABERDEEN's function to use his personal influence in order to bring the men together, and he did it. When he had formed a Government, and still held it for that single purpose, the war began, and, a Peace man, he had a war upon his hands. His known predilections, a vague tradition that unjustly confounded him with Austrian associations in the former war, and a rumour that there were some traitors in the Cabinet, raised public suspicion against the ABERDEEN Ministry; and here we see, in its first blind effects, the consequences of reawakened public opinion. It became impossible for the ABERDEEN Cabinet to stand against the popular suspicion, and Lord ABERDEEN, a conscientious though reluctant upholder of the war, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, an earnest and active employer of the warlike instruments impaired by peace, resigned, in order that the efficiency of the Executive might not be damaged by the appearance of disunion in it. For some reason or other the ABERDEEN Cabinet had resolved to resist Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for inquiry, and afterwards we had the real reason why the Cabinet so resolved, though ABERDEEN might well have undergone investigation, and NEWCASTLE could only have been advantaged by it. GLADSTONE and his immediate friends desired to prevent inquiry, because they wished to avoid any pledge to continue the war. They agreed by anticipation to that "equipoise" trick which afterwards entrapped Lord JOHN RUSSELL. They were even then working within the Cabinet for the equipoise; but ROEBUCK, who happened to coincide with public opinion for the day, persevered; public opinion was too strong for the Government; and here came the second grand tribute of office to the nation: PALMERSTON concurred, and in agreeing to the inquiry, agreed also to make common cause with the people, and throw open the conduct of the war. For him to join the nation was for GLADSTONE to separate from PALMERSTON; and the four statesmen, whom it is an injustice to the memory of a really great man to call Peelites, were eliminated from the Cabinet. Ever since, month after month, with increasing pertinacity, GLADSTONE has endeavoured to embarrass the country in the war—to magnify our "reverses"—his own phrase; to exalt our enemies; to assist combinations against us; to impair our credit in the money market: all in vain, except as distinctly proving the spirit that permanently animates the man who remained lurking in the Cabinet after

honest ABERDEEN had left it, and patriotic NEWCASTLE had been driven out.

The country then asked, "Have we exhausted the list of traitors? Is there no other equivocator in the Cabinet?" There was, we believe, no other traitor; but there was something which is sometimes worse. There was a person who had been in the pursuit of one idea. Great men fall, and because he had fallen, Lord JOHN RUSSELL was convinced that he was a great man. He was young enough to rehabilitate himself; and, like a knight of old, he entered upon a quest. St. JOHN OF BEDFORD set out in quest of RUSSELL's lost greatness. The quest led him, far wandering, into Lord ABERDEEN's Cabinet; into the Presidency of the Council; into a seat without office; into the back seat out of the Cabinet; into the Plenipotentiaryship at Vienna; into the Colonial Office; and back out of the Cabinet to uphold the "equipoise" plan. Anywhere, so that poor Lord JOHN could make the public remember him, and could seem to have the settling of it all. This was not treachery of malice prepense, but it was equivocating and trifling with public interests. Sir EDWARD LYTTON became the instrument for declaring the public conclusion, that while a man who had so behaved remained in office, the country could not trust the Cabinet. Whether the mouth be that of ROEBUCK, LYTTON, LAYARD, LYNTHURST, MOLESWORTH, PAKINGTON, or PALMERSTON, whenever a man stands up in Parliament and declares that the Government of the present day, without reference to party, must, in word, act, and person, lead on the war energetically and unequivocally, the speaker declares the manifest will of the country, and nothing can stand against him. Sir EDWARD LYTTON gave notice of his motion, and Lord JOHN RUSSELL left the Cabinet. On the other hand, any man who endeavours to embarrass the Government by retrospective motions based on Mr. ROEBUCK's committee, as Mr. LAYARD did,—by impromptu combinations, as in the attempt to stop the Turkish loan,—by teasing for papers, as Mr. LAING did, without a definite object,—that man is powerless against the Government, because he is *not* furthering the will of the people. Sir EDWARD LYTTON or Mr. ROEBUCK could drive from the Cabinet men who are not with the country; but when Mr. LAING or Mr. GLADSTONE attempts to bar the march of the war, the Ministers trample over him like soldiers marching down a flock of geese.

By the same means which has invested the Government with absolute power when it proceeds in a certain direction, the public has also discovered its power, and it is likely to develop a long-forgotten relish for that enjoyment. A season of war has recalled some of the most stirring emotions of our nature. The death of our countrymen, and the hope of victory for our flag, have excited the feeling of living patriotism. The coercion of the Government by the public when the Government has thwarted us, the sharing of imperial power when the Government has gone with us, have made us know again the pleasures of power. We have upheld a feeble nation—Turkey; we have defied that state which was supposed to be the most powerful in the world—Russia; we have bargained with Austria and Prussia; we have disposed of the fate of peoples on a great scale; and still larger principles remained to be influenced by our actions as a nation. Hurt in our very flesh by the treacheries and cruelties of Russia, we have once more learned what it is to hate our foe; and in hating our foe, we have once more a renewed consciousness of a feeling which we had almost forgotten—the love

for our countrymen. The season has revived that which we thought had died in communities so civilised as ours—passion, without which there is, in truth, as little complete life as there is life in an atmosphere that knows no storms. The events of the session, we say, have schooled the nation as well as the Government, and in emerging from it England finds that she has recovered something of her old greatness, in heart and will, as well as in intellect. Can we say, then, that this has been a barren session to us?

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

It is delightful to see Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the position of an independent member. His Whiggery brightens there into the freshest Liberalism. His love of justice becomes all but abstract. Perhaps, indeed, after turning, long ago, the winning-post in politics, he is cantering over the old ground, and revisiting, in the vagueness of age, the arena of his youthful zeal. Certain it is that after his Italian excursion on Tuesday, an uncomfortable rumour went abroad that Lord JOHN's faculties were declining under a peculiar influence. At the Vienna Conference he had been overpowered by Austrian appreciation, and conceived a morbid horror of war. Since his return, he had acquired an aversion, equally powerful, to military government in Italy. While his Lordship, in an independent attitude, expresses with almost a *muliebris impotentia* of language a semi-official sympathy with the cause of freedom in Europe, it is the duty of good patriots to keep him there. There is no estimating the tonic virtues of the Treasury element in hardening a statesman's nerves and releasing him from any relaxing control that may have ensnared his mind. Italians, at least, must rejoice to see Lord JOHN RUSSELL half-way between the Cabinet and the opposition. From that place he speaks, as Mr. GLADSTONE once wrote, in behalf of their national rights. They need assistance and they need advice. Their country has reached a new historical crisis. The Austrian oppressors, taking counsel of their fears, are fortifying the Lombard provinces, increasing the garrisons, even throwing up earthworks, and stationing huge armies at points whence they may descend to display the Austrian genius for massacre, and re-erect the RADETSKY gallows. 150,000 men, at least, are under the command of that fierce veteran, who petitions his government for the licence of martial law. Evidently, a struggle is at hand. When it arrives, neither France nor England can remain indifferent spectators; but their attitude will be of less importance to Italy than the conduct of the Italian leaders.

There are two principles in the field—Piedmontese constitutionalism, represented by King EMMANUEL, and Italian republicanism, represented by MAZZINI. Enmity and jealousy divide them. The King persecutes the ultra-liberals; MAZZINI denounces the King. In this lies the peril of the future. But we may fairly put it to Italians of all shades of opinion, whether a national government, upon any liberal basis, were not preferable to that ignominious subjection under which the flower of the Lombard youth are torn away as conscripts in an Austrian army. Is not "Italy for the Italians," better than "Italy for the Austrians," and for a score of despicable tyrants, who flourish by the disunion of the Italian people? The object of the patriots should be to restore the nation to independence, after which they may found such institutions as will best represent its genius, and enable it to hold a high position in Europe.

Italy, half as large again as Great Britain, inhabited by twenty-four millions of a race

as finely-organised as any in the world, one in blood, one in language, one in the essentials of character, but never yet one in policy, is distributed into seven states, of which Piedmont alone is comparatively free. Even there, RADETSKY menaces the soil, and may at any time, while the choicest of the Sardinian troops are absent, push an army over the frontier. In the Lombardo-Venetian territory six or seven millions of Italians await a conflict with his half-barbarous soldiers collected from Central and Eastern Europe. Six millions of the same race, in Naples, are ruled by the regal lieutenancy of Austria, whose cruelties have stung to sudden zeal the sensibility of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. In the Papal States two millions and a half submit to the unspeakable degradation of ecclesiastical government, and two thousand French soldiers guard the Holy POPE. Tuscany and the lesser States suffer under maladministration and bigotry, equally injurious to body and soul. The wealth of a fourth part of the land is drained into the Austrian exchequer to maintain Austrian functionaries and troops in Austrian uniform. Its youths are levied to serve on distant stations under alien generals. Its courts of justice are subject to Austrian control; its schools and colleges to Austrian superintendents; its writers to Austrian censorship; its journals, with the exception of one or two official gazettes, are suppressed; its very catechisms and grammars are tinctured to the Austrian taste; public assemblies of all kinds are prohibited; foreign sentinels patrol the streets; every man, woman, and child, is at the mercy of Austrian insolence.

Elsewhere, five or six states are absolutely governed by princes or grand-dukes, who in their turns are governed by Russia, Austria, or France. Only in Piedmont "can a man think, speak, or act as a being made in the image of God." Do not the friends of Italy recognise this picture? Is it not a reflection of their own? Will it be better to keep the nation prostrate and in agonies, until a perfect Republic can be evolved from chaos, than to place between Southern Italy and Austria the broad barrier of a constitutional state, developing rapidly after the example of England? If, in the contest that is approaching, one Italian strikes at another in behalf of his peculiar theory, and to the detriment of the national cause, infamy will attach to him. No doubt the KING of PIEDMONT acts partly upon selfish, in other words upon dynastic, principles. But the Italians have in Piedmont a citadel which they have never before possessed—a state under the guarantee of England—and they will do well not to depreciate this advantage. Throughout their history we perceive them suspecting one another, inviting foreign aid to defeat a rival faction, enslaving themselves to names and families, and seldom making common cause against the common foe. If these sins and errors are to be repeated, the trial of strength had better be postponed until Italy is reconciled to herself. Foreign domination has been her bane. Foreign influences have upheld her domestic tyrants—in Naples, in Tuscany, in Rome. To subdue and eject their alien masters is consequently the first duty and the first interest of the Italian people.

Unquestionably, the principle of Italian unity, though for the time practically out of sight, offers the widest basis for the future independence of the nation. It is sheer madness to think of playing once more the game of 1848. The Neapolitans can never again apply to their Bourbon DOMITIAN for constitutional guarantees, or the Romans to the POPE, or the Lombards, through RADETSKY, to FRANCOIS JOSEPH. Their triumph would

be a farce, and their failure would make them ridiculous. Nor is it probable that the Court of Turin, numerous as its adherents may be, can extend its dominions far southward. Accordingly, when the pretensions of King EMMANUEL are satisfied, and securities so far established for the independence of the peninsula, there is still a wide field for the purely national party. From DANTE to NAPOLEON every profound speculator on Italian history has recommended the amalgamation of the race under one Government. And MAZZINI is perfectly right to impress on his countrymen that Italy ought not to depend for her freedom on a side wind from France. But, on the other hand, to precipitate the attempt is to ruin it. Events point fairly to a prospect of independence, if Austria, which is now exposing its moral weakness by leaning upon its bayonets, is placed, by the acts of RADETSKY, formally as well as virtually, in the wrong. Above all, it would be the height of impolicy, and worse, should MAZZINI endeavour, by a premature movement, to forestall the Government of Piedmont. Piedmont, with the flower of her army in the East, has claims on the protection of England and France. Milan, in a state of siege, would have no such claims. But Milan, rising to adopt a cause already adopted by the Western Powers, would enter, with infinitely improved chances of success, the arena of the national conflict.

LORD JOHN'S NEW REFORM BILL.

THE exhibition of Lord JOHN RUSSELL in the House of Commons on Tuesday night is the historical event of the week. It would be amusing, if it were not painful. It suggests the question, whether Lord JOHN's friends ought not to consult upon the necessity of interposing. It was not alone the confusion of the ideas which had taken possession of his mind; it was not simply the wandering from one subject to another without any kind of order—the ideas evidently pouring out according to their own will, without interference on behalf of the speaker; but it was the fact that he at last fixed upon a distinct proposal—for Lord JOHN did make a proposal, and it was very specific, although little developed. He first of all began with a speech "on the state of the nation," in regard to its foreign relations; for such was really the nature of the survey, although he only gave notice that he should "call attention to the state of Italy and to the occupation of the Papal States by foreign troops." Italy, therefore, was to have been the largest field, the Papal States his specific object; and to the object he was faithful, though the field was infinitely extended. Russia, by favour of her Neapolitan proxy and her Austrian coadjutor, may perhaps be regarded as an Italian Power. But how did the state of Asia enter into a survey of Italy? What had Spain to do with the subject? Why was Lord JOHN compelled to go back upon the "equipoise" question? Manifestly for one reason only. He must be in that state of mind at which men sometimes arrive after prolonged and arduous labours, in which the grasp of the present is lost, and all the ideas of the past come dancing into the view of memory like figures in a dream, confounding themselves, and distracting the invalid with the vain effort to follow their movements consecutively.

It is, however, the very crowning point of evidence, that a person in this state should have a project. King Lear, who was given, like some other eminent persons, to surprises, had a device for shoeing cavalry with felt—a hint for our present War Office. An ingenious individual in this country some years

back proposed to roll back the world a few years, and to do the subsequent events over again—of course much better. That suggestion seems to have been hazily floating in Lord JOHN's mind; for, besides the things about which he talked distinctly, other memories were evidently floating around his head. These were, of course, the immortal Test and Corporation Acts, but, above all, there was the Reform Bill; and it was here that we discern the excessive confusion of ideas which illustrates Lord JOHN's condition. We are at war—that of course is impressed upon his mind. He has lately been to Vienna, where he was received with distinguished politeness, and he has a vast idea that the Austrian Government, so intelligently able to appreciate ability as he found in his own case, so accommodating, so liberal, is prepared to stand by the reformer of 1832. Many other collateral notions entered into the RUSSELL vision, but these are the particular ideas—the war, the Reform Bill, Austria as an affectionate ally. He now imagined, therefore, something more magnificent than ever, to combine the elements of the Austrian alliance, the Test and Corporation Acts Repeal, and the Reform Bill. Now then we have it: he proposes to bring in a Reform Bill, upon the Seven Hills, with the assistance of England, France, and Austria! Imagine a RUSSELL dispensation on the Seven Hills, reconciling Catholic Emancipation with the enthronization of Protestantism on the Papal throne, in a grand ceremonial assisted by France, England, and Austria!

A vulgar curiosity might be eager to see the Reform Bill designed for promulgation on the Seven Hills. We can indeed imagine it. It would, of course, abolish rotten boroughs; it would place the class of free men under restraints; improving upon its predecessors, it would probably omit the CHANDOS clause, as applied to the Campagna of Rome; it would extend the suffrage to 10% householders in boroughs. It would remove the disabilities of his Holiness's Roman Catholic subjects, at the same time that it would repeal the penalties upon Dissenters. It would extend certain privileges, under proper restrictions, to a Roman branch of the British and Foreign School Society. On reflection, we believe it would not contain an appropriation clause, and we have some doubt whether it would exclude a 10% or a 5% county franchise. Lord JOHN, however, is expected to lay a copy of it on the table of the Commons on Monday next, to be considered during the recess, in the renewed negotiations which he announces as in contemplation—by himself.

EMIGRATIONS.

WE are not surprised that many Liberals should doubt the possibility of a Polish restoration. The nation was conquered by degrees; its territory was divided between three despotisms; the triple policy of Russia, Austria, and Prussia has been directed to destroy its coherence, and to weld it into the general mass of their dominions. A vast conscript system has drafted off myriads of the male population; foreign colonies have been planted in every province; intermarriages have been encouraged between Poles, Germans, and individuals of other races. To refine the nationality, and to place it once more in its distinct and solid development before Europe, is perhaps a task too difficult for political science to achieve; but this is not altogether the object, even of the most enthusiastic Poles. Historically and geographically, they know what were the former frontiers of their country. They

desire, within those frontiers, to revive the independent existence of the Polish nation. The peasantry, which has clung to the soil, offers them a basis; the armies of the three participating monarchies offer them a military class, as well as a body of spirited citizens; their Emigration constitutes a school of politicians, divided into factions, it is true, but long accustomed to prepare for a national revival. Sufficient homogeneity thus exists to render the proposal no chimera. The Poles do not ignore the efforts made by successive Czars to denationalise them; they only deny that those machinations have succeeded. And they offer to prove the point by separating themselves, with the aid of the Western Powers, from the Empire which has prospered by their oppression, and now turns their servile arms against liberty and civilisation.

The ordinary argument is, that a nation which has thus been organised into a machine, worked at will by its enemies, is past the hope of independence. But the historical circumstances must be remembered. The Poles conducted a long struggle, until the violence of one half of Europe, and the apathy of the other half, overcame their most desperate endeavours. It was made an object of the Holy Alliance to keep them down. No nation, we will venture to say, that was so situated, could have successfully resisted. Even the Swiss mountains would not long protect their inhabitants did Germany on one side, and France on the other, with all the other powers acquiescing, conspire for their subjection. Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, the South American States, even Greece, have been counted worthy of interventions, or of guarantees, and without them could not have held their own against their oppressors. Why then are the Poles derided for their inability to cope with the three great military monarchies of Europe? Turkey, the occasion, though not the only cause of the war, is esteemed necessary to the European equilibrium, yet had Russia, Austria, and Prussia united to dethrone the Sultan, and had Great Britain and France contented themselves with a protest, a protocol, and a penful of ink, how much of the Ottoman State would be left for the Christian Powers to fight over?

A more tenable objection is that which is urged against the Emigration. Is the Polish Emigration actually a living body, capable of attracting to itself the internal forces of Poland? We have already dwelt on its character, as the lever, so to speak, of the Polish nation; as its political nucleus, continually enlarged; as its militant representative, which yearns to renew its battle with Russia.

The Huguenots, swept from their own soil, dispersed through the tolerant populations, and melted into them. The French Emigration of the eighteenth century returned by the aid of foreign arms to France. In Italy, the patriots for the most part have not emigrated, but have remained at home, watching, plotting, and expecting. But it is between the German and the Polish Emigration that there is the greatest contrast. We should not dwell on it, however, without recalling the fact that Germany is oppressed by natives, Poland by foreigners. The Germans, who do not fly from the indigenous tyranny that galls them, have many hopes, and some means of civil and political progress. The Poles have none that does not suppose a preliminary revolution.

The Polish emigration, therefore, is political; the German, social. The Germans in modern times have contributed hundreds of thousands to the population of the British colonies, retaining no political interests in their own country, and intermixing with

foreigners as early as the second generation. The first great mass of their religious refugees threw itself into Holland and the Dutch colonies, and their descendants have forgotten the language. During the last great war, while fleets and privateers obstructed the passage of the seas, the great German streams, which had incessantly poured into America, took an easterly direction overland, and under the provident policy of the Czars, were eagerly welcomed. Many a German colony was formed near the Black and Caspian Seas; many a Suabian village was built on the southern frontier of Russia, towards Persia. Reminiscences of them are yet preserved; in fact, to the north of the Black and Caspian Seas, a German population is thickly interspersed with the original people. When, however, the peace of 1815 opened again the maritime highways, the political malcontents of Germany formed a new class of emigrants, who crowded into America and isolated themselves in distinct communities. To this day they continually multiply from the fatherland, exciting the wrath of the Know-nothings, giving no increase of prosperity or influence to Germany, but relieving its Courts from the dangers of an enterprising population, swelling within its own limits, and giving forth, after long compression, some sparks of that spontaneous fire which is the beginning of social liberty.

The German Governments resemble, in this respect, the German people. They contend among themselves for supremacy, but they have not the devouring, absorbing genius of Russia. Austria alone, which is scarcely German, but rather a dynastic aggregation including some German provinces, shares a tendency to expand, and creeps insidiously along the valley of the Danube. The spoliation of Poland, of which she shared the fruits, was effected by Russia, which also gave to Prussia the reward of an inferior accomplice. Neither of these German powers, indeed, could hold a foot of Polish territory were Russian Poland set free. Nor could Russia, deprived of Poland, pretend to the position of a first-class power. From that generating reservoir half her resources are drawn. Its subjugation by five successive acts, was accomplished for her benefit; its restoration would be to her an irreparable injury. The Polish Emigration, inspired by this conviction, reserves itself for a political purpose, and will not, with the Germans, congregate in American villages, or radiate in the American soil. And while it preserves this palpable form, and these proportions, a "standing menace" exists in the sight of Russia. Of that weapon our Government is invited to make use. The public manifestly believes in it. Indeed, though the postponed meeting was interrupted by a clamour excited by an enthusiast of suspicion on the platform, it was a respectable demonstration, which carried with it, not only a vast amount of popular sympathy, but the opinions of serious men in the political classes.

INDIAN FINANCE.

AT the eleventh hour Mr. VERNON SMITH has laid before the House the annual statement relative to the finances of India, as required by the last charter of the Honourable Company. The delay, however, is not to be imputed to the President of the Board of Control, but solely to the apathetic indifference with which Indian questions are regarded in this country. That the public should decline to be further bored with stories of tiger-hunts, adventures with boar-constrictors, and descriptions of barbaric

festivities, told in the jargon peculiar to "Mulls," "Ducks," and "Qui Hyes," is by no means surprising. But it is passing strange that the Government and administration of the finest possession of the British Crown should fail to awaken the attention and sympathy of those who represent the wisdom and sentiments of the British people. Some allowance, perhaps, should be made for the natural repulsion produced by Sir CHARLES WOOD's dull facts and dreary manner on the same occasion in the last session—an excuse, however, that cannot be made for those who have listened unprofitably to Mr. V. SMITH's unusually interesting statement. Still, it is not only desirable, but just and necessary, that, for the future, the subject of Indian Finance should be submitted for discussion at an earlier period, and allowed to take precedence of party squabbles and struggles for place.

The accounts now laid before the House, come down no farther than the official year 1852-53, at which date there was a surplus of income over expenditure to the amount of nearly half a million. Unfortunately this state of pecuniary plethora no longer exists. Instead of an excess of income, we find an excess of expenditure in the estimates for 1854-55, and to an extent very little short of three millions. This result, we are told, is to be attributed to the increased outlay for public works instituted in obedience to the expression of public opinion at home. There may be some ingenuity in thus shifting the burden of responsibility upon that small section of speechifiers and journalists who are held to represent the people of England. But, on reference to the actual estimate, it appears that the increased expenditure for public works, buildings, &c., very little exceeds that under the head of military charges: in either case it is less than one million. And of the amount ascribed to permanent improvements one-tenth has been employed in the construction of the electric telegraph, a very useful aid to the Government, but of equally doubtful benefit to the natives. What these really require is facility of intercommunication, and canals of irrigation. These two means will greatly diminish the ravages of famine, even if they do not render that affliction almost impossible. And much good might also be done by making an escape for the waters of the *jheels*, or marshy lakes, which might thus be diffused in fertilising rills through a barren and thirsty soil.

Various temporary causes may no doubt be assigned for the increased military charges, among which may be placed the annexation of Pegu, and the unsettled state of our relations with Ava. It is not our intention to discuss the policy of the last war with Burmah, but it may be incidentally remarked that Mr. BRIGHT appears to have overlooked the real motives which induced the Governor-General to undertake the conquest of Pegu. It was not for a paltry claim of 900L., or to avenge a childish slight, but to prevent the Stars and Stripes from waving over the walls of Rangoon. Brother Jonathan likewise had established a grievance at the hands of the somewhat insolent governor of that port, and the next step would assuredly have been the presence of an American squadron in the waters of the Irrawaddy. It is needless to inquire what would be the probable consequences of an American settlement on the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal; but it is a fair subject of congratulation that the contingency has for the present been averted by the expenditure of a few millions.

No one who possesses any actual knowledge of India can desire to behold the

slightest reduction of the army during the existence of the so-called Independent States, which are so many elements of discord and confusion. Of these protected or independent states there are one hundred and eighty, varying in extent from a single square mile to ninety-five thousand. In all there exist the same frightful abuses, the same grinding oppression of the people, tempered only by the greater or less restraint imposed by the British Government. It would demand more space than we can now afford to consider the justice and expediency of gradually absorbing the whole of this vast territory. Sooner or later this result is inevitable, and for the interests of humanity it is desirable that such a joyful consummation may not be long deferred. The expenses of Government would then be sensibly decreased, because it would be no longer necessary to maintain so large an army. The consolidation of our empire would also enable the authorities to direct their undivided attention to the amelioration of the people and the general improvement of the country. One entire system of police—perhaps eventually of law and revenue—might be established from the mountains to the sea. And, in addition to these manifest advantages, an increased revenue of thirteen millions sterling would enable the Government to introduce Free Trade in its largest form, and gradually liquidate the debt that now absorbs too large a portion of the resources of our Indian Empire. We shall then never again have to lament a deficiency of three millions. The greater the expenditure, the greater will be the income, for even at this moment the real wealth of India is an unexplored mine that requires only peace, enterprise, and capital to pour forth an abundance surpassing the dreams of Oriental fabulists.

THE PETTIFOGGING CHURCH INQUIRY.

THE defective energy in the official administrators of the Church of England has its usual results in cruelty and injustice. The episcopal body neglect their true office, of overlooking the administration of the Church, and seeing that it be correct according to the rules; they leave the correction of error to that most unchristian of all tests, litigation; they submit the control of the material machinery designed for spiritual purposes to the temporal courts! This is certainly reducing Protestantism *ad absurdum*; and it shows how depraved has become the state of an establishment, which is neither true to its own standards as a corporation dictating the faith of a people, nor faithful to what would be its more enlarged duty, of conforming itself to the actual state of intelligence and belief in the country, and becoming the Church of the People of England.

A contemporary, not remarkable for any innovating tendencies in Church matters, points to this state of the Ecclesiastical Government, and especially to four cases, now disturbing the peace of parishes in as many dioceses. Knightsbridge is awaiting the decision of Dr. LUSHINGTON on the dispute between Churchwarden WESTERTON and Pastor LINDELL, respecting the old question of cross, stone altar, and candlesticks. At Frome, Mr. BENNETT is vindicating flowers, &c., against the attacks of a lay parishioner, and the epistolary disapproval of the BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS, who throws cold water on the flowers. The Hildebrand of Exeter refuses to institute the Reverend C. C. LAXARD, who has been presented to the living of Escot by Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, on the ground that the presentee is unsound in doctrine—according to the rubric of

Exeter, which unhappily is not the same as the rubric of Canterbury. At Bedminster there is a new church recently built by the munificence of a resident in the neighbourhood, assisted by some other amateurs. In the church is a reredos, or screen, representing the nativity, the crucifixion, and the ascension, not in picture, which has often represented these events to Protestants, but in sculpture; and some Protestantly sensitive eyes have discovered that in the sculptured representation of the crucifixion there is a *crucifix*! The BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER visited the church, did not disapprove of its ornaments, and all seemed to go smoothly for consecration. The screen had been presented to the church by three gentlemen in the neighbourhood—one of whom is a Unitarian, another a Dissenter—as a mark of respect to the friend who was principally interested in building the new church. It is pleasing to witness this union of men belonging to different sections of the great Catholic Church in an act of respect for a friend, embodied in a permanent tribute to the Father of all. Some persons, however, who call themselves Christians, use this very gage of Christian union as a means of discord; and they addressed a letter to the Bishop, so bitter, so wanting in personal respect, so evidently designed to produce "strife and contention," says the Bishop, "and to wound the feelings of the donors—three of the most respectable citizens of Bristol, who never were suspected of any papistical bias"—that the Bishop has been obliged to condemn the screen on the score of its inexpediency. He also has some objection on the score of "imagination;" the artist not having been sufficiently accurate in the representation of the events in question.

Evidently there is wanted a tribunal to settle what is or is not the usage of the Church of England in such matters—what can or cannot be allowed—what is or is not the final authority for reference. We frequently see Bishops compelled to do that of which they disapprove, or to disallow that of which they approve, while we see other Bishops in mutiny against the law of the land, and called to account before the civil courts for matters strictly within the discipline of the Church.

In revenge, as the French say, they take it out sometimes upon some less fortunate member of the Ecclesiastical Body, who serves as scapegoat or whipping-boy, because he does not manage to arrange his mutiny according to the established rules which have grown up under the instituted litigation of the Christian Church. Archdeacon DENISON is one of these bad boys. He has already been called to account, and he is now about to be subjected to a *mandamus* from the Court of Queen's Bench. If there were a proper tribunal, GEORGE ANTHONY would be called before it, ordered what to do, punished for disobedience, or expelled from the Church if finally mutinous. It might be arbitrary, but it would be regular, spiritual, and episcopal. Failing either to assert or enforce its authority, the Supreme Administration of the Church leaves its duty to any beneficed Dissenter in disguise, and suffers a son of its corporation to be persecuted, according to the modern English fashion, in the purse. He is not put to "the question" as he would have been in the Inquisition, but he is subjected to the torture of lawyers' bills. Such is the Holy Office as it is administered by our sacred and orthodox Church! It is a mean exercise of power; and, without approving the spirit or the conduct of a DENISON, we protest in the strongest manner that we can against the pitiful form of such a persecution.

A DISINTERESTED FRIEND TO HUMANITY.
The following letter was addressed to the Editor of the *Temps*, on the 17th of June, 1831:

"I read in your journal of the 13th of June the following paragraph:—

"Madame la Duchesse de St. Leu has been residing in London for several weeks. It is supposed that the ex-Queen of Holland is looking out for an opportunity to offer her son to the Belgians, in case they should find any difficulty in the selection of a sovereign."

"It appears there is a desire to ascribe my mother's stay in England to a political object. My mother is there simply because she was unwilling to separate from her only surviving son.

"Having taken up the sacred cause of Italian independence, I am obliged to take refuge in England; France, alas! being still closed against me. My mother aspires only to repose and tranquillity. As to me, far from entertaining any ideas of ambition, my sole desire would be to serve my country, or liberty, in foreign lands, and I should long ago have been seen, as a simple volunteer, in the glorious ranks of the Belgians, or in those of the immortal Poles, if I had not feared that my actions would have been attributed to views of personal interest, and that my name might alarm a timid diplomacy incapable of believing in disinterested devotion, or in the sympathy inspired by unfortunate peoples.

'LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

'London, June 17, 1831.'

PROGRESS OF RUSSIAN POLICY IN CENTRAL ASIA.

(FINAL ARTICLE.)

WHEN Sir Gore Ouseley arrived at Teheran, in the summer of 1811, as ambassador extraordinary from the Court of St. James, a desultory warfare was being carried on between the Persian and Russian troops on the north-west frontier. On several occasions the Persians had come off victorious, through the gallant conduct of their English officers; but it was evident that they would have no chance in a serious struggle. The Persian soldiers made excellent skirmishers, and skilfully availed themselves of every advantage of ground; but they could not be brought to close quarters, or to sustain a heavy fire. One of themselves remarked to an English officer: "If there was no dying in the case, how gloriously the Persians would fight!" And a general, who enjoyed a reputation for bravery, was not ashamed to confess that two Russian soldiers had once kept himself and a considerable body of troops at bay, by firing alternately, and at last effected their escape. They would say, too, that the Russians were so deficient in feeling, that, rather than retire, they would die upon the spot. Great, therefore, was the exultation at Court when it was known that a hundred Persians had fallen in the affair at Sultanboot, for hitherto it had been found impossible to get them within range of the enemy's guns.

Sir Gore at once perceived the necessity of putting an end to such fruitless hostilities, particularly when the reconciliation of England and Russia withdrew the British officers from the service of the Shah. By his great and commendable exertions an armistice was therefore agreed upon, and in October, 1813, the treaty of Gulistan concluded a disadvantageous war by a peace almost as unfavourable to Persia.

The peace of Gulistan was followed by a definitive treaty between Persia and England, with a copy of which Sir Gore returned to his Court, leaving Mr. Morier in charge of affairs. The British Government not only ratified this treaty, but enlarged some of the conditions in favour of Persia. Embracing these modifications, the treaty of Teheran was concluded on the 25th November, 1814, by Messrs. Morier and Ellis—the latter gentleman having been expressly sent out as a special commissioner for this purpose. The treaty comprised eleven articles. The British Government engaged to pay an annual subsidy of 200,000 toman (150,000*l.*) in the event of a war between Persia and any European Power, provided that it arose not from an act of aggression on the part of

Persia. And this sum was to be forthcoming with the least possible delay, because it was the Persian custom "to pay the troops six months in advance"—a custom certainly not honoured in the observance. We also shamefully agreed to deliver up any refugees who might seek shelter in our dominions, though we afterwards compounded for this humiliating clause by evasions almost equally disgraceful. It was likewise found necessary to set aside the 9th article, which repudiated our interference in any contest between the Persians and the Afghans, when the siege of Herat by the former appeared likely to compromise the safety of our frontier. Virtually, indeed, the 6th article pledged Great Britain to the possibility of a war with Russia, and—as it is justly remarked in the *Calcutta Review*—"the pledge remains registered against us to the present day." When the Russians seized upon the debated district of Talish in 1826, they were evidently the aggressors, and we were therefore bound either to pay a subsidy, or to send a force from India, as the Shah might elect; but, instead of abiding by the treaty, we then discovered that this was not the case of aggression contemplated therein!

For several years after the signature of this treaty, our relations with the Court of Teheran were of the most friendly nature. The army received the elements of European discipline under the zealous training of British officers of the Indian service, though the result proved less satisfactory than their exertions justly merited. A laboratory and an arsenal were founded, and every step was taken to place Persia in an efficient state of defence against her formidable neighbour. But the fear of Russia continued to gain ground, and many of the nobles, either won by Muscovite gold or through love of change, openly favoured her pretensions. Notwithstanding the verbal promise of General Ritescheff that the Khanat of Talish should be entirely restored, and in spite of the urgent remonstrances of Lord Cathcart, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, the Czar positively refused to make the slightest concession, and General Yermolof, whom he despatched to Teheran, gave the Shah clearly to understand that what the sword had won would by the sword be retained. Subsequently, in 1826, Prince Mentschikoff made his appearance at Teheran, much in the same character in which he lately appeared at Constantinople. The principal object of his mission was to intimidate the Shah by threatening to form an alliance with the Khan of Khorassan, and thus create embarrassment on his north-east frontier. But Futteh Ali saw through the snare, and contented himself with replying that "he preferred the rivalry of Esau Khan to the enmity of England."

While Prince Mentschikoff was yet at Teheran, the Russians violently seized upon Gokchah, and the Persians, in barbarous retaliation, massacred the Russian detachments along the border. In September of the same year, Prince Paskiewitch totally defeated Mahommed Mirza, who only escaped through the fleetness of his groom's horse, and in every encounter the Russian arms and fortune prevailed. At no one time, however, did the Prince's army exceed 10,000 men, and it is hardly possible that he could have achieved such rapid conquests had there not been treachery in the enemy's camp, and much less had Great Britain acted up to the spirit of the treaty of Teheran, and afforded the subsidy therein stipulated. But by this time it had been discovered that Persia was a feeble and worthless ally, and that Russia was a power with whom it was desirable to avoid a conflict, as long as it was consistent with absolute safety. Thus abandoned by subjects and allies, the Shah had no alternative but to accept the terms imposed by the conqueror. The treaty of Turkomanchai, accordingly, ceded to Russia the Khanats of Erivan and Nakshivan, the disputed territory of Talish, the exclusive navigation of the Caspian, and an indemnity amounting to five millions of toman, or about three and a half millions sterling. Of this sum the Shah himself furnished the larger portion, but the Prince Royal was held responsible for the remainder. In his necessity the latter was fain to have recourse to any expedient that would give temporary relief. Among other measures he accepted Sir John Macdonald's bond for 250,000 toman, in consideration of the Shah's renunciation of the subsidy clauses of the treaty of Teheran. But even this hard bargain was not faithfully executed, for the envoy afterwards declared that he had exceeded his instructions, and was not authorised to

give more than 200,000 toman; he promised, however, to obtain the 50,000 as a gratuity. In full reliance on British honour, and glad to escape by any means from his immediate difficulties, the Prince submitted to his fate, and annulled the obnoxious engagements. But we have reason to believe that to this moment the 50,000 toman have never been paid, on the plea that by accepting the less sum Persia had waived her claim to the greater!

We now arrive at a new phase in the affairs of Central Asia. At length convinced of the inefficiency of Persia as the outer line of defence of British India, the Government anxiously sought to raise a new bulwark against the advancing power of Russia. The Afghan kingdom was at that time governed by Dost Mahommed, who wielded that fierce feudality—or rather πολυκοιρανία—with singular ability and firmness. There is no doubt he was well disposed towards the English, and had we then formed a close alliance with him, we should probably have escaped a series of unfortunate successes and miserable disasters. Under the strong hand of Dost Mahommed the unruly chiefs would soon have been reduced to submission, and the moral support of England would have sufficed to set him free from all apprehensions with respect to either the Persians or the Sikhs. It will be seen that we did actually avert the arms of the former power, but our assistance was rendered in such a purely selfish manner that it greatly tended to that lamentable error, the invasion of Afghanistan by the British troops.

In the meantime the Russians steadfastly pursued their design of inclosing Persia in their toils, by alternately employing intimidation and acts of apparent good will. When the Prince Royal, in 1831, was preparing to prosecute active hostilities against Khorassan, the Russian agent, Baron Ache, not only assisted him with his own military knowledge, but even promised substantial aid from his Government. The expedition was at first intended against Khiva, the possession of which has long been coveted by the Court of St. Petersburg, but the remonstrances of Captain Shee availed to postpone the campaign until the following year. In 1832, however, it was deemed more advisable to proceed against Herat, as Prince Kamran was evidently aiming at rendering his principality an independent state. Again did English interposition succeed in preserving peace, and the opportune arrival of a bountiful supply of arms and accoutrements, together with a detachment of officers and sergeants from the Indian army, greatly contributed to the ascendancy of the British mission. Nevertheless, in the autumn of 1833, Mahommed Mirza at length sat down before the walls of Herat. But the death of his father, Abbas Mirza, shortly afterwards compelled him to raise the siege, and hastily return into his own province of Azerbaijan.

The conjoint influence of England and Russia has induced Futteh Ali Shah to proclaim Mahommed Mirza heir-presumptive to the crown, and on that monarch's death, in the autumn of 1834, the same influence enabled the Prince to ascend the throne almost without opposition. But although not insensible of his obligations to the British Government, Mahommed Shah still retained such a lively recollection of his terrible defeat at Ganja that he deemed it futile to contend with the colossal power of Russia, and seldom made an effort to assert his independence. Besides, the Russians willingly fooled him to the top of his bent. On his accession he lost no time in declaring his intention of carrying his arms against both the Uzbecks and Afghans, and of reducing Khiva and Herat to their allegiance. Count Simonich secretly encouraged him in these warlike designs, and hinted at the aid he might expect from the Czar of All the Russias. On the other hand, the British envoy laboured strenuously to bring the Shah to a more peaceful frame of mind, and insisted upon the necessity of placing the internal administration and the finances of the country upon a better and more prosperous footing. The urgent representations of Mr. Ellis, and subsequently of Sir John, then Mr. McNeill, succeeded, indeed, in delaying the expedition against Herat until the commencement of 1837; but from that time Russian influence was paramount. Count Simonich followed the Persian army to Herat, marked out the best positions for placing the batteries, and advanced considerable sums of money to the Shah. He even ordered the regiment of Russian deserters, which had been

shamefully delivered up to him, to co-operate with the Persian forces, as by so doing they would be rendering good service to their country. A Russian agent, Captain Witkiewitsch—better known as Vicovich—was likewise despatched to Cabul, to induce Dost Mahommed to ally himself with Persia and her powerful ally. Count Simonich also arranged a convention with Kohundil Khan, Sirdar of Candahar, engaging to protect the Afghans against the Sikhs, or any other hostile power. Meanwhile the counsels and warnings of the British envoy were treated with cool contempt, and a courier in the service of the embassy was grossly ill-treated. As the Government obstinately refused to offer any apology or satisfaction for this outrage upon the law of nations, Mr. McNeill very properly broke off all relations with the Persian Court, and withdrew to the Turkish frontier.

But the valour of the Heratees, guided by the great military talent of Lieutenant Pottinger, baffled every attempt to carry the place by assault. And, finally, the occupation of the rocky island of Karrack, in the Persian Gulf, by a detachment of 500 Sepoys and two 6-pounders, under Lieutenant-Colonel Shirreff, compelled the Shah to retire with disgrace into his own territories. It is true that the Court of St. Petersburg pretended to disavow the intrigues of its accredited envoy, as well as of the Cossack officer Witkiewitsch. And when it became manifest that these agents had failed to do more than lay patent the designs of their Government, they were recalled from their respective posts, and treated with unmerited rigour. Count Nesselrode expressly declared that Witkiewitsch had been sent into Afghanistan for the sole purpose of concluding a commercial treaty with Dost Mahommed, at that prince's own request, and that he had grossly exceeded his instructions. Russia, he said, was naturally desirous to possess a moral influence in Turkey and Persia, but not with a view to injure British interests; nor had she any intention of taking part with the Afghan chiefs in their internal dissensions. Indeed, all that Russia demanded was a fair share of the commerce of Central Asia, and she altogether deprecated a struggle for political ascendancy in the intermediate countries that lie between Asiatic Russia and British India—for their perfect independence is to the mutual advantage of those two great Powers. Such, continues Count Nesselrode, "is in our opinion the system which the two Cabinets have a common interest invariably to pursue, in order to prevent the possibility of a conflict between two great Powers, which, that they may remain friends, require not to touch each other, and not come into collision with each other in the centre of Asia."

The key to this moderation is, no doubt, to be found in the fact that an English force was actually in command of the Persian Gulf, and threatening the heart of that kingdom, while a powerful army was being concentrated at Ferozepore, for the invasion of Afghanistan. The Russian Government had long since adopted the Persian aphorism that "Cabul and Candahar are the gates of Hindostan." With these districts subject to its pressure, and Persia a mere stepping-stone, it considered a descent into the Punjab as only a question of time and circumstance. And this was also the opinion of our own diplomatists. The fall of Herat, said Mr. Ellis, "would produce a serious change in the prospects of our Indian Empire, and might possibly not be without influence on the politics of Europe." The extension of the Persian monarchy in the direction of Afghanistan appeared to him as certain to bring Russian influence to the very threshold of our Eastern dominions. Persia, he adds, would be "no longer an outwork for the defence of India, but as the first parallel from whence the attack may be commenced or threatened." Mr. McNeill continually wrote to the same effect, and warned his Government that the country between the Persian frontiers and Northern India was far more fertile than he had expected, and that it was capable of producing ample supplies for the maintenance of a large army. The road from Teheran to Herat was so good that Count Simonich proceeded to the latter place in a carriage, and consequently there would be no difficulty in the way of transporting artillery and ammunition. In Persia itself it had become a proverbial saying to speak of "the road to India" as lying through that kingdom; and Dost Mahommed's agent at Teheran reminded him that he had "a toll lower down the road." He likewise informed the Ameer

that the Russian ambassador, Count Simonich, had verbally promised the support of his Government, should the Shah fail to assist him against the Sikhs. "The object," he continues, "of the Russian Elchee, by his message, is to have a road to the English, and for this they are very anxious."

The necessity, real or imagined, of closing this "road," led to our invasion of Afghanistan, and to all the disasters that thence ensued. It is now universally admitted that that proceeding was as ill conceived as it was wicked and unjustifiable. But, although no defence can be set up for the invasion of that country, we are not equally certain that it was wise and politic to withdraw our troops after the second occupation of Cabul. The revolt of the Afghans may be easily traced to a variety of causes that would not again have occurred, unless we refused to benefit by our dear-bought experience. This question, however, would demand more time and space for discussion than we can now afford; and assuredly, as matters now are, there is little occasion for reopening a subject filled with sad memories, and which must ever remain a dark spot in the annals of the British Empire.

But if the Afghan campaigns produced no tangible results in proportion to the magnitude of our armaments, they have at least been beneficial in allaying the popular anxiety with respect to the safety of our north-west frontier. It is only logical to conclude that if a British army, exceedingly well appointed, and having a tolerably convenient basis of operations at Ferozepore, was unable to hold possession of a thinly-peopled country, inhabited by different races, brave indeed, but rudely armed and divided among themselves, it would be quite impracticable for a Russian force, drawing its smallest supplies from the further side of the kingdom of Persia, to advance in efficient order across the rugged mountains and through the intricate defiles of Afghanistan. The Russians themselves made the experiment on a smaller scale in 1840, when the veteran troops of General Petrowski were annihilated in the inhospitable deserts of the Khanat of Khiva. But even if they had succeeded in this mad enterprise, which could have originated in no better motive than the lust of conquest, they would virtually have been no nearer to the frontiers of British India.

A very cursory glance at the map will convince any one that Khiva could never form the basis of operations extensive enough even for the conquest of Khorassan. The only point that could possibly serve for such a purpose is Astrabad, on the Caspian Sea, and we may now reasonably indulge in the hope that many a long year and age must elapse before Russia shall be able to make good her footing so far into the centre of Asia. As the ally of Persia, and while mistress of Georgia and the Caspian, it might no doubt be possible for her to exercise something more than a mere moral pressure upon Afghanistan; but as long as our troops guard the line of the Indus and hold the Bolan and Khyber passes, the safety of British India will never be jeopardised in that quarter. And it would be always practicable to transport a considerable force from Bombay and Kurachee to the Persian Gulf, whence it could operate on the flank and rear of a hostile army marching upon Afghanistan.

TORTURE IN INDIA.—Papers relative to the employment of torture in India have been laid before Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P. In consequence of a debate in the House of Commons in the session of 1854, the East India directors ordered a searching inquiry to be made in India. The Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry on the evidence adduced leaves no room for doubt, in the opinion of Mr. President Hallis and other members of the Indian Government, that practices properly designated as "torture" do exist, and that the evil is "of a most serious nature, pervading the whole of the native population, and helping most influentially to perpetuate the moral and social degradation in which the inhabitants of the country are sunk." Torture is no new thing; but there is every reason to suppose that it has been discouraged, and as far as possible prevented, by the English rulers of India. The result was the issue of a Government circular from Fort St. George, on the 7th of June last, calling on the local authorities to make known as widely as possible the illegality of torture, and the detestation with which it is viewed by the Government, and to co-operate to the utmost of their power with Government towards its extinction.

Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

SABBATARIANISM IN SCOTLAND.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Scotland has the reputation of being the headquarters of Sabbatarianism, and English writers anxious for the preservation of the freedom of the old English Sunday are accustomed to point to the north for an example of what England may become if allowed to fall into the Sabbatarian yoke.

Warring against Sabbatarianism myself, I cannot but regret that in picturing its Scottish development so little care should be taken to paint it as it really is. I know that the *Leader* would not willingly misrepresent an opponent, yet truth compels me to say that the description in last week's paper of the manner in which Sunday is kept by the austere children of the Kirk has small claim to be considered correct a picture. I am aware that there has always been in English literature a conventional Scotchman wearing a kilt, droning psalms nasally, taking immense quantities of snuff and huge bumpers of whisky, and, when he now and then makes his appearance in *Punch*, I enjoy the fun, only wondering how long it will last; but when in a modified form he appears in the *Leader*, I think it high time to denounce him as an impostor.

Your vision of Sabbatarian orgies in darkened rooms, and fuddled elders in back parlours, is no more representative of a Scotch Sunday than our venerable acquaintance of the kilt is of Scotchmen.

Sabbatarianism is in Scotland, as you have truly stated, a large part of the national religion, and whisky-drinking behind window-blinds and elsewhere is unfortunately too common; but the whisky-drinkers and the Sabbatarians are two distinct classes, and no returns yet made will enable you to establish an identity between them. Indeed a large proportion of the Sabbatarians are also teetotalers, and war as vigorously against drunkenness as against innocent recreation on Sunday. How far they may encourage drunkenness by shutting up all sources of healthy excitement is another question, but assuredly it is alike impolitic and unjust to bring against them an accusation which to those who know them does not require an answer.

Our quarrel with them is that they insolently set themselves up as lords of our consciences. Fighting for freedom of conscience our victory is sure, but when deserting this high ground we introduce into the quarrel the paltry element of personal conduct, our holy struggle degenerates into a squabble, and we run a great chance of being, and deserve to be, beaten.

I am, yours respectfully,

A SCOTSMAN.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—You allege that in my former letter I disdained to argue; the briefness of the space which I could claim in your paper was a much more natural explanation of the matter. "The Sabbath was made for man," says Jesus, not for the Jews merely; and so long as man exists, he always thus will need the gracious provision for his spiritual welfare, as well as temporal rest, which the Sabbath involves. The occupation of the Sabbath in religious services which exercise the intellect, the conscience, and the affections, is a far more noble method of spending the time than even the luxuriating the fancy and the taste amid galleries of art. Conscience ranks higher far than fancy, correctness higher far than taste. Your dilettante is a poor creature compared with the humblest Renter minister!

I have talked with the working-classes time after time, and in place after place, and have always found them in favour, not of Sabbath desecration, but of the half holiday movement, which is destined to bear more and more fruit. They see that wages as well as business would soon right themselves; for five days and a half toil (long enough for any man) they would get, ere long, as good pay as they now get for six days. Then let the half holiday be agitated for till we get the Legislature to make it imperative, and also imperative the paying of wages not later than Friday, or perhaps even Thursday night. Do this, and you do away with those Hyde Park gatherings, which have commenced with stump orators and ended with pickpockets.

Your obedient servant,

A FREE CHURCH MINISTER.

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

OUR readers have all heard of the Caledonian Cremona, an instrument upon which no one plays, except in the way of witticism, for by a "transmutation of species" not clearly made out this Fiddle is developed from a parasitic animal, known to naturalists as the *Acarus*, and only so developed when a favourable *nidus* presents itself. In the last number of the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles* there is a paper of great interest by M. BOURGUIGNON detailing his experiments and observations on the contagion of this cuticular disturbance, which is named to ears polite only under a musical periphrasis. He took some of these *Acari* from a diseased horse, and tried in vain to inoculate himself therewith. He then tried the effect of these *Acari* taken from a man, and placed upon dogs, cats, rabbits and birds, without success. These experiments were multiplied, till he came to the conclusion that contagion was not possible between animals of different species, each animal having a parasite peculiarly his own. But this conclusion, which seemed so well founded, was suddenly overthrown by the discovery that the *Acarus* of the sheep might be placed on the skins of healthy sheep without effect. What did this mean? Was contagion impossible? Was spontaneous generation possible? The question became important. M. BOURGUIGNON suspected that the reason why healthy sheep were not susceptible was simply because they were healthy, and afforded no fitting *nidus* for the growth and propagation of the parasite. To test this suspicion he fed the sheep on a poor diet, and after three months of this regimen they were so susceptible that a few *Acari* were sufficient to give them a mortal disease. This result is important, although it is only another confirmation of the biological law of the necessary relation between an organism and a surrounding medium. The spores of fungi float in millions past healthy trees; it is only when they arrive at one decaying that they find a home.

In the same number of the *Annales* there is a third memoir of M. CAMILLE DARESTE on the "Convolutions of the Brain in Mammalia," in which extensive investigations in comparative anatomy are brought forward to show that the convolutions do not by any means follow the order of intellectual development; on the contrary, in each species the convolutions are in each family in relation to the size of the animal, and where the size is variable, the same family will be found to contain convoluted brains and smooth brains, although no one thinks of attributing less intelligence to the small species than to the large species. M. DARESTE observes, moreover, that in the same brain these convolutions are often different in different hemispheres. Valuable as his memoirs are, they are, as he feels, by no means conclusive; but they serve to swell the mass of evidence which the physiology of the nervous system has of late years assembled to show how much is still to be done before a definite and certain basis can be secured.

This is the season when all who can quit London are departing, or preparing to depart, for the Continent or the sea-side. Let not our migratory readers settling on the coast forget to indulge themselves, and slaughter time, by minute inspection of the "Wonders of the Shore;" crustacea or jelly-fishes may not, indeed, be so amusing, and are not so wonderful as the bipeds toddling on the sands, followed by demure bipeds armed with new novels and "uglies;" nevertheless, you can study the toddlers elsewhere, and ogle the demure bipeds in "halls of dazzling light," but you cannot elsewhere examine the aculeph, or watch the voracious polype.

Nor need those condemned to stay at home be without their recreations in natural history. Objects abound. The nearest pond will furnish material for a life-time. Listen, reader, to a recital of one among the many facile pleasures within your reach. We will not touch on the fresh-water polypes, so many amusing accounts have been published of them and their ways; we leave you to seek in books the wonders of insect-life; we will for the present only introduce you to a few tadpoles, such as next June and July you may easily make personal acquaintance with. This summer we devoted to a close study of frog tadpoles and toad tadpoles, trying various experiments on them; and growing so attached to them, that when, after an incautious exposure of them to a noonday sun, we returned home and found one brood dead, our grief was But this tadpole tragedy must not be dwelt on longer. Remember it, and profit by our experience, tadpoles cannot bear the summer sun, at least not when in glass cases. Keep them warm by all means, but keep them from the far-darting Apollo. Let us suppose next June arrived. You go into the fields, peer curiously in the ponds, and among the green which mantles on the face of the water you observe little fishes which seem all head and tail. Catch a dozen of these, and bring with you in the jug a little of the weed which grows on the water. Place them in a glass jar, such as is used for gold fish, and then you can watch them for hours with perfect ease. The weed disposes itself gracefully. A few water insects vary the scene. But the tadpoles are sufficient to absorb you. After a while two little bud-like processes are observed under the tail; these grow and grow until you perceive that your supposed fish have got legs, and very human-looking legs too, for the culf is evident. If

you know how to dissect, and are dexterous, you may now take one of these tadpoles, and removing the skin which covers its chest, you will perceive two arms folded up beside the gills; which said arms you will without dissection, in process of time, observe making their appearance externally, like the legs; and then you must take care to place stones, or some other resting-place, in your jar, in order that the tadpole may exercise his incipient lungs by coming out of the water to breathe the fresh air. The tail now gradually becomes absorbed; and the frog, which has been daily assuming more and more of the familiar aspect, is ready to hop into space.

What can be simpler? Who cannot get a glass jar and a dozen tadpoles? With such simple means we promise you a great treat, which you will know how to multiply according to your philosophic interest in natural processes, or your invention in devising experiments. If you cannot afford to keep a small *vivarium*, you can at least amuse yourself in the way just described.

The Books on the War are becoming less numerous, but the war poets multiply. Nay, our contemporary, the *Athenæum*, advances the proposition that only in times of war have poetic voices been heard. We think the coincidences noted are coincidences, and not causally related; but the question is too wide to be disposed of in a sentence, and instead of arguing it, we will turn to SHAKESPEARE for a passage, which is quite in accordance with the temper of the times; it is from *Coriolanus*, in that inimitable scene where the servants of TULLUS AUFIDIUS discover who it is they have treated with contumely, and discover also that they knew all the while there was something in him—"He had, sir, a kind of face, methought—I cannot tell how to term it." Well, these fellows talk of war:—

2nd Servant. This peace is nothing, but to rust iron, increase tailors, and breed ballad-makers.

1st Servant. Let me have war, say I: it exceeds peace as far as day does night; it's spritely, waking, audible, and full of vent. Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; muffled, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a getter of more bastard children than war's a destroyer of men. . . . Ay, and it makes men hate one another.

3rd Servant. Reason: because they then less need one another.

BAIN ON THE SENSES AND THE INTELLECT.

The Senses and the Intellect. By Alexander Bain, A.M. J. W. Parker and Son.

THIS is a very considerable contribution to Psychology. It is a treatise in many respects novel, and always elaborate, on the Senses and the Intellect; clear in its exposition, rich in facts, suggestive in views, and free from any hinderances or pedantries of terminology. The Mind Mr. Bain considers as possessing three attributes or capacities:—

First. It has Feeling, in which term I include what is commonly called Sensation and Emotion.

Secondly. It can Act according to Feeling.

Thirdly. It can Think.

The three terms, Feeling, Emotion, and Consciousness, express one and the same fact or attribute of Mind; but the second attribute, or Action, will at first surprise the reader until he learns that Mr. Bain means by it those mental actions which take place under the prompting and guidance of Feeling. The whole of these feeling-prompted actions are ranged under the term Volition.

In the present volume only the Senses and the Intellect are considered; a future volume is to complete the treatise by an exposition of the Emotions and the Will. The First Book, which is on the Senses, is the best and most exhaustive treatise on that subject our language possesses. Placing himself at the true physiological point of view, he describes the nervous system in general as a fit introduction to the special instances of nervous action in the senses. "The current character of the nerve force," he says, "leads to a considerable departure from the common mode of viewing the position of the brain as the organ of mind. We have seen that the cerebrum is a mixed mass of grey and white matter—the matter of centres and the matter of conduction. Both are required in any act of the brain known to us. The smallest cerebral operation includes the transmission of an influence from one centre to another centre: from a centre to an extremity, or the reverse. The organ of mind is not the brain by itself; it is the brain, nerves, muscles, and organs of sense." This view of nervous action he justly considers a complete refutation of the common notion of a *sensorium* within the brain—a sort of inner chamber where impressions are stored up for reproduction on some future day. It is the man who thinks; not the brain only; not an entity having a shadowy residence somewhere in the brain.

The result of this mode of conceiving mind is seen in Mr. Bain's exposition of the senses, especially in that admirable and novel attempt to write the *Natural History* of the Feelings upon a uniform descriptive method. Thus he not only explains each sense, both in its organ and function, but he describes and classifies it in its psychical characteristics. One sense is shown to have the property of pre-eminently exciting emotional and volitional operations, another of exciting the intellectual. The sensations of the alimentary canal, for example, are powerful as motors to action, but they furnish the intellect with little food, since, however intense while they are present, they are not recoverable by the intellect. The hungry or thirsty man is energetically prompted to action to relieve himself of the distressing sensation, but once relieved, he cannot recal with any distinctness the sensation itself; whereas the sense of sight is an eminently intellectual sense, because the intellect can recover with wonderful distinctness the impressions made by sight. Mr. Bain further distinguishes the sensations according as they are voluminous, massive, or intense. In short, his exposition aims at the precision of *Natural History*; and the very attempt is so novel that it would claim great praise, even if it had been less successfully executed.

There are many points upon which we should have to debate with Mr.

Bain, were space at disposal, but we must confine ourselves, for the present at least, to a rapid indication of the nature of his work. We would merely add, in passing, that he does not always seem to keep steadily in mind the operation of internal stimulus as well as external—the fact of sensation originating within the organism, by the mere oxidation of tissue for instance, as well as from a stimulus without. Thus he maintains that movement precedes sensation; and he makes excellent use of the position, which we only desire to see cleared from ambiguity. But on close scrutiny it turns out that movement only precedes some *specific* sensation. He says the encephalic centres are the sources of spontaneous movement, “without the aid of sensations and impressions from without,” and he adduces in evidence, “In waking from sleep movement precedes sensation. If light were essential to the movements concerned in vision, it would be impossible to open the eyes.” Now, when the word sensation is thus used, it is ambiguous. What sensation does movement precede? Some external and specific sensation? Yes; but not some internal sensation. Stimulus of some kind must precede movement. Mr. Bain himself explains this when he adds “The act of awakening from sleep can hardly be considered in any other view than as the reviving of the activity by a rush of nervous power to the muscles, followed by the exposure of the senses to the influences of the outer world.” But this rush of nervous power, to what is it owing but to internal stimulus? In a second edition Mr. Bain will do well to clear up these ambiguities which will obscure his ideas to many readers; especially in that suggestive view he has given of the instinctive germ of volition.

The second Book, which treats of the Intellect, is one we may seek some other occasion of discussing, since both the Method employed and the results brought forward are open to much question. It is as unlike the first book as can well be conceived, and does not, indeed, seem like a part of the same treatise; for whereas in the first book organ and function have been considered together, in this second book function alone is considered, and that in a less definite way than is desirable. The intellectual operations are classed under four heads: the law of contiguity; the law of similarity; compound association, and constructive association. Much admirable analysis and many valuable suggestions will be found in these chapters; and even those who think they see flaws in the systematic construction of the treatise will be ready enough to acknowledge how much light the work throws on our mental processes. We look impatiently for the second volume, and meanwhile commend this to all interested in such subjects.

HISTORY OF MODERN ITALY.

History of Modern Italy from the first French Revolution to the year 1850. By Richard Heber Wrightson. Bentley.

EVENTS are immutable as soon as past, and the discretion with which the historian pronounces judgment on them so as to condemn or absolve a people alone constitutes the superiority of a new history over others that have been written on the same subject. Mr. Wrightson does “not claim for his volume the name and title of a history in any such extended sense; all that he professes to attempt is a compendious sketch of the occurrences which have prepared the way for the present condition of the Italian Peninsula.” But this modesty, which would disarm criticism, loses its value when we find the author has neither renounced the importance of his title, nor the duties of the historian. We have therefore a right to judge how far he has fulfilled his self-imposed task.

The subject is most difficult. Italy is a country divided by interests and traditions, from which have arisen a diversity of customs and ideas among the people of the various states. Hence, the history of each state requires a more diligent research, a calmer judgment, and a more careful exposition than any Mr. Wrightson appears capable of giving. Notwithstanding these political distinctions, the language, literature, science, and art belong equally to the whole peninsula. The boundaries and geographical position of Italy mark her as one nation, and the foreign oppression, which equally crushes all her various states, unites them in one common misfortune, as it is to be hoped ere long they will be united for the general liberation. The wish that petty interests should be merged in the general good (whether expressed by the terms Unitarianism, Federalism, Monarchy, or Republic) has determined the special characteristics of all the revolutions of modern Italy, but there is one watchword on which all Italians from the Alps to the *Lilibeo* equally agree, and that is, “Liberty and Independence.” The obstacles to the attainment of this object have been greatly increased, if not exclusively created, by the mutual jealousy of the rival potentates within, and the desire for aggrandisement of the various foreign rulers without. These general facts, of which no one can doubt, should principally have guided the historian of modern Italy. Instead of this, Mr. Wrightson has a fixed and partial idea, which we have no hesitation in pronouncing narrow-minded. According to him, the misfortunes of Italy arise from one cause only—the *sette*. If the limits of this brief indication permitted us to follow the author from event to event, we could show how greatly he exaggerates the importance of these secret societies; we must, however, be content to offer a few general remarks, and remind the author, that the political bondage of Italy existed before the secret societies were thought of. In fact, the most powerful of these, the *Carbonaria*, was not organised until the Bourbon restoration in 1799; when (notwithstanding the assurance of pardon given through Nelson to the people) the first hecatomb of patriots was sacrificed, and the history of the nineteenth century in Italy began by the death of the most illustrious republicans of Naples, under the eyes of the great English admiral, whom the blandishments of Lady Hamilton had rendered deaf to the voice of humanity. Does the author mean to inculcate the societies in these and similar enormities which disgrace the history of nearly half a century? Secret societies are the result of the present state of Italy, not the cause. We have no disposition to justify the excesses occasionally committed by the factions, although these have never, either in cruelty or duration, equalled those of despotism and its secret organisations. These excesses, sometimes inherent in the institutions themselves, sometimes the result of individual abuse of power, can at the most but condemn the form of these institutions, not their ex-

istence. The multiplicity of these societies is to be regretted, otherwise they would have been a nucleus of patriots who sought to cultivate their moral and intellectual faculties so as to act together for the general good, to become citizens, and not remain slaves.

In England, we do not understand the necessity for these secret societies, for, under a liberal Government, they would be absurd, and could only be organised for some improper purpose that feared the light: hence they are justly condemned. Where there is liberty of association, of the press, of opinion, and of creed, every individual idea that has objects of public utility in view will find adherents, and, if it accords with public opinion, which governs all, from the meanest to the highest, will finally influence the small number of rulers, and oblige them to grant concessions. It is thus that England has commenced, and will carry out those reforms which elsewhere have led to popular insurrections. But in a land where to express an idea is a fault, to hate oppression a crime—where for such faults and such crimes a prison, on which might be inscribed Dante’s terrible words, is closed, to open no more, unless as a passage to the scaffold—secret societies alone afford liberty of discussion. If the Italian people were permitted freely to express their opinions, we should willingly agree with the author. But such is not the case; and where the legal exercise of a right is prohibited, an appeal to force, the only means of escape, becomes just; now such an appeal must be organised, and this can only be done in secret. We could answer the objection, that facts have proved the inadequacy of secret societies to liberate Italy, but the philosophy of success, which ultimately rules the opinions of the masses, should not be regarded as the historian’s guide. It is well known that the revolution of 1848 was not provoked by any “setta.” It was the treachery of princes that made conspirators. The insurrection of 1848 was the spontaneous explosion of the National Party, which had breathed the spirit of liberty and independence that has ever been the constant aspiration of all the great writers of Italy. Most of the young men of the present generation were, and still are, strangers to every political society; yet they feel they are Italians, and they rush to exile, to prison, or to death, with a fortitude that makes their tyrants quail.

It is evident, therefore, that Mr. Wrightson’s fixed idea is erroneous; and also, from the manner in which he treats the question, that he is a warm partisan of legality. This predilection, most honourable when conscientiously and impartially upheld, becomes ridiculous when it imposes restrictions on one party only. What shall we think of an “historian” who severely condemns the *Carbonari* and the members of the *Giovane Italia*, but has no harsh words for the *Sanfedisti* and *Calderari*? That the reader may judge how far the opinions of the author extend, we need only indicate, that according to him, it was a crime for the learned men of Italy, who, previous to 1848, were permitted to assemble in “*Congressi Scientifici*” once a year, to utter even a few words on the unhappy condition of the peninsula, as though the progress of humanity were not the chief object of every scientific pursuit. On the whole, it would appear that learned men should not speak, patriots should not think, associations should not act, men should not feel; truly, we begin to think that Mr. Wrightson should not have written “history.”

To whom, then, should be entrusted the charge of making Italy free and independent for the Italians? Our historian reminds the Italians “that England is at all times ready, by just and honourable means, and by the full weight of her influence, to support the independence of those states which are *de jure* and by force of treaties independent.” We know not in what manner, or by whom, England has made this assertion to Mr. Wrightson, but the meaning of this sentence is, that Lombardy and Venice should remain Austrian provinces; that Tuscany should be an Austrian dependence; that Bologna, Ferrara, and Ancona should be Austrian outposts on Southern Italy; Rome a nursery for corruption and despotism, upheld by French bayonets; while Naples and Sicily should still be crushed by that unnatural tyranny which is upheld by Swiss mercenaries. This settlement has been imposed by treaties and ratified by potentates, and plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress, and it constitutes the independence *de jure* of the Italian States. The system is unfortunately at the present time strong enough to uphold itself, and we do not believe that it is England’s mission to aid Austrian oppression, should the Italians resolve to throw it off. It is but too true that despotism has gained so much ground in Europe, that the advocacy of Mr. Wrightson is quite out of season, save as an additional homage to Austrian policy, which, under existing circumstances, can afford but little satisfaction to any Englishman who has not become an alien in thought, in manners, and in heart.

The narrative portions of this book, although tolerably clear and well arranged, cannot be commended either for depth of observation or historical conscientiousness, and, as a collection of facts that have occurred in Italy, the student of contemporary history would have learnt more from a translation of *Gualterio’s* work, from which the author has obtained the greater portion of his materials, than from a compilation, distorted by that party and sectarian spirit so clearly visible in every page of Mr. Wrightson’s “history.”

FOUR NOVELS.

A Lost Love. By Ashford Owen. Smith, Elder, and Co.
My Brother’s Wife. A Life-Story. By Amelia Edwards. Routledge.
Cleve Hall. By the Author of “Amy Herbert.” Longman and Co.
Constantine; or, The Last Days of an Empire. By Captain Spencer. Sampson Low and Son.

THESE four novels may be classified in couples. Two of them are readable books, and two are dull books. We had not gone farther than the first twenty or thirty pages of *A Lost Love* before we began to have our suspicions that “Ashford Owen” must be a lady. The book exhibits the harmless sexual feeling, the observation of minute things, the intense appreciation of the pleasure of talking, the feeble dramatic power, and the delicate glibness of style, which—among other characteristics—generally distinguish fictions written by women. The subject of the story of *A Lost Love*

is by no means a happy one. A young lady has contracted a long engagement with an officer for whom she feels no very strong attachment. During his absence from England she meets with another man who powerfully attracts her, and who, after some preliminary difficulties and delays, apparently returns her love, and proposes marriage to her. She breaks her engagement with the officer, and accepts him. Times pass on; until, on the eve of their marriage, she discovers that he has a first love whom he secretly prefers to her. Upon this she gives him up. He accepts his liberty, and marries the object of his first choice. The deserted officer returns to England and to the forsaken lady—prevails on her to reconsider her refusal to marry him—and gets her at last to become his wife. Such is the bare outline of the story. Its most obvious defect is that it shuts out the heroine from the reader's sympathy. Neatly and skilfully as the more pardonable motives which lead her to break her engagement are set forth, still she has broken it, and when her second lover treats her as she has treated the unlucky officer, no reader can lament the retributive justice which thus overtakes her. The book is, in short, the history of a jilted jilt; and if it had been less delicately and eloquently written, it would have sunk altogether under its unsympathetic subject. As it is, the authoress is entitled to praise for having made the best use of her bad materials. Passages of charming writing, neatly and happily-uttered truths, excellently-observed bits of character, and clever descriptions of scenery which never exceed due length, creditably distinguish the book from novels in general. And, more than this, the work gives us fair reason to hope for better things from the writer. Give her a good subject, and she is capable, as we think, of producing a much better book than the very elegant volume which stands at the head of our present list.

The scene of *My Brother's Wife* is laid in France, and the authoress seems to have boldly aimed at combining within the compass of one story the characteristics of the sentimental novel, the art-novel, and the dramatic novel. She has succeeded better than might have been expected in executing an injudiciously-complicated design. The hero is anticipated in winning the affections of a very charming cousin by his brother, and, upon that, leaves home to cure his wounded sensibilities by foreign travel. This is the sentimental part of the book. The art-division of it commences with a very clever sketch of a strange half-mad musician, whom the unsuccessful lover meets with in Germany. And the dramatic part fills the closing passages of the work with the death of the hero's brother, who plays false to his wife, gets into bad company, and is assassinated by the accomplice of a wicked *prima donna* with whom he has fallen in love. This last part of the story is by far the best. The method of treatment adopted must have been suggested, we imagine, by those breathlessly-interesting chapters of *Bleak House* in which "Inspector Bucket" by slow degrees discovers the hand really concerned in the murder of "Mr. Tulkinghorn." At the same time (supposing that our idea is a correct one), it is due to the authoress to say that she has followed a great example with a dramatic feeling of her own which very few contemporary novelists appear to possess. Some of the details in her "murder case" are excellently and originally imagined, and the interest is most successfully suspended, from chapter to chapter, to the end of the mystery. Of the characters in the story, generally, "Fletcher," the musician, is the best, because the most individual. The style, though too frequently defaced by Germanisms and by transcendental affectations of phrase, is in many parts so graphic and eloquent as almost to atone for certain minor blemishes in taste and defects of art in the earlier and middle portions of the book. With all its faults, however, *My Brother's Wife* has one rare compensating merit, which we gladly dwell on in closing this notice—it can interest the reader.

Of the two dull books on our list, we have little to say beyond putting the sad fact on record that we have found them remarkably hard reading. *Cleve Hall* is the latest of a long series of stories of the moral and religious sort, which have sold freely in the moral and religious market, but which, as it appears to us, are for the most part utterly destitute of any literary merit whatever. The especial sermon in fiction now before us is full of good pattern characters (appropriately set off, of course, by bad); full of long, prosy dialogues which lead to nothing but moral conclusions and pious truisms—full of everything, in short, but interest, fancy, invention, and fair observation of life as it is. This sort of book may possibly do moral good to the unfortunate young people who will be set to read it; but we feel quite certain that it must, at the same time, send their minds to sleep in the most lamentable manner. Good advice, by itself, is a very excellent thing; but good advice which cannot possibly address juvenile humanity except through the medium of an utterly wearisome and clumsy story, becomes a species of moral outrage which we find it impossible to endure on any respectable or pious grounds whatsoever. We readily admit that *Cleve Hall* is filled to bursting with excellent intentions; but we protest against it for all that, because it is, in plain words, a wretchedly dull book.

In the preface to *Constantine*, Captain Spencer informs us that he has chosen for subject "that stormy period in the world's history when the Moslem hosts of Mahomet II. planted their sanguinary standards on the crumbling walls of Constantinople." Here, again, the author has the best possible intentions—of the historically-instructive kind, this time—and yet he wearies us dreadfully. His book shows patient research and careful workmanship. He has evidently tried earnestly and industriously to do his best; but he must excuse us if we tell him candidly that he has no turn for writing fiction. That one all-important art, the art of telling an interesting story, he does not possess. Neither his plot nor his characters lay any hold on the attention or the heart of the reader; and we put his book down with the unpleasant conviction that the author made a mistake when he selected fiction as his medium for addressing the public. When he next seeks to instruct them on an historical subject, we suggest, with all possible respect, that he should carefully restrict himself to the historical form.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND.

Lives of the Queens of England, of the House of Hanover. By Dr. Doran. In Two Volumes.

Richard Bentley.

DR. DORAN has executed his task with considerable humour. The phrase is, perhaps, strange as applied to an historian; we will, therefore, substitute the more appropriate word—flippancy. But unhappily the Doctor's vivacity has betrayed him into a still greater fault, that of inaccuracy. And as if these two blemishes were not enough, he has been guilty, not only of familiarity of diction, but of positive vulgarity of thought. He has stooped to the stage trick of introducing unfavourable allusions to Russia and the Russians, and has apparently imbibed all the small bitternesses of the day. This is truly an unpardonable fault in a chronicler of past events, with whom a dispassionate judgment is the first and most positive duty. It is true that in his second volume our author claims to be "rather a storyteller than a historian, dealing more with anecdotes of persons than with parties and politics." But he should, at least, have taken care that his anecdotes were all authentic; nor is there any excuse for his indulgence in funny writing, the bane of contemporary literature. After bestowing thus much of censure, we are, however, constrained to admit that the learned Doctor is an excellent "gossip," and—to use his own words—that he has succeeded in "affording not much less amusement to the readers than if he had been twice as ambitious, and therewith, perhaps, infinitely more tedious."

The most bitter foe to royalty would be puzzled to find more striking illustrations and arguments in favour of his views than are furnished in the lives of our sovereigns of the House of Hanover. A more degraded and utterly effete family never swayed the sceptre of any nation, through consecutive generations. It would almost seem as if Providence itself had shrunk from the responsibility of continuing such a race, and so left it to the decision of chance. The Duchy of Brunswick was divided into seven portions on the death of George I.'s great-grandfather, and the seven heirs came to the conclusion that, if they all married, "the ducal gem would be ultimately crushed into numberless glitterings but not very valuable fragments." They therefore agreed that one alone of their number should enter the holy state and raise up an heir to the dukedom.

The seven brothers, in pursuance of their plan, met in the hall of state in their deceased father's mansion, and there drew lots, or threw dice, for reports differ on this point, as to who should live on in single blessedness, wearing bachelor's buttons for ever, and which should gain the prize, not of a wife, but of permission to find one. . . . The lucky prince was George, the sixth son, and he experienced little difficulty in finding a princess willing to be the mother of a new race of Brunswick princes. The lady, cavalierly wooed and ready to be won, was Anne Eleonore daughter of the Landgraf of Hesse-Darmstadt.

In this strange and comical manner was perpetuated the family destined to give a new dynasty to England. But more ominous was the manner in which the house of Hanover was nominated to the succession. "The solemn question of naming the heir to the throne was intrusted to . . . Sir John Bowles, who was then disordered in his senses, and soon after quite lost them." And what sort of man was he whom the nation chose to rule over them? "George Louis was mean in person and character. . . . He was the lord of small virtues; and his insignificance of person was insignificant only because it bore not about it any manly stamp, or outward promise of an inward merit." Having espoused a virtuous, accomplished, and beautiful princess, he early abandoned her for a woman whose mind was as coarse as her person was obese. On vague and unsubstantiated suspicions he condemned the unhappy Sophia Dorothea to long years of isolation in the dreary castle of Ahlden, and even at her death refused to recognise any degree of relationship between the hapless lady and himself or their children. "But his ire burst forth into an explosion of rage when he heard that his daughter, with the Court of Prussia, had gone into mourning for the death of her mother." His own death was the result of a surfeit on melon, though previously warned of the consequences, but even this was less gross than his indulgence in stale oysters when in health. There were only two other things that he loved, according to Macaulay, "punch and fat women." And this was the first monarch of the Hanoverian line who wore the crown of Great Britain and Ireland.

His son, George II., was even worse. A bad son, a faithless husband, a tyrannical father, a coarse sensualist, a foulmouthed, passionate churl, he polluted the throne, and would have disgraced a tavern. Fortunately for the country the Queen possessed sufficient tact to guide her wretched consort in all essential matters appertaining to public affairs, while, like most weak persons, he plumed himself on his independence.

It is said that he sneered at Charles I. for being governed by his wife; at Charles II., for being governed by his mistresses; at James, led by priests; at William, duped by men; at Queen Anne, deceived by her favourites; and at his father, who allowed himself to be ruled by any one who could approach him. And he finished his catalogue of scorn by proudly asking, "Who governs now?" The courtiers probably smiled behind their jaunty hats. The wits, and some of them were courtiers too, answered the query more roughly, and they remarked, in rugged rhyme and bad grammar—

You may strut, dapper George, but 'twill all be in vain;
We know 'tis Queen Caroline, not you that reign—
You govern no more than Don Philip of Spain,
Then if you would have us fall down and adore you,
Lock up your fat spouse as your dad did before you.

Of the king's undignified manners and language, an amusing instance is given at the time Sir Robert Walpole's Excise Bill had brought both Court and Ministers into great disfavour with the people.

The king on this occasion was as excited as his consort, but he manifested his feelings in a different way. He made Lord Hervey repeat the names of those who thwarted the views of the crown, and he granted forth an angry commentary at each name. "Lord John Cavendish," began Hervey. "A fool!" snorted the king. "Lord Charles Cavendish." "Half mad!" "Sir William Lowther." "A whimsical fellow!" "Sir Thomas Prendergast." "An Irish blockhead!" "Lord Tyrconnel."

"A puppy," said George, "who never votes twice on the same side." Again, on the occasion of the episcopal opposition to the Quakers' Relief Bill, "the hereditary defender of the faith" spoke of the prelates as "a

parcel of black, canting, hypocritical rascals," and as "silly, impertinent fellows," who presumed to dictate to the crown. When the queen gently urged him to treat the bishops more courteously, he exclaimed: "I am sick to death of all this foolish stuff, and wish, with all my heart, that the devil may take all your bishops, and the devil take your minister, and the devil take the parliament, and the devil take the whole island, provided I can get out of it and go to Hanover." It may be remarked, parenthetically, that his gracious Majesty's motive for wishing to go to Hanover at that precise moment was to visit a German mistress whom he had picked up in the preceding year. However, the queen was not a whit behind her husband in coarseness of expression. Speaking of her son Frederick, Prince of Wales, she said to Lord Hervey, "My dear lord, I will give it you under my hand, if you have any fear of my relapsing, that my dear first-born is the greatest ass, and the greatest liar, and the greatest *canaillie*, and the greatest beast in the whole world, and that I most heartily wish he was out of it!" The king continued to treat him in much the same strain, adding courteously, that he had often asked the queen, if the beast were his son.

At another time Caroline made use of "a very homely and not a very nice illustration, to show the absurdity of losing an end by foolishly neglecting the proper means. 'If a handkerchief lay before me,' said she, 'and I felt I had a dirty nose, my good Count Kiiski, do you think I should beckon the handkerchief to come to me, or stoop to take it up?'" Equally choice was her remark to Dr. Sherlock, whom she accused of having twice allowed himself to be the dupe of the Bishop of London. "How," she asked him, "could he be blind and weak enough to be running his nose into another's dirt again?" And the filthy letters she was in the habit of constantly receiving from the Duchess of Orleans, prove that her mind must have been desperately tainted, even though she may have refrained from any actual immorality. Her royal consort, indeed, had vices enough for both, and made no secret of them even to his own wife. During his absence in Germany in 1735, he prevailed upon "a young married German lady, named Walmoden, to leave her husband, for the small consideration of a thousand ducats. Not the smallest incident which marked the progress of this infamous connexion was concealed by the husband from his wife. He wrote at length minute details of the person of the new mistress, for whom he bespoke the love of his own wife!" With still greater effrontery, and very shortly after the announcement of his last *bonne fortune*, the royal beast wrote to Caroline, requesting her to invite the Prince and Princess of Modena to visit England.

She was the younger daughter of the Regent Duke of Orleans. The reasons which the king gave to his wife for the request which he had made with respect to this lady was (*sic*), that he had understood the latter was by no means particular as to what quarter or person she received homage from, and he had the greatest inclination imaginable to pay his addresses to a daughter of the late Regent of France. "Un plaisir," he said—for this German husband wrote even to his German wife in French—"que je suis sûr, ma chère Caroline, vous serez bien aise de me procurer, quand je vous dis combien je le souhaite."

During a subsequent pilgrimage to the shrine of the Walmoden, which was protracted to an unseasonable length, the following pasquinade was affixed to the walls of St. James's Palace:—

Lost or strayed, out of this house, a man who has left a wife and six children on the parish. Whoever will give any tidings of him to the churchwardens of St. James's parish, so as he may be got again, shall receive *four shillings and sixpence* reward. N.B. This reward will not be increased, nobody judging him to deserve a crown.

The king's amateness seems to have amounted almost to a mania. When Caroline was at the point of death, she strongly recommended him to marry again.

The king, overcome, or seemingly overcome, at the idea of being a widower, burst into a flood of tears. The queen renewed her injunctions, that after her decease he should take a second wife. He sobbed aloud, but amid his sobbing he suggested an opinion, that he thought that rather than take another wife, he would maintain a mistress or two. "Eh, mon Dieu," exclaimed Caroline, "the one does not prevent the other! *Cela n'empêche pas!*"

Our author is reduced to this melancholy conclusion:—

Our great-grandfathers and grandmothers must have been a terribly wicked race, for I hold it impossible for a people generally to be virtuous when the court and nobility set them an example of vice. Such vices are often the seed out of which spring republics; and the lust of Tarquin built the Commonwealth of Rome. Nor must it be set down that Caroline was blameless. She shared the vices in which her husband indulged, by favouring the indulgence. . . . Her ground of action was not founded on virtuous principles. She sanctioned, nay promoted, the vicious way of life followed by her consort, merely that she might exercise more power politically and personally. . . . Actually, she had as little regard for married faith as the king himself. . . . The result was that the king was the head of a household, and yet of such uncleanness and infamy, as would make a man now an outcast from society.

In truth, the state of society must have been most disreputable when even under the more severe rule of George III. the Archbishop of Canterbury drew down upon himself the royal displeasure for indulging too freely in mundane pleasures. The clergy generally were held in disrepute, and—shall we say consequently?—the laity were such that at one of Queen Charlotte's drawing-rooms the Prince of Wales was nearly robbed of the diamond-studded guard of his sword. His Royal Highness feeling a sudden pull, looked down and observed that "the diamond guard of the weapon was broken off, but it remained suspended by a small piece of wire, the elasticity of which had prevented it from breaking":—

Such attempts were common enough in the great gallery at Versailles in the time of Louis XIV., and even acts of greater felony than this; for not only were purses cut from the person, but, on one occasion, after a grand *réunion* in the gallery, the whole of the costly hangings were swept off the same night by a thief, too exalted for the king to be willing to punish him as he deserved.

Had Virgil lived in these times he would have been at no loss for an answer to his inquiry,

Quid domini faciunt, audent cum talia fures?

though he might have been induced to violate the laws of metre by exchanging the relative positions of "masters" and "servants."

The length of our previous quotations renders it impossible for us to accompany Dr. Doran through the long dreary life of Queen Charlotte, or the troubled career of the erring but injured Caroline of Brunswick. And this is the less to be regretted, because the Doctor displays but little discrimination in his judgment on persons and events in these latter days. In the earlier part of his work he had the pleasant guidance of Lord Hervey and Horace Walpole, but in the second portion of it he is by no means equally felicitous in his choice of guides, or in his manner of following them. His style is also very slipshod, and at times confused, as if, weary of his task, he were writing against time. However, with all these defects, we can cordially recommend these two volumes to the lovers of light literature, who are usually contented with a moderate share of the *utile* provided it be rendered palatable by the *dulce*.

RIGHTS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED.

The Relative Rights and Interests of the Employer and Employed discussed; and a System proposed by which the Conflicting Interests of all Classes of Society may be Reconciled. By M. Justitia. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

This is no trifling task, to reconcile the conflicting interests of all classes of society; and the man who really performed it in a duodecimo volume not 150 pages long, would write a work such as human wisdom never yet devised. But now for the disparity between promise and performance. We have read this little book, and, with a cordial faith in the honesty, the sincerity, the perfect self-belief of the author, we must confess that it appears to have no merit at all beyond that of pushing the commonest errors about capital and labour to the *ne plus ultra* of absurdity.

The author tells us that he has been in his time both workman and employer; and seems to refer to that fact as if it gave him a special right to be heard upon these questions. This is error number one: those employers who have been workmen are, perhaps, of all mankind, the most unfit to give sound opinions upon questions affecting both classes. They have the prejudices and the faults of both. This fact is too notorious to need amplification.

In discussing the present status of the workman, the author treats emigration as a disease. "Emigration," writes he, "springs from our monopolies of land, health, and power, and not from our exhausted resources. . . . All such monopolies are the result of *might* and not of *right*, and are unjust in principle, because they affect the interests of others. . . . What right has any one of us to monopolise God's earth, God's health, or God's power? For what have we that we can call our own? Who has an independent claim? What man among us can originate even an idea independently? 'For it is God who worketh in you to *will* and to *do*.'"—This mixture of Cant with Fourierism is certainly novel. Further on, we find even the right to patent an invention denied, with this not very intelligible saving clause for the protection of the inventor:—"The inventor ought to be rewarded by those who reap a benefit from his labours, and the invention should be at once thrown open for public use." If the invention be of service to the public, we do not see how the public can reward it except through some such machinery as a patent right; which is, after all, only a means of collecting that reward.

But these are mere theoretical errors; here is something more practically dangerous—

It has often been asserted, that the interests of the employer and employed are identical. Fine theories have been written upon the subject, and conclusions deduced therefrom; but they have failed to convince many even of the most credulous, that conflicting interests can possibly be identical. That the interests of these classes are at present arrayed in hostile antagonism is as demonstrable as the simplest proposition in Euclid. The fact appears self-evident, that it is the interest of the employer to gain all he can by his workmen, and to accomplish this object he is, in many cases, not very careful whom he pinches. On the other hand it is the obvious interest of the employed to extract from the employer the largest possible amount of remuneration, utterly regardless whether that employer be rising or falling—acquiring an independence, or going headlong to ruin.

This is tantamount to a defence of the man who killed the goose for the sake of her golden eggs, and that upon economical grounds. If such were the real interests of the two classes their case would be indeed hopeless, and we might well despair of ever seeing their relations fixed upon any other basis than mutual rapacity and over-reaching: but they are not so. It is a fact which no one familiar with the Labour Classes will venture to deny that establishments where regular work may be obtained are preferred to those where the pay is higher but permanent employment not so certain.

"The universally admitted fact" continues the author, in explanation of his theory of natural Antagonism, "that no two human beings are exactly alike, either in body or mind, renders it impossible that the interests of any two human beings can ever be the same."—The logical sequence of this reasoning is extraordinary; because A and B have hair of different colours, *ergo* they never can be partners.

Having thus separated the industrial cormogony into antagonistic and mutually-repellent atoms, the author proceeds to describe the precise conditions upon which a man should agree to labour.

As he (*i. e.* the workman) eats, drinks, and sleeps for himself, as his requirements are for himself alone, so it is just that he should labour only for himself, or that he should receive the full value of his work if he labour for others.

What is the meaning of the word "full" here? Surely not the full selling price of the manufactured article? If so, what becomes of the capitalist's interest, and the fair profit for the salesman? Yet if not, the assertion is the tritest of truisms; albeit the connexion between the conclusion and the premises is not so obvious. The man who eats, drinks, and sleeps for himself alone is a brute.

And how does the author propose to reconcile the conflicting interests of a society which, as he believes, is formed of self-interested and necessarily antagonistic individuals? By "A SEPARATE AND A DISTINCT INTEREST, ON EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES." But how is this to be brought about? "By co-operation!" The interests of all being distinct and antagonistic, they can only be reconciled by co-operation. This is, to say the least of it, para-

doxical. How is it to be worked out? Here let the author speak for himself:—

In order to apply this great principle to social, domestic, and manufacturing life, let a *Joint Stock Company* be formed of any number of persons, who possess the requisite amount of capital, for the purpose of commencing in any branch or branches of business that they may determine upon. The cost of erecting houses and other buildings, for the working shareholders, and the purchase of every article required for their domestic use and comfort, should be included in the estimated expenses, as well as the cost of erecting the manufactory, providing it with machinery and raw material. Let such capital be raised in shares of ten shillings, or one pound each; and interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, be paid on all capital so advanced. A dividend of the profits should be declared annually, and each proprietor receive his due proportion of interest and profits according to the number of shares he may have in the establishment.

We then come to the details of the scheme. A skilled manager must be provided; workmen must be obtained; houses must be built for them. Here we are referred to a fine picture at the end of the volume, in which an ideal Industrial Agapemone is set forth. A spacious square of houses and gardens, looking like excerpts of Regent's Park, with a magnificent factory in the neighbourhood, a railway quite convenient, and a sea-port town in the offing. Schools are to be provided and furnished; "a steward, cook, clerks, and storekeepers" are to be engaged; every workman's house "to be furnished with a water-closet, vapour and shower bath;" "the windows of all the lower rooms to be of the French style." There are to be hot-houses "for the protection of plants requiring a warm climate." Where the billiard-rooms and wine-cellars are to be placed does not appear; but there can be no doubt that they will not be forgotten. For these accommodations the workpeople are to pay a rental "which will realise to the company 5 per cent. per annum upon the cost, and also an additional sum, which will cover the cost of keeping the buildings clean and in good repair." After five years an additional rental of 2½ per cent. to be paid. Weekly wages are not to be paid to the workpeople; but they are to be charged with their keep, and never allowed to draw more than nineteen-twentieths of their earnings. *Saving is to be compulsory. The savings not to be drawn out without the consent of the directors.*

Considering the author's doctrine as to inventions, already referred to, we were not prepared for a provision that "all inventions which the company deem good, should be protected by patent in the inventor's name, but at the company's expense."

"Until man is sufficiently intelligent to bow to the decisions of the company without criticism, and to bear the truth without being offended, all votes should be taken by ballot."

"No workman should be permitted to leave the works until he has thoroughly washed himself."

Such are a few outlines of the detailed scheme set forth by the author, in which every contingency seems to be provided for with a minuteness worthy of the author of *The Republic*.

A long chapter follows, in which some of the more obvious objections to the scheme are supposed to be answered. From this we learn that "the possession of money is merely a habit, and one that may be easily abandoned;" that "it is shameful that the young men of our day are permitted by society to throw away their money;" and that "it is our wretched system of non-prevention that is a curse to the country." We are also told that "large towns are most unnatural in their arrangements, demoralising in their tendencies, and must ultimately give place to a better state of things."

Such are, in their essentials, the views entertained by the writer of this little book, and to those who are in the habit of perusing the columns of the *Leader* pages we trust that it will be necessary to do little more than state them in order to convict them of absurdity. Co-operative mills and co-operative factories are now at work and are found to be moderately successful. So far the writer of this book recommends no new thing. But when he comes to set over free operatives the discipline of a workhouse, to make saving compulsory, and to engraft a sort of modified Mormonism upon the rights of free labour, he sadly miscalculates the true character of the British workman. We very much question whether even windows in the French style and hot-houses would reconcile your Lancashire man to a law compelling him to wash himself upon leaving work.

There can be no doubt that the writer of this book is very near the truth when he looks to the co-operative system for the regeneration of the working classes; where we differ from him is in the manner of carrying it out. In the present state of society and in the present organization of commerce such working Phalansteries as he depicts are both theoretically, and practically impossible. By-and-by, when the working classes have had the benefit of two or three educated generations, and the gains of the Limited Liability principle shall have ripened into fruit, we may expect to see the co-operative system occupy a more important position in the commerce of the country than it has yet done; but, to be successful, it must be based upon sounder views of political economy than those pursued by the writer of this book. With the part of the volume which points at the disadvantages of Strikes and Trades Union we most cordially agree, and we wish that the rest had been written with as deep a knowledge of the matter in hand.

A JOURNAL OF THE WAR.

The War: from the Landing at Gallipoli to the Death of Lord Raglan. By W. H. Russell, Correspondent of the Times. Routledge.

THE publication, in a compact form, of the Times war correspondence, will have gratified a desire long felt throughout the country. We need not insist here upon the claims which Mr. Russell has established among Englishmen by his plain speaking on matters vitally affecting our soldiers and the stern business they have in hand. It may, perhaps, be difficult to separate the literary merit of his book from its more solid value as a faithful commentary, inasmuch as many of the statements it contains, acknowledged as they now are to be strictly and scrupulously true, might have had less chance against official misrepresentation had they not been advanced with the eloquence as

well as the consciousness of truth. Still, the despatches of Mr. Russell having now assumed the shape of a volume, it is in that shape that his work must be dealt with by us; and we will say at once that no volume has ever depended more completely for success on the merits of the author. We accept his warning, however, to take the book, not as a connected history, but as a journal, recording from time to time the occurrences of the war, and consequently impressed in a much greater degree with the writer's personal feelings than would have been the case with a deliberate review. So strikingly picturesque are his bits of narrative and description that they remain in our memory like actual scenes; and when we light on the brilliant passages again, long after reading them for the first time, we seem to be calling up events which we have ourselves witnessed. The author, being still engaged amid the scenes which his vivid pen has chiefly helped to make familiar to us, has had no opportunity of revising his work. He has left that duty to an editor, whom we hardly know whether to blame for doing so little, or to thank for doing no more. Whoever this gentleman may happen to be, we do not think he has added greatly to any reputation he may have hitherto enjoyed among publishers. He describes the book inaccurately, to begin with. Mr. Russell's letters include an account of the voyage from England to Malta, and from Malta to the Dardanelles, and do not commence with "the Landing at Gallipoli." Contradictions are left to settle the matter among themselves as they best may; errors are reproduced with perfect indifference to the fact that, in subsequent letters they are admitted to be errors; and not the smallest foot-note tells the reader when a grave statement or a too bold opinion is presently to be withdrawn. As an instance of the slovenly way in which the letters have been pitchforked together, we will just observe that the dates, though ranging over two years, give us only the particular day and month of each communication, leaving to future students of our history the task of searching other records for the precise year in which these events occurred. It was surely an editor's business to see that an omission, very excusable and even unimportant when first made, should not be perpetuated in a work which will be sought as an authority in years to come. An index would be acceptable to the purchasers of the next editions; but perhaps we are immoderate in hinting at such a boon from an editor who cannot be at the pains even to find a proper title for his author's work, or to make good a few imperfect dates.

There is enough description in this book—we say nothing of its inexhaustible wealth of incident—to set up a circulating library, and to make the fortunes of all the ladies and gentlemen whose original and selected ideas are thereby circulated. Consider how these letters must have been dashed off—and there is no lack of evidence that they were written in haste. No apprehensive delicacy of judgment, no "finite eye" for little flaws of hurried labour, has worked a single improvement or change of any kind; as far as we can see. Judging, however, from what little the editor has done, we are not much disposed to quarrel with his forbearance. The signs of hot haste are even valuable, as helping to keep in view the real nature of the book. We stand beside the author, and look with him into the pit where are lying "some 80 clods of the valley, all covered with scarlet and blue cloth, with lace and broiery and blood." As mere readers of this terribly real description, we cannot escape the assurance that no man with the power of writing thus, would, if he had revised the sentence, have left those numbers in place of the word "thirty." Of course, an editor with any literary pretensions would instinctively have made the alteration, and a hundred others into the bargain; but even this humble work is best left alone by editors of a certain kind.

As the volume is cheap enough to be very soon in everybody's hands—besides that it is a reprint—we need not extract any passage at length to prove that Mr. Russell is a writer of no common stamp. His facilities of expression are not only discoverable here and there, just as he may have leisure for a bit of 'fine writing;' they abound most in exact and prosaic statements, and are curiously blended with matter-of-fact. Thus, he speaks of "massive multitudes," where no such admirably suggestive phrase would be expected, and where it is very likely to be overlooked. Here, too, is a picture, side by side with information:—

Three battalions of the Chasseurs d'Orleans (I believe they had No. 6 on their buttons) rushed by, the light of battle in their faces.

We might fill columns with such extracts as this, but, for reasons already named, we leave our readers to renew their acquaintance with Mr. Russell.

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

Frederick the Great. By the Right Hon. Thomas Babington Macaulay, M.P. Reprinted from Mr. Macaulay's Critical and Historical Essays. (The Traveller's Library, 85.) Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

The Philosophy of Reproduction. By Robert James Mann, M.D., &c. (Illustrated with Woodcuts.) Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans.

Caroline Elton; or, Vanity and Jealousy—a Tale. John Henry and James Parker. *Servant's Influence—a Tale.* John Henry and James Parker.

The Soldier in Peace and War—Suggestions for Arming and Training Light Infantry, with Observations on Recruiting. By Lieut.-Colonel —. Burns and Lambert.

War Songs. By W. C. Bennett. Edgingham Wilson.

Lord Brougham's Speech on the Slave Trade. James Ridgway.

Speech of the Hon. Joseph Howe on the Union of the North American Provinces and on the Right of British Colonists to Representation in the Imperial Parliament. James Ridgway.

Letter to Viscount Palmerston on the Address voted by Convocation on June 29, 1855. By Gilbert Elliot, D.D. James Ridgway.

The Financial Policy of the War: Two Lectures on the Funding System, and on the different Modes of Raising Supplies in Time of War. Delivered before the University of Oxford in Trinity Term, 1855. By George K. Rickards, M.A. James Ridgway.

A Bon Chat Bon Rat, Tit for Tat: a New and Idiomatic Course of Instruction in the French Language. By Chrisostome Dagobert. Edward T. Whitfield.

The Curse of the Village; and the Happiness of Being Rich: Two Tales. By Hendrik Conscience. (Translated from the original Flemish.) Lambert and Co.

The Lion of Flanders; or the Battle of the Golden Spurs. By Hendrik Conscience. Lambert and Co.
(Translated from the Flemish.)
Veva; or, the War of the Peasants—an Historical Tale. By Hendrik Conscience. Lambert and Co.
(Translated from the Flemish.)
Theory of the Influence exerted by the Mind over the Body in the Production and Removal of Morbid and Anomalous Conditions of the Animal Economy. By John Glen. M.A. (The Bulwer Lytton Prize Essay.) William Blackwood and Sons.
Critique of Pure Reason. Translated from the German of Immanuel Kant. By J. M. D. Mecklejohn. Henry G. Bohn.

The Arts.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE AND THE OPERA.

Mlle. RACHEL concluded her brief farewell engagement on Wednesday by an exquisite performance of *Adrienne Lecoureur*. The effect of her acting, however, was disfigured by an impossible *Maurice de Saxe*. M. RANDOUX may be respectable enough as a noble Roman, but for the chivalrous and gallant *Maurice*, he is ludicrously unfitted in person, manner, and deportment, and the impossibility of his being the object of a passion is absolutely shocking. We would strongly recommend the selection of another *Maurice* for the American campaign.

On Monday last she played *Lady Tartuffe*. We have often been asked, What do you mean by a *snaky* woman? As if the epithet did not apply more or less to every daughter of EVE! (*Vide the Book of Jasher*.) But if you want a living type of "snakiness," go and see RACHEL in *Lady Tartuffe*, in the scene where *Virginie de Blossac*, after destroying the fair fame of her tender victim, awaits the exposure, or the scene where she fascinates the old *Maréchal*, and brings him to a declaration; or, above all, the scene in which she comes to the rendezvous, and having taken off her bonnet and scarf, warms her feet at the fire; and again, where she coils up to the man who has come to denounce her, till he feels his indignation fainting away!

Adrienne Lecoureur is a poor play to hear after *Andromaque* and *Phèdre*, cleverly put together, lively, and smart, but thin and flimsy in language, in thought, in emotion, and betraying every moment the *ficelles* of the playwright. We were going to say that such a play requires a RACHEL to be effective, but we remember it has been equally successful (in translation) on the German, and on the Italian stage. The characters are hackneyed and conventional enough, but the "effects" are pointed with unerring aim. Mlle. RACHEL is charming in the early scenes, playful, tender, and graceful: her recitation of "*Les deux Pigeons*," the devouring tenderness with which she murmured lingeringly and longingly—"d'amour tendre," thrills through the memory like a passion. In the third and fourth acts she was in her own element—"the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn." The last act—the death—was a terribly elaborate picture, with all its physical agony and delirium; but the supreme moment, when she falls back as if suddenly transfixed, is an improvement upon her earlier manner of acting it; it is chastened and subdued so as to leave an impression not so much of horror as of grief and pity.

On Thursday she played two scenes of *Athalie* at Drury Lane for the benefit of the French Charitable Association. To-day she sails for America.

The Opera season closed on Thursday with the *Etoile du Nord*. To-night, there is an extra performance of the new opera for the well-deserved benefit of Mr. A. HARRIS, to whom so much of its effect at Covent Garden is to be attributed. On Tuesday *Otello* was given with great effect. Madame VIARDOT's *Desdemona* is celebrated for its passionate melancholy and finished grace; and TAMBERLIK's *Otello* is one of the finest impersonations on the lyric stage. LUCHESI's *Roderigo* was a sensible acquisition to the cast of the opera; he sang the florid music with accomplished ease and refinement. GRAZIANI is far from permitting us to forget RONCONI's *Iago*; his voice is delightful, within a limited range; but as an actor he has everything to learn.

Looking back to the past season, it may be pronounced on the whole a singularly successful one, considering the adverse circumstances of the year. The *Trovatore* was the success, the state visit on the occasion of the visit of the EMPEROR and EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, the event, and MEYERBEER's superintendence of the *Etoile du Nord*, the illustration of the season. We cannot say we think the last-named opera likely to hold a permanent place in the theatre, after the interest of the spectacle has subsided. The *Trovatore*, on the other hand, we are persuaded, will bear many repetitions, if Madame VIARDOT's dramatic genius and TAMBERLIK's splendid singing be not withheld. The reappearance of Madame GRISI can scarcely be considered judicious; it will not have raised that great singer's fame, but we believe her name is still a fortune to the treasury of the theatre. MARIO has certainly shown renewed power this year, and he possesses a fascination for the *habitués* not enjoyed by any other tenor. It seems a pity that the selection of operas in which he has appeared with Madame GRISI this year should have been so limited. We cannot help believing that many of the old Italian operas would form a welcome novelty in the midst of so much of French and German extraction. Next year we are promised VERDI's latest opera, *Les Vêpres Siciliennes*, and it is whispered that MEYERBEER has left England with some idea of composing an opera for COVENT GARDEN—but that is a very distant dream, and what has become of *L'Africaine* we know not.

MADemoiselle RACHEL.

(From a Correspondent in Paris.)

Instead of satiating the curiosity of the Parisians, she tantalises our passion to see her. She never remains with us, she takes us by the way. For more than six years past she has done nothing but come and go; her engagements at the THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS are so many stages in the course of her travels; the curtain of the Rue de Richelieu is a tent beneath which, on few and far-between occasions, she comes to seek a little repose and money: she dedicates to our pleasure the *congés* accorded to her by foreign powers.

Perhaps we deserve to be treated a little less cavalierly, for it is Paris that has given the beautiful artist glory, fortune, and that talent which she spends in England, in Russia, in the provinces, and in America. The "faithful" of the THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS say, not in bitterness, but with deep regret, that we are in the midst of a Universal Exposition, that Paris is showing all the world all the marvels she has created, except Mlle. RACHEL. Has Paris ever created anything finer? She found in the streets a poor child neglected and forlorn. With a wave of the wand, she has made of that poor child a wonder of grace, of wit, of elegance, a great artist, a great lady, a lady of large property. We shall tell this fairy tale to our guests from Java, and they must take our word for it, for the living proof of that marvellous story will be no longer here. I may be mistaken, but I could not help fancying that the public who crowded to the last representations of Mlle. RACHEL felt some difficulty in forgiving her the ingratitude of all these flights. The incomparable actress seemed to inspire her audiences with a somewhat frigid admiration unmixed with much sympathy or friendship; they looked at her flying away like a bird of Paradise, crying out, "*How beautiful the plumage!*" but not crying "*Stay.*" Never has there been a more brilliant farewell, often a more tender. Once, when FRÉDÉRIC LEMAÎTRE was taking leave of his faithful Boulevards for a few months, in the midst of the applause and the emotion of the whole salle, the voice of a *gamin* was heard weeping and crying out, "*T'en va donc pas, hé! bête!*" This naïf cry, more eloquent than a whole corbeille of bouquets, will not be repeated, I fear, in favour of Mlle. RACHEL. Forgetting, however, the interests and the rights of the Parisian public, we are forced to own that Mlle. RACHEL is right to go to America: her fortune and her fame will be the gainers. What does she gain at the THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS? Forty-two thousand francs to play two nights a week during a long year—of six months.

RACINE would say that it was a good round sum, for he never in his whole life got twenty thousand francs (800*l.*) for his *droits d'auteur*. The Americans tell us it is a trifle, and they prove it by offering a million francs (40,000*l.*) for three months. I will not pass any judgment on that ambition for money which is said to torment the great *tragédienne*: I respect too much the liberty of religious worship. Besides, it has been quite enough talked about, and the public writers who lose their time in counting on their fingers the fortune of a woman display an austerity which is too like jealousy. These journals ought not to imitate village dogs barking after a carriage. Some even carry their indiscretion to such a point as to calculate the sums an actress may have gained out of the theatre, and the indirect revenues of her talent. I think the private life of an artist, however eminent, is not the property of the public, and that in the complex rôle of *Valeria* it is only the Roman Empress that we have a right to study. As an artist, then, and in the interest of her fame, Mlle. RACHEL is right to leave Paris. Her *répertoire* is limited, and I doubt if it can be extended. Seven or eight tragedies make up her stock—a baggage more easy to transport than to renew. Whatever efforts she may have made to identify herself with works of a more modern and present interest, she has not succeeded: *hors de RACINE et de CORNEILLE point de salut*. The truth is, that immense talent has its limits. Why deny it? The ocean is not dishonoured because it has a shore. Mlle. RACHEL can only play tragedy, which can be played by Mlle. RACHEL only. Her nervous and palpitating beauty, her vibrating and passionate voice, her precipitate declamation, sometimes deep and smothered, sometimes vehement and piercing, has had the power of reanimating an antique and solemn style, which was yesterday forgotten and will be to-morrow. Tragedy, that majestic daughter of a formal and plumed age, revives at the voice of Mlle. RACHEL; and appears to us, if not risen again, at least galvanised. The old Theatre of RACINE and of CORNEILLE is as it were illuminated by the living beauty of that strange guest. It is just as the temples of Rome or of Corinth seem some two thousand years younger again if a Roman beauty or a Greek maiden like a statue pass by in the midst of the ruins. Mlle. RACHEL is an apparition. The contrast of that modern face with the dusty antiquities that surround her is a great part of her success. Her principal merit is to introduce into the classic tragedy a certain dramatic and contemporary element which RACINE and CORNEILLE did not understand, and which they would be as far from understanding now if she who gives life to their masterpieces could give life to the authors. But it must not be imagined that because she acts tragedy dramatically she can therefore act *drame*, which requires a suppleness, and so to speak, a multiplicity of talents she does not possess. She excels in rage, in hate, in scorn, in irony, and all the blacker shades of feeling; but she cannot render the soft affections, nor the pure joys, nor those fresh virtues, which are the fairest adornment of a woman; her impulses are feverish, and even in her smile there creeps the shadow of an imprecation. You might find at Paris ten artists more capable of playing *drame*, and of satisfying the taste of our day, without having the *je ne sais quoi* which places her so high in public admiration. Such artists as these have no need to go to America; they can stay at home and appear every day, because every day they appear under a new aspect. We are never tired of hearing a skilful violinist who plays a varied music on a perfect instrument; but, as to the marvel-mongers, who execute divinely five or six airs on a single string, we listen to them, we admire them, we pay them, and we wish them *bon voyage*, looking forward to hear them again five or six years hence."

Mr. WIGAN has migrated with his excellent OLYMPIC company and *répertoire* to SADLER'S WELLS for a week or two, to the delight of the highly-cultivated Islingtonians. It seems curious that within the limits of what is called London you may find three or four varieties of population, so that a leading actor from a theatre this side of Temple Bar may star it to a provincial audience—provincial we mean in freshness of sensation—some five miles off.

At the ADELPHI, *The Writing on the Wall* has been revived for Mr. WRIGHT.

The Great Wizard of the North (Mr. J. H. ANDERSON) has taken the LYCEUM THEATRE, and intends to commence his Season on Monday, September 3 (being his first appearance in London since his return from America).

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Miss Oxley, a young lady about twenty-five years of age, has been crushed to death, at Bridlington Quay, Yorkshire, by the fall of a large mass of cliff, weighing from twenty to thirty tons.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—A financial Report has just been issued, from which it appears that the amount expended up to the 30th of June, as shown by the accounts, is 1,231,000*l.*, and the total amount of outstanding liabilities of every description, including all remaining expenditure for the entire completion of the works, may be taken very accurately at 45,000*l.* In addition, the sum of 65,000*l.* remains due on the original purchase of land, while, on the other hand, a sum of about 18,000*l.* is due to the company from Mr. Wythes, under the arrangement described in the last Report, and there still remains surplus land beyond the precincts of the park and gardens, the market value of which may be taken, at a moderate estimate, at about 20,000*l.* . . . A reference to the accounts will show that the *bond fide* earnings of the first year (exclusive of the second issue of season tickets, which are properly applicable to the second year) have been, in round numbers, 140,000*l.*; and the expenses of every description, including interest on loans, &c., 78,000*l.*; showing a net profit of 66,000*l.*, out of which a dividend of 5 per cent. on the ordinary share capital has been already paid, leaving a surplus of 12,299*l.* carried over." Arrangements are being made with the railway company for a second line; and the works of the west-end line are now proceeding with vigour.

WILD-COURT, DRURY-LANE.—The Earl of Shaftesbury and several other gentlemen visited Wild-court, Drury-lane, on Monday, in order to see the results of the late improvements. There are now in this court eighty-three families occupying ninety-two rooms, which are in a condition of marvellous comfort compared with their former state. Of these eighty-three families, twenty-two had lived in this court before its renovation. In a pecuniary point of view, the matter has been profitable, and in this respect is worthy the attention of proprietors of houses in similar localities in the metropolis; for since the change there has been an advance of more than twelve per cent. on the old rentals, notwithstanding that there has been a slight reduction in the rentals of the individual occupants. Some idea may be formed of the revolting condition of this court up to November last, when it is stated, on the authority of the secretary to the society which has worked the change, that sixteen cesspools have been cleaned out; from one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty loads of night soil carted off; and from three hundred and thirty to three hundred and fifty loads of accumulated refuse, animal and vegetable, dug out of the basements and conveyed away. In this last operation, a solid mass of living vermin, three or four inches thick, had to be encountered and got rid of; and at one time the process became so loathsome that the labouring men engaged in it struck work.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended on Saturday, the deaths of 963 persons, viz., 473 males, and 490 females, were registered in London. In the corresponding week of 1849, the deaths from all causes rose to 1967, and in that of 1854 to 1456, cholera having made considerable progress at both those periods. Taking corresponding weeks in the last ten years, it will be found that the deaths ranged above 1000 in all the weeks of the series except three, those of 1845, 1847, and 1850. The deaths returned for last week (which occurred in an increased population), when compared with the facts now stated, present a very favourable result. Last week, the births of 880 boys and 798 girls, in all 1678 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1845-54, the average number was 1378.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

THE QUARTERLY RETURN OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS (Marriages, January, February, March, 1855; Births and Deaths, April, May, June) has just been published by the Registrar-General. From this we gather that 29,131 marriages were celebrated in the first three months of the year, or less in number by nearly 6000 than the marriages in the winter quarter of the year 1853. The births of 165,250 children were registered in the quarter that ended on June 30, 1855, or less by 7000 than were registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and more, to nearly the same extent, than were registered in the spring quarters of 1851-53. There were 106,584 deaths in the quarter, or 3918 more deaths than were recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1854. The natural increase of the English population, exclusive of immigrants, may be set down at 58,666. (It will be borne in mind that this report has reference only to England and Wales.)

AN EXPLOSION has taken place in a firework manufactory at Bristol. Two youths were so dreadfully burnt that one is already dead, and the other is lingering without a hope of recovery.

MR. STRAHAN, THE BANKRUPT.—The High Ashurst estate of this gentleman was on Monday sold for 27,000*l.*, after some little difficulty, owing to the original deeds having been lost or mislaid.

A YOUNG LADY has been killed in North Wales by falling from a cliff, the edge of which gave way beneath her. A precisely similar accident has but recently oc-

curred at Broadstairs. Should not the edges of the cliffs be railed off?

THE POLICE INQUIRY.—All the evidence has now been received by the Commissioners; but their Report has not yet been published.

HACKNEY BROOK.—The draining (by the Commissioners of Sewers) of the new Islington Cattle Market into Hackney Brook is exciting some attention. An action has been brought against the Commissioners, and is now pending in the Court of Queen's Bench. In the meantime, the Chairman of the Commissioners, Mr. Jebb, denies that any nuisance has been committed.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The half-yearly meeting of the members of this Society was held at the Freemason's-hall, on the 6th inst., J. J. Mechi, Esq., president, in the chair. The Report congratulated the members upon the success attending their efforts to raise the sums required to complete the new Club-house. The rebuilding had been at length commenced. It appeared from the correspondence read to the meeting that unexpected difficulties had arisen with regard to alterations and improvements. The Club-house, however, even if built exactly as it was before the fire, would be an improvement on the old one. Resolutions were passed supporting the Committee.

SUICIDE BY AN INVALID.—Honora Donovan, fifty-six years of age, who had been suffering from bodily infirmity for some time past, was sitting at breakfast with her husband, in Crown Court, St. John's, Wapping, when she suddenly drew a razor from her pocket, and exclaiming "This will do me good!" cut her throat. She was taken to the hospital, but soon died from loss of blood.

"CADWALLADER AND HIS GOATS."—A Dr. Price recently brought an action at the Cardiff Assizes against a neighbour whose dogs had destroyed his goats. There was no particular interest in the case; but the appearance of Dr. Price was singular. His hair fell over his shoulders in long locks; his silvery beard descended to his breast; and he wore a jerkin of Lincoln green, curiously scalloped. He objected to being sworn on a particular Bible because of its containing pictures. His daughter, who was examined, could not speak English, and was nearly as eccentrically dressed as himself. She said her name was "Gwenhiolen Hiarylhes Morganwg"—that is to say, "the Countess of Glamorgan." Being asked as to her religion, her father said she had been religiously brought up, and would "make a splendid Christian." The jury gave a verdict for Dr. Price.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 7.

BANKRUPTS.—HENRY MILLER and WILLIAM HOOK, Newport, Isle of Wight, hardwaremen—JOHN MINTER, Stock Orchard-crescent, Caledonian-road, Islington, ship-owner—JAMES BARNEY, Addle-street, Wood-street, warehouseman—THOMAS GARDINER, Paul-street, Finsbury, licensed victualler—THOMAS HUTCHINS, Hungerford, Berkshire, butcher—WILLIAM OSLER, Earl-street, Finsbury-square, cab-proprietor—JOHN WILLIAM PHILIP GRAHAM, King's-road, Chelsea, insurance broker—JAMES GUTTERIDGE, Elizabeth-street, Eaton-square, horse-dealer—VINCENT and JOHN THOMAS SNOOK, King-street, Hammersmith, linen-drappers—THOMAS FREER, Leicester, wine merchant—JAMES POTTS, Monks Coppenhall, Cheshire, brickmaker—SOLOMON CLERG and JAMES FOX, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen manufacturers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. H. BAXTER, late of Dundee, bookseller—W. ARCHIBALD and R. PATERSON, Keillarsbrae, Alloa, spinners.

Friday, August 10.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS CHATTERTON, Rye, Sussex, baker—THOMAS CORAH, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—JOSEPH MOSES, Lambeth Lowermarsh, glass and china dealer—CHARLES PARSONS, Bristol, linen-draper—SAMUEL WILLIAM PARTRIDGE and DANIEL FRANCIS OAKLEY, Paternoster-row, booksellers—THOMAS LEIGH, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, wine and spirit merchant—JAMES HEYWOOD, Derby, ironfounder—THOMAS WILSON, late of New High-street, Manchester, merchant—HUGH WELCH COOPER, Wakefield-street, Regent-square, builder—WILLIAM LYNALL THOMAS, Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, cow-keeper—THOMAS DIXON, Crook, Durham, grocer—JOHN WINSPEARE, Middleton, Durham, ship-builder.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

HUNT.—July 26, the wife of Mr. Frederick Hunt, of 72, Watling-street (from a friend), prematurely: a daughter.

LEECH.—August 7, at 32, Brunswick-square, Mrs. John Leech: a son.

STOKES.—August 5, at the Tower of London, the wife of Robert Baret Stokes, Esq., 51th Regiment: a son.

MARRIAGES.

KEMPE.—BYRON.—August 1, at Great Marylebone Church, the Rev. George H. Kempe, rector of Bicton, Devon, to Georgiana Lucy, second daughter of the late Thomas Byron, of Nottingham-place, and Coudston, Surrey, Esq.

SADLER.—PRATT.—August 7, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Michael Ferrebee Sadler, perpetual curate of Hanover Chapel, Regent-street, to Maria, daughter of Tidd Pratt, Esq., of 12, Upper Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square.

DEATHS.

BOILEAU.—August 1, at Malta, of wounds received before Sebastopol on the 18th of June, in the attack upon the Redan, Lieutenant Charles A. P. Boileau, of the Rifle Brigade, aged nineteen, fourth son of Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., and Lady Catherine Boileau, of Ketteringham, Norfolk.

CUMMING.—May 7, on his passage from Sydney to Callao, Richard Cumming, aged 17, third officer of the ship John Fielding, who fell overboard in a gale of wind; the only son of R. D. Cumming, 23, Notting-hill-square.

RICKERBY.—July 26, at his residence, in the Albany-road, Camberwell, Mr. Rickerby, aged 60, late Editor of the *Falmouth Packet*, Falmouth.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, August 10, 1855.

THE monthly settling of the Consol account has demonstrated the absolute reality of its being of a full nature, 1 per cent. contango having been paid. The depression on Tuesday and Wednesday arose from fears of the harvest, but the Corn Market shows no increase of price. The graver drawback probably arises from the enormous expenditure that is hanging over the country for the prosecution of the war; and nothing but the plentifulness of money, and the prudential fears of capitalists, who will invest in nothing short of the 3 per cents., keeps up the market. In the Foreign Market Peruvian 4 per cents. and the Conferréd are firm in price. Turkish 6 per cents. are 1 per cent. better, and this looks now likely to be a favourite stock. Foreign Railways command attention, and are mostly at high premiums. Our own Railways are flat, and but little business doing; the coming dividend of many of these are not likely to make them look better. West of Canada Railway Shares and Debentures both old and new are actively dealt in, and the traffic returns are of a very satisfactory nature. Joint Stock Banks are, perhaps, the most favourite investment just now. The City Bank Shares are at 11*l.* and 12*l.* per Share premium, and London Bank at 6*l.* and 7*l.*; Australasian Banks have risen 4*l.* and 5*l.* per Share. A great demand has arisen for Shares in the Canada Land Company, and these Shares have risen 7*l.* and 8*l.* per Share. Crystal Palace Shares have not improved much since the meeting, as will be seen by the list of prices. The Mining Market remains inactive. Peninsular Mine has declared a dividend of 2s. 6*d.* per Share, with a promise of more ere long. Amongst the home Mines Sortridge Consols and East Buller are in demand.

At four o'clock the Market closes firm in Consols 91, 91½, for account.

New 3 per cents., 91½, ¼—92½; 4½ per cents., 75½; Exchequer Bonds, 100½, ¼.

Mexican 3 per cents., 21½, 22; Peruvian 4½ per cents., 81, 82; Ditto, ditto 3 per cent., 59, 61; Venezuelas, 30, 32; Turkish 6 per cents., 92½, ¾, 93, ¼.

Caledonians, 62½, 63½; Chester and Holyhead, 13, 14; Eastern Counties, 11½, 11¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 56, 58; Great Northern, 84½, 89½; Ditto, A stock, 65, 67; Ditto, B stock, 127, 129; Great Southern and Western of Ireland, 102, 104; Great Western, 59½, 60½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 70, 75; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81, 81½; London and North-Western, 97½, 98½; London and Brighton, 99, 100; London and South-Western, 87, 88; Midland, 69½, 70½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 25½, 25¾; Berwick, 72, 73; Yorks, 48, 49; South Eastern, 61, 62; Oxford and Worcester, 25, 27; North Staffordshire, 64, 64½; South Devon, 13½, 14½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 10, 10½; Bombay and Baroda, 1½, 2 pm.; Eastern of France, 38½, 39; East Indian Five per Cent., Guaranteed, 24½, 24¾; Ditto, Extension, 3, 3½ pm.; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7½, 7 dis.; Great Central of France, 43, 5½ pm.; Great Western of Canada, 23, 23½; Great Luxembourg, 3½, 4; Madras, 19½, 20 x. n.; Northern of France, 37½, 37¾; Paris and Lyons, 49, 49½; Paris and Orleans, 49, 51; Rouen and Havre, 27, 29; Paris and Rouen, 50, 52; Sambre and Meuse, 9½, 9¾; Great Western of France, 12, 13 pm.; Agua Frias, 5, 5½; Imperial Brazil, 2½, 3; Cacao, 3½, 4; St. John del Rey, 27, 29; Clarendon Copper, 1½ pm.; Cobre Copper, 59, 61 x. d.; Linares, 8, 8½; Liberty, 1½; Santiago de Cuba, 4½, 5; South Australian 1½; United Mexico, 3½, 4; Waller, 5, 5½; Australasian Bank, 92½, 93½; London Chartered of Australia, 19½, 20; City Bank (Carden's), 11, 12 pm.; London (Shelly's), 6, 7 pm.; Union of Australia, 71, 72 x. d.; Oriental Corporation, 42, 43; Australian Agricultural, 29, 30; Canada Land, 133, 135; Canada Government, 6 per Cent., 114, 115; Crystal Palace, 2½, 2½; North British Australasian, 1, 1; Oriental Gas, 1½, 1½ x. n.; Peel Rivers, 2½, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental, 68, 70; General Screw Steam, 17½, 18; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½, 1½ x. d.; South Australian Land, 37, 38.

CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, August 10, 1855.

THE supplies of Wheat during the week have been moderate, but the wet weather which prevailed during the early part of the week caused an advance of 1s. to 2s. on Wednesday from Monday's rates which, however, in consequence of more settled weather has been hardly maintained to day. The harvest is commencing in many parts of the southern counties, but the reports of the crops are not very favourable. Two cargoes of Galatz Wheat have been sold at 70s. cost, freight, and insurance, and one of Galatz Maize arrived at 42s. Cargoes on passage may be had at 40s. cost, freight, and insurance.

The supply of Barley and Oats are moderate and, though the demand is not active, both these articles bring prices rather in excess of those obtainable on Monday.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Frid. |
|----------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|
| Bank Stock | 214 | 215 | 214 | 214½ | 214½ | 214½ |
| 3 per Cent. Red. | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 3 per Cent. Con. An. | 90½ | 90½ | 91 | 90½ | 90½ | 91 |
| Consols for Account | 90½ | 90½ | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91½ |
| 3½ per Cent. An. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New 2½ per Cents. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Long An. 1860. | ..... | ..... | 4 1-16 | 4 1-16 | ..... | 34 |
| India Stock | ..... | ..... | 231 | ..... | 232 | ..... |
| Ditto Bonds, £1000 | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... |
| Ditto, under £1000 | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... |
| Ex. Bills, £1000. | 21 | 21 | 22 | 19 | 19 | 21 |
| Ditto, £500 | 19 | ..... | 23 | ..... | 19 | 19 |
| Ditto, Small | 19 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 19 |

FOREIGN FUNDS.

(LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-------|
| Brazilian Bonds | 102½ | Russian Bonds, 5 per | ..... |
| Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents. | 54½ | Cents., 1822. | ..... |
| Chilian 6 per Cents. | 103 | Russian 4½ per Cents. | ..... |
| Danish 5 per Cents. | ..... | Spanish 3½ p. Ct. Nw Def. | 18½ |
| Ecuador Bonds | 4½ | Spanish Committee Cert. | ..... |
| Mexican 3 per Cents. | 21½ | of Coup. not fun. | 4½ |
| Mexican 3 per Ct. for | ..... | Venezuela 4½ per Cents. | 31 |
| Acc. August 10 | 21½ | Belgian 4½ per Cents. | 94 |
| Portuguese 4 per Cents. | ..... | Dutch 2½ per Cents. | 94½ |
| Portuguese 3 p. Cents. | ..... | Dutch 4 per Cent Certif. | 90½ |

MADLE. RACHEL,

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—MR. MITCHELL
begs respectfully to announce, that in consequence of the numerous pressing demands, that Madle. RACHEL should give One Performance of the late Madame de Girardin's popular play of **LADY TARTUFE**, which was produced in London with such extraordinary success in 1853, arrangements have been made by which it will be presented (for One Night only) on Monday evening next, August 6th; and, as Madle. Rachel's departure from London will not take place until Thursday next, to proceed by the Pacific, from Liverpool, on Saturday, August 11th, it is arranged to terminate her engagement by the repetition and final performance of **ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR**, on Wednesday evening, August 8th.

The concluding performances will therefore take place in the following order:—

On Monday evening, August 6th, for the **BENEFIT** of Madle. RACHEL, Madame de Girardin's popular play of **LADY TARTUFE**. Virginie de Blossac, Madle. Rachel.

And the last performance, on Wednesday evening, August 8th, the play of **ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR**, in which Madle. Rachel will sustain her celebrated character of Adrienne, being positively her last appearance in London, previously to her departure for America.

Boxes and Stalls may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL SADLER'S WELLS.
The OLYMPIC COMPANY, under the management of Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday, August 6th, Tuesday 7th, and Wednesday 8th, 1855. The performances will commence with a new Comedietta, in two acts, called **TIT FOR TAT!** Mr. Frankland, Mr. Emery; Mr. Sowerby, Mr. F. Robson; Mr. Frederick Thornby, Mr. Alfred Wigan; Mr. Easy Bolter, Mr. E. Clifton; Mrs. Frankland, Miss Maskell; Mrs. Sowerby, Miss Bromley; Rose Miss Marston. The Olympic Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Barnard. To be followed by a Comic Drama, called **THE FIRST NIGHT**. Achille Talma Dufard (a French Actor), Mr. Alfred Wigan; Manager of the Theatre, Mr. Leslie; The Stage Manager, Mr. Franks; Call Boy, Master Rogerson; The Author, Mr. H. Cooper; Mr. Fitzurse, Mr. Danvers; Alonzo, Mr. Moore; Rose Dufard, Miss Julia St. George; Arabella Fotheringay, Miss Emily Ormonde. To conclude with the Farce of **THE WANDERING MINSTREL!** Mr. Crinum, Mr. J. H. White; Herbert Carol, Mr. Binge; Mr. Tweedle, Mr. H. Cooper; Jem Bags, Mr. F. Robson; Mrs. Crinum, Miss Stevens; Julia, Miss Marston; Peggy, Miss Bromley.

Boxes, First Circle, 3s.; Second ditto, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d. Doors open at Half-past Six o'clock. Performance commences at Seven. Half-price to Boxes only, at Nine o'clock. Private Boxes and Places to be obtained of Mr. O'Reilly, at the Box-office, daily, from Eleven to Three.

DR. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL

MUSEUM, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the Human Frame in Health and Disease, also the various Races of Men, &c., open (for Gentlemen only) daily from 10 till 10. Lectures, varying every day in the week, are delivered by Dr. SEXTON, at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s.—4, COVENTRY-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

DR. DE JONGH'S**LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.**

Prescribed with complete confidence by the Faculty for its purity, and superior, immediate, and regular efficacy.

It is entirely free from nauseous flavour, and being invariably and carefully submitted to chemical analysis—AND ONLY SUPPLIED IN SEALED BOTTLES TO PRECLUDE SUBSEQUENT ADMIXTURE OR ADULTERATION—this Oil possesses a guarantee of genuineness and purity offered by no other Oil in the market.

TESTIMONIAL from **ARTHUR H. HASSALL, M.D.**

F.R.S., M.R.C.P., Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the *Lancet*, Author of "Food and its Adulterations," &c., &c., &c.

"I have more than once, at different times, subjected your Light Brown Oil to chemical analysis, AND THIS UNKNOWN TO YOURSELF—and I have always found it to be free from all impurity and rich in the constituents of bile. So great is my confidence in the article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."

Sold ONLY in bottles, capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by **ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO.**, 77, STRAND, London, Dr. de Jongh's sole Consignees; and by most respectable Chemists in town and country.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.

OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA. This is, of all known remedies, the most pure, safe, active, and efficacious in the purification of the blood of all morbid matter, of bile, urea, acids, scrofulous substances, humours of all kinds, which produce rashes, eruptions, salt rheum, erysipelas, scald head, sore eyes and ears, sore throat and ulcers, and sores on any part of the body. It is unsurpassed in its action upon the liver, the lungs, and the stomach, removing any cause of disease from those organs, and expelling all humours from the system. By cleansing the blood, it for ever prevents pustules, sores, pimples and every variety of sores on the face and breast. It is a great tonic, and imparts strength and vigour to the debilitated and weak, gives rest and refreshing sleep to the nervous and restless invalid. It is a great female medicine, and will cure more complaints peculiar to the sex than any other remedy in the world. Warehouse, 373, Strand, adjoining Exeter-Hall; **POMEROY, ANDREWS and CO.**, Sole Proprietors. Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s.; small quarts, 4s. 6d.; quarts, 7s. 6d.; mammoth, 11s.

212° MILNERS' HOLDFAST AND FIRE-RESISTING SAFES (non-conducting and vapourising), with all the improvements, under their Quadruple Patents of 1840-51-54 and 1855, including their Gunpowder-proof Solid Lock and Door (without which no safe is secure).

THE STRONGEST, BEST, AND CHEAPEST SAFEGUARDS EXTANT.

MILNERS' PHENIX (212 degrees) SAFE WORKS, LIVERPOOL, the most complete and extensive in the world. Show-rooms, 6 and 8, Lord-street, Liverpool. London Depot, 11A, Moorgate-street, City. Circulars free by post.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE, in Casks or Bottles.—**HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.**, are still Delivering the **MARCH BREWINGS** in Casks of 18 Gallons, and upwards. Also in Bottles, imperial measure.

Address:—**HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.**, Wine and Beer Merchants, 53, Pall-mall.

HARRINGTON PARKER and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 53, Pall-mall, London, offer to the Public Old and Superior Wines, pure, and of the finest quality, at prices not exceeding those charged for ordinary Wines.

HARRINGTON PARKER and CO. would call especial attention to their **PALE and GOLDEN DINNER SHERRIES**, as under:

IMPERIAL PRINTS, 20s. to 34s. per dozen; or bottled in Reputed Quarts, 38s. to 45s. per dozen.

Agents for **ALLSOPP'S PALE AND INDIA ALE.**

SISAL CIGARS.

H. N. GOODRICH, after 25 years' practical acquaintance with the business, will stake his reputation for ability and honour as a Cigar Merchant, upon the truth or falsehood of the assertion, that no Cigars as good as his Sisal Cigars have ever been sold so cheap. Box containing 14, of the finest quality, for 1s. 9d. Post free, six stamps extra. None are genuine unless signed, "H. N. Goodrich." 416, Oxford-street, London, nearly opposite Hanway-street.

FITCH & SON'S

CELEBRATED BREAKFAST BACON,
AND FIRST-CLASS PROVISIONS.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS, CONTINUED.

"We were much pleased with the quality of No. 9 case. The bacon, &c., we found first-rate."—Melbourne, South Australia.

"I beg to enclose you a Post-office order for 1l. 5s. 6d. for bacon; the quality is very excellent, and quite to my taste."

"I like the cheese much, and I have no doubt the bacon will prove as good as in former times."

"The bacon you sent me is excellent; I shall recommend it to friends."

"I never tasted such bacon in my life; it was delicious."

"The Rev. ——— begs to enclose Fitch and Son 1l. 1s. 10d. for bacon received this morning, and found very nice indeed."

"I am obliged by your attention to the small order, and for the excellent article supplied. Enclosed are postage stamps for the amount."

Fitch and Son will be gratified by showing the originals of the above, and a multitude of others of the like import, upon application.

This celebrated bacon is sold by the side and half-side at 10d. per lb.; the middle piece of 12lbs. at 10½d. per lb.; and other separate pieces.

Bacon, hams, tongues, German sausages, cheese, butter, &c., securely packed for travelling, and delivered free of charge, at all the London Termini.

List of prices free. See also daily papers. Post-office Orders to be made payable at St. Martin's-le-Grand. Prepayment is requested where a reference is not sent with the order for goods.

FITCH AND SON,

Provision Merchants and Importers,

No. 66, BISHOPSGATE WITHIN, LONDON.

Established 1784.

ADNAM'S Improved Patent Groats and Barley.
THE ONLY EXISTING PATENT.

And Strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

TO INVALIDS, MOTHERS, AND FAMILIES.—The important object so desirable to be obtained has at length been secured to the Public by J. and J. C. ADNAM, PATENTEES, who, after much time and attention, have succeeded by their *Improved Process* in producing preparations of the purest and finest quality ever manufactured from the Oat and Barley.

To enumerate the many advantages derived by the Public from the use of the Improved Patent Groats is not the intention of the Patentees; suffice it to say that, by the process of manufacture, the acidity and unpleasant flavour so generally complained of in other preparations is totally obviated, and very superior Gruel speedily made therefrom. It is particularly recommended to those of consumptive constitutions, Ladies, and Children; and the healthy and strong will find it an excellent Luncheon and Supper.

The Barley being prepared by a similar process is as pure as can be manufactured, and will be found to produce a light and nourishing Food for Infants and the Aged; and to contain all the necessary properties for making a delicious pudding. It has also the distinguished character for making very superior Barley Water, and will be found a most excellent ingredient for thickening Soups, &c.

CAUTION.—To prevent errors, the Public are requested to observe that each Package bears the Signature of the PATENTEES, J. and J. C. ADNAM.

To be obtained Wholesale at the Manufactory, Maiden-lane, Queen-street, London; and Retail in Packets and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. each, and in Canisters for Families at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each, of all respectable Grocers, Druggists, &c., in Town and Country.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION.**GODFREY'S EXTRACT OF ELDER**

FLOWERS is strongly recommended for softening, improving, beautifying, and preserving the skin, and giving it a blooming and charming appearance, being at once a most fragrant perfume and delightful cosmetic. It will completely remove tan, sunburn, redness, &c., and by its balsamic and healing qualities render the skin soft, pliable, and free from dryness, scurf, &c., clear it from every humour, pimple, or eruption; and, by continuing its use only a short time, the skin will become and continue soft and smooth, and the complexion perfectly clear and beautiful. In the process of shaving it is invaluable, as it annihilates every pimple, and all roughness, and will afford great comfort if applied to the face during the prevalence of cold easterly winds.

Sold in Bottles, price 2s. 9d., with Directions for using it by all Medicine Vendors and Perfumers.

THE BEST SHOW of IRON BED-STEADS in the KINGDOM is **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S**. He has **TWO VERY LARGE ROOMS** devoted to the **EXCLUSIVE SHOW** of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, with appropriate Bedding and Mattresses. Common Iron Bedsteads, from 16s.; Portable Folding Bedsteads, from 12s. 6d.; Patent Iron Bedsteads, fitted with dovetail joints and patent-sacking, from 17s. 6d.; and Cots, from 20s. each. Handsome ornamental Iron and Brass Bedsteads, in great variety, from 22. 13s. 6d. to 157. 15s.

PAPIER MACHÉ AND IRON TEA-

TRAYS. An assortment of Tea Trays and Waiters wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier Maché Trays, per set of three ... from 20s. 0d. to 10 guineas. Ditto, Iron ditto ... from 18s. 0d. to 4 guineas. Convex shape ditto ... from 7s. 6d.

Round and Gothic waiters, cake and bread baskets, equally low.

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LIAM S. BURTON has **ONE LARGE SHOW-ROOM** devoted exclusively to the **DISPLAY** of **BATHS and TOILETTE WARE**. The Stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country. Portable Showers, 7s. 6d.; Pillow Showers, 3l. to 5l.; Nursery, 15s. to 32s.; Sponging, 15s. to 32s.; Hip, 14s. to 31s. 6d. A large assortment of Gas Furnace, Hot and Cold Plunge, Vapour, and Camp Shower Baths. Toilette Ware in great variety from 15s. 6d. to 45s. the Set of Three.

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Catalogues, with engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); 1, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

ONE THOUSAND BEDSTEADS TO

CHOOSE FROM.—**HEAL and SON** have just erected extensive Premises, which enable them to keep upwards of One Thousand Bedsteads in stock, One Hundred and Fifty of which are fixed for inspection, comprising every variety of Brass, Wood, and Iron, with Chintz and Damask Furnitures, complete. Their new warerooms also contain an assortment of **BEDROOM FURNITURE**, which comprises every requisite, from the plainest Japanese Deal for Servants' Rooms, to the newest and most tasteful designs in Mahogany and other Woods. The whole warranted of the soundest and best manufacture. **HEAL and SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF BEDSTEADS, AND PRICED LIST OF BEDDING**, sent free by Post.—**HEAL and SON**, 190, Tottenham-court-road.

DEAFNESS and NOISES in the HEAD.—

Free of Charge, for the Protection and Instant Relief of the Deaf, a Book of 30 pages.—An extraordinary Discovery.—Just published, sent free by post to any deaf person writing for it, "A STOP TO EMPIRICISM and Exorbitant Fees." Sufferers extremely deaf, by means of this book, permanently cure themselves, in any distant part of the world, without pain or use of any instrument. Thousands have been restored to perfect hearing, and for ever rescued from the snares of the numerous advertising, dangerous, unqualified pretenders of the present day. It contains lists of startling cures, published by Dr. F. E. HIGHTON, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, May 2, 1847; L.A.C. April 30, 1846; Consulting Surgeon to the Institution for the Cure of Deafness, 9, Suffolk-place, Pall Mall, London, where all letters are to be addressed.—Personal consultations every day between 11 and 4 o'clock.—Sufferers deaf 40 or 50 years have their hearing perfectly restored in half an hour without a moment's inconvenience. Testimonials and certificates can be seen from all the leading members of the Faculty, and from Patients cured.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS**

It is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so often hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, being sent to the Manufacturer, Mr. JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c., for **VARI-COSE VEINS**, and all cases of **WEAKNESS and SWELLING** of the **LEGS, SPRAINS, &c.** They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. Postage, 6d.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL

LETTERS PATENT OF ENGLAND, and secured by the **SEALS** of the **ECOLE de PHARMACIE de PARIS**, and the **IMPERIAL COLLEGE of MEDICINE, VIENNA**.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, is a Remedy for Relaxation, Spematorrhoea, and Exhaustion of the System.

TRIESEMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of Three Days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which Capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR, No. 3, is the Great Continental Remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with Mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the Patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all unwholesome qualities. They may lie on the toilet-table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases, at 11s. each; free by post, 2s. extra, divided into separate doses, as administered by Welpem, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. To be had wholesale and retail, in London, of Robert Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; R. H. Ingham, Druggist, Market-street, Manchester; Priestley, Chemist, Lord-street, Liverpool; Winnall, Bookseller, High-street, Birmingham; and Powell, Bookseller, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 40, St. James's-street, London. Established 1845.

TRUSTEES.
The Earl of Talbot. Sir Claude Scott, Bart.
Henry Pownall, Esq. B. Bond Cabbell, Esq.

This Office, the new income of which was doubled during the last year, presents the security of a large paid-up Capital; Moderate Premiums for home and foreign risks; no Stamp Duty is charged, and all Policies are declared indisputable.

The last Bonus added four-fifths of the Premium paid to some of the participating policies.

Provision can be made for the payment of a certain sum on attaining any given age (as 50, 55, or 60), or at death if it occur previously.

By a small annual payment 100*l.* may be secured to a child on attaining the age of 14, 18, or 21.

Prospectuses and other information will be furnished on application.

HENRY D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

UNITED MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 54, Charing-cross, London.

Policies indisputable.
No charge for Policy Stamps.
Whole profits divided annually.
Assurances on the strictly mutual principle.
Invalid lives assured at equitable rates.

THOMAS PRITCHARD, Resident Director.

ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.

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This Society is established on the tried and approved principle of Mutual Assurance. The funds are accumulated for the exclusive benefit of the Policy-holders, under their own immediate superintendence and control. The Profits are divided annually, and applied in reduction of the current Premiums. Policy-holders participate in Profits after payment of five annual Premiums.

The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of May, 1855, when a Report of the business for the last year was presented, exhibiting a statement of most satisfactory progress. It appeared that during the two last years, 1853 and 1854, between 800 and 900 new Assurances had been effected, producing an increase of Premium income amounting to 14,000*l.* per annum. It also appeared that, notwithstanding the extraordinary mortality which prevailed during the last year in consequence of the visitation of the cholera, it had not been found necessary to reduce, in the slightest, the allowance previously awarded to the Policy-holders.

The Members present at the Meeting were fully satisfied with the Report, and resolved unanimously that a Reduction of 3*l.* per Cent. should be made in the current year's Premium payable by all Policy-holders now entitled to participate in the Profits.

Credit is allowed for half the Annual Premiums for the first five years.

The following Table exemplifies the effect of the present reduction.

| Age when Assured. | Amount Assured. | Annual Premium originally paid. | Allowance of 3 <i>l.</i> per cent. | Annual Premium now payable. |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 20 | 1000 | 20 17 6 | 6 11 6 | 14 6 0 |
| 30 | 1000 | 25 13 4 | 8 1 8 | 17 11 8 |
| 40 | 1000 | 33 18 4 | 10 13 8 | 23 4 8 |
| 50 | 1000 | 48 16 8 | 15 7 8 | 33 9 0 |
| 60 | 1000 | 75 17 6 | 23 18 0 | 51 19 6 |

A. R. IRVINE, Managing Director.
14, Waterloo-place, London.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

16,221*l.* 5*s.* have already been paid as compensation for Fatal and other Railway Accidents, by the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

EXAMPLES.
1000*l.* was paid to the Widow of J. G., killed on the 24th February, 1853, secured by a payment of 1*l.*
350*l.* was paid to H. C. H. J., who had his leg broken on the 31st Aug., 1853, secured by a payment of 1*l.*
200*l.* was paid to W. P., severely injured on the 19th September, 1854, secured by a payment of 1*l.*

For the convenience of frequent travellers, Periodical Assurances are granted, which now cover the risk of Fatal Accidents while travelling in any class carriage on any Railway in the United Kingdom or on the Continent of Europe, and insure Compensation for Personal Injury in any Railway Accident in the United Kingdom only.

To insure 1000*l.* at an Annual Premium of 20*s.*
Ditto 200*l.* ditto 5*s.*

Insurances can also be effected securing the same advantages for terms of five or ten years, or for the whole of life, at greatly reduced rates, which may be learned from the Company's Prospectus, to be had at the Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations.

A new class of insurance has also been established in case of Death by Railway Accident alone, without compensation for Injury.

To insure 1000*l.* at an Annual Premium of 5*s.*
Ditto any sum not exceeding 1000*l.* for the whole of life by a single payment of 5*s.* per cent.: thus one payment of 3*l.* will secure 1000*l.*

The Premiums charged include the Stamp Duty, this being the only Company Insuring against Railway Accidents empowered by Special Act of Parliament to pay a commuted Stamp Duty.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
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| Date of Policy | March 18, 1845. | April 24, 1845. | Nov. 7, 1845. |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Age at Entry | 30 | 42 | 51 |
| Annual Premium | £25 7 6 | £35 16 8 | £49 8 4 |
| Sum Assured | 1000 0 0 | 1000 0 0 | 1000 0 0 |
| Bonus added | 157 10 0 | 184 0 0 | 211 10 0 |

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628 Policies have been issued.
The Sums Assured thereby amount to 284,670*l.*;
And the Annual Premiums thereon to 9041*l.*

The position of the Society at 1st March was as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------|------------|
| Existing Assurances | £4,392,733 |
| Annual Revenue | 163,394 |
| Accumulated Fund | 910,845 |

This Corporation has been in existence TWENTY-FOUR years. It proceeds on the principle of Mutual Contribution, the Surplus or Profit being wholly divisible among the Members.

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VIEW OF THE PROGRESS AND POSITION OF THE SOCIETY.

| | Amount Assured. | Annual Revenue. | Accumulated Fund. |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| At 1st March, 1837 | £740,462 | £26,993 | £56,115 |
| Do. 1843 | 1,707,716 | 64,000 | 227,755 |
| Do. 1849 | 3,067,376 | 114,106 | 496,555 |
| Do. 1855 | 4,392,733 | 163,394 | 910,845 |

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THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE PATRONAGE and CONTROL, held August 10, 1855, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Committee deeply regrets the withdrawal of the Church-rate Abolition Bill, necessitated by the obstructive expedients resorted to by its opponents. That the Committee nevertheless rejoices at the progress made towards the satisfactory settlement of the question, evidenced by the character of the opposition to the Bill, as well as by the decided majority in favour of the second reading; and is fully prepared for renewed exertion in its support at the commencement of the next Session. That in the meantime it earnestly urges the opponents of Church-rates throughout the kingdom to exercise, with increased vigour, the power they possess by law of abolishing the exaction in their own parishes; and especially to be prepared, in the event of a General Election, to increase the number of representatives pledged to the entire removal of this long-existing source of religious and social evil.

"That the Committee renews the expression of its warm thanks to Sir Wm. Clay, Bart., M.P., for his judicious and valuable services in connexion with the Bill; and also to those members of the House of Commons by whom it has been supported."

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.
2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street.

SOCIETY FOR THE LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE-PATRONAGE AND CONTROL. 2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.

This Society, which has been in active operation for ten years, has in view the following objects:—The abrogation of all laws and usages which inflict disability, or confer privilege, on ecclesiastical grounds, upon any subject of the realm—the discontinuance of all payments from the Consolidated Fund, and of all Parliamentary grants and compulsory exactions, for religious purposes—the application to secular uses, after an equitable satisfaction of existing interests, of all national property now held in trust by the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland; and, concurrently with it, the liberation of those Churches from all State-control.—Prospectuses, Annual Report, and a Catalogue of the Society's Publications forwarded on application to the Secretary. THE LIBERATOR, a Monthly Journal, price Twopence (published by HOULSTON and STONEMAN), chronicles the Society's proceedings, and all ecclesiastical occurrences bearing on its object. Subscriptions and Donations from those who are desirous of sustaining the Society's operations are earnestly solicited.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Treasurer.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY REFORM.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That this Committee expresses its satisfaction at the withdrawal of the Bill for the Reform of Cambridge University, inasmuch as the measure, besides being otherwise open to grave objection, required declarations as to religious belief almost destructive of the practical value of the University Degrees, except in the case of one exclusively favoured religious denomination.

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