

Free Press and Galloway, 38 Strand.

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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VOL. VIII. No. 380.]

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

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Review of the Week.

FRIGHTFUL as the disaster is in North-Western India, it is not exclusively evil, for it is a rough and perhaps sufficient proof that warnings given to the Governments, both here and there, have not been baseless—that the official slight of those warnings has itself been an insane folly. Even recently the Home Government had proof after proof that disaffection existed in the Native population, that it had found its way into the army, that many regiments had become demoralized, and that the soldiers were at last in open mutiny. This happened not once or twice, but many times; and the evidences extended over a large tract of country, from Meerut to Calcutta, if not spreading to some extent towards the coast of Madras. Every time, however, it was assumed that the parts of these general conspiracies against the British in India were only some local and exceptional irregularities. When the Nineteenth Regiment revolted, it was led to be disbanded at Barrackpore, the very place at which already several other regiments were known to be in a mutinous condition. Thus, at Barrackpore, the authorities risked the same disaster that has happened at Meerut, perhaps even threatening Calcutta with something like the danger that overwhelmed Delhi. When the Thirty-fourth Regiment sympathized, when officers were attacked in the exercise of their duty, it was asserted that the mutiny would be suppressed by a punishment of the offenders. Then the Thirty-fourth was disbanded, but the cavalry and the Mussulmans were said to be faithful. When nearly a whole company of the men in the Third Cavalry refused to accept the greased cartridges, it was only an 'exception' to the fidelity of the mounted soldiers; and the punishment of those men would effectually put down the disorder. Incendiary fires in the lines of the cantonments at Meerut were only 'suspected' to be something worse than accident. The officials attested that there were no greased cartridges, although some had actually been issued; but even when it was known that a serious offence had been given to the religious prejudices of the native Hindoos, no official steps were taken to counteract the mischief.

Thus the passiveness of the Government and of the superior officers in the army assisted in preparing for the outbreak of the whole of the Native part of the division at Meerut. They rescued the imprisoned soldiers of the Third Cavalry; fell upon

Colonel FINNIS and the other officers; attacked the British families residing in the neighbourhood; held their ground for a short time against the British part of the division which was brought out to suppress them, and made off for Delhi.

At Delhi they found three more regiments which joined them, expelled the British, seized the treasure, and took possession of the city. Fearful slaughter had been committed upon the unoffending families of the officers and many civil persons—an extent of suffering which ought to have been foreseen; for the whole circumstances of such an outbreak might have been fore-calculated if sufficient pains had been taken.

Attacks were made upon the British in other places, as at Ferozepore; showing that the Mutinous spirit was not confined to Meerut and Delhi, or to any of the stations that have been the scenes of the principal outbreaks. It is true that in some parts the Natives have come forward to support the British. The Maharajah of Gwalior, the Rajah of JINDI, and other rajahs have offered men; a fact which proves that the Native community is divided. But certainly it is not so divided as the officials represented: the Mussulmans are not against the Hindoos, for Mussulman soldiers have joined in the revolt. The instigations to rebellion are not exclusively in the indigenous race, but our predecessors in conquest, the descendants of the Persians and Turks, have been speculating upon the overthrow of the British Government; and it would be mere folly to assume that other enemies of our Indian Empire had abstained from joining in the enterprise.

When the mischief had been done, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West provinces, who appears really to have been more active and energetic than the military men, issued proclamations, placing the revolted districts under martial law, and assuring the natives that there would be no interference with their religion. The Governor-General had repeated that last assurance. As all native regiments were extremely short of officers, officers absent on leave in Europe, who are said to be under four hundred, have been suddenly recalled to their duty. Moreover, reinforcements are to be sent out from this country, to the amount of 14,000 men. It is assumed that General ANSON, who was marching upon Delhi with a considerable force, has by this time reduced the place; but so completely false have been all the assurances received from every class of military men in India for the last six months, if not for a

much longer period, that no reliance can be placed upon these speculative promises.

The subject has been taken up in Parliament. In the House of Lords, Lord ELLENBOROUGH made a grand speech, and called for information; in the House of Commons, Mr. DISRAELI orally delivered a newspaper article, terminating with a string of questions; answers were thus extracted from Lord GRANVILLE and Mr. VERNON SMITH, who are full of excuses and hopefulness. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, indeed, did not sustain his inflated reputation; but he mixed up the outrageous blunders of the officials and the frightful disaster at Meerut and Delhi with the wrongs perpetrated upon a tank that he had bequeathed to India, the officials not having duly respected that monument of his own rule.

The whole course of the week, in fact, has shown how feeble Parliament is to defend the public interests, either against encroachment or negligence. There is not a single instance of a pressing public interest being duly attended to. The authorities have been allowed to deal with public requirements as an average, always inclining rather to the passive and the personal than to the active and the public. The French Government, for instance, has started a new trade—a slave trade, under the name of a 'free African emigration.' Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the encroachment upon our own anti-slavery treaties, with a reply from Lord CLARENDON—some words! but not the slightest hint that the policy of this country will be maintained. We believe, in fact, that that policy is impracticable; but it is rather mortifying to see that our Government is compelled to yield to the dictation of France that which has been refused to the interests of our own West Indies or the friendly alliance of the United States.

In committee of supply we always presume that the public interest is defended. But Mr. BERESFORD HOPE has been showing that the plans for the building of the new Public Offices will not secure the improvement which could be effected in that part of Westminster. We are still to go on peddling in the building of the metropolis, and shall leave it the piece of patchwork which it came to us from our forefathers. The South Kensington Museum has been challenged, but not the slightest hope is held out that the public will be really consulted. The officials arrange the matter, it becomes a Ministerial question in the House of Commons, and the herd of members vote as they are told, except in special cases, where they are allowed to dissent.

point some working-class community—as in the case of Finsbury Park.

Lord ELCHO and Mr. CONINGHAM have thoroughly exposed the jobbing in the National Gallery; but Ministers stand up for official arrangement, and the House of Commons puts down those that interrupt business by cries of "Divide! divide!"

It is the same with the Ballot, which is demanded by the great body of the country. We have long had evidence of it. Nearly two hundred members have been pledged by constituencies at a time when there was very little political excitement. In most towns the people are for the Ballot. The Ballot was amongst the six points demanded by the working classes in their Charter. Mr. BERKELEY moved this year to introduce a bill, the general election furnishing him with many proofs of the necessity of the measure. He is met with nothing but an official reiteration of a very few second-hand arguments out of the mass that have been accumulated on the subject; and the House votes—for everything is settled in the House of Commons by the vote, whatever the arguments may be. Thus the popular demand has been negated by 257 to 189.

If any one wishes to see how imperfectly the business in either House is done, let him look to the masterly protest signed by Lord LYNTHURST, with some other signatures, against those clauses in the Divorce Bill that refuse equal justice to the wife in the case of an adulterous husband, and will not recognize systematic desertion as a proper ground for divorce.

A light, indeed, is thrown by the election committees upon the actual composition of that House which professes to represent the people—and which does not stand very well in comparison with the peers, when we look at the execution of the work. In Mayo we see Mr. CONWAY, or Mr. RYAN, priests, dictating for whom the electors shall vote; and instead of adopting the ballot, which would settle the point, we have the House of Commons, after the event, poking its inquisitive eyes into the details of votes, of actions, and even of motives! In Pontefract we have the story of bank debts used as a means of coercing electors. In short, the House of Commons may be said to be made up in this way: the raw material consists of gentlemen of club society, who are taken in and done for by local lawyers; and the screw by which they are forced into the House of Commons, through the poll, consists of all the selfish, corrupt, and irregular motives that can influence men holding the franchise. That is how we compose the chamber which is to represent the country, to make our laws, and to defend the public interests!

Perhaps the Emperor of the French could inform the Ministers of this free country, whom he joined in a demonstration against the King of NAPLES for the benefit of BOMBA's subjects, how liberty is actually advancing in those regions. The telegraph has reported how there have been ill-timed insurrectionary movements in Genoa, Leghorn, and Salerno; how Neapolitan prisoners have been released; and how the insurgents have been put down. Italy still groans and moves under her chains, and no man could better inform Lord CLARENDON during the visit what the Western Powers are doing to remove the chains.

In the meanwhile the QUEEN has preceded the gracious Emperor in this visit to Manchester; has knighted Sir JAMES WATTS the Mayor, but not some other gentlemen who thanked HER MAJESTY for 'offering to make them such a thing;' and a visit to Manchester has enabled Lord PALMERSTON to contrast the smiling millennial state of the Art-Exhibition in that town with the acrimonious debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the National Gallery. Why disturb officials?

The Peerage has lost two of its ornaments—the Duke of MARLBOROUGH and the Earl of MORNINGTON, both, we may say, succeeded by men who are

likely to make, if not a great figure in the House of Peers, at all events a more creditable figure. The Marquis of BLANDFORD is a well-intentioned man, better suited to the quiet of the Upper House than to the House of Commons; better suited to act with bishops than with 'honourable gentlemen.' Of the new Earl of MORNINGTON, the least we may say is, that there is nothing known about him.

Two railways have been making havoc amongst the QUEEN's subjects—the North Kent killing and maiming; the line between Wigan and Liverpool only bruising and shaking. In both cases the disaster is ascribed to the negligence of servants. But how is it that excursion trains upon crowded lines are entrusted to servants thus repeatedly addicted to negligence?

In the criminal record we have had this week a cause célèbre in the trial of MADELINE SMITH for the murder of EMILE L'ANGELIER. A wonderful disclosure of under-the-surface life in moral Scotland, the more surprising because several of the facts do not appear to astonish people. The public began by condemning the young lady; as the trial advanced the proofs of her guilt appeared to grow fainter; new conjectures arose; and, in the meanwhile, a decided demand was created for pen-and-ink sketches of MADELINE, the heroine of the romance, and of EMILE L'ANGELIER.

THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—A special meeting of the Board was held on Monday, when it was resolved by 21 to 13 that the bill for the formation of Finsbury Park be proceeded with, notwithstanding the withdrawal of the proposed Government grant of 50,000*l*. Some discussion afterwards ensued on the bill now pending in Parliament for the amendment of the Leases and Sales of Settled Estates Act, 1856. Mr. Turner proposed a motion pledging the Board to take measures to oppose that measure, which threatens the safety of Hampstead Heath, and to ensure, at the earliest possible period, the acquisition of the heath and certain adjoining land, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the metropolis; but an amendment on this, to the effect that the subject should be postponed till the bill for the formation of Finsbury Park be passed, was carried by 11 to 7. In the course of the discussion, the solicitor of Sir Thomas Marion Wilson informed the Board that, although Sir Thomas had every disposition to preserve Hampstead Heath in its present state, he would give no legal pledge to that effect.

EAST INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.—The half-yearly examination of the students of this College took place on Monday in the library of the institution. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors, and the other members of the Court present were—Sir F. Currie, Major-General Sir R. J. H. Vivian, Sir Laurence Peel, Mr. W. B. Bayley, Mr. Elliot Macnaghten, Mr. W. J. Eastwick, and Mr. J. H. Astell. A first-class prize was delivered, among others, to Mr. Colvin, a son of the gentleman who, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces in India, has distinguished himself in the recent outbreak. In giving the prize, the Chairman highly eulogized the recipient's father.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended on Saturday (27th June) was 1005. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1090; but as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, the average should be raised, with a view to comparison, proportionally to the increase, in which case it will become 1190. The deaths now returned were therefore less by 194 than would have occurred if the average rate of mortality towards the end of June had prevailed.—Last week, the births of 867 boys and 805 girls, in all 1672 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1568.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

ANOTHER LITTLE "DIFFICULTY" WITH AMERICA.—An American vessel bound to China fell in with a Dutch ship in possession of Chinese, who confessed they had risen against the Dutchmen and forced them to put off in the boats. The Americans took possession of the vessel, and brought her to Singapore. The English authorities there sent over to Batavia to give notice of the transaction, and in the meanwhile hauled down the American flag. The Dutch authorities at Batavia subsequently took away the ship; and the American captain, feeling aggrieved at our conduct, put the matter into the hands of his consul.

THE WEST INDIES.—The last mails from the West Indies do not bring any news of importance.

Mr. T. GABRIEL has been elected, without opposition, to the vacant Aldermanship caused by the resignation of Sir William Magnay.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, June 29th.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

THE Earl of ELLENBOROUGH made some observations on the disastrous intelligence which had arrived from India. About twenty days ago, he had put a question to the Government as to whether instructions had been, or would be, sent to India, directing the different Presidencies to make known at every station of the army that the Government would continue to protect all its subjects in the free exercise of their religion. Earl Granville had answered that it was not thought advisable to issue any such proclamation. Since the outbreak, however, it had been done, both by the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra and the Governor-General himself in Council. Had this been done before, it might have prevented the outbreak. Ministers had had ample notice of the dangers that were coming on them, as dissatisfaction had been manifested by the native troops for the last three months. In meeting the emergency which presented itself, Sir Henry Rawlinson had behaved admirably; but the commander at Meerut is an unknown man. The measures pursued by the Government after the outbreak were very judicious; but sufficient precautions had not been taken. With India in danger, were Ministers to persist in carrying out their futile policy in China, and to strain all their efforts to secure the triumph of Sir John Bowring? Common policy and reason should induce them to remain, if only for a time, on the defensive in China, and not to engage at the same moment in two wars; he might say, three wars, were it not for the treaty with Persia. But, though they had got a treaty, they might not have got peace. If they sent out all the troops at their disposal, and left the country unprotected, the Foreign Secretary might find himself paralyzed in his communications with foreign powers. They should place the country under arms, so that, while they were fighting battles so interesting to them in the East, they might be secure at home. They should, therefore, embody the militia, call together the yeomanry, and adopt any other measure that might occur to them for the purpose of placing at their disposal the whole regular military force of the country. He inquired what course the Government would adopt to reinforce the army in India, and place us in security at home.

Earl GRANVILLE replied that, before the arrival of the recent news, 10,000 men, consisting of four fresh regiments and reinforcements for regiments already serving in India, had been placed under orders for embarkation. Since that news arrived, four more regiments had received the same orders, making in all about 14,000 men. With regard to the position of affairs in India, the Government had every reason to be satisfied with the energy and determination displayed by the Lieutenant-Governors of the districts in which attempts at mutiny had occurred, while with regard to the Governor-General himself, letters had been received from him in which, while discussing the events which had taken place with all due gravity, he spoke so cheerfully of the ultimate result as to inspire the Government with the greatest confidence.

Lord BROUGHAM asked for information respecting the effect produced on the money market at Calcutta by the events which had occurred.—Earl GRANVILLE replied that, while the funds in this country had fallen, the Government paper in Calcutta and Bombay remained at the same rate.—The Earl of HARDWICKE asked if it were likely that the Emperor of the French would permit the passage of British troops through France *en route* to India. In the whole course of his life he did not recollect a more formidable case, and he suggested that 15,000 or 20,000 men at Aldershot should be transferred to India.—The Earl of ALBEMARLE thought that religion had nothing to do with the outbreak, which he attributed to the practice of recruiting the army of Bengal from the high caste natives, and to the system of centralization, which is shaking our Indian Empire to its very centre. The noble Earl was proceeding to sustain his opinion by reference to authorities when he was interrupted by Earl GRANVILLE, who submitted that it would be more regular not to go into questions of that kind.—The subject then dropped.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE moved that the printer of the *Examiner* newspaper should be called to their Lordships' bar, on account of certain injurious remarks contained in that journal in connexion with the vote given by Lord Plunket, Bishop of Tuam, against the Ministers' Money Bill. The writer ironically assumed that it must be a mistake to suppose that Lord Plunket opposed the bill, as, considering the distinguished services rendered by his celebrated father, to the cause of liberty and tolerance, and the honours showered by the Whigs on him and his family, such a course would indicate great political degeneracy, and considerable ingratitude to the party by which his family had been exalted.—Earl GRANVILLE said:—"I can scarcely think my noble friend quite in earnest in the motion which he has just made (*Heav.*) I do not rise for the purpose of justifying this article nor any other article which seriously or ironically holds up any of your Lordships to censure; but it appears to me that the

motion of the noble Earl will involve us in proceedings which may be endless, and that we shall find ourselves in a permanent conflict with that very amusing publication, *Punch*. (Laughter.) I think my noble friend might have contented himself with calling attention to this attack which has been made on the noble Lord in so very unceremonious a manner; but I cannot think that he is serious in asking you to take the step of calling the publisher to the bar." (Hear, hear.)—The Earl of DERBY, in a speech of great vehemence, described the article as a gross, scandalous, foul, and disgusting attack, which would be below contempt if it did not reflect upon a peer and a prelate. The writer showed an entire absence of gentlemanlike and honourable feeling, and a total ignorance of the duties of public life. It was untrue that the late Lord Plunket owed anything to the Liberal party; he owed the position he had attained to his own distinguished talents. (Hear, hear.) He would not, however, advise his noble friend to press the motion.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that it would be absurd to call the printer of a newspaper to the bar for an article which merely ridiculed, in a way not uncommon to the press, the public conduct of a peer of Parliament. No doubt, it was wrong to impute bad motives to any peer of Parliament; but it appeared to him that the article in question only meant to represent that the right reverend prelate was unlike his father. If their Lordships were to take cognizance of every article of this kind, they would have more than enough business upon their hands. (Hear, hear.)—Lord BROUGHAM spoke highly of the character of the Bishop of Tuam, and severely censured the article complained of; but he thought it would be unadvisable to press the motion. His experience showed him that to stir in such matters was only to double the annoyance.—The motion was then withdrawn—a course which met with the approval of the Earl of MALMESBURY, who thought "the writer of the article utterly unworthy of being brought so near their Lordships' House as even to the bar thereof."

HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

Lord RAVENSWORTH presented petitions from various places in Northumberland and elsewhere, praying that a harbour of refuge may be constructed on the north-eastern coast for the protection of shipping; and moved for and obtained certain correspondence connected with the works.

Several bills having been advanced a stage, the House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the SPEAKER announced the receipt of a communication stating that it was not intended to proceed with the petition against the return for the borough of Sunderland. The order for referring the petition to the Committee of Elections was accordingly read and discharged.

MARLBOROUGH ELECTION.

Mr. KER SEYMER brought up the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the allegations contained in the petition of William D. Lewis, in reference to the election for the borough of Marlborough. The committee have determined that Major Henry Bingham Baring was duly elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Marlborough. On the motion of the hon. member the evidence taken before the committee was ordered to be laid before the House.

THE ONEIDA.

In answer to Mr. HENRY BRIDGEMAN, Sir CHARLES WOOD said that a vessel called the *Emeu* had been sent out to Australia to take the place of the *Oneida*; but it was impossible for him to say whether the mail due next month would arrive at Suez or would be conveyed by Cape Horn, as that would depend upon the arrangements that might be found to be necessary. The machinery of the *Oneida* was surveyed by the Admiralty surveyor, and reported to be unfit for service. Why the vessel went out, he (Sir Charles Wood) did not know.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

Mr. DISRAELI called attention to the subject of the revolt among the native Indian troops, and made inquiries and remarks similar to those in the Upper House by Lord Ellenborough. He wished to know the causes of the outbreak, and to be informed whether the civil and military authorities in India are at issue, and whether the Governor-General has resigned. He was sure the House and the people would fully support the Sovereign and her Ministers in all measures necessary to the preservation of that great empire which is the chief source of our wealth and power. No one could shut his eyes to the extreme peril to which British authority is subject in India. Still he believed that the tenure by which we hold that country is not a frail tenure. The territory of India is inhabited by twenty-five tribes, different in race, in religion, and in language; and it would be difficult for such heterogeneous materials to enter into combination. Everything, however, is possible where there is a negligent or an incapable Government; but, on the invitation of Parliament, Government should state its opinion of the causes of this great calamity, and what are the steps it intends to take.

Mr. VERNON SMITH, after combating an opinion incidentally expressed by Mr. Disraeli, to the effect that the late Russian war was undertaken almost entirely for the protection of our Indian Empire, made some statements of the same nature as those emanating from Earl Gran-

ville in the House of Lords. He hoped the House would not be led away by the notion that our Indian Empire is in danger. He denied that that empire is imperilled by the present disaster; and he hoped that in a very short time the revolt would be put down by the force already in the country. As to the cause of the disaffection, he could not say much. No application had been made till now for any increase of force. One of the causes, perhaps, was the withdrawal of military officers from the civil service. This, however, had not been disapproved; and it should be remembered that they returned to their military posts when they were required. Religious feelings had to do with the disaster. A notion had been prevalent that the native religion was to be attacked; and there had been a refusal on the part of the native troops to bite the cartridges, because they were greased with the fat of an animal which they abhorred. But all the causes of complaint required, and would receive, investigation at the hands of the Indian Government. As to differences between the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, he was aware that such had been bruited abroad; but he knew nothing of them, while he was well informed that in private they had spoken of each other in the highest terms. The Governor-General had not resigned. No man was less likely so to act at such a crisis. His letter showed perfect calmness and resolution; and there was every probability that the outbreak would soon be suppressed.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer for an explanation as to the purchase of 287,600*l.* 3 per Cent. stock, and 2470*l.* Exchequer Bills, and as to the sale of 2,384,030 3 per Cent. stock, and 111,000*l.* Exchequer Bills, belonging to the trustees of savings banks, in the year from the 20th of November, 1855, to the same day in 1856. Without any legal authority, all Chancellors of the Exchequer were in the habit of operating upon the funds—in fact, acting as 'gigantic stockbrokers'—not, indeed, for personal advantage, but for public purposes, and frequently to the detriment of the savings banks deposits. The inconvenience created was considerable, and the House ought to put an end to such 'rigging' of the market.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER maintained that neither he nor his predecessors had done anything but what was strictly in accordance with law. He had merely exercised the power given by Parliament for varying the securities as was deemed most advantageous for the public service.—Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY said he could not admit the authority.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER rejoined that he had never heard it disputed before. What he had done was advantageous to the savings banks. Unless Parliament thought it right to withdraw the authority under which he had acted, he should continue to vary the securities as he found it best for the public interest.—Mr. MALINS adverted to the great inconvenience which arises from the operations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. GLYN thought there should be some check on these operations, but it must be borne in mind at the same time that there ought to be some counteracting power to other influences which occasionally do mischievous work on the Exchange.—Mr. WEGUELIN defended the procedure of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER denied that he had 'rigged' the market, nor was he a 'gigantic stockbroker.'—After some further discussion, the subject dropped.

THE SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Mr. RICH called attention to the report of the Commissioners on the Superannuation Act, recommending an immediate increase of 70,000*l.* a year to the salaries of the civil servants, with a prospective increase of 30,000*l.* a year more.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER suggested that, as Lord NAAS had a motion upon the subject for Tuesday night, it would be better to defer the discussion till then; but Mr. RICH declined to act upon this suggestion, and made a long speech on the question, complaining that the persons employed in the public service devoted their ample leisure to agitating against the abatement of their salaries. Many were connected with the press, and used their various organs for the promotion of their selfish ends.—Lord NAAS charged Mr. RICH with want of courtesy in forestalling the debate on the bill, and with violating the rules of the House in making his observations at a period of the evening when the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others could not rise to answer him.—Mr. LABOUCHERE entreated the House not to enter into the discussion then.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL hoped the Government would not delay a statement of their views on the subject.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, when several votes, chiefly connected with Ireland, were agreed to, and the House resumed.

The MARRIED WOMEN'S REVERSIONARY INTEREST BILL was read a third time, and passed.

ELECTION PETITIONS BILL.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved the second reading of this bill, which is designed to check the collusive presentation and withdrawal of election petitions.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the bill, which he moved be read a second time that day three months.—The amendment was lost on a division by 77 against 55.—After considerable discussion, the second reading was

agreed to without a division, the other business was disposed of, and, at a quarter after two o'clock, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, June 30th.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, in reply to Lord BROUGHAM, Lord CLARENDON said the Government was not in possession of any information which would induce it to believe that an expedition had sailed from Marseilles with a view to import free negroes into French colonies.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

This bill, the object of which is to extend the commission for the University six months longer, was read a second time on the motion of Lord HARROWBY, after a short discussion, in which the Earl of DERBY impugned, and the Bishops of DURHAM, ST. ASAPH, and LONDON, together with the Earl of HARROWBY, defended, an ordinance recently laid on the table with reference to Oriel College, by which it is declared, contrary to the original design of the founders, that applicants for admission shall not be chosen on account of poverty, but that the choice shall be made without any consideration as to their circumstances.

The COUNTY CESS (IRELAND) BILL, and the COURT OF EXCHEQUER (IRELAND) BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

REMOVAL OF IRISH PAUPERS FROM ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE called attention to the laws in force for the removal of Irish-born poor from parishes in England and Wales. Large numbers of unfortunate Irish, when disabled by sickness or old age, and no longer able to work, are transferred to their native land, and often under circumstances which are disgraceful to humanity. Fortunately, in Ireland there is no law of settlement, and strangers are relieved wherever they become destitute, no matter to what country they belong.—The Earl of DESART hoped that Government would bring forward some measure on the subject, and that the bugbear of reform would not be allowed to interfere.—Earl GRANVILLE said that last session a measure had been introduced into the House of Commons by the Government to carry out the recommendations of the committee which sat on the subject, but it met with such opposition, that they were unable to carry it; and, considering the measures that were in contemplation, he could not say that the subject would be brought forward this session.—After some further discussion, the subject dropped, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes to eight o'clock.

BODMIN ELECTION.

At a morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the SPEAKER announced that he had received a letter from the agents of the petitioners against the return for Bodmin, intimating that it is not their intention to proceed with the petition. On the proposition of the right hon. gentleman, the order was discharged.

The FINSBURY PARK (No. 2) BILL was read a second time.—Mr. WILLIAMS withdrawing an amendment of which he had given notice on a previous occasion.

The House then went into committee on the BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL, the remaining clauses of which were got through, and the bill was ordered to be reported.

INTERFERENCE OF PEERS AT ELECTIONS.

In the evening, Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from the electors of West Norfolk, setting forth a resolution of that House against the interference of peers at elections, and alleging that, at the late election, Lord Leicester, Lord Hastings, Lord Sondes, and Lord Walsingham interfered in the election for West Norfolk, and that Lord Leicester attended a meeting, and proposed two candidates, who were subsequently elected in direct violation, as the petitioners alleged, of the privileges of the House of Commons. They therefore asked the House to make inquiries into these allegations; and they had desired him (Mr. Roebuck) to move that they be referred to a select committee. He intended, however, to do nothing. (Laughter.) He believed the allegations were not of such a character that they could be inquired into: they were too general; they set forth no facts into which inquiry could be made, and therefore laid no grounds on which the House could proceed.

REVISION OF THE LITURGY.

Lord ROBERT GROSVEENOR gave notice that on the 28th of July he should move for an inquiry whether the Liturgy of the Church of England was not capable of such a modification as might render it more profitable for the edification of the people.

REGISTRATION OF TITLES IN IRELAND.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in answer to Mr. GREER, said that he hoped to be able to bring in a bill for the registration of titles in Ireland during the present session, not with any hope that it would be adequately discussed, but that it might be ready for discussion next session.

THE BALLOT.

Mr. HENRY BRIDGEMAN renewed his annual motion for leave to bring in a bill for vote by ballot. Lord Palmerston had told them to wait, as he had in preparation a Reform Bill which would swallow up all other Reform Bills; but he (Mr. Bridgeman) declined to wait without knowing what he was to wait for. He ob-

jected to the House being treated as nursery children, and told to 'open their mouths and shut their eyes, and see what the noble Lord would send them.' He asked for a plain answer—yes or no—to the question whether the contemplated Reform Bill would include the ballot. If the answer was in the affirmative, he had nothing to do but to sit down; if in the negative, he must submit his case to the House. [Mr. Berkeley here paused for a short time; but there was no definite response, though the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to his feet, and began, "If my hon. friend is really serious in asking"—when cries of "Order!" compelled him to sit down again. Fearful of losing his right of continuing his speech if he sat down, Mr. Berkeley had continued on his legs; so that it was impossible for another member to make any lengthened address. Mr. Berkeley then resumed.] He supposed, after the little preliminary flourish given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the answer could not be plain yes or no; and he must therefore interpret silence in the sense of a negative. He then went over the arguments already adduced on previous occasions in favour of the ballot, and alluded to the appalling features of the last general election, such as corruption, intimidation, and coercion, remarking that, at the Kidderminster election, the candidates had only to look to the thickness of their skulls for the protection of their brains. In the colony of Victoria, the ballot had been most successful; and so it had been wherever it was tried. The ballot was the Alpha of reform; that being granted, all the rest would speedily follow. Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden had declared that, with the ballot, the people might have carried the abolition of the Corn Laws thirty years before that result was attained.—Sir JOHN SHELLEY seconded the motion, and mentioned cases in Westminster of pressure upon voters, and of non-exercise of the franchise, for want of the protection which the ballot would afford.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the ballot, after passing through the didactic and the humorous periods, had now reached the practical. And what had experience taught? In France, according to the testimony of M. de Tocqueville, the ballot was resorted to in order to protect the voter from the despotic powers of the Government; but it is a failure, for it is not difficult to know how any one has voted. There is a strong centralized bureaucracy in France; and this overawes the elector, in spite of the ballot. There is no analogy, therefore, between that country and England; nor is there between England and America, the latter being a young community. Besides, in the United States the voting is not secret, being in the presence of the friends of the candidates, and effected by coloured tickets. The voter can conceal his vote if he chooses to do so; but secrecy is not essential to the system in that country. He (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) believed that the great majority of the electors are willing, and even desirous, to avow their vote; but, in order to protect all voters, secrecy must be made compulsory, for, if it were optional, a landlord might coerce his tenants by saying that, unless they gave proof of voting for his candidate, it would be assumed that they had voted against him.

Mr. GREER, amidst continual cries of "Divide, divide!" supported the motion, contended that all practical experience is in favour of the ballot, and asked if the Government would concede the option of the ballot where it is needed.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL opposed the motion, and doubted whether a Parliament elected under the ballot would have introduced Free-trade any the sooner. He had heard Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright—whose loss to the House he every day more deplored—(hear, hear)—state that at first there was the greatest unwillingness on the part of the country to receive their principles. Freeholders and 10^l voters should not be an irresponsible body, released from the criticism of the public by secret voting, while the Ministers of the Crown, and others holding high offices, are subject to public opinion. Why should not the acts of the voters be canvassed as well as the acts of those for whom they voted? It is sometimes said that voters have acted in a manner calculated to provoke indignation; and why should they not be liable to the censure which they deserve? Under the present system of voting, liberty had made greater advances in this country than in any other country in Europe, and he believed there was more freedom here than in the United States. (Cheers.) They had gained Parliamentary Reform; the corporations had been reformed; the Corn-laws had been repealed, and many other excellent measures carried under what was called a corrupt mode of voting.—Mr. BERKELEY having replied, the House divided, when there appeared—for the motion, 189; against, 257: majority against, 68.

REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS.

Mr. AYRTON moved for a copy of the case submitted to the law officers of the Crown respecting the registration of newspapers and other printed papers, and their opinion thereon.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said it was well known that it was not the habit of the House to require the production of any opinions given by the law officers of the Crown, which were confidential; but he gave explanations respecting the case, which were to the effect that, in the opinion of the law officers, the law is not at all in doubt. If any com-

plaints were made as to its application, they should be investigated.—The motion was then negatived without a division.

SUPERANNUATION ACT.

Lord NAAS moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the twenty-seventh section of the Superannuation Act, 1834. The civil servants had been made the victims of a cry, which was raised for a reduction in the national expenditure, the pretence in their case being to create a superannuation fund. The grievous injustice was not felt so acutely at the time as it had been of late years, in consequence of the Act of 1834 having reserved the rights of all officers appointed prior to 1829. Those officers, whose appointments dated after 1829 are subjected to the loss. The Royal Commission, to whom the whole question was referred, had recommended the abolition of the impost, without making any corresponding reduction in salaries. The plan would no doubt involve some expense to the country, but he (Lord Naas) was sure that that difficulty might easily be got over.—Mr. THOMSON HANKEY seconded the motion.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER maintained that every civil servant who accepted office since 1829 knew that he was liable to a deduction in his salary, and that he would become entitled to a certain scale of pension. There was no such thing as a 'fund' in the case, nor any pretence for complaining that the Civil Service had paid more than had been received.—Sir FRANCIS BARING (who rose at one o'clock) remarked that the question could not be discussed at so late an hour; and suggested that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should allow the bill to be introduced.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER complied, on the distinct understanding that the principle was not conceded.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House shortly afterwards adjourned.

Wednesday, July 1st.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION (NO. 1) BILL.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. HEADLAM moved the second reading of this bill. The main feature which distinguished it from Lord Elcho's with the same title (the next upon the orders of the day) was the institution of a General Council of Medical Education and Registration, to consist of persons chosen by the medical and surgical colleges of the United Kingdom, certain medical societies, and the Universities, with six persons to be named by the Queen; the regulations of this council in respect to examination of candidates and registration to be carried out by branch councils.—Mr. CRAWFORD moved to defer the second reading for six months.—The debate which ensued turned chiefly upon the comparative merits of what were considered to be the principles of the two bills,—the one proposing a representative, the other a nominee, council. Mr. Headlam's bill was preferred by Lord BURY, Mr. HATCHELL, Mr. GROGAN, Mr. NEATE, Mr. VANCE, and Mr. BRISCOE; Lord Elcho's by Mr. EWART, Mr. BLACK, and Mr. BLAKE; while Colonel SYKES and Mr. DUNCOMBE opposed both bills.—Lord ELCHO having spoken in favour of his own measure, and Mr. NAPIER in support of Mr. Headlam's, Mr. COWPER opposed the measure before the House.—Mr. HEADLAM replied; and, a division being taken, the result showed 225 in favour of the second reading to 78 against it.—Lord ELCHO then withdrew his bill.

THE LATE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

In the course of the previous debate, Mr. DEASY, the chairman of the Cambridge Election Committee, reported that the Marquis of Blandford had been absent from the committee on account of the illness of his father, whose death was just announced; and, upon the motion of Mr. DEASY, the Marquis (now Duke of Marlborough) was discharged from further attendance.

THE ROCHDALE ELECTION.

Sir J. Y. BULLER, chairman, reported from the Rochdale Election Committee that Sir A. Ramsay was duly elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Rochdale. He further informed the House that the committee had agreed to the following resolution:—"That it appeared from the evidence of Abraham Rothwell, Richard Hughes, and Martin Daly, that they were bribed by various sums offered to them, but that the evidence was so unsatisfactory that no reliance could be placed upon it; and that there was no evidence to show that such acts of bribery were committed with the knowledge of the sitting member or his agents."—The report was received.

The House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

Thursday, July 2nd.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Marquis of SALISBURY asked why the office of Admiral of the Fleet has not been filled up?—Earl GRANVILLE thought it would be detrimental to the public service to reply to the question, and respectfully declined to answer it.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CAPITAL BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, which was introduced to enable the directors to meet the losses sustained by the company through the misconduct of Redpath, Lord ST. LEONARDS called attention to the injustice which would be inflicted on the preference shareholders by the provisions of the measure. By pursuing the course proposed, a great number of families would be plunged into serious difficulties, having considered the revenue derivable from preference shares to

be as certain as the bank dividends. It was proposed to take the whole of the half year's revenue and appropriate it to the payment of the losses, but there was no reason why the whole amount should be charged on the half year in which the loss was discovered.—Lord WENSLEYDALE also thought the bill very unjust.—It was read, however, a second time.

The ADULTERERS' MARRIAGES BILL—the object of which was to confine the marriages of adulterous persons simply to a civil contract—was thrown out on the second reading (moved by Lord REDESDALE, with whom the measure originated), by 62 to 23.

On the motion of the Earl of CLARENDON, the SOUND DUES BILL was read a second time.—The House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock.

THE PAPER DUTY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Mr. RICARDO, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had communicated with the Commissioners of Inland Revenue upon the subject of the hon. member's question, and had been informed that the reason the drawback was allowed on the Jacquard Loom Card, did not apply to the paper used in the pottery manufacture. It was not therefore proposed to allow the drawback in the latter case.—Mr. RICARDO gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of bringing the subject before the House.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. DUNCOMBE moved, as a question of privilege, a resolution to the effect that, where a seat shall have been declared by an Election Committee void, on the ground of bribery or treating, no motion be made for the issue of a new writ without seven days' previous notice.—The SPEAKER was of opinion that this was not a question of privilege, and therefore was not entitled to priority over other motions.—After a short discussion, it was arranged that the motion should stand as an ordinary motion, at the head of the orders of the following day.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. WARREN called attention to a General Order issued by the Commander-in-Chief, directing that in future every soldier, after being dismissed from drill, shall attend school, and that no fees shall be required.—Sir JOHN RAMSDEN said that the War Department had been advised that the order in question did not violate the law; but, as there were objections to it, it had been recalled, and another had been issued, simply recommending officers of regiments to use every encouragement to soldiers to avail themselves of the facilities offered for education.

STATUTE LAW COMMISSION.

Mr. LOCKE KING drew attention to the large sums of public money which had been expended by the Criminal and Statute Law Commissions without the consolidation of any branch of the criminal or statute law, and moved that an address be presented to her Majesty to dispense with the present statute law commission.—Mr. HADFIELD seconded the motion.—Sir FITZROY KELLY said this great work of law reform, the consolidation of the statute law, which, from the time of Sir Nicholas Bacon downwards, had baffled the efforts of successive law reformers, was at length in active and successful progress. Some of the bills were already on the table of the Lords; and there was a fair prospect that, in the course of eighteen months or two years, the work would be brought to a successful termination. Besides the criminal law of England, the laws relating to patents, to agents, and to some nine or ten other subjects, were already consolidated.—Mr. WHITESIDE complained of the dilatoriness of the Statute Law Commission, and argued that the laws of England, Scotland, and Ireland should be united, instead of being treated separately. One code of laws should be made for the whole empire.—Sir FITZROY KELLY was satisfied that, if the last speaker would introduce into the bills on the criminal laws already prepared such words as would be necessary to make them applicable to Ireland, the Statute Law Commissioners would feel highly indebted to him.—Mr. BAINES, as one of the Statute Law Commissioners, said it was the desire of the Commissioners to assimilate the laws of the three countries.—Mr. NAPIER objected that the Commissioners are not men, who can devote their whole time to the duties referred to them.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, after renewing his pledge that a department of Public Justice should be instituted, appealed to Mr. Locke King to withdraw his motion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was prepared to give further time, though he thought the subject was in a very unsatisfactory state. An amendment of the statutes ought to precede a consolidation of them. With regard to the appointment of a Minister of Justice, a great expense would be involved; but the funds might be provided by the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland.—Mr. HADFIELD having briefly condemned the unsatisfactory state of the law, the motion was negatived without a division.

THE COMPETITION FOR THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

Mr. BRIDGESFORD HOME rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the House to the award of the judges of the competition for the public offices. He had not the least intention of finding fault with the decision of the judges, and he thought the Government deserved great praise for submitting the plans to competition; but he must say the competition was driven on with

too much haste. He was glad that foreigners had been admitted to compete, and that a foreigner had met with justice from English judges. The block plan, which obtained the first prize, and which was the production of M. Crepinet, of Paris, gave a bold and ingenious method of distributing the area. It was formed on the oblong plan of the Louvre; but how the prize plan of the War-office, and the prize plan of the Foreign-office, could be adjusted to that block plan, and how they could be made to correspond, would puzzle the practical heads who would have to consider the question. The block plan should have been first settled and decided upon before the plans for the two offices. London possesses the most magnificent park area in the world from Kensington-gardens to St. James's Park; and what should be done is this:—The block of houses which they were about to purchase for the purpose of erecting these Government offices should be purchased for the purpose of extending the park to the river-side. (*Hear, hear.*)

Sir BENJAMIN HALL said that no complaints had reached him of the decision of the judges. He proposed to exhibit the successful designs in Westminster Hall, until which time he requested the House to suspend its judgment. No doubt the scheme of extending the park to the banks of the Thames was a magnificent one; but he did not think the House would sanction it. During the recess, the designs would be revised, and tenders would be invited for carrying out the work. He should then state the course he intended to pursue.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply upon the remaining Civil Service Estimates. In the discussion which followed, the question as to opening the Museum on Sundays was agitated; Lord JOHN RUSSELL observing that he had voted against the proposition, but adding that it was one which the House must decide upon a distinct motion.—On the vote (23,165*l.*) for the National Gallery, Lord ELCHO criticized the purchase of pictures for the Gallery, with special reference to the Pisani Paul Veronese, for which he said too large a sum had been given. He proposed to reduce the salaries of the secretary and of the travelling agent by 650*l.* This led to a long discussion; but attempts to reduce the vote were defeated upon divisions.—On the vote of 3541*l.* for the Indian Department, Canada, Lord BURY called attention to the present condition of that department, and Mr. LABOUCHERE said that he believed the estates of the Indians might be made self-supporting with better management; and he promised that the subject should not be lost sight of.—Several votes having been agreed to, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

WAREHAM ELECTION.

The CHAIRMAN of the Wareham Election Committee brought up a report, which stated that the committee had determined that John Hales Calcraft was duly elected to serve in Parliament for the borough of Wareham.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.

ROCHDALE.—Some further inquiries into the circumstances attending this election are now taking place before a committee of the House of Commons.

MARLBOROUGH.—The question before this committee concerned the qualification of Mr. Baring, who described it to consist of property in Mark-lane and Mincing-lane. It was contended on the other side by the petitioners (for unseating Mr. Lewis) that, Mr. Baring being a shareholder in the Royal British Bank, a judgment to the extent of 70,000*l.* having been registered against that company, and these judgments being applicable to any individual shareholder, Mr. Baring might be liable for the whole amount, which would be sufficient to invalidate his qualification. The committee declared Mr. Baring duly qualified, and that both sides should pay their own costs.

WAREHAM.—The allegations in this case consisted of bribery, undue reception and rejection of votes, and intimidation.

CAMBRIDGE (BOROUGH).—The chairman of this committee, last Saturday, said that the formal resolution came to was, that the cases of bribery against the sitting member had not been proved. At the request of the counsel engaged in the case, Mr. Deasey (the chairman) read a statement of the grounds upon which the committee had come to this decision; which were, that travelling expenses had always been allowed before the passing of the Corrupt Practices Act, and that that Act did not, in their opinion, prohibit the allowing fair and reasonable travelling expenses, which would certainly be contrary to the intention of the framer. The payment of a larger number of messengers than was absolutely necessary might be a colourable employment; but it was not proved that the case came within the scope of the decision in the Leicester committee. After some further discussion, the committee adjourned for ulterior proceedings connected with the qualification of voters.

PONTEFRAC.—The evidence before this committee chiefly referred to cases of alleged 'treating' by the sitting member and his agents. Several of the voters were regaled at the St. George's Lodge, Pontefract, with as

many glasses of brandy-and-water as they could drink; and for these they did not pay. One of the witnesses spoke of a meeting of Mr. Wood (the sitting member) and several of his supporters at the Anchor Inn, Knottingley, near Pontefract. "The landlord was called in and was canvassed, and asked what he would drink. He had a glass of gin. Witness was made a committee-man in his district, and used to attend the committee-room. One evening there was 'a grand do.' The table was covered with decanters of port and sherry, *gingerette* for the teetotallers, cigars, biscuits, and butter. The usual business of the committee was going on, and those who came in helped themselves just as they liked. Nobody paid anything. He had seen wine on the committee-room table in the morning." In cross-examination, this witness was asked, "Why were you so late? What were you doing all day?" He replied: "Well, I was just looking about for what I could catch. (*Laughter.*) To speak plainly, I waited to see if I could get any money." "Did you catch anything?" "No, I did not; but 10*l.* would have been very useful to me. I knew there was no money stirring, for two or three others had tried it on before me, and had not left a brick unturned. Mr. Oliveira never promised me anything."

MAYO.—This committee has sat all through the present week. The objection to the sitting member, Mr. Moore, rests on the assertions that many persons were induced by intimidation and positive violence to vote for him when they would have voted for Colonel Higgins; that the priests—more especially the Rev. Mr. Conway and the Rev. Mr. Ryan—publicly, at the altar, cursed all those who should vote for Higgins; that they were threatened with refusal of religious rites, and with damnation; that the mob was incited to attack them; that they were waylaid on going to the poll, beaten, and hindered from voting; and that, owing to the exhortations of the priests, the violence of the mob led to bloodshed. These allegations have been sustained by a vast body of evidence. They have been in some measure contradicted by Archbishop M'Hale, of Tuam, who was examined on Thursday and yesterday, and who, though looking on Colonel Higgins as a traitor to the Tenant-right cause, said he would on no account authorize violence, and would punish any one whom he knew to resort to it. The inquiry is not yet completed.—During the examination of the witnesses, some choice bits of Irish oddity have come out. One witness—a freeholder—said, with respect to a certain meeting, "There was another man present—a fish-woman." This man-woman was 'well able to scold,' and she *did* scold; but she was not mad. "How could she be mad if she sold fish?" Being asked if he was frightened at some priestly denunciations, this freeholder replied, "Faith! if I was, I'd be dead by this time."

THE REVENUE.

THE return, for the quarter ending on Tuesday, has just been published. It presents a deficiency, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, of 273,241*l.*, and an increase on the year of 1,827,042*l.* The following are the details:—

DECREASE.	
EXCISE	£501,000
STAMPS	7,592
TAXES	19,026
POST-OFFICE	41,000
MISCELLANEOUS	64,037
	£632,655
INCREASE.	
CUSTOMS	£280,625
PROPERTY TAX	78,789
	359,414
	£278,241

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO MANCHESTER.

THE Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family, accompanied by the Prince of Prussia, arrived at Patricroft on Monday morning, at twenty minutes past ten o'clock. Five of the Queen's carriages, which were waiting at the station, conveyed the visitors to Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, about two miles distant, at which it had been arranged they were to make their sojourn. A very violent thunderstorm visited the neighbourhood; but the Royal party managed to escape it.

On Tuesday, the Queen visited the Exhibition. The Clerk of the Weather had not shown his usual loyalty, for the day was very rainy. Nevertheless, there were many sightseers, and the road was beautified with flags, ribbons, festoons, garlands, inscriptions, triumphal arches, &c.—with all of which the rain took and liberties. On arriving at the building, much amusement was afforded to the Queen by the haste with which the occupants of the carriages proceeding hers got out, and dashed under shelter. Their motive for this hurry, however, was a loyal one; for, all this time, the Majesty of England was seated in an open vehicle, constrained, like her ancient predecessor, King Lear, to 'bide the pelting of the pitiless storm' till her turn came to alight. Prince Albert, in a great-coat, then

very creditably distinguished himself in managing a large carriage umbrella, under the shelter of which the Queen descended from her carriage.

"Her Majesty," says the *Times*, "alighted at a door on the right of the general entrance, which led into a tented corridor formed of red and white drapery, and along the base of which were beds of moss strewn with the choicest cut flowers, while baskets of creepers hung from the roof. The end of the corridor opened into and afforded a superb *coup d'œil* of the whole length of the interior of the Exhibition. Her Majesty did not, however, enter by this avenue, but, turning to the right, passed into the reception-room, which in itself is an art treasure, a bijou of rich decoration. It is in the Louis Quinze style, with walls of draped mirrors, an elaborate white and gold ceiling, with rose-coloured furniture." At half-past eleven, the Queen and the others of the Royal party entered the main building amidst the cheers of the people. The National Anthem was then sung by the orchestra, Clara Novello and Sims Reeves executing the solos. The Addresses were next read and replied to; at the end of which, Mr. James Watts, the Mayor, was knighted with a celerity and quietness which seemed to take the audience by surprise. The Royal party afterwards walked through the building, and then went to the reception-room, where a sumptuous luncheon was served on gold plate. The inspection of the Exhibition was subsequently continued, and it was not until past two o'clock that the Queen left the building, when she returned to Worsley Hall. At four o'clock, the general public were admitted. The rain continued through the whole of the rest of the day.

On Wednesday, the Queen paid another visit to the Exhibition—this time a strictly private one—and afterwards drove to Peel Park for the purpose of seeing the statue of herself by Mr. Noble. Before this she stopped only for a minute or two, and then passed on. The Prince of Prussia, accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Prussian Minister, Count Moltke, then proceeded to the Town Hall for the purpose of receiving a congratulatory address from the Mayor and Corporation of Manchester. The Prince's reply, read with a slight German accent, and in a very emphatic voice—particularly that part which refers to the Princess Royal—was as follows:—

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive the expressions of sincere and cordial welcome which the mayor, aldermen, and citizens of the city of Manchester have addressed me on the occasion of this my first visit to this town. I am happy to be able to gratify on this occasion the desire which I have long felt to visit in person a town and district which are of such great importance to this land, and the influence of which on the progress of industry is as well known and appreciated in my own country as in England. (*Applause.*) I beg now to thank you for the hearty congratulations you express to me upon my intended alliance with her Royal Highness the Princess Royal. I hope that God's blessing may rest upon this union, in which to secure the happiness of the Princess Royal will be the dearest duty of my life. (*Loud cheers.*) I sincerely rejoice with you in the prospect of this union drawing still closer for the future the ties of friendship happily existing between Prussia and this great nation." (*Cheers.*)

Immediately after the reply was delivered to Sir James Watts, their Royal Highnesses quitted the hall, the whole proceedings having lasted less than ten minutes. They then partook of a cold collation, and departed.

The Queen left Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, at about fifteen minutes past eight o'clock on Thursday morning, and the Royal train left the Patricroft station for London at half-past eight. The time was originally fixed for half-past nine; but her Majesty came to the resolution on the previous day of starting an hour earlier, and the railway company had to make the requisite changes in their traffic arrangements. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, and Sir George Grey. Great numbers of people had assembled at the station soon after nine o'clock to witness the departure of the Royal visitors, but of course were disappointed.

The Royal party reached Buckingham Palace at twenty minutes to three o'clock; and so terminated the visit to Manchester.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A DREADFUL calamity has occurred on the North Kent Railway. There is a great deal of Sunday traffic on that line, owing to the large number of excursionists to Gravesend and the adjoining places. The rule is that no train is to pass a given station until the preceding train has been telegraphed as past the next station; but it would appear that this rule is sometimes suffered to lapse. Last Sunday, the driver of the quarter-past nine train from Strood found, on reaching Lewisham, that the signals were against his proceeding. He therefore pulled up before coming to the platform, and one of the guards was sent back with his red lamp, to prevent, as it was thought, the possibility of the next train—which started from Lewisham at half-past nine—running into that which immediately preceded it, though, even with-

out this precaution, the latter train ought not to have passed the previous station until telegraphed that the earlier train had cleared Lewisham. All, however, was to no purpose. The half-past nine train thundered on without a pause, and crashed into the carriages of the one which was standing at the Lewisham station. The engine of the advancing train struck the break-van of the other with a force so great that it lifted the machine off the rails to a level with the body of the next carriage—an open third-class, filled with passengers—along which it swept, crushing to death almost all the occupants, and seriously injuring those who escaped with their lives. Mr. Eborall, the manager of the railway, who resides at Lee Park, was soon on the spot, directing the labourers who were at once put in requisition; and several medical men, living for miles round, were brought to the spot. Many of the injured were sent to St. Thomas's Hospital. The wounded number six-and-twenty, some of whom are in a very dangerous state; the dead amount to eleven. The amount of agony endured by the victims of this catastrophe must have been frightful. One man, who is said to have been nearly cut in two, sustained existence for three hours. Among the wounded are some very bad cases of broken limbs and ribs, combined with contusions and lacerations. It is believed that all the deaths, and all the cases of serious injury, occurred in the last carriage of the quarter-past nine train. Mr. Knight, the superintendent of the railway, and Mr. Eborall, held an inquiry into the causes of the accident the same night; and the result was that they felt it their duty to give the driver and the stoker of the half-past nine train into custody for neglect of duty in passing the danger signal. They were examined before the Greenwich magistrates on Monday and were remanded. Other inquiries are being made by the directors of the railway, by Captain Wyane, Inspector of Railways, and by the coroner.

Another alarming railway accident has occurred. Shortly after seven o'clock last Saturday night, at Kirkby, ten miles from Liverpool, a luggage train ran into an excursion train of thirty carriages, containing four-hundred persons, and more than one hundred were injured. Several of the carriages were smashed. The train proceeded to Wigan, where medical assistance was speedily afforded. The injuries, fortunately, consisted chiefly of bruises, and contusions on the faces, heads, bodies, and legs of the passengers. The driver of the luggage train is in custody at Wigan.

The driver of the Toton and Rugby coal train was standing erect on his tender a few days ago, when, in passing Wigston-bridge, about four miles from Leicester, his head struck against the obstruction, and he was thrown on the rails. The whole of the waggon went over him, and cut off his legs; and he was then taken to the infirmary, where he died. He was a single man, about eight-and-twenty years old.

A Mr. John Burton, living in Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, has died from the effects of fright at the great thunderstorm on the 19th ult. He was always much alarmed at thunderstorms, and, on the occasion mentioned, he took to his bed, became seriously ill, and died last Sunday. A post-mortem examination was made, when it was found that all the vital organs were quite healthy.

A young lady has been burnt to death at Colchester. She was the daughter of Mr. James Sperling, solicitor, and was about twenty years of age. The accident was caused in a way which has resulted in many similar catastrophes. Miss Sperling was sealing a letter by a lighted taper, when the top flounce of her muslin dress caught the flame. She called out to her maid, "Oh, Susan, I am on fire! smother me up!" At the same moment, she rushed out of the back-door into the yard, and pumped some water on her dress, but without subduing the fire. She then rushed back into the house, tore up the dining-room carpet, and wrapped it round her, but it was consumed without extinguishing the flames. Two neighbours then rushed in, and a hearthrug being brought, it was wrapped round the young lady, the fire and smoke at that time being intense and suffocating. The hands of one of the gentlemen were severely burnt in performing this office. Miss Sperling's clothes were then found to be entirely consumed, and her body frightfully burnt and blackened from head to foot. She lingered in great agony for a few hours, and then died.

A woman has been killed, and another severely injured, on the Hereford, Ross, and Gloucester Railway. The two were standing on the line on Sunday evening, when an engine approached. One is said to have been deaf and dumb; but her companion endeavoured to drag her off. The engine, however, approached too rapidly; and the result was that one of the women was killed, and the other shockingly injured.

Mr. George Ranking, a student of Cambridge, has accidentally shot his own brother, also a student at the same University. They had been practising at a target, when the revolver of Mr. George Ranking exploded. A footman who was attending said to Mr. Ernest Ranking, "You are shot;" to which he replied, "Am I?" His brother then went up to him, and said, "Dear Ernest, are you shot?" A severe wound in the abdomen was afterwards discovered, and the wounded man died in about fourteen hours. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

INSURRECTION IN INDIA.

A VERY alarming revolt has broken out in India. For some time past, as our readers are aware, some of the native regiments have committed various acts of mutiny, and a great deal of smouldering discontent has been exhibited. This has now burst out into open flame, and the last advices from our Eastern Empire show a state of things very lamentable in its immediate consequences, and somewhat ominous for the future.

The details of these transactions we derive from the letters of the *Times* Bombay and Calcutta correspondents, and from other sources:—

"Towards the evening of the 10th of May, while many of the Europeans were at church—for it was Sunday—the men of the two native infantry regiments, the 11th and 20th, as if by previous concert, assembled together in armed and tumultuous bodies upon the parade ground. Several officers hurried from their quarters to endeavour to pacify them. Colonel Finnis, of the 11th, was one of the first to arrive, and was the first victim of the outbreak. He was shot down while addressing a party of the 20th, which is said to have been the foremost regiment in the mutiny. Other officers fell with the Colonel, or in the terrible moments that ensued; for the troopers of the 3rd Cavalry poured out of their quarters to join the insurgent infantry, and the whole body, now thoroughly committed to the wildest excesses, rushed through the native lines of the cantonment, slaying, burning, and destroying. Every house was fired, and every English man, woman, or child, that fell in the way of the mutineers, was pitilessly massacred. Happily, however, many of the officers and their families—the great majority, I hope and believe—had already escaped to the European lines, where they took refuge in the Artillery School of Instruction. Mr. Greathed, the Commissioner, and his wife, were saved, it is said, by the fidelity of their servants, who assured the assassins that their master and mistress had left their house, though they were at the time concealed in it. The mutineers set fire to the bungalow, and passed on.

"While the main body of the mutineers were thus destroying the houses in the native lines, some of their number proceeded to the gaol, broke it open, and released the prisoners of the 3rd Cavalry. Meanwhile the European portion of the brigade was called out and marched down to the native lines. It consisted of the Carabiniers, the 1st battalion of the 60th Rifles, and Artillery, horse and foot. But they were too late to save life or property, and, night falling fast, they were unable, we are told, to inflict any serious loss on the insurgents, who abandoned the station and betook themselves to the open country. Some of them—how many we know not, but probably a large body—made the best of their way down to Delhi, distant some forty miles. The garrison of this city was entirely native. It consisted of three regiments of infantry—the 38th, 54th, and 74th—and a company of one of the native battalions of artillery. On the arrival of the mutineers from Meerut, they called on the regiments to join them in resisting the design of the Government to convert them to Christianity. The whole of the infantry force ran to arms, and forced, as we are told, the reluctant artillery to join them. The latter stipulated for the safety of their officers, all of whom, accordingly, have reached Meerut. The infantry showed no such good feeling, but attacked their officers, though with different degrees of inveteracy, the 38th being the worst. Then the insurgents ran riot through the city, which was entirely at their mercy, and the bloody scenes of Meerut were reproduced in the streets of this ancient Mogul capital. How many English lives have here been lost will in all probability not be fully known till the day of retribution has arrived and the place is again in our possession. Many are already known to have escaped; but Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner, has fallen, as well as Captain Douglas, Commandant of the Palace Guard, and Mr. Jennings, chaplain of the station, with his daughter and many others of all degrees, including Sir Theophilus Metcalfe.

"The arsenal and magazine were saved from falling into the hands of the rebels by the gallantry of Lieutenant Willoughby of the Artillery, who blew them both up, and, it is supposed, fell a victim to his own act of devotion. The mutineers presented themselves at the palace, and were received by the King, acting, no doubt, under severe compulsion. A letter from him to the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra was the first intimation the Government received of what had happened; for the mutiny at Meerut was the signal for all the rogues in the vicinity of that station, including the prisoners in the gaol, who were liberated by the mutineers, to take possession of the road and plunder all passengers, so that all communication between Meerut and Allypore was entirely cut off for three or four days. It does not appear that the mutineers ever left Delhi, but the communications between Delhi and Agra were stopped in the same way.

"Having got rid of all the English in Delhi, the insurgents proceeded to proclaim some offshoot of the old Royal House Sovereign of India.

* It is since reported that he is saved.

"To revert to Meerut. On the evening of the 16th occurred the murder of Captain Fraser. This officer was Commandant of the Bengal (Native) Sappers and Miners. He was marching down from the headquarters of his corps at Roorkee to Meerut, with a body of his men. On reaching their destination the Sappers fell out among themselves, probably in discussing the propriety of following the mutinous example that had been set them, and, when their commanding officer attempted to compose their quarrel, one of their number shot him through the head. They then broke and fled, but were pursued by parties of the Carabiniers and 60th, and for the most part killed or captured. Since this occurrence Meerut has been tranquil. Fears being entertained that the Convent at Sirdhana with its children's school might be attacked and devastated, a party was sent out from Meerut, which brought in all the nuns and children to a safe asylum at the station.

"It remains to mention how the intelligence of the mutiny was received at other stations in the North-west, and what steps have been taken towards the punishment of the offenders. At Agra, as from its proximity to Delhi might be expected, public excitement at first ran high. But, great as was the emergency, Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor, proved himself equal to meet it. On the morning of Thursday, the 14th of May, when the popular ferment was at its height and the wildest rumours were abroad, Mr. Colvin harangued the whole brigade of the station, the European soldiers as well as the native, on the parade-ground. By all—no less by the two native regiments, the 44th and 67th, than by the European artillery—his address was received with loud applause. Even after he had left the ground, the cheering of the Sepoys continued long and loud. The effect of this happy speech was shortly felt throughout the whole of the city, which settled down into a state of quiescence that has not again been disturbed. At Etawah, a station further down the Jumna, half a dozen of the mutinous 3rd Cavalry were cut to pieces by the police and a small party of the 9th Native Infantry. At Allypore, the 9th Native Infantry arrested a mutinous agent whom they found in their lines, and handed him over to the commanding officer. At Benares, and throughout Bengal, all was and has remained quiet. At Lucknow, the mutiny of the 7th Oude Infantry preceded by some days the *émeute* at Meerut, but it was checked by the firmness of Sir Henry Lawrence and the loyalty of the rest of the brigade, and the regiment dispersed at the flash of a lighted port-fire, and has ceased to exist. Since then, the city and district have been tranquil.

"Thirteen English fugitives who escaped the Delhi massacre are now (May 19th) protected by Zemindars at a village near Bagput, on the left bank of the Jumna. The mutineers at Delhi have plundered six villages in the vicinity for subsistence, and sent out advanced posts to Shahdera and Dadra. The Maharajah Sindia of Gwalior has assured the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of his cordial support, and has made good his word by placing his own Body Guard at the disposal of the Government and cheerfully assenting to the movement of as large a force of the contingent as can be spared. Similar assurances have been received from the Rajah of Bhurtpore and other chiefs, and the Lieutenant-Governor speaks with great confidence of the temper of the people, and the absence of all sympathy with the criminal insurgents at Delhi. Martial law has been declared in the Meerut and Delhi districts. A commissioner has been appointed to endeavour to open a communication with the rebels, and induce them to surrender before the troops (which are pouring down from all quarters) can reach them.

"At Ferozepore, likewise, disturbances have arisen, and there are rumours also of the existence of disaffection among the regiments cantoned at Meerut, the military station at Lahore. In both cases, the offenders are neither Bengal Regulars nor Punjab Irregulars."

Two Proclamations have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces: one decreeing summary vengeance against the rebels; the other suspending the functions of the ordinary criminal courts of judicature within the districts of Meerut, Muzaffernagar, Boolundshahr, and the Delhi territory east of the river Jumna, and establishing martial law. An *Agra Gazette Extraordinary* proclaims that any owner of land who shall join the rebellion will have his property confiscated and transferred in perpetuity to those who remain faithful. The Governor-General has also issued a proclamation, in which he denounces as malicious falsehoods the assertion that the British Government has endeavoured to tamper with the religion of the native soldiers. The Government, he adds, has always withheld, and always will withhold from any such course.

Some rumours of further disturbances are thus reported by the *Central Star* of May 20th:—

"A report has reached us, but for the truth of which we cannot vouch, that a disturbance has taken place at Fyzabad, and that two companies of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment have been ordered off to quell it. We also hear that the King's brother and uncle have been arrested on the charge of tampering with the native troops in cantonments. Of this we believe there is

little doubt. For two days past, all telegraphic messages sent from Lucknow undergo official scrutiny, and General Wheeler receives all messages at Cawnpore prior to their despatch or delivery. Of this we have proof."

The state of Calcutta on the 19th of May is thus described by the *Phoenix* of that date:—

"European sentries have been mounted on the quarters of each officer in Fort William. The precaution was not taken before it was required. There are at present six companies of the 25th Regiment of Native Infantry and a wing of the 47th Madras Native Infantry on the esplanade between Coolie Bazaar and the Fort. None of those troops have ammunition, but on Sunday night the men of the 25th entered into communication with the Guards from the Barrackpore regiments on duty at the Fort, and composed, we believe, of detachments from the 2nd Guards and 70th Native Infantry. The Guards in the Fort have each ten rounds of ammunition. The men of the 25th asked them for five rounds of this, stating their readiness, if they got it, to storm the Fort during the night time. They were refused, and their treasonous overtures almost immediately made known to the town major by those whom it was attempted to seduce. Immediately afterwards, the bugles sounded, and the Fort was placed in something like a state of siege. The drawbridges were all drawn up, the ladders withdrawn from the ditches, additional guards placed upon the Arsenal, European sentries placed upon all points of the ramparts with loaded muskets, and armed patrols kept moving through the fortress during the night. All, however, passed off without any attempt on the part of the baffled Sepoys outside. An express appears to have been sent off to Dumdum, for the wing and head-quarters of her Majesty's 53rd, hitherto stationed at Dumdum, moved into Fort William yesterday morning; the entire of her Majesty's 53rd, with the women and children of the regiment, are therefore now in Fort William."

It is stated that the troops now returning daily from the Persian Gulf have received orders not to leave their ships at Bombay and Madras, but to proceed on to Calcutta, where steamers and flats will be in readiness to bring them up country. A cavalry corps has also been ordered from Bombay, and ought to be in Agra in about three weeks.

The person proclaimed at Delhi as King is said to have raised the green flag of Islamism, and faction is reported to be rife among the rebels. During the attack on the Europeans, the 74th Native Infantry is said to have remained negatively passive.

THE ORIENT.

INDIA.

THE disastrous outbreak of the native regiments at Meerut, Ferozepore, and Delhi, we have described in another column, and in the present place, therefore, need only set forth the remaining items of Indian news, which are but slight. The Nizam is dead, and is succeeded by his son Afzool-ood-Dowla, who is now thirty years of age. A fierce fight has taken place at Broach between the Mussulmans and the Parsees. The former, according to their own account, were irritated by an act of desecration committed in one of their mosques by a disreputable Parsee. They therefore defiled the principal fire-temple, murdered the chief priest and another man, and wounded several persons. A similar riot was apprehended at Surat; but the Government took precautions to prevent it, and it did not occur. Oude is tranquil.

The prospects of the coming coffee crops in Ceylon are good. The Governor's proclamation states that the railway agreement will be carried out immediately. Lord Elgin and suite in the Singapore, left Galle for China on the 27th of May. The Punjab, with a wing of the 64th Regiment, from Bushire, was to leave Galle for Calcutta on the 20th of May.

Sir Henry Lawrence has held a grand military durbar at Lucknow, to reward the fidelity of some Sepoys of the 48th Regiment, under temptation to mutiny. The men were presented with swords and other gifts, and Sir Henry addressed them in a complimentary speech, and shook hands with each.

CHINA.

Internal war and famine are ravaging China. At Canton, matters are still in statu quo. Seven gunboats have reached Hong Kong, and further reinforcements are expected. Operations will then recommence.

The coolie who murdered Mr. Markwick, the Government auctioneer, has been tried and found guilty, and has been sentenced to be hanged.

Some Chinese who were employed by the Government at Stanley have been seized and put on their trial for high treason, in consequence of the discovery of certain papers. One of the men was convicted, and sentence of death was recorded against him.

IRELAND.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.—Spollen has been again examined on the charge of murdering Mr. Little. One of the witnesses against him was his daughter, who is about ten years old. On her entrance, Spollen said:—

"I do not think that child is mine, and I do not think she knows anything about the sacrament." The child was accordingly questioned as to her knowledge of the nature of an oath; and her answers being satisfactory, the examination was allowed to proceed. She said her name was Lucy Spollen, and that she was the daughter of the prisoner. On the evening of Mr. Little being murdered, she recollects her father coming home between seven and eight o'clock. He held in his hand some pot or other article of a round shape, but of what material she could not say, as it was dark at the time. Her father took a ladder and put it up to the roof. Her mother was at the door during this time. She (the witness) then proceeded:—"I had a sun bonnet which I never wore. It went about the house as a duster. I last saw it in the house, I think, the day before Mr. Little's murder." (The piece of calico found with the money was here produced, and was identified by the girl as the bonnet which had been referred to by her.) "I never saw that bonnet after the murder. Since the murder, my father told me that if any person showed me a piece of chamois leather, or rag, to say 'I never saw it before.'" On cross-examination the child denied that she had ever been told what to say when questioned on her oath. She also denied that her mother had held any conversation with her since she was privately examined on the previous Thursday, further than to ask, "Have you been sworn?" Her mother, she said, had enjoined her to tell the truth, and that was all. On being pressed further, the child admitted that she had informed her mother of the fact of the piece of calico having been shown her. This piece of calico she recognised by the colour and the shape. A couple of nights after the murder, she asked her mother what it was her father had been doing on the roof, but she refused to tell her. "I do not remember," continued the girl, "anybody being present when my father desired me to deny my knowledge of the calico. No person has ever spoken to me about this business, except what my mother said to me, to tell the truth." Daniel Ryan, an inspector of the detective police, related some circumstances which happened at the station on the evening of the day when Spollen was arrested. Between nine and ten o'clock at night, the inspector went to Frederick-lane station, where he found Mrs. Spollen, who, on her husband being brought into the room said, "Oh, you wicked man, you have destroyed your family; what I have done I did for the good of your soul." Spollen replied to this, "Oh, you foolish woman!" and then attempted to approach her, but she instantly exclaimed, "Keep him back! keep him back!" Spollen, having been informed by Mr. Guy of the charge against him, said, "I deny it *in toto*." The charge was then formally made, and the woman said, "Search him well; leave nothing with him. Give him a fair trial for his life, for I know his words when he was on his sick-bed. He is determined not to confess it." "Confess what, woman?" asked Spollen. His wife answered, "You know you murdered him; you told me all about it at a quarter past nine o'clock on the Friday morning after you said to me that 'he would tell no tales.'" To this her husband made no reply, but partly hung his head. Mr. Curran (Spollen's counsel) put some questions to this witness, and ascertained, that the wife was "in a great rage against her husband, so far as roaring and bawling." "She appeared to be very spiteful," but the inspector would not swear that she really was so. "She appeared to feel very, very much about the matter, and she pulled and tore at her hair, and gave other manifestations of a similar spirit. She shouted very much." After the examination of this witness, the proceedings were adjourned to Wednesday.—The piece of chamois leather to which the child referred is believed to have formed a case in which Spollen put his razors. When he went on the roof, it is believed he did so to hide some of the money.—The key of the cash-office, taken away on the night of Mr. Little's murder, has been found by a workhouse boy in a heap of mud. It would seem, according to statements now made, that, about two months ago, Spollen endeavoured to poison his wife. A wild story is told by the *Free-man's Journal*, which says that Spollen's son has stated that, on the night of the murder, he and his father and mother went out to buy black-puddings, which were cooked for supper. "His father, on observing that his mother was not eating, asked her why she did not do so. She replied that she could not, as the puddings reminded her of a case which occurred in England of a man who had committed murder, and who came home with sweetmeats in his hands, which were all covered with blood; he offered his wife some of the sweetmeats, which she took, and a part of them stuck in her throat when she attempted to swallow them."—Spollen was on Wednesday again remanded. The next examination will take place on Thursday, the 9th.

AMERICA.

THE American papers again speak of municipal rioting, several collisions, attended with serious consequences, having occurred at New York between the metropolitan and the Mayor's police. Major Ward and the Sheriff have surrendered themselves and been held to bail. The Mayor has been arrested, and the militia has been called out to prevent a renewal of the riots.

Walker, the Filibuster, has reached New York, where he has received an enthusiastic reception from his friends. He had had an interview with the President at Washington.

A deficit of 500,000 dollars had been discovered in the Ohio State Treasury, and Mr. Gibson has resigned his office. He stated that the deficit existed when he succeeded Mr. Breslon, the former treasurer.

Guano of excellent quality is reported to have been found on some islands near California. Advances from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. report that an extensive conspiracy has been suppressed. Comonfort has been elected President by a large majority, and has gone to Vera Cruz with 16,000 troops.

In the New York money-market on the 15th ult., there was an increased demand in favour of the lender.

Castella had attained supreme power in Peru, the revolutionary movement being entirely suppressed. He has placed the Chincha Islands under the joint protectorate of the British and French ministers at Lima, and they have entered into a contract with the Peruvian Government to protect the islands for ten years from outside pressure, and secure to the bondholders of England and France the faithful fulfilment of the contract formerly made with them by Peru. The country is still in an unsettled state. Passports have been abolished.

The newspapers of Northern Mississippi complain loudly of the loss of negroes, large numbers of them having succeeded during the spring in escaping from their masters.

Augustus Parot, one of the prisoners in the French extradition case, has escaped through the assistance of his counsel, Townsend and Galbraith, who seized the officer in charge as he was taking his prisoner through the streets, and held him until Parot made good his escape.

The Havana correspondent of the *New York Times* asserts that General Concha has been recalled to Spain, and says:—"The cause of this sudden change of fortune against him is that the English Ambassador at Madrid has demanded his recall for openly conniving at the slave trade, and accompanied the accusation with such powerful evidence that Narvaez has had no other choice than to consent to the necessity."

STATE OF TRADE.

THE provincial trade reports for the week ending last Saturday indicate generally a steady business, the recent reduction in the Bank rate of discount having created confidence. At Manchester, the market has been firm, owing to the contraction of stocks, but it scarcely keeps pace with the prices of cotton. The Birmingham advices show that the existing rates for iron are likely to be maintained throughout the coming quarter. As regards the general manufactures of the town, there has been a dull home demand, but a good supply of continental orders. At Nottingham there has been an improvement in the lace trade, but none in hosiery. In the woollen districts the transactions have increased, and confidence prevails, although the stocks in hand are rather full. In the Irish linen-markets, likewise, there has been a little more activity.—*Times*.

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has not been much activity. The number of vessels reported inward was 153, being 45 less than in the previous week. The number cleared outwards was 132, including 27 in ballast, showing a decrease of 6.—*Idem*.

The ironmasters of South Staffordshire and East Worcestershire have just held their preliminary meeting at the Stewpony, at which it was unanimously resolved to adhere to the prices of last quarter-day.

During the first six months in 1856, silver to the amount of 3,852,233*l.* was exported from Southampton to the East India ports, and silver to the amount of 1,046,670*l.* was exported to the Chinese ports. During the first six months of this year, silver to the amount of 5,503,235*l.* has been exported from Southampton to the East India ports, and silver to the amount of 3,171,114*l.* to the Chinese ports. Nearly 4,000,000*l.* worth of silver has been exported from Southampton to India and China during the last six months more than was exported during the first six months in 1856.

The suspension has been announced of the respectable and old-established bank of Messrs. Smith, Hilder, Smith, and Scrivens, at Hastings. It was a bank of issue, with a circulation limited under the act of 1844 to 38,038*l.*, but the amount of notes at present outstanding is stated not to be more than about 25,000*l.* The total liabilities of the firm, including the circulation are estimated at 150,000*l.* The bank has branches at St. Leonard's, Battle, Hawkhurst, Robertsbridge, and Hailsham.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

IN pursuance of a report of the Minister of the Interior, the Emperor, previous to his departure from Plombières, signed a decree suppressing the Directions-General of Public Security and the Telegraph Lines, at the heads of which, respectively, were M. Collet Meygret and de Vougey. Those gentlemen will be transferred to other

posts. The former office is supposed to be no longer necessary in the present calm condition of the Empire; but the machinery will still be kept in operation.

The Emperor proposes to remain twenty days at Plombières, during which time no Cabinet Council will be held, nor will any official business be transacted, excepting affairs of urgent necessity.

The Count de Morny, on quitting St. Petersburg, left the direction of the Embassy to M. Baudin, the First Secretary. He takes the title of French Chargé d'Affaires until the appointment of a new Ambassador.

M. Ville, Secretary-General of the Bank of France, has at his own request, after not fewer than sixty years' service, been allowed to retire. He is succeeded by M. Marsaud, chief clerk of the discount department, who in his turn is succeeded by M. H. Villemot, receiving clerk.

It is said that, after their stay at Plombières has come to an end, the Emperor and Empress will visit our Queen at Osborne. This will probably be about the beginning of next month.

Besides the towns already mentioned in this journal, the Opposition candidates in the late elections obtained a majority of votes at Nîmes, Bar-sur-Seine, Nogent-sur-Seine, Laigle, Vienne, Angers, Auxerre, Metz, Saint Briens, Saint Lô, Lorient, Sens, Grasse, Beaune, Saint Jean de Losnes, and Poitiers. At Montauban and Périgueux, the Government candidates were only a very few votes ahead of their adversaries.

M. de Lamartine writes to the evening papers to deny that he has been a candidate at any place. His old constituents, the electors of Mâcon and the villages adjoining, resolved to vote for him, even without his coming forward; and they polled nearly 3000 in his favour, though no bulletins were printed; but this number was a minority. "Several of the defeated candidates," says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, "speak of contesting the regularity of the returns of their opponents when the Corps Législatif assembles. M. de Romand, the ex-prefect of the Saône-et-Loire, who was an extra-official candidate for that department, has forwarded a protest to M. Senator Baron Chapuis de Montlaville, president of the committee of votes at Mâcon, and announces his intention of submitting proofs of various illegalities of which he complains to the President of the Corps Législatif."

We read in the same letter:—"The *Lloyd Français* announces that France is about to establish a consulate on the coast of Gambia. This journal desires to see the number of French consuls greatly augmented, and attributes the commercial superiority of England in great measure to the admirable organisation of her consulates.—Colonel Henry, one of Prince Jerome's aides-de-camp, and the Abbé Doussot, formerly a chaplain to the army of the East, have gone to Florence, to bring to France the body of Prince Jerome Napoleon, eldest son of Prince Jerome, who died at Wurtemberg in 1847, being at the time a captain in the King of Wurtemberg's guards. The Emperor has decided that the remains of his cousin shall repose in the Invalides."

In this general system of coercion on the part of the Administration during the elections, the most disgraceful act, perhaps, is the exclusion of M. de Montalembert from the new Chamber, every sort of machinery having been put in motion in the department of the Doubs against him. A Deputy-Chamberlain, M. Conegliano, whose name has hardly ever been heard beyond the precincts of the ante-chamber, is preferred to such a man as M. de Montalembert. The vacancy created in the Prefecture of the Department of the Nord, and to which M. Collet-Meygret is appointed Prefect, is one of the consequences of the elections. The present prefect is removed because the pressure he exercised against M. Braun, the Opposition candidate, turned out useless, as M. Braun was returned. M. Gustave de Ramond, the Opposition candidate in the department of the Vienne, has presented a strong protest to the President of the Commission du Recensement against the Prefect for alleged excesses and abuse of his authority, his refusal to allow the local papers to publish his reply, and the arrest of the persons who were employed in distributing his voting tickets. The truth is, the unfortunate Prefects know that their own fate depended on the success of the Government nominees.—*Times Paris Correspondent*.

Three Italians are in custody in Paris, charged with conspiring to assassinate the Emperor.

Mademoiselle Rachel's retirement from the stage is said to be definitive. She has personally given her resignation to M. Empis, the manager of the Théâtre Français.

Most of the London weekly papers of last Saturday have been seized. The list comprises the *Leader*, *Illustrated London News*, *Examiner*, *Saturday Review*, and *Sunday Times*.

A despatch has been received in Paris, dated "Bivouac of Ait-Larba, among the Beni-Yenni, June 25th." It states:—"At four o'clock this morning, the divisions of Generals Renault and Yusuf began to ascend the mountains; at seven they arrived at the top. The enemy did not make the resistance we expected in such a country. The two villages of Ait-Larba and Sidi-Lassen, the largest in all Kabylia, were vigorously carried. We are now masters of the entire country."

General Cavagnac is now announced in the *Sidole*, as

also M. Emile Ollivier and M. Darimon, as candidates of the Opposition in the third, fourth, and seventh districts of Paris for the second elections, which will be held on Sunday (to-morrow) and Monday. The Government nominees are the same as before—MM. Thibaut, Varin, and Lanquetin.

ITALY.

Lombardy is in a state of great alarm about the silk-worm disease, which is committing great havoc there. The leaves of the mulberry-trees are also devastated by a species of parasite.

Signor Mingetti, who was one of the Pope's Ministers during the lay Government of 1848, had an audience of Pius IX. on the 20th ult., which lasted an hour. He urged the necessity of reform and the danger of delay; but the Pope, who received him with much kindness, replied that the experience of 1848 was such as not to encourage him to renew the experiment he then made. All hope of reform from that quarter is therefore at an end.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Genoa. Forty arrests have taken place.

SPAIN.

The Chamber of Deputies in the Cortes has adopted the frontier treaty with France by 105 votes against 3. It inflicts a loss of territory on Spain of about five-and-twenty square miles.

HOLLAND.

According to a letter from the Hague, the Queen-Mother is shortly to proceed to London, a marriage, it is said, being projected between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Alice of England.

GERMANY.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Hamburg a few days ago, and have since departed.

TURKEY.

The Government has sent his passports to M. Blondel Van Esselbruck, the Belgian Minister, at the same time intimating that the Sultan will resume his former relations with the Royal Legation as soon as M. Esselbruck has departed. For a long time past, the Belgian representative has made himself disliked by the Porte. During the late war, he was an avowed sympathizer with Russia, and is said to have supplied *Le Nord* with a great deal of spurious news to the discredit of the Allies. Recently he has travelled in the Danubian Principalities, openly advocating the Union, asserting that all the great European Powers were agreed on the subject, and hinting that the Count of Flanders was to be made sovereign of the new state. This is the reason why he has been dismissed.

Some eighty or ninety brigands, confined in the prison at Larissa, have made a desperate attempt at escape, which, up to a certain point, was successful. They fled off their chains, and forced an inner door. The troops were speedily assembled, and surrounded the building. The greater number of the brigands, however, fled over the roofs. They then procured arms, and a street fight ensued between them and the soldiers. Seventeen of the banditti were killed, and all the rest were recaptured but two.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE LATE MR. DOUGLAS JERROLD.

REMAINING PERFORMANCES.

On Tuesday Evening, July 7th, Mr. W. H. Russell will deliver his Personal Narrative of the late Crimean War in St. Martin's Hall. To commence at eight precisely, and last two hours. Prices of admission: Stalls, five shillings; body of the hall and the centre gallery, each two shillings; back seats and side galleries, each one shilling.

On Saturday Evening, July 11th, will be represented at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, Mr. Wilkie Collins's new romantic Drama in three acts, *The Frozen Deep*, performed by the amateur company of ladies and gentlemen who originally represented it in private. With the original scenery, by Mr. Stanfield, R.A., and Mr. Tolbin, and the original music, under the direction of Mr. Francesco Berger. The whole under the management of Mr. Charles Dickens. To conclude with a farce. Prices of admission: Stalls, one guinea; area, ten shillings; amphitheatre, five shillings. The same drama will be repeated on the 18th inst., every seat being already engaged for the performance on the 11th. The seats for the 18th are also being rapidly disposed of.

On Wednesday evening, July 15th, will be represented, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's comedy, in three acts, *The Housekeeper*. To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, *The Prisoner of War*. Represented by Miss Reynolds, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Phelps, Mr. Howo, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, Mr. W. Farron, Miss Marie Wilton, Mr. Rogers, Miss M. Ternan, Mr. Compton, Miss M. Oliver, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Miss Fanny Wright, and the company of the theatre. Prices of admission: Stalls, ten shillings and sixpence. The rest of the house as usual, except the private boxes, which may be had at the Committee's office, or at Mr. Sams's Library, St. James's-street.

On Wednesday Evening, July 22nd, Mr. W. M. Thackeray will deliver a lecture on "Week-day Preachers," in St. Martin's Hall. To commence at eight precisely, and last one hour and a half. Prices of admission: Stalls, five shillings; body of the hall, and centre gallery, each two shillings; back seats and side galleries, each one shilling.

On Friday evening, July 25th, Mr. Charles Dickens will again read his Christmas Carol at St. Martin's Hall. Prices of admission as before.

On Wednesday Evening, July 20th, will be represented at the Theatre Royal, Adelphi, the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, in three acts, *The Rent Day*. To conclude with the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's drama, *Black-eyed Susan*. Represented by Mr. T. P. Cooke (who returns to the stage for one night, for the purpose) Madame Celeste, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Miss Wyndham, Mr. Wright, Miss

Mary Keeley, Mr. Buckstone, Miss M. Oliver, Mr. Paul Bedford, Mrs. Chatterley, Mr. Billington, Miss Arden, Mr. Henry Wallack, and the company of the theatre. Prices of admission: Stalls, ten shillings and sixpence. The rest of the house as usual, except the private boxes, which may be had at the Committee's office, or at Mr. Sams's Library, St. James's-street.

Tickets for any or all of these occasions are now on sale at the Committee's office, at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street, every day between the hours of twelve and four.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.

ANOTHER of the dark romances of poisoning of which we have had so many within the last few years has been investigated this week. The scene this time is Scotland, and the suspected poisoner a young lady. Miss Madeline Smith was on Tuesday placed at the bar of the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, charged with the murder by poison of Emile L'Angelier, a French gentleman who had paid his addresses to her. She is described as of very prepossessing appearance, and she exhibited great self-control. The *Times* reporter says:—"Her head never sank for a moment, and she even seemed to scan the witnesses with a scrutinizing glance. Her perfect self-possession, indeed, could only be accounted for either by a proud consciousness of innocence, or by her possessing an almost unparalleled amount of self-control. She even sometimes smiled with all the air and grace of a young lady in the drawing-room, as her agents came forward at intervals to communicate with her. She was dressed simply, yet elegantly. She wore a brown silk dress with black silk cloak, with a small straw bonnet trimmed with white ribbon of the fashionable shape, exposing the whole front of the head. She also had lavender-coloured gloves, a white cambric handkerchief, a silver-topped smelling-bottle in her hand, which she never used, and a wrapper thrown over her knee. Altogether she had a most attractive appearance, and her very aspect and demeanour seemed to advocate her cause." The indictment having been read, she pleaded Not Guilty.

The first witness of importance was Mrs. Jenkins, with whom L'Angelier had lodged from last July till he died. One morning about the middle of February, she went into his room about eight o'clock, and found he had been vomiting seriously, and that he complained of a burning pain in his bowels and stomach, also of thirst and cold. She recommended him to call upon a doctor, which he did that day, and got some medicine. The illness made a great change in him, and he never altogether recovered from it. The second illness was on a Monday morning, soon after, but it was less serious. After that he went to Edinburgh for some time to recruit his health, and subsequently to the Bridge of Allan, whence he unexpectedly returned on Sunday evening, the 22nd of March. He went out that evening, and returned next morning about half-past four, alarmingly ill, having scarcely been able to walk home. Then followed a series of violent fits of vomiting and purging, which terminated in the young man's death about nine o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Jenkins did not know or ask where he had been.

Subsequent witnesses proved L'Angelier's receipt of a letter on that Sunday morning at the Bridge of Allan, his taking the train at Stirling to Coatbridge, and his walking thence to Glasgow. The letter in question was read. It was as follows:—"Why, my beloved, did you not come to me? Oh, beloved, are you ill? Come to me, sweet one. I waited and waited for you, but you came not. I shall wait again on you to-morrow night, same hour and arrangement. Do come, sweet love—my own sweet love of a sweetheart. Come, beloved, and clasp me to your heart; come, and we shall be happy. A kiss, fond love. Adieu, with tender embraces. Ever believe me to be your dear fond MIMI."

Some letters to L'Angelier were found in a bag belonging to him after his death, by William Stevenson, a friend and fellow-warehouseman at Glasgow, who said in his evidence:—"I read some of the letters. (Shown letter commencing, 'Wednesday—Dearest sweet Emile—I am so sorry to hear that you are ill.') That letter was in the small bag; I marked 'bag' upon it when I initialed it. (Shown letter commencing, 'My sweet dear pet—I am so sorry you should be so vexed,' with an envelope bearing the words, 'For my dear and ever-beloved sweet Emile.') That was in the bag. It is marked by me in the same way. The envelope of letter commencing 'My own best loved pet—I hope you are well,' was in the bag. I have not marked the letter, but, if this is its envelope, it was there too. The letter commencing, 'Dearest and beloved—I hope you are well, I am very well and anxious, I can't speak to.' The witness also spoke of three other letters as being found in the bag. "So far as I examined the documents in the bag, I kept the letters in their original envelopes, and delivered the bag locked to the officer. I did not shift the letters and envelopes to my knowledge."

On the second day (Wednesday), William Stevenson was further cross-examined. He said that there might have been from two-hundred-and-fifty to three-hundred letters found in repositories of L'Angelier's. There was a large number of them in the handwriting of a Miss Perry; probably one-third as many as those of Miss

Smith. (This witness's evidence showed that there had been considerable irregularity on the part of the prosecutor in the means taken for the attestation of the documents.)

Dr. Hugh Thomson said he had attended L'Angelier on various occasions, and in particular about the end of February, when he had severe vomiting, which witness then ascribed to a bilious attack. After the death, an examination of the body was made by himself and Dr. Steven. Their report stated that death might have arisen from irritant poison, or from internal congestion, caused by cold or fatigue.—Dr. Steven gave the particulars of deceased's last illness, and corroborated some of the former evidence.

Professor Penny, of Glasgow, had examined the stomach of deceased, and found it contained about eighty-eight grains of arsenic. He had also found arsenic in some other organs of the body. Except one bottle, containing aconite, no poison was found to have been in possession of the deceased, and, if the bottle had been full, it would not have been sufficient to destroy life. He considered it very dangerous to use arsenic as a cosmetic. In cross-examination, Professor Penny said a greater portion of the arsenic would be vomited if administered in a solid than if in a liquid form. A large dose would necessarily exclude many vehicles through which it might be administered. He could not recall any case where so large a dose had been taken involuntarily.

Professor Christison, of Edinburgh, had examined some white powder given him by Professor Penny, it having been found in the stomach of the deceased. He found it to be oxide of arsenic. The symptoms of L'Angelier's case as described by him were just what he should have expected in a case of poisoning by arsenic.

Amedée Thuot deposed to being with L'Angelier on one occasion when he tapped at a window near Blythswood-square to hand in a letter. He afterwards pointed out the window to a policeman. He understood him to have secret correspondence with a lady.

Auguste Vanvente de Meau, Chancellor to the French Consul in Glasgow, knew of L'Angelier's intimacy with Miss Smith. Some weeks before his death, witness told L'Angelier of a report that she was to be married to some one else. L'Angelier said that must be false, but that he had documents in his possession which would at least forbid the banns. He saw Miss Smith shortly after L'Angelier's death, when she denied having seen L'Angelier on the Sunday evening. He questioned her about the letter received by the deceased at the Bridge of Allan, on account of which he had come home, and asked her how she could explain it, she being engaged to another man. She said she had made the appointment for Saturday evening, which she did not keep, and her purpose in writing to him was to try to get back her letters.—In cross-examination witness stated that deceased had once become suddenly sick after taking a long walk with him at Helensburgh; that he had spoken of having had cholera; that he was in the habit of taking laudanum, and had once had a conversation with witness as to the probability of taking arsenic without dangerous results.

The evidence for the prosecution was resumed on Thursday, when the prisoner's declaration was read. In this she denied having seen L'Angelier on the Sunday night, but said she had made an appointment with him for Saturday, when he did not come. She had been in the habit of purchasing arsenic and using it in washing as a cosmetic, which she had been recommended to do when at school near London. She did not suppose the servants knew of it. She had told the apothecaries she wanted it to kill rats.—Evidence was then received in confirmation of this.

William Harper Minnock, the gentleman who occupied the position of L'Angelier's rival, was then examined. He said he had made proposals of marriage to the prisoner last January, which she accepted on the 12th of March. They fixed the marriage for the 18th of June. On Thursday, the 26th of March, she was missing from her father's house, and witness, with her brother, traced her on the way to her father's country house, at Row, on the Clyde, and got her to return. In cross-examination, this witness said that Miss Smith was at the Opera with him on the 19th of February, returning about eleven o'clock. The reason she gave for her flight on the 26th of March was that her parents had discovered her conduct in a former love affair, and that she felt distressed on that account. He afterwards understood this to refer to L'Angelier.

Mr. T. F. Kennedy spoke to L'Angelier having been much excited by a demand from Miss Smith to return her letters, which he refused to do, and threatened to show them to her father.

John Murray said he had searched all the druggists' registers in Glasgow, but found no trace of arsenic having been purchased by L'Angelier.

The trial was then adjourned to the next day.

asked her to marry him. She felt at first disposed to accept his offer; but, her suspicions having been aroused from something that occurred, she rejected his addresses and kept out of his sight as much as possible. How and ever, one evening, as she was leaving the house of a tradesman in the Kingsland-road, for whom she worked, she suddenly encountered Mann in the street. He was very excited, and told her that, unless she consented to marry him, she would bring the blood both of herself and him upon her own head, as he had determined to kill her, and afterwards to commit suicide. He then walked away, and she saw nothing more of him until the following evening, when she was told by her employer that Mann was about to leave the country, and that he wished to see her before he went. She therefore left the workroom and went into another, where she understood he was, when he advanced towards her, took her affectionately by the hand, and told her that he was going far away, where she would not be likely to see him any more, and that he could not bear to part with her upon unfriendly terms. The young woman shook hands with her former lover; but, at the same time, the man threw his left arm round her neck, and, with a shoemaker's knife which he held in his hand, inflicted a severe wound just above the jugular vein. A violent struggle then ensued, but the screams of the young woman soon brought her employer into the room. With great foresight, he had stationed himself near the door, and had kept a close watch, as he suspected the man of an evil design. Mann was at once secured and the knife taken from him, when a policeman was sent for, and he was given into custody. The police surgeon stated that the wound which the woman had received was of a very serious nature, and he believed that it would certainly have proved fatal if the knife had not broken. Mann was examined last Saturday before the Worship-street magistrate, and was remanded.

THE CASE OF ALLEGED ASSAULT IN NORTON-STREET.—On this case coming on, on remand, before the Marlborough-street magistrate, the prisoners surrendered to their recognizances, but the complainant did not appear. The accused were therefore discharged. A solicitor in court stated that the parish authorities of Marylebone had determined on prosecuting the persons who keep the house in Norton-street.

WHOLESALE THEFT.—Charles Harrison was charged at Guildhall on Tuesday with robbing his employers of goods to a very large amount, and two wholesale grocers, named Roger and Ryder Durant, were charged with receiving the stolen property with a guilty knowledge. Harrison held a responsible situation in the employ of Messrs. Cooper, wholesale grocers in Monument-yard; and it was his duty to draw orders upon the sugar refiners for the delivery of titlers, or loaves of refined sugar, for the purpose of supplying deficiencies, arising from the ordinary course of trade, in the stock in the warehouse. Harrison, however, abused the trust reposed in him, and drew orders for a great number of titlers at various times, which he had afterwards disposed of on his own account without passing them through his masters' warehouse or entering the transaction in their books. Several of these were traced to the Messrs. Durants' shop. All the prisoners were committed for trial.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Charles White, a labourer, who appeared to be suffering from *delirium tremens*, was brought before the Southwark magistrate, on Tuesday, on a charge of unmercifully beating his wife. It appeared he was in the habit of doing so when drunk. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

A STRANGE CASE OF THEFT.—John Newman, a young man of good connexions, who holds a situation as clerk to one of the leading parish officials of St. George's, Southwark, robbed a gentleman of his watch on Sunday night at the London Bridge Tavern. The theft was instantly discovered, and Newman ran out, hotly pursued. He was soon caught by a policeman, who found the watch on his person. After some consultation with his lawyer, on being brought before the Southwark magistrate, he pleaded Guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

BURGLARY.—John Macdonald, a hawker, has appeared at the Southwark police-office under some suspicious circumstances. A policeman was on duty in the Borough-road about one o'clock in the morning, when he heard a cry of "Stop thief!" Directly afterwards, he saw Macdonald running towards him in the contrary direction to the one in which he was going. He called on him to stop, and the man then threw a pistol into the road and attempted to escape down another street, but the policeman instantly seized and held him until the arrival of another constable, when, after a hard struggle, Macdonald was ultimately overpowered and taken to the station-house. The magistrate remanded him for a week, to give the police time to make inquiries respecting him.

A RUFFIANLY HUSBAND.—John Leary, a labouring man, has been brought before the Worship-street magistrate on a charge of committing a violent assault on his wife, and otherwise ill-using her. The man came home one evening from his work, when his wife got him his tea, for which she had provided a herring. Not having tasted meat for three days, the woman took a small piece for herself, when her husband swore violently at her, snatched a hammer, and struck her a heavy blow with it on the back of her head, which almost stunned

her. She had scarcely recovered her consciousness when she was again repeatedly beaten about the head by the ruffian, and was at last compelled to leave the house and take refuge in that of a neighbour, in order to obtain protection from her husband's violence. The fellow had often beaten his wife before, and sometimes kept her with a very scanty supply of food for days together. She was very willing, however, to forgive him if he would promise to behave better to her in future. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

THE MURDER AT CHINGFORD HATCH.—An adjourned inquest was held on Monday on the body of Mary White, the woman murdered on the 21st ult. The coroner said that, as the medical man had not made a sufficient examination of the body, he should again adjourn the inquest for that purpose; and he gave an order for the exhumation of the remains. Notices have been circulated, offering a Government reward of 100*l.* for the apprehension of Jonathan Geydon, who is charged with the murder. He was discharged from Springfield Gaol on the 16th ult.; and it appears that he has not, as we stated last week, been already arrested on the present charge.

THE MURDER AT RIVENHALL, ESSEX.—Harriet Freeborn, the young woman whose throat was cut by a man named Finch, about a month since, died at her brother's house, at Kelvedon, on Friday week. An inquest was held last Saturday; the deposition of the deceased was read over; and a verdict of Wilful Murder was returned against Charles Finch.

VERBAL SHARPERS.—Two sharpers have been committed for trial by the Westminster magistrate for stealing a gold watch and chain from a commercial traveller. The latter had been enticed into a public-house, and induced to bet upon the proper meaning of a word. Having lost, his watch, which he had previously deposited with an umpire, who was one of the confederates, was taken away, and he speedily saw no more of the gentlemen of literary tastes. The trick is ingenious, but not new.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

An amusing scene took place in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday. A Mr. Thomas, a City merchant, brought an action against a Mr. Reynolds for infringing a patent for improvements in the sewing machines which have recently come into use. The machines in question were brought into court, where the one produced

some beautiful specimens of ornamental and other needlework, while the other, which was worked by a young woman, made the front of an ornamental boot. The plaintiff's son has made several improvements in his father's machine, which is now able to make one thousand stitches in one minute. Mr. Thomas stated that every article of clothing which he had on, with the single exception of the soles of his boots, was made by his sewing machines. Thirty different kinds of clothing made by his machinery were exhibited to the jury, till at length the court was as crowded with articles of dress as a ready-made clothier's. This excited much merriment, which rose to its height when Lord Campbell handed to the jurymen, for their inspection, a large reversible Californian coat, and, looking intently on some finely worked linen fronts, inquired their price, together with the studs. Both machines were American inventions; and the real defendants were Messrs. Grover, Baker, and Co., machine makers of New York, who, Lord Campbell observed, did not appear to advantage in the proceedings. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with forty shillings damages; and Lord Campbell said he would give all the necessary certificates to entitle the plaintiff to costs.—In the course of the trial it was stated that, in some departments of trade, Mr. Thomas's machine had completely superseded hand labour, but that, instead of its being prejudicial to the interests of the persons employed, it had actually had the effect of raising their wages, and the poor needlewoman who formerly earned only 7*s.* 6*d.* a week, could now earn from 17*s.* to 20*s.* It would appear that more hands are employed; and, from the diminished cost, an immense benefit to the public is the result.

A Mrs. Schwendler has brought an action in the Court of Exchequer against a Mr. Smith, to recover a full-length portrait of a lady, valued at 50*l.* The plaintiff, who was examined through the intervention of an interpreter, described herself as a dealer in pictures on commission, and stated that the picture in question was handed over by her in January, 1856, to Smith, who kept a public-house in Windmill-street, Haymarket, and that he promised to take care of it for nothing. When, however, she applied for it, she was told that she must pay 5*l.* for the warehousing. Mrs. Schwendler admitted that she had passed under the name of Madame Colbert; that she had formerly lived in New-man-street; that she had pleaded guilty of keeping a house of ill fame, although she did so only because she had not money to defend herself; and that she had passed through the Insolvent Court. Smith, did not claim the picture, but said he received it from a Mr. Rynam, and knew nothing of Mrs. Schwendler. Mr. Augustus Rynam, who previous to 1854 kept an exhibition called the *Industrious Fleas*, and who on that account is known by the name of 'the Flea,' swore that he assisted the plaintiff as interpreter in the proceedings

about the disreputable house, and in the Insolvent Court, and, having received the picture as security for what she owed, handed it to Mr. Smith to take care of for him. In cross-examination, he said he knew the character of Mrs. Schwendler perfectly well, and the nature of the business carried on by her in Newman-street; and he confessed that he had been mixed up with a great deal of 'dirty business.' The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Hugh Thomas Cameron, a barrister-at-law, and son of Mr. Cameron, the manager of the Royal British Bank, who was a few days ago captured and brought to London, was on Monday charged before the Southwark magistrate with conveying half a pint of brandy into the Queen's Prison, contrary to the rules and regulations. He was fined 3s.

The case of Croft v. Lumley and others has been argued this week before the House of Lords sitting in error, decisions (the second of which was now appealed against) having been already given in the Court of Queen's Bench and the Court of Exchequer Chamber. Faithful Croft, the plaintiff, is the lessor of Her Majesty's Theatre, and the chief defendant, Benjamin Lumley, was formerly the lessee of that theatre. The original action was brought to recover possession of that building on the alleged forfeiture of the lease by reason of alleged breaches of covenant, which were thus stated:—"1, that Mr. Lumley, having agreed that he would not convert the Opera House to any other use than for acting and performing operas, plays, concerts, balls, masquerades, assemblies, and such theatrical and other public amusements or entertainments as had usually been given therein, but that he would use his utmost endeavours 'to improve the same for that use and purpose,' had failed in the performance of his covenant by shutting up the building for a period of three years, extending from 1853 to 1856; 2, that, contrary to his covenant, he had let out certain boxes and stalls to certain persons for a longer time than for one year; 3, that, in violation of his covenant, Mr. Lumley had mortgaged or encumbered the theatre by voluntarily giving warrants of attorney to confess judgments on debts as collateral security for the repayment of money borrowed." The Court of Queen's Bench decided that the only breach of covenant committed by Mr. Lumley was the third, with respect to his having encumbered the theatre, but they gave judgment in his favour on the ground that there had been a waiver of the forfeiture on the part of the plaintiff by his having received rent subsequent to the facts complained of coming to his knowledge. The Court of Exchequer Chamber had affirmed this judgment so far as it was in favour of the defendant, but were of opinion that the defendant had been guilty of no breach of covenant with respect to the third ground, and they therefore did not go into the question of waiver of the forfeiture. This latter decision was now appealed against. The case is not yet decided.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen has appointed the Duke of Cambridge ranger of Richmond Park.—The King of the Belgians arrived on a visit to the Queen yesterday.

EMIGRATION OF DISCHARGED GOVERNMENT ARTISANS.—The John Owen, sailing vessel, left the Royal Arsenal Pier, Woolwich, last Saturday, for Quebec, having on board 892 emigrants, being the fourth party sent out by the Woolwich Committee for Promoting the Emigration of Discharged Government Workmen and their families. The fund is now closed, and the committee will be enabled to send out 1012 emigrants, instead of 750, as originally contemplated. The number of emigrants now on their voyage is 812.

A NEW COMET.—Mr. R. C. Carrington writes to the *Times* from the Redhill Observatory:—"A tolerably bright telescopic comet was discovered on the 22nd ult. by Dr. Klinkerfues, of Gottingen, about an hour after midnight. By a second notice, which very closely followed the first, it appears that the same object was independently detected at Paris, on the 23rd, by M. Diem, of the Imperial Observatory. It may not be unnecessary to add that the appearance and path of the present body offer no similarity to those of the comet of 1556."

THE NEW BISHOP OF NORWICH was installed at Norwich on Friday week.

THE EXPEDITION UP THE NILE, consisting of French, Germans, and Englishmen, has been obliged to return, owing to dissensions between one of the Nubian chiefs and the explorers. The latter penetrated as far as Amboukoul. The results of their journey, in a scientific point of view, are said to be very meagre, and to consist only of confirmations of facts already published by previous travellers.

BANFFSHIRE ELECTION.—Major Gordon (Liberal) was returned for Banffshire on Tuesday, without opposition.

A VILLAGE NEARLY BURNT DOWN.—The village of Roden, about six miles from Shrewsbury, was almost wholly destroyed by fire last Saturday. The flames extended for nearly a quarter of a mile. The property destroyed included a straw-stack, two large ranges of buildings, part of a farmhouse, two cottages, a valuable waggon mare, a cart, and farming implements. The greater part of the property is insured.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night, about half-past nine

o'clock, a fire broke out at Garraway's Coffee-house, Change-alley, Cornhill. Happily, it was soon got under, and in the course of an hour thoroughly extinguished. —A fire occurred at the War-office, Pall-mall, on Sunday night, between nine and ten o'clock, in that portion of the building formerly the Ordnance-office. It originated in the registry-office, and it was ultimately ascertained that one of the desks containing official documents was totally consumed. On Monday, a strict investigation was instituted by Lord Panmure, but without any satisfactory solution.—During the whole of Thursday night, an extensive fire raged at Lewisham, near the railway station, the scene of the accident. The premises belonged to Mr. Smith, of Greenwich, and comprised from eighteen to twenty rooms; they were not quite finished. A mounted express was despatched to London for the aid of the fire brigade; but, even with the help of this, the flames were not extinguished till past four o'clock yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

SHIPWRECK.—The Ocean Queen, of London, has been totally lost on a shoal extending about eight miles to the south of the island of Bazatuta, in the Mozambique Channel. It is feared that most of the crew perished, being thrown on a desolate island, where they have probably died of starvation. The master and a very few of the others escaped in the gig to Sofala.

THE EARL OF MORNINGTON died on Thursday, after a brief illness, at his residence in London, in his seventieth year.

SAILING OF LADY FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—The Fox screw steamer, fitted out at Aberdeen by Lady Franklin, sailed from that port on Wednesday morning in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin and his crew. Lady Franklin and her niece, Sophia, were present, and it was a rather remarkable coincidence, that, as the Fox got under weigh, the Lady Franklin brig and the Sophia, which were both purchased for the Arctic search, under Captain Penny several years ago, left the harbour under the charge of the same Captain Penny, to pursue the whale fishing during the autumn, and, wintering in Cumberland Straits, to resume the fishing again in spring. The Fox steamed away to the north, and is expected to make the ice in a week or ten days.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 4.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

ROYAL ASSENT.

THE Royal Assent was given by commission to several bills, among which were the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, the Consolidated Fund (8,000,000*l.*) Bill, &c.

RATE OF EXCHANGE IN INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the rate of exchange in India, which had been recently altered, apparently with a view to check the export of silver from England, but which was calculated to subject the revenue of India to great danger.—Earl GRANVILLE said the subject was under the consideration of Government, and there was no fear of any drain of the revenue in India.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, an alteration was made in the standing order by which Irish peers established their right to vote on the election of Representative Peers, the matter being done through the agency of the Lord Chancellor instead of by a Committee of Privileges.

THE MURDER OF MR. PRICE IN AUSTRALIA.

Earl TALBOT brought forward the case of Mr. Price, Inspector of Convicts in Australia, who was murdered by the convicts, and he pointed out that there was great insubordination in the hulks in consequence of the convicts having obtained some knowledge of the fact that public sympathy had been expressed for the murderer of a Mr. Melville on a previous occasion.—Earl GRANVILLE promised the attention of the Government to the subject.

LAW OF REAL PROPERTY.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the state of the law of real property in this country, especially as regarded the transfer of land, and urged that measures should be adopted for simplifying the conveyance of real property, for the registration of titles, and for the application of the principle of the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland to unencumbered estates in England.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

The Earl of MALMESBURY, who had a motion on the paper to call attention to the works going on in St. James's Park, postponed it in consequence, as he said, of there being a concert at the Palace.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL having expressed his surprise at the opposition this bill had met with, said he had modified it to meet the objections made to it, and all it now did was to enable a magistrate, on affidavit, to issue a war-

rant to search houses where obscene publications are suffered to be sold.—The bill passed through committee.

Several other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at a quarter past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE TEWKESBURY ELECTION.

Mr. E. ELLICE reported that the committee appointed to inquire into the election at Tewkesbury had declared Mr. Martin, the sitting member, duly elected.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH IRELAND.

In answer to Mr. CORRY, Mr. WILSON said that arrangements had been made between the London and North-Western Railway and the Post-office for the conveyance of the mail from London to Dublin. The sea passage could be performed in rather less than four hours, and the whole service between London and Kingston would occupy eleven hours, and between London and Dublin eleven hours and a half.

IMMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.

In answer to Mr. T. BARING, Mr. LABOUCHERE stated that every means would be adopted to encourage the immigration of free labourers into the West India Colonies; though precautions were necessary to prevent free immigration being converted into a surreptitious renewal of the slave trade. With regard to Chinese labourers, Lord Elgin had been instructed to obtain information, and to make every arrangement to facilitate the transit of immigrants from China to the West Indies.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In reply to Mr. DUNDAS, Mr. VERNON SMITH said that he was prepared to bring on the Indian Budget on the first unoccupied day.

PONTEFRAC ELECTION.

Mr. HEADLAM brought up the report of the Pontefract Election Committee, declaring Mr. Woodd, the sitting member, duly elected.

ISSUING OF WRITS.

Lord PALMERSTON rose to move, "That, in all cases when the seat of any member has been declared void by an election committee on the grounds of bribery or treating, no motion for the issuing of a new writ shall be made without seven days' previous notice being given in the votes."—Mr. DISRAELI suggested that this should not be done except in cases where a Committee made a special report.—A discussion followed, which resulted in the postponement of the consideration of the subject until next Monday.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates, which mainly occupied the rest of the sitting.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The conspiracy of a certain number of Italians against the life of the Emperor, to which I alluded some days ago, seems to be marked by a more serious character than was originally supposed. The persons taken into custody are also more numerous; successive arrests, either in consequence of disclosures made by accomplices or obtained from papers found at their lodgings, have increased the number from three to twenty-one; I doubt whether it will rest here. They belong to the same school as Pianori, and their object is the same. They are also said to be connected with the conspirators arrested in Genoa, who proposed to proclaim the Republic in that city.—*Times* of to-day.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

The following telegraphic despatches have been printed by our contemporaries:—

"Paris July 2.

"Revolutionary movements took place this morning at Leghorn and Naples. In both places the attempts were put down immediately.

"Turin, July 2.

"The insurrectionary attempt at Leghorn has been put down. The political prisoners who escaped from the Island of Pouza were about three hundred in number. In conjunction with the insurgents from on board the Cagliari, they attacked the Neapolitan gendarmerie in the province of Salerno, but were dispersed, and many of them taken. The remainder fled."

SARDINIA.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin, in its sitting of the 29th ult., voted the bill for piercing a tunnel through Mount Cenis by a majority of 98 to 28. The Senate was also engaged in the discussion of the bill for transferring the maritime arsenals to La Spezia.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—The gentleman to whom Miss Smith was engaged in the second instance, is said to have expressed his determination to marry her at once, in the event of her acquittal.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions for six day ending Friday, July 3rd, 88,118.

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.

THE LONDON UNIVERSITY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—In your paper of the 13th instant there are a few remarks concerning the apparent intention of Oxford and Cambridge to have periodical examinations for young men of not more than a certain age, and to grant to those who have passed their examination some title or certificate as a mark of success.

You then say that the London University is rather obstructing a somewhat similar proposal, which emanates from Government. Allow me to give you a few words in explanation.

The University of London consists of a governing body called the Senate, of a Board of Examiners, and of a number of Colleges distributed throughout the kingdom.

These Colleges have been brought into connexion with the University from time to time, the Senate having power to affiliate any institution they may think worthy; but the Senate has nothing to do with the internal management of the Colleges; in fact, the only connexion between the University and its Colleges is this, that before being examined for the degree of B.A., a candidate must produce certificates from one of the Colleges to the effect that he has studied two years at that College.

Thus, the degree of B.A. of the London University means what that degree has always signified, viz., that a man after his school education, has spent two or three years in a further education, and that, at the end of that time, he passed an examination which showed that during this time he had pursued his studies with a fair amount of industry.

pursued his studies with a fair amount of industry. It was understood when the University of London was established, that when the graduates became sufficiently numerous, they should have a share in the government, like every other University, and they have been justly entitled to that right for some time, but, the Senate, with a narrow-minded Conservatism, have steadfastly refused to yield up the least of their power to the claims of the graduates, who although more than a thousand in number, and reckoning in their ranks some of the most rising barristers and medical men in the country, have no more share in the government of their University than the general public. At last the graduates prevailed upon Government to take their parts, and accordingly a new charter is now proposed to be granted which gives the graduates the power of putting a veto on proceedings of the Senate, and which makes arrangements for a certain number of graduates to be from time to time elected to the Senate. In this charter, however, the Senate have caused a clause to be inserted, which completely changes the character of the University, and which renders its degree of B.A. of very much less value. It is proposed to do away with the necessity of having studied at some College, and to grant the degree of B.A. to any one who can pass the examination. Thus your words 'dispensing with residence,' do not in the least express the true nature of the proposed change, as most of the Colleges have no resident students whatever; if you had said 'dispensing with regular education,' you would have used the right words, and I will attempt to show that this is not too strong language to use.

You understand what is meant by 'cramming' for an examination; I have heard of a man who learnt part of Euclid by rote without understanding a single proposition. Now there is more or less cramming in most examinations, and undoubtedly many students who obtain the degree of B.A. in the London University get up one or two out of the many subjects in which they are examined, in a not very sound manner; but there will be found hardly any exceptions to the rule, that those who now pass this examination have a fair and sound knowledge of most of the subjects in which they are examined, and this is the simple effect of their having passed at least two, but generally three or four years, at one of the Colleges. Now, if the proposed change in this University takes place, it will be possible for persons to pass the examination for the degree of B.A. who have 'crammed' in every subject; it will no longer be thought necessary to go through a course of Classical Reading or Mathematics; all that will be requisite will be to put oneself into the hands of one of the many persons who will 'prepare gentlemen for the examinations of the University of London,' and who will probably engage to pass any gentlemen after six weeks' 'preparation.'

You will now perceive that the contemplated

change in the University of London is anything but a 'similar proposal' to what will probably be done at Oxford and Cambridge. While on the one hand few of the graduates of London would object to their University granting certificates to persons who had passed certain examinations, provided they had no title conferred on them which might be mistaken for a degree, and especially provided that they should have no share in the government of the University; on the other hand, if any graduate of Oxford or Cambridge were to propose that the degree of B.A. in those Universities should be granted to any one who could pass the examination, he would be thought insane by ninety-nine out of one hundred of his fellow graduates; and more than this, it would probably be found that those who are most forward in the movement at Oxford and Cambridge to establish examinations for certificates, would be the first to oppose such a change as is now proposed in the University of London. This change is in fact as great as it could well be.

The University of London would cease to be a University properly speaking; it would become a mere examining board, an institution for the encouragement of cramming. It is represented that the graduates oppose this change, because they wish to keep themselves an exclusive body. Nothing can be more absurd.

be more absurd.

The University of London has now thirty-eight Colleges, it accepts certificates from the Colleges of any other British University, and it is proposed to receive students from Colleges in our colonies. Any institution which can show that it gives a course of collegiate education to young men after leaving school, could easily get itself affiliated; so you will perceive that there is not much 'exclusion' in this University. When I speak of the graduates being opposed to this change, I mean a very large majority, including very nearly all the Arts, and most of the medical graduates: a part of the latter, however, take the other side. It was proposed, at first, that this change should apply to the medical degrees as well, but the medical graduates knowing that examination alone would be no true criterion of a man's knowledge, exclaimed, "If you do this, we will not be answerable for human life!" Accordingly, it is now proposed to apply the principle merely to the Arts degrees, or rather to the B.A. degree, which is a necessary step to obtaining the M.A. and law degrees. Some of the medical graduates caring nothing about the B.A. degree, and wishing to obtain the new charter which confers important privileges on the graduates, have joined the Senate, and are agitating in favour of the proposed change.

I am yours, obediently,
F. R.

MR. ROEBUCK—THE PATRIOT.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

Lancaster, June 25, 1857.

SIR,—A few months ago, a document was sent from the Home Office to every naturalized subject, informing him that the certificate of naturalization does not confer on him the privilege of claiming the protection of the British Government in his native country. There was a great storm raised by many naturalized subjects, protesting against this injustice. After Parliament being assembled, and seeing that the matter was not mooted in the House, I addressed a note to Mr. Roebuck, the *soi-disant* President of the Administrative Reform Association, requesting him to bring this case before the House; but, instead of his acknowledging the receipt of my note, I got back my note from the post-office, stating that my note was not accepted.

As you so generously took up Mr. Bertolacci's case, and so ably reprimanded Mr. Roebuck's conduct, I hope that you will also kindly bring my case to the notice of the public. I have the honour to be your humble servant,
A NATURALIZED SUBJECT.

COMMITTEE ROOM No. 7.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

June 26, 1857.

SIR,—As your paper has brought its talent to bear with effect on the public question as to the past administration of the affairs of the Duchy of Lancaster, I beg to call your notice to the circumstance that the room in which the Committee on Mr. Bertolacci's Petition is sitting is singularly different from other committee rooms. I visited this room, No. 7, last week, and was surprised to find that there was no notification painted or written over the doorway to the effect that the investigation going on within was open to public audience,—no notice, in fact, of 'Entrance for the Public'; and I hesitated, as doubtless others have done, whether I should enter the room.

What is the officer about whose business it is to see that facilities for public inquiry are afforded? And why does he place the gentlemen who form Mr. Bertolacci's committee in so unpleasant a position?

If there be any reason for making one committee-room differ from another in publicity, I think the

matter of Mr. Bertolacci's Petition and the Hudson's Bay Company Inquiry would afford excellent inducements for the largest publicity, and most extensive arena for discussion and hearing.

Are such rooms as No. 7 kept, as it were *in petto*, for snug inquiries, that they give no sign? Are they cunningly devised holes in the wall into which, by judicious contrivance, and a little management, the broad glare of the public is not permitted readily to penetrate?

I hope to see this matter amended, and trust you will not lose sight of it.

I enclose my card, and remain, sir, your obedient
servant, Δ

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"STATE POLICY OF MODERN EUROPE."—The author assures us he has made no use of Heeren's references, and points out that, instead of relying upon Alison, he quotes him only once to confute him. We willingly allow the author the benefit of this explanation.

F. R.—We have inserted the portion of our correspondent's letter bearing on our own remarks; but we do not open the columns of "Open Council" to criticisms of statements which have appeared in other journals.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. 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. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. 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. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

The Reader.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

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.

THE BENGAL MUTINY.

THE BENGAL MORNING

IN our last paper on the 'Native Armies in India' (June 13th), we stated our belief that the discipline of the Bengal Force is irretrievably impaired, and that any proposed 'reformation' in that quarter must be understood in the literal sense of 'reconstruction.' Events have sadly verified our judgment; and the disaffection which, but a month since, was officially spoken of by Lord CANNING and his weak advisers in light—almost contemptuous—terms, has asserted its greater significance in characters of fire and blood. It consists as little with our available space as with our inclination to dwell upon the murderous horrors enacted at Meerut and Delhi. We refer to such scenes of barbarity for the purpose only of demonstrating that the same reckless, ignorant, and continuous mismanagement, which was for years the nurse of insubordination, became in turn the handmaid to open mutiny. Every account yet published of the outbreak at Meerut confirms this view. The most ordinary reader cannot fail to be struck with the absence of all mention of the *names* of any Divisional or Brigade Staff Officers. There is, indeed, one honourable exception—that of WATERFIELD, Major of Brigade. But of the Major-General commanding the Meerut Division, we hear (at least, until all was over) nothing; of the Assistant Adjutant-General, nothing; of the Brigadier commanding Meerut Station, nothing; of the Cantonment (military) Magistrate, nothing—except (we beg his pardon) that he managed to take care of himself. Whatever was to be done, whatever thought of, for the public advantage, Major WATERFIELD appears to have been the sole active agent on behalf of the constituted au-

thorities. The partial explanation adopted, as we understand, by the Indian community, is, that both the General and Brigadier were enjoying themselves in the Hills,* at the period of the disturbance breaking out. If this were really the case, what more decisive evidence could be adduced of the fact that the Indian Government was, in spite of all warnings, completely taken by surprise? In the absence of the regularly appointed chiefs, Colonel FINNIS, it is said, held command, as next in seniority. This gallant officer fell at his post, in the first moments of confusion; and it is perhaps to this unhappy circumstance that the want of energy or consistent purpose may be attributed which so plainly marks all subsequent proceedings taken against the mutineers on the evening of that fatal Sunday, the 10th of May. The European troops of all arms, infantry, artillery, and dragoons, though numerically superior to the rebels, were so slow in turning out, that all chance of saving lives and property was sacrificed by their unseasonable delay. But the opportunity for striking a vigorous blow was not yet wholly lost. The insurgents had evacuated the blazing cantonment, and it was certain they would take the road to Delhi. To pursue, and if possible, disperse them, was an obvious duty. The attempt was accordingly made: but made after such a feeble fashion that no results ensued. On the contrary, it is quite clear that the Meerut mutineers must have reached Delhi cantonment in the full flush of triumph. Common instinct would otherwise have interfered to prevent the Delhi regiments from fraternizing with a band of dispirited and disorganised fugitives.

Once arrived at Delhi, the insurgents had everything their own way. Again and again has the Indian Government been warned that some great disaster was ever liable to ensue, from the very fact of the titular successor of the Moguls being allowed to retain his state in the midst of a turbulent population unawed by the presence of European troops. Again and again has wise counsel fallen on deaf ears—and behold the upshot. A puppet-monarch on the throne of Timour, and raised to that bad eminence by the rabble voice of a rebellious soldiery. There are those, we hear, who fancy the poor King of DELHI to be implicated in this deplorable mummery. Nothing can be further from the reality. The case is simply this. An officer of the East India Company's Service holds the appointment of 'Commandant of Palace Guards at Delhi,' and has quarters furnished to him within the palace. These 'guards' have no existence as an independent body. They are merely detailed, week by week, from the neighbouring cantonment. Hence the mutineers without had merely to request admission of the mutineers within; and all that remains of the throne of Delhi was straightway at their mercy. We are happy to believe that his Majesty not only received the overtures made to him with scorn, but was himself the first person to transmit to our Lieutenant-Governor at Agra a faithful account of all that took place in the other imperial city.

The next Indian Mail will no doubt bring us intelligence that Delhi has been recaptured. It is, indeed, utterly beyond the power of the rebel garrison to offer any effective resistance; and, in all probability, they will have made their escape in twos and threes ere the place can be closely invested. But

* With reference to a Letter which appeared in the *Times* of yesterday, we have no desire of prematurely accusing General Hewitt. The Hill station of Mussoorie lies within Meerut Division. If Government allowed officers to be absent from their posts, at such a juncture, we simply infer that the Government was ill advised, and ill informed.

we cannot avoid apprehending that further evil tidings must at the same time be looked for, since it is clear that the Mutiny is universal throughout the Presidency of Bengal and its dependencies. We do not believe that the faith of any single native infantry regiment can be safely relied on. Witness the extraordinary circumstance of the 9th Regiment, both at Allyghur and Etawah, displaying the most marked devotion and loyalty up to a certain date. Yet, within a few days, we learn that the Allyghur wing has mutinied, burned down the station, and plundered the public Treasury. And that a like result will have ensued at Etawah is almost morally certain.

We are sorry to note that in some circles the misconduct of the Sepoys is commented upon in a style and tone unhealthy and mischievous, as, for example: "Oh, you see it wasn't so bad, after all! They didn't murder the women and children: 'twas the rascally bazar people. Indeed, they rather seem to have protected their officers than otherwise," &c. &c. Mutiny, then, is nothing! plunder of the Revenue, *vi et armis*, a mere eccentricity! fire-raising, a playful joke! Away with sickly sentimentality. Public security demands that no mercy be extended to armed conspirators against law and order. Let us rather hope that as few as possible may escape the doom in which so many hapless beings have been involved through their criminality. We cannot fail to observe that there exists in more than one quarter an evident desire to misrepresent the causes of this mutinous explosion, and to throw the burden upon other shoulders than those where it should justly rest. It is alleged that the discontent of the Army is not peculiar to that body; but that the population of India at large is equally discontented, and that the Sepoys represent public feeling. The next Mail will answer that objection, or we are much deceived. It is hinted, that the officers (besides being in all other respects of indifferent quality) neglected and misused their men. This is already disproved by fact. The Sepoys had indeed been *educated*, by the Government they served to disregard the officer (as such), but, with rare exceptions, it has not appeared that they disliked the man. Had it been otherwise, no officer of a native regiment would have escaped, either at Meerut or Delhi. We have full confidence that all these matters will ere long be satisfactorily cleared up. In the meantime, the best good that can come out of evil will be the just reward of all who shall appear to have done their duty in the late lamentable passages, and the no less just censure of those who were found wanting in the hour of trial.

THE DEAD-HOUSE.

A BAND of Irish members once brayed and hooted during the speech of a noble Lord. They then began to laugh, and the noble Lord observed, "I rejoice to hear you laugh, for it shows that you have one human faculty." The new House of Commons has at least one parliamentary faculty. It votes. But on a political question it has nothing to say. There are debates on parishes and medical monopolies, on six-inch surveys and the removal of Irish paupers; but Parliament is not supposed to meddle with politics. The debate on the Ballot was an exemplification of the inanity that has seized upon the body of Liberal members. They vote when they must, but they are as dumb as French deputies. The history of Tuesday evening was this:—Mr. BERKELEY made his annual harangue; Sir JOHN SHELLEY seconded him; the Government, for the sake of form, spoke in the mythological language of Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS; Mr. GREEN gallantly put in a remark; and

LORD JOHN RUSSELL delivered a damaging speech. Whereupon, nobody getting up to wrestle with that Whig, Mr. BERKELEY explained, and the House thronged into the lobbies. This may have been a very proper course of proceedings, but among the speechless voters we find the names of gentlemen who were expected to do better service. Among the new (or revived) and popular there were: AYRTON, CONINGHAM, COX, ELTON, GILPIN, HACKBLOCK, KINGLAKE, LOCKE, NEATE, ROUELL, THOMPSON, TRELAUNY, and WATKINS. Some may have had good reasons for abstaining; but surely not all. They suffered themselves to be beaten without the least effort to strengthen their cause. They voted, of course. But we think thirteen of the King of Oude's peculiar institutions would have done as much. If 'ayes' only are wanted, why, the Liberal constituencies have only to fix upon such men as will counteract by their votes the votes of the voiceless Whigs and Tories. Taking alphabetically the list of those we have named, the result is not very creditable. AYRTON's 'ay' was an equivalent to BOLDERO's 'no'; CONINGHAM's to CARNAC's; COX's to CLINTON's; ELTON's to CLIVE's; GILPIN's to GODDARD's; HACKBLOCK's to HENNIKER's; KINGLAKE's to HARRISON's; LOCKE's to LISBURN's; NEATE's to NEWARK's; ROUELL's to RUSHOUT's; THOMPSON's to TREFUSIS'; TRELAUNY's to TROLLOPE's; WATKINS's to WYNNE's.

The member for Penrhyn Castle and quarries was exactly as distinguished as the member for the greatest borough. There seemed to be some shame in the House that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's plausibilities should remain unanswered, and a call was raised for Mr. ROEBUCK. But the Incorruptible and the Fearless kept quiet. He might have gained some votes for the Ballot by tearing up the tissue of Whig sophistication; but he modestly bushelled the light of Sheffield and adhered to the instructions of his patrons, or his conscience, as the truth may be. Certain it is, however, that his position in the House of Commons is beginning to be uncomfortable. When he presented a petition referring to a grievance before the Ballot debate came on, and said 'he did not intend to do anything,' the House laughed, 'of course not. Nothing is ever done by the patriotic member for Sheffield.'

It is perfectly useless to review the discussion that took place. The question, as a question of reason and necessity, is settled. The arguments of Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER might have been blown to shreds had the Liberal party commanded the faculties of a single orator. The morality of Parliament has been debauched by one influence or another; the Reform party is dead; a majority of the individuals who went in as Reformers at the general election are too indolent, too cowardly, or too insincere even to raise a vigorous debate upon an important political motion. The consequence is, that two or three Whigs almost monopolize the attention of the House, that time-serving journalists pour out their tepid sophisms in a style of audacious facility, and that the question is glibed and jeered into limbo.

But while the Liberal party is drifted into sections, the Whigs unite. The star that twinkles over Woburn Abbey begins to melt its beams in the sunlight of Tiverton. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose on Tuesday, some members expected a great Parliamentary bid and a declaration for the Ballot. It was not impossible. RUSSELL had formerly threatened to bonnet the coercion landlords with the Ballot-Box. But, instead of this, he spoke to the heart of Toryism. The territorial in-

fluence was in ecstasies, and complimented the Whig orator upon the revival of his original style. Several waverers were carried over to the enemy by Lord JOHN RUSSELL. They must be marked. But what transaction has taken place between Cambridge House and Woburn Abbey? The atmosphere is very thick at present, but it is clearing, and we shall soon know where we are.

The greatest number that ever voted for the Ballot in the House of Commons was 216. On Tuesday evening, the minority consisted of 189 members, or 215 if pairs had been counted. The greatest number that affirmed the principle in the Parliament of 1847 was 150; in the Parliament of 1852, 173; therefore, as Mr. WHITEHURST says, the subject has once more been brought up to the point at which it was left by Mr. GROTE. But would not infinite gain accrue to the cause, if, out of the hundred and eighty-nine members who voted, twenty had resolutely forced on a formidable debate, and raised the rank of the Ballot as a parliamentary question? As it was, the Liberals permitted Lord JOHN RUSSELL to urge, uncontradicted, a series of the most unqualified and unsupported assumptions: that landlords do not intimidate, that electors do not ask for protection, and that the country is unfavourable to the proposed change. Mr. BERKELEY himself was disappointed. 'He had on this occasion looked hopefully forward to a strong expression of opinion on the part of the House,' but the House is worthless, and now Mr. BERKELEY knows it. It is a Morgue, a theatre of inarticulate show; a Club, in which the members pooh-pooh enthusiasm out of doors, and deserves no more to be styled a House of Commons than the great chop-house in Piccadilly deserves to be styled The Reform. Even popularity seems no longer an object of English ambition. There are new men in Parliament who might become distinguished if they had faith and spirit; but no, as Manchester is not ashamed of her dummies, so the dummies are not ashamed of themselves. Instead of JOHN BRIGHT there is JOHN POTTER, whose name is nowhere on the list; instead of CORDEN there is AKROYD, who votes against the Ballot; instead of a Liberal party there is a gathering of nondescript sections, and the best among them are afraid to face a noisy call for a division.

NEW AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

No foreign Government has so completely thwarted the policy of this country in various directions as that of France. The object of the Russian war with the Emperor NAPOLEON was to effect a diversion from the scrapes into which he had fallen respecting the 'Holy Places.' England was persuaded to join in the war for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, menaced by Russian encroachments on the Danube; the treaty of peace has somewhat withdrawn the Russian frontier from that river; but by the assistance of France, Russia is now dragging Turkey into that consolidation of the Principalities which will facilitate her further progress at a future day. France lent us her name for the Neapolitan demonstration, and in return has compelled us to give up the substance of the movement: degrading us in the eyes of Italy and of history. Lord CLARENDON made a speech at the Paris Conference in favour of Piedmont, but the advice of Count WALEWSKI has prevailed, and we have alienated our most natural ally in the North of Italy. CLARENDON was dragged at the ear of WALEWSKI in the matter of the Belgian press. DE MORNY has obtained a commercial treaty with Russia—has pur-

chased advantages at St. Petersburg by betraying the Western Alliance. But the last blow is the unkindest cut of all, and it ought to be felt severely by the Minister who at present conducts the affairs of England, who has been so ready an instrument of anti-slavery action, and so heartily applauded the elevation of NAPOLEON to the throne: France has effected a breach in the line of our anti-slavery operations.

In March last, the Emperor granted a contract to a house at Marseilles, that of the Messrs. REGIS, empowering them to convey ten thousand Africans from Quidah to Guadeloupe and Martinique, as free emigrants, to be employed in the labour market of the French colonies. In the interval between the granting of that contract and its public announcement, an anti-slavery deputation, headed by Lord SHAFTESBURY, has waited upon Lord PALMERSTON, and has recommended to him exactly the same course—a free African emigration, for the English, French, and Spanish West Indies, as well as for the southern states of the American Union. The Anti-Slavery plan contemplated, however, two conditions as preliminary to the offer of this free African emigration to the foreign states; the conditions being, that these states should join in a league with Great Britain, and that they should entirely prohibit slavery in their dominions. The substance of the new plan, however, consisted in this free African emigration, which is identical with the plan sanctioned by the French Emperor at Marseilles.

We have treaties with France as well as with other European countries, obliging them to join us in the armed suppression of the slave trade; but the new scheme which is begun at Marseilles is *not* a slave trade. It is nothing more than a free emigration, such as our own Government attempted from Sierra Leone to the British West Indies, or, such as the anti-slavery deputation proposed to Lord PALMERSTON. We may entertain great doubts as to the actual freedom secured for the free emigrant in Guadeloupe and Martinique, but in the terms of the contract, in the authorized papers of the ship, in the whole form of the proceeding, the Blacks which will be found on board the vessels of M. REGIS will not be slaves, nor will the vessels, we conceive, come under the operation of the slave-trade treaties. Our armed preventive force will have to stand aside and permit the transport of these Negroes from their native country to the French West Indies. It may be a gigantic 'dodge,' but we do not perceive how the cleverest of Attorney-Generals—which Sir RICHARD BETHELL is—could devise any procedure which would bring us into court. COLUMBUS showed the mode of making an egg stand by cracking its round end; NAPOLEON and REGIS together have shown how a treaty may be cracked by means quite as simple.

The Anti-Slavery deputation suggested to Lord PALMERSTON that this free African emigration could be accompanied by a reinforcement of our preventive fleet in the West Indies, and more especially by a fleet of gun-boats to blockade Cuba. Now, the Spanish governors obtain decided advantages from the continuance of the slave trade; they are, of course, always representing the case of the planters to the Government at Madrid, and NAPOLEON and REGIS have pointed out the manner in which enterprising men may become agents for a free African emigration to convey Black labourers into Cuba. What is to prevent them?

There is not the slightest doubt that this free emigration, whether into Guadeloupe, Cuba, French Guiana, or any other transatlantic tropical country, will be *de facto* a

consignment of so many thousand Negroes from their native country to a state of compulsory labour. Although not to be touched by our slave-trade treaties, it will be a new slave trade. With what face can we suffer that trade to continue, and at the same time deny to our ally Brazil, whom we have treated so harshly; a commensurate supply of free Africans for our sugar plantations.

But if we admit a free supply of Africans to Guadeloupe, Guiana, Cuba, and Brazil, how can we deny it to Jamaica and the rest of our own colonies?

Still more may we press the question how, if a free African labour trade is to be permitted, we can deny a corresponding freedom to the agents for conveying African labourers into the southern states of the Union? What consistency will there be between this kind of free trade and the establishing of a blockade of gun-boats expressly for the purpose of preventing the traders in American labour from conveying Negroes to Cuba and onwards to the slave states of the Union?

There is a considerable community of feeling between the American republic and the young empire in France—a disposition to exchange courtesies and good offices which has displayed itself not alone in Paris; and influential Americans will be well inclined to appreciate the sagacity which the Emperor NAPOLEON has shown in this contract for M. REGIS. It is, in fact, a grand stroke of practical wit, which solves at a blow some knotty question.

GRANVILLE THE EXPERT.

It must be very pleasant to be Lord GRANVILLE. That nobleman's talent is not of a common order, and decidedly it is a comfort to be talented. His opportunities, too, are good, and his friends are faithful. We trust, if ever we deserve well of our country, to be vested with an influence over the officials of the Duchy of Lancaster. In that case, we may rent productive estates, and our landlords will be the blindest that earth ever saw. *No distringas, no capias*; not even a mention of those sour-smelling documents; but, instead, roseate accommodation and honey-dew delay.

Earl GRANVILLE, had he worn no coronet, might have been a distinguished banker. He rented, not many revolving years ago, certain properties belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster. When the saturnine days arrived, it was not always convenient. The council said, "Don't mention it!" "Did you ask why this account was not passed by the auditor for a year and a half after the date to which it extended?" was a question put on Monday last to Mr. BERTOLACCI. "Yes; and the reason assigned by the deputy of the receiver-general was that the account had been kept open as long as possible to afford an opportunity to Earl GRANVILLE of paying the arrears of rent due by him for some mines." Now, it is no reflection, even upon a peer, to say that we must give him time. But is it right to become steward when you are in debt to the housekeeper? We rather sympathize with the debtor; but, as creditors, we must look to the assignees, and they, instead of recovering the utmost, appear to have instructed their accountant to strike out as much as possible as 'irrecoverable.' Lord GRANVILLE was in arrears to the Duchy of Lancaster:—In the account for 1851, 42767. 6s. 5½d. In the account for 1852, 46617. 6s. 1d. In the account for 1853, 44127. 8s. 5d. In the account for 1854, 35017. 18s. 1d. It may be asked, why did not the economists in Parliament seize these items and anatomize them? Because the accounts were juggled, as was the prac-

tice in the Duchy. Mr. CONINGHAM asked:—

"Do the amounts paid to the Duchy by Earl GRANVILLE correspond with the sums entered in the account laid before Parliament as having been received by his Lordship?"

"No."

The sum said to have been paid corresponded with the rental falling due. Was not investigation necessary?

In fact, Earl GRANVILLE seems to have had what Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT calls "a current arrear of about 4000*l*." We say again, it must be very pleasant to be Lord GRANVILLE. But, interposes Lord HARRY VANE, "the fact is, there were other persons also in arrear." Of course, and that is one proof of mismanagement. But the auditor was required to sign false statements with respect to favourite tenants only. And there was no person, except Lord GRANVILLE, who, being a defaulter to the Duchy, was made its Chancellor.

So far, we regard Mr. BERTOLACCI's position as impregnable. It has been made out by evidence. He has already proved that the affairs of the Duchy were irregularly and scandalously managed, that his privileges as auditor were unconstitutionally interfered with, and that his supercession was illegal. It is a question, then, of restitution or compensation. Nothing else will be satisfactory—not even an attempt to prove that Mr. BERTOLACCI's honesty was something more than abnormal.

DETECTIVES AT FAULT.

THE Dublin police have shown themselves so stupid in the matter of the murder of Mr. LITTLE, that the authorities are bound to interfere and discover the cause of the defects; 'for this effect defective comes by cause.' Irishmen are not usually destitute of mother wit, and we cannot think so badly of Dublin as to imagine that something in the air deadens the faculties of its detectives. A parallel case of maladroitness seems turning up in the Glasgow poisoning case, where, as it already appears, the documentary evidence is in danger of being put out of court, simply for want of its strict identification and security from the death of the deceased up to its production in the witness-box. Both cases suggest great doubts as to the capacity of our provincial police for tracing extraordinary crimes.

Shortly after the murder of Mr. LITTLE we took considerable pains to analyze the evidence line by line. We came to the conclusion that the murder must have been committed by some person familiar with the building, with the room, and with the habits of the murdered clerk. We also indicated that the murderer must have had an ordinary right to pass about the building and to enter the room. This conjecture has been established by the evidence now tending irresistibly to implicate the man SPOLLEN. SPOLLEN has not yet been convicted; he may be innocent; but if it be proved that he is the murderer, nothing can be too severe in reprobation and punishment of the Dublin police. They have no excuse for not having suspected SPOLLEN and for not having discovered the places where he concealed the money. SPOLLEN had been painting Mr. LITTLE's room some days before the murder; he was officially entrusted with the cleaning of all the office windows; he could invent an excuse at any time for traversing any corridor and entering any room; he lived near the station, and his cottage window commanded a view of Mr. LITTLE's room. We suggested at the time of the first investigation that a very simple course would tend to narrow the circle of suspicion. A private committee

might be formed, consisting of the Chairman of the Railway and a Commissioner of Police: before this committee, every person connected with the station might have been asked to account for their time for the four or five hours during which the murder was undoubtedly committed. The Chairman might have initiated the voluntary statements, and thus, without arresting any person, it might easily have been ascertained that a certain number of *employés* should not be suspected. This process of gradually exhausting the grounds of suspicion might not have narrowed the ground to SPOLLEN, but it would have certainly included him in the remnant of persons against whom suspicion should be sustained. It is now said that SPOLLEN was arrested at the time of the murder and examined as to the disposal of his time; he gave an account of it, and on the wife being separately examined, 'without having communication with her husband,' she gave the same information. This, 'without having communication with her husband,' refers, however, only to the period after his arrest; and as the murderer, whoever he was, had the whole night to concoct any story with a confidant, the concurrence of accounts between a suspected man and his wife should have gone for nothing. Yet, on finding this concurrence, the Dublin police decided that SPOLLEN was innocent, and he was released from arrest.

We pointed out at the time of the murder that no plan of the room was prepared, and that the dimensions of the room, the relative positions of the pieces of furniture, and the space in each compartment were not published. We regretted this as a grave defect. It now turns out that what was said to be impossible (the hiding of a man in the room) did actually take place, and that the murderer concealed himself behind an office partition during Mr. LITTLE's temporary absence from the room. Of course we write on the not very violent supposition that Mrs. SPOLLEN's accusation, confirmed by the other evidence already obtained, will be borne out on the trial.

There would have been another great advantage in, as we suggested, adopting as a leading idea that a general suspicion rested on the staff at the station, and asking them individually to clear themselves. It would have been a relief to some most respectable persons who were painfully subjected to suspicion. It was no secret in Dublin, though it was not noticed in the London press, that one of the most eminent officials on the railway was named by lying gossip as the murderer, and reports of the police having 'dug up his garden' and 'searched his house,' were circulated about the town. The ridiculous secrecy of the police proceedings helped on these scandals. There were stealthy raids made by night into suspected quarters; houses were suddenly searched, and countrymen arrested in the provinces; and all this while SPOLLEN, as he said himself, was 'laughing at them,' and while the money was hidden within the precincts of the station itself, and in a place very likely to be selected for concealment.

MR. ROEBUCK'S POLITICAL LEVEE.

We mentioned, last week, that Mr. ROEBUCK had held a special political meeting at the King's Arms, New Palace Yard. We said "not more than from forty to fifty members were present." For 'members' read 'persons.' Only eight or ten members of Parliament responded to Mr. ROEBUCK's invitation. The rest of the little assembly was composed of private gentlemen, and among them a good many Chartist familiars. Mr. ROEBUCK is to be congratulated upon

his success in forming a party. Not more than ten members of the House of Commons lent him their countenance; a vast majority of the Liberals declined to be present, and he made up a quorum from John-street and the forums of Finsbury. His next attempt was to arrange a following on the Irish viceroyalty question; but after the worst has been said with reference to the new Parliament, it is not so degraded as to supply a following to a person who, like Mr. ROEBUCK, is politically disgraced, and dares not meet the charges that reflect upon his public reputation. Of course, the King's Arms meeting will come to nothing. The Reform question has virtually been taken out of the hands of Mr. ROEBUCK. Scarcely any one will trust him after the exposures that have taken place—for exposures we must consider them to be until he condescends to clear himself. We can assure our readers that, at Sheffield, a strong feeling has been raised; Mr. ROEBUCK has been posted up as 'the Government buffer,' and it is in that capacity that he is now generally regarded. Before the break-down is irretrievable, let him exonerate himself, if he can.

THE LATE COLONEL FINNIS.—Colonel Finnis, of the 11th Native Infantry, who was shot by the mutinous soldiers of the 20 Regiment at the outbreak of the revolt at Meerut, was the last surviving brother of the present Lord Mayor of London, and the third who has fallen in the service of his country. The elder brother, Robert, a Captain in the British navy, was killed in an engagement on Lake Erie in 1813; and another, Stephen, a Lieutenant in the Bengal Native Infantry, fell in India in 1822. Colonel Finnis, though only in his 54th year, had been in active service in the army upwards of thirty-two years, during which period, besides serving at the siege and taking of Moulton, and in several other engagements, he was employed on many important missions. The Colonel was with his regiment in command at Allahabad until ordered to Meerut, where he had arrived only a few days before the outbreak which closed his career. With kind consideration for the feelings of his bereaved family, the Governor-General has transmitted a letter to the Lord Mayor, informing him of the melancholy fact, and highly eulogizing his brother.

THE GRAPE BLIGHT.—An important report on this subject has been communicated to the Société d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale, by M. Barral, in the name of the committee appointed by the society to decide whether the prizes offered by it for the discovery of a remedy against the blight should be awarded or not. From this report it appears that sulphur is at length proved to be the only efficacious and infallible remedy against the ravages of the *oidium tuckeri*, and that the prize of 10,000*fr.* offered by the French Government in conjunction with the society is jointly due—1, to Mr. Kyle, an English horticulturist, who first applied sulphur to this purpose in 1848; 2, to M. Duchartre, Professor of Agronomy at Versailles, who first introduced the method in France; 3, to M. Gontier, a horticulturist at Montrouge, near Paris, who was the first to apply it on a large scale; and 4, to M. Henry Marès, Secretary to the Society of Agriculture of the department of the Hérault, who by numerous experiments has proved the superiority of sulphur over all other agents previously tried, and pointed out the surest and most economical way of applying it.

MARRIAGES AT REGISTRARS' OFFICES.—In the year 1855, the number of marriages in the offices of superintendent registrars, under the 6th and 7th of William IV., cap. 85, amounted to 7441, to which it had risen from 1098 in the year 1837-38. The number has steadily risen every year, with the exception of 1855, when it slightly declined (from 7598 to 7441). In the years from 1853 to 1841 (proceeding by retrograde motion) the numbers were respectively 7598, 7100, 6813, 6207, 5558, 4790, 4258, 4167, 3077, 8446, 2817, 2357, and 2064.

THE CROPS continue to look very healthy, and to promise a bountiful harvest. The fine warm weather, tempered with occasional showers, is doing a great deal to bring the cereals forward.

THE PEERS' IMPROPRIETIES.—A leading article in the *Times* of Monday, on the subject of the recent debate in the House of Lords on Lord Campbell's bill for checking the sale of immoral publications, concludes thus:—"The case is one in which debates may be advantageously concise, for it is not desirable that our reporters should be compelled to omit particular speeches as unfit for publication."

TIM DUKIN OF MARLBOROUGH died on Wednesday at Blenheim after a very short illness, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He is succeeded by his son, the Marquis of Blandford, the present member for Woodstock.

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*.

Blackwood is mainly biographical this month, three of the six literary articles which make up the number being devoted to the lives of CHARLES THE FIFTH, CURRER BELL, and Sir CHARLES NAPIER. Of these articles the most interesting is that on CURRER BELL, which is marked throughout by clear, vigorous writing, critical insight, and fine sympathy. A rare power of subtle yet sympathetic analysis gives freshness and originality to the writer's treatment of a well-worn subject. We have heard and read so much during the last three months about Miss BRONTE, her father and mother, her brother and sisters, her friends and enemies, and everything belonging to her, and all so much in the same strain, that this is really a point of some importance. Many of our readers, in common with ourselves, on seeing an article on CURRER BELL, might naturally be disposed to pass it by, in the hope that it must prove the last, and that the critics may be induced at length to forget for a while the literary woman, and leave the gentle wife to rest in peace in her early grave. We recommend them, however, to read the article in *Blackwood*, as it offers a clear and simple explanation of several points which Miss BRONTE's biographer confesses herself wholly unable to explain—the character of CURRER BELL's father and of her sister EMILY, for example. The latter is very much of a puzzle to all the critics, but we believe, with the writer, that the key to her character is to be found in the fact that, with great powers, she had little or no confidence in them, and was, to a great extent, the victim of despair. After tracing the evidence of this deep-rooted hopelessness in her poems, he adds:—

Now all this despair (and we have quoted thus largely as much to give some examples of a volume little known, as to illustrate the prevailing sentiment of the more remarkable poems) is very sad, is very unattractive, and quite unfits one for social life: it is indeed ruin; but it is not unamiable. Good Mrs. Gaskell, who has a firm basis of self-esteem to go upon, and who probably was never troubled in her life with a doubt as to her own excellent qualities, has no idea of Emily Bronte's reserve proceeding from any other source than indifference and selfishness. Currer Bell was not a fool, and would never have loved her sister as she did, if that view of her character were the true one. How tenderly Emily Bronte could feel, how large and steadfast was her heart, these poems and her novel of *Wuthering Heights* amply testify. In this latter work, too, we find the developed expression of her despairing nature—a hopelessness which paralyzes every power, and is intimately mingled with the most deadly fatalism. Although all the characters are more or less finely conceived, there is only one man of will and action in the book, and that is Heathcliff, who, almost without the slightest exercise of contrivance or power, has only to will, and his will is executed as by a fate. He is surrounded by people who might easily master him, or who, at all events, might get out of his reach, but there they remain motionless where he places them, and he has only to say "Dilly, dilly, duckling," and they come to be killed without an effort of resistance. Not that Heathcliff is a great man, with much discourse of reason; he too, like his victims, is actuated by a blind fate, is as helpless and hopeless as the other mortals who lie passive in his grasp. The whole gloomy tale is in its idea the nearest approach that has been made in our time to the pitiless fatality which is the dominant idea of Greek tragedy. And as if to illustrate the helpless despair which she so grandly conceived, poor Emily Bronte, very soon after writing her novel, died to the same dismal tune which inspired its pages. While she was yet dying, she refused all remedy; she was in the clutches of fate, and fate was fate. Throw physic to the dogs. If she was miserable, why not?—she was born to misery; if she was afflicted, why not?—she had only to endure. She refused to be comforted, she refused to be nursed; she bore up with indomitable patience to within two hours of her death; then she—this simple lass, in a lowly parsonage in the wilds of Yorkshire—laid her head upon her pillow and died like the heroine of a Grecian tragedy, who willingly approaches the altar when her life is required as a sacrifice to fate. "Severed at last by time's all-severing wave," we are reminded of her own beautiful lines, which now there is no loved one left, save her father, to repeat over the place of her rest.

"Cold in the earth, and the deep snow piled above thee,
Far, far removed, cold in the dreary grave!
Have I forgot, my only love, to love thee,
Sever'd at last by time's all-severing wave?
Now, when alone, do my thoughts no longer hover
Over the mountains on that northern shore,
Resting their wings where heath and fern-leaves cover,
Thy noble heart for ever, ever more?
Cold in the earth—and fifteen wild Decembers
From those brown hills have melted into spring:
Faithful indeed is the spirit that remembers,
After such years of change and suffering."

The following passage explains the peculiar fascination which belonged to Miss BRONTE herself, and to the heroines she delighted to paint:—

In *The Professor*, however, as in *Villette*, and in *Jane Eyre*, she carries out her favourite idea of a heroine. In the general outline of character she is herself, in fact, her own heroine. She purposely made her heroines plain, if not ugly. Deeming the lovely hours of fiction to be a mistake, she said, I will take a woman as insignificant and as plain as myself, and I will make her more bewitching than the most romantic of the fine ladies. She endowed this ugly little woman with amazing self-control, made her very content, very gentle, very neat, and also very delicate. Full of strange fancies, morbid likings and dislikes, the heroine—the double of Miss Bronte—was the most matter-of-fact person in the world. She was always at work, always thinking of duty, never interfering with other people, quiet as a mouse. A good little woman, no doubt. But what was there so attractive about her? How was this humdrum little creature—this Frances Henri, this Lucy Snowe, this Jane Eyre, this Charlotte Bronte—raised into a heroine of romance? She was not only attractive, she was fascinating, because she had an eye which nothing could escape. Very retiring, very diligent, with that wondrous eye of hers she saw every motive, read every glance, understood every soul. Powers of observation so acute had, in the first instance, a fascination like the eye of a basilisk, or like that which is attributed to certain Chinese and Mormon executioners. Among these peoples, one of the severest punishments is to set two men to watch the culprit night and day—continually they are in his presence, continually their eyes are fastened upon him, while they never open their

mouths. It is torture and madness to the poor sinner. In the same way, one might be annoyed or pleased with the close watch and keen insight of Miss Bronte and her heroines, but no one could resist the spell of such observation; and when it was perceived that those brilliant detectives of hers were the organs of a mind most loving, most true, and most pure—so pure that one was reminded of the beatitude which declares that the pure in heart shall see God; the influence ceased to be a mere fascination, an unintelligible attraction—it became regard, and from regard it grew to love.

Few readers will be likely to pass by the opening article of the present number—'New Sea-side Studies, No. II.'—still occupied, like the first, with the marine flora and fauna of the Scilly Isles, interspersed with episodes, sometimes narrative, sometimes archæological, sometimes personal, but always lively and interesting. Take the following touching Druidism for example:—

Druidical erudition is not common. On probing the recesses of my own knowledge of this mysterious subject, I found that the principal source of my familiarity with it was the opera of *Norma*. For more than twenty years I had reverently followed that splendid priestess Giulia Grisi, and that majestic priest Lablache; and if to these you add those fragments of undeniable Druidical remains in the persons of the very ancient virgins of the sun, forming the nightly chorus of that opera, little doubt should be thrown on the accuracy of my historical conceptions. With that erudition I had been content. But reaching Scilly, where the respectable Borlase assured me Druid temples and sacred rock-basins did veritably exist, I was not a little anxious to bring my operative erudition into direct confrontation with fact. I even cleared my throat for a pathetic burst of *moriam insieme*, when I should really stand beside a Tolmen, and with the mind's eye behold my *casta diva* about to perish, the victim of a superstition which had small sympathy with lovers.

Following Borlase's directions, I soon came upon a towering altitude of stones, in solitary isolation on the shore. A less erudite eye would have seen here nothing but a pile of stones; but the forewarned mind descried in their symmetrical arrangement, ledge upon ledge, crag upon crag, the rude architecture of early days, especially when we glanced at the stone-hedges or stone-cottages near at hand, which assuredly were built by human architects, and showed a less symmetrical arrangement than the towering pile. Then, again, the rock-basins, in which the pure water of heaven was received, who could doubt that their oval form, and smoothly chiselled sides and bottoms, were the work of man? If the cairn of stones left vague doubts, these rock-basins veritably were Druidical remains; and thus fortified against scepticism, I indulged in the emotions which naturally accompanied the belief of being in the presence of remnants of a great human epoch long since passed away.

Having indulged in these emotions, and extracted from them all the pleasure they could yield, it was with acquiescent equanimity that I afterwards learned how little probability historical scepticism allowed to these Druidical remains. It appears that the cairns are simply cairns, and not temples. The architecture is Nature's; and, indeed, the forms are repeated in almost every cairn along the shores. Moreover, those rock-basins, which looked so convincingly human in their design and execution, are proved by Science to be the result of the disintegrating action of winds and waters, the uniformity of the causes producing that uniformity of result which seemed the betrayal of design. There is something almost pathetic in an acute and erudite man like Borlase (a naturalist too, and inventor of the strange worm which bears his name, *Nemertina Borlasia*), wandering among these rugged rocks, and finding in them the traces of an ancient religion; noticing the oval basins, and believing them to be human work; inventing a plausible explanation of their uses, admiring their design, and feeling a sacred awe in their presence; whereupon arrives the geologist with his disintegrating explanation, and the whole erudite fabric falls to pieces. Had Borlase lived in our time, imagine the ineffable scorn with which he would have looked down upon my Druidical authority *Norma*; yet, you see, he is, with all his learning, quite as unveridical as Giulia Grisi, and not half so beautiful. If *Norma* is not a good historical authority, it is at least a delightful one; and, with Voltaire, I exclaim—

"On court, hélas, après la vérité;
Ah! croyez-moi, l'erreur a son mérite."

The second part of 'What will he do with it?' fulfils the promise of the author's rejuvenescence given in the first; but we need scarcely say that in BULWER LYTTON's case the renewal of literary youth is not by any means the return of freshness, spontaneity, and power. On the contrary: as his first novel was *blasé*, worldly-minded, conceited, classical, so, faithful to his earliest love, to this complexion he again returns. A thorough *blasé* tone may be detected in the references to women in these two first parts; classical quotations begin to reappear, and classical notes even take their place at the foot of the page as of old. We must say we don't much care for Latin quotations, and classical notes in a novel are an abomination. We must not forget to welcome 'Scenes of Clerical Life, No. III.,' charming as the previous ones in their delicate insight, perfect truth, and pure English.

Fraser is not brilliant this month. The opening letter headed, 'Some further talk about Scotch Affairs,' is dull and wearisome talk, formally garnished rather than enlivened by well-known anecdotes and venerable jokes from the Scottish theological JOE MILLER. 'A Chapter on the Sea,' seems to promise well, but it is promise rather than performance. The writer evidently feels the subject and knows a good deal about it, but is not able adequately to paint his emotions and impressions, and so betakes himself to the poets for illustrations. In his quotations, however, the writer omits many of TENNYSON's finest references to the sea, especially those in 'Maud,' which are amongst the most striking in his works. The second paper on 'Deer' is, like the first, full of pleasant gossip and curious history. The 'Notes on Canadian Matters,' which touch on many points of practical interest just now, are graphic and instructive.

The *Dublin University Magazine* holds on its usual course—literally so, as five of the articles in the present number are continued from the last. To these we perhaps ought to add a sixth, that on 'The Opium Traffic,' which is evidently a pendant to last month's paper on the 'Growth of Cotton in India.' The subject is, however, important, and the paper a seasonable and good one. The Reviews of the quarter we must leave till next week.

The reading of the *Christmas Carol* by Mr. DICKENS, in St. Martin's Hall last Tuesday evening, gave to numbers a welcome opportunity of seeing an old friend with a new face, that face being his own, and of hearing a familiar and cherished story told for the first time in the living tones of the writer's

own voice. How eager Mr. DICKENS's friends, in other words, all classes of the public, were to welcome one who had for years contributed so largely to their enjoyment, may be gathered from the fact that every unreserved seat was filled more than half an hour before the reading began, that every bit of standing room was soon occupied, and that by eight o'clock so many had been sent away from the doors that it was deemed desirable to advertise at once a second reading, which is accordingly to take place on the 24th of the month. Had the audience waited half a day, however, instead of half an hour, it was sufficiently evident they would have felt amply rewarded by the result. We have rarely witnessed or shared an evening of such genuine enjoyment, and never before remember to have seen a crowded assembly of three thousand people hanging for upwards of two hours on the lips of a single reader, not only without any touch of impatience, or trace of weariness, but with an excited and even passionate interest that it was impossible to repress, that at every turn of the story found involuntary expression in laughter or tears, hushed silence or rapturous applause, and that to the end kept them so absorbed in the progress of the narrative as to be unconscious of everything beside. The reports of Mr. DICKENS's success in the provinces as a reader, which at the time seemed exaggerated, scarcely did justice to his peculiar power; his oral interpretation of the story, from first to last, being admirable. In the first place, Mr. DICKENS's voice, naturally powerful and expressive, and specially rich in its lower tones, is completely under his control, and he modulates it with the practised ease of one accustomed to address the public from the platform rather than through the pen. In the second place, his reading is thoroughly dramatic throughout; and it is the more important to insist on this point, as certain critics, through some strange oversight, failed to recognise it. Every fragment of the dialogue was treated dramatically—the rendering of each character being equally successful, from the eager, childlike tones of the little girl who runs into the empty schoolroom to fetch the lonely boy home for the holidays, and the thin voice of 'tiny Tim,' to Scrooge's growl of mingled wrath and scorn, or the deep, hollow accents of Marley's Ghost. Mrs. Cratchit, in particular, was a great success, and the simpering matronly vanity with which she confesses 'now the weight is off her mind, that she had her doubts about the pudding,' was delightful. The narrative part and reflections Mr. DICKENS of course read in his natural voice,—so effectively that, at one point, a philanthropic legislator, carried away by his feelings, gave forth a vigorous 'Hear, hear!' that echoed through the hall. At the close there was an outburst, not so much of applause as of downright hurrahing, from every part—the stalls even being startled from their propriety into the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and joining heartily in the contagious cheer. Our readers will be glad to learn that upwards of two hundred pounds was realized by the reading for the Memorial fund.

The concert on Saturday evening was, in its way, equally gratifying and successful. The hearty sympathy between artists and audience visible throughout, was especially seen towards the close, when Mr. ROBSON being unexpectedly delayed, Mr. ALBERT SMITH, Miss DOLBY, and Mr. WEISS, each volunteered an additional song, so that on the appearance of the favourite the audience were in a state of enthusiasm. A gratifying feature connected with these 'memorial occasions' is the general support they have received from the press. We have noticed this before, and allude to it again, mainly to state that an ardent though reserved weekly organ of progress, which at first kept aloof, has at length taken part in the movement. Our amiable contemporary, the *Peelite Review*, has come forward with characteristic generosity. "The only true offering is a portion of thyself;" and our contemporary, entering into the spirit of this rule, appropriately contributes its richest gift—a sneer. The late Mr. DOUGLAS JERROLD, we are informed with refined truthfulness, was utterly uninstructed and hopelessly perverse." As delicacy of feeling is not wholly banished even from academic breasts, this candour must have cost the united brethren who support the paper in question an effort; but the claims of their sacred and self-imposed mission were obviously imperative, and in their Quixotic zeal to put down all popular writers and popular literature, they tilt against a newly-made grave as blindly as against the sturdiest living celebrity. Of course they have their feelings like other men, but these must be sacrificed at the shrine of truth and duty. They have fallen on evil days, that require men of resolute speech and action. The world has outgrown academic dictation and academic control, choosing, in defiance of all authority, to recognize as great men many whose names were never entered at any college. They naturally feel that this sort of thing ought to be put a stop to. So, having decided, over their port and olives, or their coffee and cigar, that SHAKESPEARE is an overrated man, and having pooch-pooched THACKERAY and DICKENS to their hearts' content, they betake themselves to the congenial work of destroying these popular idols. We cannot help feeling a certain interest in such desperate iconoclasts. It is pleasant to find, in the absence of any very lively faith, that they have a strength of denial and disbelief that presses for utterance, and is active enough to become aggressive. Rudiments of a more positive faith may perhaps, however, be discerned in their writings. It would seem they have not only intellect to detect the weakness of these popular writers, but a conscience to feel their alarming unvaracity, and that they look upon them not only with contempt, but with indignation. They would fain rescue the world from the influence of their false and degrading pictures of actual life, by infusing into it the purer mo-

rality of the combination-room, the severe philosophy of the academic groves. They have no patience with the praises lavished on such men as DICKENS and JERROLD; they will not share the popular feeling, but reserve their manly sympathy, their honest but severely temperate enthusiasm, for the gentle ERLAM, and the brave MACDONALD, who, after the fashion of their order, 'loved not wisely but too well;' or, if any touch of fancy mingle with the stern realism of their sympathy, it must be consecrated by classical associations, must be connected with the Homeric conflicts of the middle-weight hero, Mr. THOMAS SAYERS, and his vanquished opponent, the TIPTON SLASHER. In comparison with such men, JERROLD of course looks small; and one cannot help feeling that from such a quarter a sneer is a not unflattering tribute to his memory. JERROLD himself, indeed, had happily characterized the spirit that animates our contemporary long before it took a weekly form, in his celebrated definition of Dogmatism as 'Puppyism come to maturity.'

LETTERS FROM HIGH LATITUDES.

Letters from High Latitudes. Being some Account of a Voyage, in the Schooner Yacht Foam, to Iceland, Jan Mayen, and Spitzbergen, in 1856. By Lord Dufferin. Murray.

SINCE Forrest made his famous voyage in the Tartar galley there has not been a more adventurous cruiser than Lord Dufferin. He is one of a race peculiar to our islands. In the north there are adventurous navigators; but they do not come to us; we go to them. Who but an English or Scottish gentleman would penetrate the depths of the American continent in a six-oared cutter, or roam through the channels of the Oriental islands in a schooner yacht, or work the Foam amid a maze of icebergs, iron-bound rocks, and perilous seas within the Arctic circle? The spirit of Drake and Raleigh is preserved in our matchless yachtsmen, whose adventures, purely voluntary and pleasurable, abound not less in excitement—sometimes in danger—than those of the noble old voyagers who began their records thus: "Being resolved to take a survey of the globe, we sailed from Bristol," &c. Lord Dufferin's most charming book is the account of a voyage made by the Foam, a schooner yacht of eighty-five tons, from Falmouth, by way of the Hebrides round Iceland, along the line of eternal congelation almost to the limits of the habitable world at Spitzbergen. Illustrated as it is by admirable lithographs and woodcuts beautifully printed on fine paper, with an apparatus of topographical and scientific maps and diagrams, the volume is at once valuable and fascinating. It has all the cheerfulness of a salt-water chronicle, mingled with graphic landscape sketching and notes, which justify us in crediting Lord Dufferin with some of the highest qualities of a traveller.

The Foam set sail for the silent seas in June last year—hope at the helm, and beauty at the prow. Literally so, for hope is always at the vessel's helm when leaving port, and, in this case, the figure-head in bronze, by Marochetti, was the portrait of—in a gold crown, in outline ever lovely, although the water changed her complexion to a dolphin green. First to Iceland, roadless regions of pumice hills, purple and gold light, wood and lava, yellow ponies, and briny legends. There, of course, he inspected the Geysers, fountains of the Norse furies, with those even more wondrous sunken levels of rock, molten once and then solidified, which mark the interior like scars of antediluvian centuries—a tremendous desert, 'piled up for thirty thousand square miles in disordered pyramids of ice and lava,' periodically blasted by volcanic eruptions, or 'overwhelmed by whirlwinds of intermingled snow and cinders.' Yet amid these desolations Lord Dufferin was continually reminded of the East. But it was by Northern rumours that he was lured to wander with Marochetti's Grace of bronze beyond the birthplace of bogs to Jan Mayen, 'a spike of igneous rock shooting straight up out of the sea to the height of 6870 feet,' needle-shaped from base to peak. In search of this monstrous mountain, Lord Dufferin, after dipping once more into Europe, set sail, leaving behind a hundred tradition-peopled spots, the point whence America is fabled to have been spied by the Northmen, the Arctic line, and the barriers of the Glacial Sea. The albatross knows nothing of such mist and cloudy confusion as oppress these waters, amid which the Foam was now solitary. No one had been visible for two days; the world was grey dark; but after long floating in this *inferno* of fog, the gloom was riven, a snowy peak glistened thousands of feet in the air, a rich line of purple coast came in view, and there was Jan Mayen, mother of glaciers. Still further the yachtsmen mingled with the Lapp population, whose manners are pleasantly pictured by Lord Dufferin. In summer, the Lapps live in tents, like Tartars; in winter, among tree-tops, like birds. Away onwards, with the moon on one side of the sky and the sun on the other, and not far from Maalstroom, was discovered an English settler, with his wife and two snowdrop children, the lady herself more lovely than one of Spenser's visions, or the ideal of any Italian Allegro, white and fragile as a lily, with blonde hair, eyes of dusky blue, a cool radiance on her brow, and 'lips of that rare tint which lines the conch-shell.' From a lovely woman to a lovely scene: Lord Dufferin was no less inspired by a glimpse of 'a forest of thin lilac peaks' painted on the sky by refraction, yet existing in reality and warming in colour as the Foam made way. Early in August she anchored in a Spitzbergen bay, with the muffled midnight sun shining mysteriously over a vast circle of land and sea, utterly forlorn and voiceless. Here from mountainous crystal cliffs thunder down into the sea masses of ice 'the size of a cathedral,' enough to bury half a fleet; yet on these waters float the wrecks of American forests, drifted here by the Gulf stream, and on the coast Lord Dufferin saw an open coffin containing a skeleton:—

I have been told by an eye-witness, that in Magdalena Bay there are to be seen, even to this day, the bodies of men who died two hundred and fifty years ago, in such complete preservation, that when you pour hot water on the icy coating which encases them, you can actually see the unchanged features of the dead, through the transparent incrustation.

After exploring these wild seas, Lord Dufferin returned to England by another route, reviving by the way many a passage of old Northern saga.

We will not close his delightful narrative without quoting an example of the style in which it is written, and of the adventures encountered by the Foam:—

We had now almost reached the eightieth parallel of north latitude, and still an impenetrable sheet of ice—extending fifty or sixty miles westward from the shore—rendered all hopes of reaching the land out of the question. Our expectation of finding the north-west extremity of the island disengaged from ice by the action of the currents, was—at all events for this season—evidently doomed to disappointment. We were already almost in the latitude of Amsterdam Island—which is actually in north-west point—and the coast seemed more encumbered than ever. No whaler had ever succeeded in getting more than about one hundred and twenty miles further north than we ourselves had already come; and to entangle ourselves further in the ice—unless it were with the certainty of reaching land—would be sheer folly. The only thing to be done was to return back. Accordingly, to this course I determined to resign myself, if—after standing on for twelve hours longer—nothing should turn up to improve the present aspect of affairs. It was now eleven o'clock at night; Fitz and Sigurd went to bed, while I remained on deck to see what the night might bring forth. It blew great guns, and the cold was perfectly intolerable; billow after billow came sweeping down between the sea and sky, as if it were going to swallow up the whole universe; while the midnight sun—now completely blotted out—now faintly struggling through the ragged breaches of the mist—threw down from time to time an unearthly red-brown glare on the waste of the roaring waters.

For the whole of that night did we continue beating up along the edge of the ice, in the teeth of a whole gale of wind. At last, about nine o'clock in the morning—but two short hours before the moment at which it had been agreed we should bear up, and abandon the attempt—we came up with a long low point of ice that had stretched further to the westward than any we had yet doubled, and there, beyond, lay open sea!—open not only to the northward and the westward, but also to the eastward! You can imagine my excitement. "Turn the hands up, Mr. Wyse!" "Bout ship!" "Down with the helm!" "Helm a-lee!" Up comes the schooner's head to the wind, the sails flapping with the noise of thunder; blocks rattling against the deck, as if they wanted to knock their brains out; ropes dancing about in galvanized coils, like mad serpents; and everything to an inexperienced eye in inextricable confusion; till gradually she pays off on the other tack—the sails stiffen into deal boards—the stay sail sheet is let go—and heeling over on the opposite side, again she darts forward over the sea like an arrow from the bow. "Stand by to make sail!" "Out all reefs!" (I could have carried sail to sink a man-of-war!), and away the little ship went, playing leap-frog over the heavy seas, and staggering under her canvas, as if giddy with some joyful excitement which made my own heart thump so loudly.

We shall say but one final word: no Englishman or Englishwoman accustomed to read can fail thoroughly to enjoy this graphic and genial book.

THE PROFESSOR.

The Professor. A Tale. By Currer Bell. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co. To the novel-reader this posthumous work of one who has given so much delight to novel-readers, will have but feeble interest; but to all who are curious about the history and development of genius it will afford many suggestive reflections. In the first place let us say that the publication of the *Professor* completely exonerates the London publishers, who unanimously declined it. Currer Bell, in one of her letters, intimates that it was declined because it was too quietly truthful, and wanted the 'thrilling incidents' and 'romantic characters' which novels usually present. Currer Bell was mistaken: the *Professor* was declined because it was dull. This dullness does not arise from the quietness and every-day reality of the story, but from the weakness and essential unreality of the story and characters. In avoiding exaggeration and romance, she has not achieved simplicity and reality. The persons are at once disagreeable and improbable. The story is tiresome and improbable. So great is the distance between the *Professor* and its immediate successor, *Jane Eyre*, that we are amazed at the total absence of genius, or indeed of any indication of superior talent in the first story; and cannot sufficiently applaud the fortunate sagacity which induced Messrs. Smith and Elder to urge Currer Bell to write a second story; for even now, enlightened by the event, and profoundly admiring the faculties displayed in *Jane Eyre*, we do not detect their germs in the *Professor*, nor can we honestly say that on such evidence as it affords should we have encouraged the writer to try again.

In spite of unanimous refusals, in spite also of her more matured power, and the brilliant success that power secured, Currer Bell could not see the defects of this tale; accordingly she was nearly perilling her reputation by its publication after *Jane Eyre* and *Shirley*. In the preface she drew up, we read this curious passage:—

I had not indeed published anything before I commenced "The Professor," but in many a crude effort, destroyed almost as soon as composed, I had got over any such taste as I might once have had for ornamented and redundant composition, and come to prefer what was plain and homely. At the same time I had adopted a set of principles on the subject of incident, &c., such as would be generally approved in theory, but the result of which, when carried out into practice, often procures for an author more surprise than pleasure.

I said to myself that my hero should work his way through life as I had seen real living men work theirs—that he should never get a shilling he had not earned—that no sudden turns should lift him in a moment to wealth and high station; that whatever small competency he might gain, should be won by the sweat of his brow; that, before he could find so much as an arbour to sit down in, he should master at least half the ascent of 'the Hill of Difficulty'; that he should not even marry a beautiful girl or a lady of rank. As Adam's son he should share Adam's doom, and drain throughout life a mixed and moderate cup of enjoyment.

In the sequel, however, I found that publishers in general scarcely approved of this system, but would have liked something more imaginative and poetical—something more consonant with a highly wrought fancy, with a taste for pathos, with sentiments more tender, elevated, unworldly. Indeed, until an author has tried to dispose of a manuscript of this kind, he can never know what stores of romance and sensibility lie hidden in breasts he would not have suspected of casketing such treasures. Men in business are usually thought to prefer the real; on trial the idea will be often found fallacious: a passionate preference for the wild, wonderful, and thrilling—the strange, startling, and harrowing—agitates divers souls that show a calm and sober surface.

To answer the second sarcasm first, we will observe that even supposing publishers to be more matter-of-fact than other people—which is certainly

not the case with all of them—they, having to consult the taste of the public rather than their own private taste, will naturally demand from an author the romance demanded by the public. And to answer the sarcasm respecting the unpleasant discrepancy between theory and practice, we have only to say that the *Professor* fails, not because it was constructed on the false theory that Nature and simplicity are the surest guides in Art, but because it was unreal and perverse. The incidents, as incidents, are almost all threadbare from use in poor novels; while their mode of presentation is at once disagreeable, and fantastic. Where the writer draws from life, from her own actual experience, she does it with the crudeness of one who, had she not afterwards manifested such genuine power, we should have considered incapable of artistic reproduction. Where she 'invents,' she is following in the beaten track of third-rate novelists.

Great is the interest, however, in pondering on this first work of a fine genius, not more like the maturer works than a motionless grub is like the airy butterfly. Still more is this comparison heightened when we find that in the *Professor* she has employed the same basis of personal experience as she afterwards so successfully reproduced in *Villette*. The positions are changed, but the experience is the same. Brussels, and school life at Brussels, form the staple. The *Professor* is the sketch of M. Paul; and Frances Henri of Lucy Snowe. But how different the details, how different the picture!

In the *Professor*, as in her other works, we are struck with the constant and obtrusive presence of a purely disagreeable element. The characters are not only gratuitously, unnaturally rude, but the rudeness is of a kind which springs less from want of polished manners than from want of sympathy. They do, say, and feel things, which are explained by the writer as proceeding from what we must call an irritable antagonism, and a gratuitous pedagogic desire of inflicting pain 'for your good.' The hero is as vicious in this respect as the others; and the author evidently considers it a virtue. This fault—which we believe has been the source of that repulsion felt by many readers of her other works—is the more surprising to us now we have read her *Life*, and know that the sympathy, tenderness, and benignity, so rarely finding an expression in her writings, found ample expression in her daily life. The steadfast friend, the adoring sister, the devoted daughter, and the woman who could leave her writing to go into the kitchen and cut out the 'eyes' of the potatoes rather than that 'Tabby's' feelings should be hurt by entrusting such an act to another servant—this Charlotte Brontë was assuredly very different from the harsh, unsympathizing, pedagogic 'Currer Bell.'

In conclusion we earnestly beg young writers to give no heed whatever to the sarcasms in the Preface to this work; to pay no attention to the supposed proof there afforded that Nature is only a 'theoretical' demand, not a demand made by readers; and instead of appealing to Currer Bell, as an argument against writing stories which in their motives and movement resemble life, appeal to the *Professor* as a proof in favour of that practice, for it is precisely in its departures from reality that this story is most wearisome.

THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.

History of the Royal Sappers and Miners, from the Formation of the Corps. By T. W. J. Connolly. Second Edition. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

THERE is no longer a corps of Sappers and Miners. Established in 1772, it was merged into the Royal Engineers in 1850. Quartermaster Connolly, therefore, has been enabled, in a second edition, to bring his history to a natural conclusion. First published about two years ago, his volumes have now been considerably enlarged, and will probably take their place in the military standard library. So far from being purely professional, however, they are as well suited as any we know for general circulation. The army will prize them for their minute relation of incidents interesting to the soldier, and for their seventeen bright illustrations of uniform; but the curious public will be entertained by Mr. Connolly's singularly varied collection of anecdote, and his accounts of stirring events on—and under—flood and field, written with all the enthusiasm of a Sapper and Miner, but addressed to no particular class. He has included, in this new issue, the services of the corps in the Aland Islands, in Turkey, Bulgaria, Wallachia, the Crimea, and Circassia; but so quickly was the original edition exhausted, that doubtless hundreds of persons missed it altogether. It will not be superfluous, then, to indicate the character of its contents, in order to show that it is in no sense technical or dry. The Sappers and Miners were embodied about eighty years ago, and among their earlier works were the celebrated subterranean galleries of Gibraltar. During the terrific siege of that fortress, the military artificers not only created a multitude of new defences, but exhibited the bravery of Red Cross Knights. They may be said to have laid a practical foundation for the power of the English in the Mediterranean. One of their next engagements was to strengthen the Tower of London against the chances of a Jacobin attack. Then, during the great French war, they bore their part at Antigua, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, Toulon, Guadaloupe, St. Louis, the Bruges Canal, and Ostend. They were at the blockade of Malta, at the capture of the Danish West Indian settlements, at Oporto, Talavera, Flushing, Almeida, Busaco, and Barrosa. In fact, they were everywhere, from 1793 to 1815, and showed brilliantly at Waterloo. The peace gave them another kind of employment. They became trigonometrical surveyors, pontoon experimentalists, and destroyers of sunken vessels, and carried their triangles down the valleys of the Euphrates, across New Holland, into Canada, and back once more to Gravesend. There they cleared the wrecks out of the bed of the river. After another adventure in Australia, and a visit to Spain, detachments of the corps were set to work upon Scotch triangulation; but one of their most important services was the demolition of the Royal George. We have not read a pleasanter chapter than Quartermaster Connolly's account of this operation, carried out by divers, who sometimes fought with crabs and conger-eels, and sometimes with one another, and succeeded in recovering a vast amount of valuable materials.

The Syrian war broke the monotony of their peaceful occupations; but, perhaps, nothing could be more interesting than their expedition to mark

the Oregon boundary. During the survey of England they built towering frames of timber upon the tallest steeples and towers, and these performances alone were marvels. In 1848, unhappily, they were made ridiculous by Lord John Russell, who set them to sleep in the Tower, with forty rounds of ammunition, to erect platforms on the roof of the Bank of England, and run timber batteries along the parapets. Thousands of sand-bags were piled within against the windows; over the entrance of the building a strong modern machicouli, resting upon ponderous beams, projected into the street, and within, like Chinese criminals in a cage, the Sappers were ready 'to open a volley on the rabble.' In the yard there was a vast barricade of casks and wheelbarrows. At the Tower, some of the old masonry was spoiled by new loopholes; stockades were constructed; barriers of coal-boxes and crates were piled up; sand-bags and banquettes were prepared along Traitors' Wall, 'to enable the troops to play on the mob in the rear.' Downing-street was put into a state of defence, and London laughed at their April folly.

Other episodes memorable in the chronicles of the Sappers and Miners were—the great Exhibition, the Shetland road enterprise, the Kaffir war of 1852, the Central African Expedition, and Chobham Camp. Then opened the great drama of the Russian war, through which Mr. Connolly follows his favourite corps, always in a tone of right feeling, generosity, and impartial good sense. We quote a passage of suggestive description:—

SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Look first among the embrasures, and there, ant-like, is seen an isolated red-coat coolly pegging up hides or fixing gabions, while two or three carpenters, with up-turned sleeves, are discovered crouching low, fixing platforms or renewing sleepers and fighting bolts. Go next to the cave, and call, 'Sapper!' One immediately emerges from its murkiness, spade in hand, with begrimed face and dishevelled beard, to show the quality of his exertions. Step to the saps right and left, and in each, on bended knee, with whirling pick and cap, well down is traced the sapper. To his sturdy efforts the earth yields, and the gabion soon is filled. Watch him as he goes ahead with cautious crawl, and daringly places another basket on the line. How many rifle-balls, how many shot fly past, few can tell; but on he urges as if nothing had occurred, and perhaps the next discharge kills him. Steal now along the trench to its advanced limits, and there is seen a group of busy miners, black with gunpowder, in shallow depths, blasting the rocks to deepen the approach and strengthen the cover. How well they know their art—not a head is seen above the ground parapet, and scarcely that of a hammer; but when a strong blow is required, up it goes, and the sun, sparkling on the burnished steel, gives a mark to the enemy. Bullets from the screen are quickly fired, and an occasional shot trundles in among them; but undauntedly they proceed, watchful as dogs, till at last the mine explodes. A volume of vapour affords another indication of the activity of the enemy. Shot and shell plunge on and tear up the ground, but the miners have flown to a distance, and quietly await the cessation of the fire to resume their tasks. Walk over to the sailors' battery, where surely none but seamen may be seen. There, in truth, the blue jackets are in droves, with their droll sayings and unsteady gait; but press forward, "Is that a marine?" "No, it's a sapper trimming the parapet." There, too, is another tricing up of the flaccid cheeks of an embrasure; and beyond is a third, giving position to platforms for sea-service mortars or naval guns. Go round that traverse; the universal man is there completing it; another is strengthening the parapet; another repairing the melon; a fourth is in the right epaulement; a fifth in the left; a sixth is elsewhere constructing loopholes with barrels; others are riveting the works with tubs, casks, gabions, and hide-bags, while a couple of broad-backed miners are burrowing underground, and driving a tunnel into the jaws of some convenient cavern.

The book has been much improved in the second edition, and is an honour to the British army.

A RESIDENCE IN FRANCE.

A Winter's Sketches in the South of France and the Pyrenees. With Remarks upon the Use of the Climate and Mineral Waters in the Cure of Disease. By Fred. H. Johnson, M.R.C.S., formerly President of the Hunterian Society of Edinburgh. Chapman and Hall.

THE south of France, which has long been the resort of valetudinarian tourists—of those who seek after 'a beaker full of the warm south, full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene'—seems destined soon to have a new class of visitors—those who long for and can appreciate the sublime and the beautiful in nature. As section after section of the railroad from Paris to the Pyrenees, either on the western or the eastern borders of France, is opened for public traffic, the nearer are those magnificent mountains which lie like a barrier-wall between the Franks and Iberians drawn to the inhabitants of the north. Naturally, as the facilities of travelling are increased, new scenery will be desired by the pilgrims, unfrequented routes and untrodden tracks sought out. Mont Blanc is now no longer the grand thing it was. Its snows no longer preserve their virgin purity, and the adventurous and peril-loving tourist will have henceforth, if he courts novelty, to encounter the difficulties or risk the dangers of Monte Rosa, the Wetterhorn, or the still more stupendous altitudes of the Jungfrau. Maps will have to be more patiently studied, and original spots—original, at least, to the *oi polloi* of excursionists who obtain a month's *congé* in the summer or autumn—selected. We should not be surprised, then, if the eyes of these butterfly tourists be directed to the land of Provence, across whose ancient plains and amid whose olive groves still float the melodies of the wandering troubadours and the memories of the Courts of Love. A step further will carry them to the foot of those mountain pastures, and snow-mantled pinnacles within the shelter of whose valleys exist the most ancient and most untransformed races of Europe, whose costume betrays the fashion of the middle ages, and whose institutions date back to an epoch anterior to the reign of Charlemagne.

Anticipating, that the love of exploring new scenery will induce not a few Englishmen to direct their autumn tour, perhaps even this year, whither the facilities of the Southern of France Railway will conduct them, Mr. Johnson has collected his experiences of a short residence in Paris and visits to the most interesting spots in the neighbourhood into readable shape, and published them in a slight, sketchy volume. The book is not, however, exclusively directed to the pleasure-seeking tourist. An appendix gives a short account of the climatic influences of the country on disease and on the properties of the mineral waters of the Pyrenees. This chapter, how-

ever, is very brief, and in no way interferes with the general scope of the work, which is to create an interest in the reader by the tenfold agency of historical association, and a description of the national allurements in the midst of which Pau and its neighbour-towns are situated. As we have said, the book is but slight and sketchy, and beyond this it would merit no attention. It is pleasant to talk either *vis à voce* or on paper with travellers capable of exciting our interest in the spots they have visited, and with this feeling we accompany Mr. Johnson from page to page through his book.

The road from Bordeaux to Pau lies through a district studded with names familiar to the taster of wine—Médoc, St. George, St. Julien, Château Margaux, and the shelterless flats of the Landes, whose arid and sandy wastes, a strange figure of gigantic stature may occasionally be discovered, stalking like the ghost of a pre-Adamite stork. Of course this is an inhabitant of these Gascon wilds perched on his lofty stilts. The historical student may survey at Orthez the ground upon which Wellington gained one of his most decisive if not brilliant successes over Marshal Soult, and speculate on the results of a sleeping sentinel, and the clever manœuvres which put the British forces in possession of the right and left banks of the Adour. He might also linger around its old château and, contemplating the lingering ruins of desolated strength, recal the fortunes of its varied chieftains, and dwell upon the capricious achievements of that furious and savage knight Gaston Phœbus de Foix, whose amiable career is chronicled in the pages of the curious and inquisitive Froissart. But it is enough for us that we hasten on to our destination. Pau wears many phases. There is Pau historical, Pau civic, Pau architectural, Pau picturesque, and Pau vicinal. Probably Pau vicinal, a Pau in relation to its neighbourhood, is the most interesting point of view under which to notice it. Parallel with the river in its course for nearly half a mile, and situated in the grand park, rises far above the level of the stream a high terraced mound, planted on every part with lofty trees of luxuriant growth, except where a gravel path, undulating and winding like a woodland alley, creeps along the forest shade. Running east and west, it commands the great panorama of the southern *côteaux* and mountain range, with a foreground of meadow and river stretching away into the plain of Lescar, and filled up on the east by the bridge of the Gave, where the white houses of Jurançon cast their long shadows into the mirror of the waters beneath. The sunsets of Pau have long been famous, and it is especially at this time of the day that the magnificent beauties of the landscape unfold themselves in their most splendid charms, the mountains of Bigorre having taken on a head-gear of rosy pink, and the tower-like Pic du Midi standing flushed in a glow of ruddy light, as if throwing back the glare of a burning city, and all the central summits being crimsoned in their turn and the Pic d'Ossau bathed in an atmosphere of warm and mystic tints. With Pau historic are associated many great and illustrious names. It was here that Henri of Navarre, the chevalier prince of Ivry was born, and that his heroic mother Jeanne d'Albret sang the celebrated song at his birth which gained for her a massive chain of gold and the affectionate admiration of her old warrior sire. It was here too—to descend from days of ancient strife to modern contest—that the old African war-hawk Abd-el-Kader was confined in close keeping. His visit, one of affliction, was rendered doubly sad by the loss of five children who died during his short sojourn or captivity, and whose remains he buried in the cemetery, an Arabic inscription and the sign of a crescent marking the spot of their interment. Pau social would lead us into a description of the various characters, noble, plebeian, and eccentric, who frequent this delightful place during the winter months, either for valetudinarian reasons or from a love of the indescribable natural beauties with which the country abounds. We need scarcely remind the reader that Pau is the first step in his approach to those populated eyries Farbes, and Bagnères, and that even in this respect a friendly descriptive guide is of service to him. He will find in Mr. Johnson's book much pleasant reading about the place, a few historical sketches, a glance at the habits and customs of the people, an account of the manner in which the resident visitors employ their time and drown the day, and an interesting narrative of personal visits to neighbouring places of note.

GERMAINE.

Germaine. By Edmond About.

Paris: Hachette.

THIS new novel, by the author of *Tolla*, possesses the merit of great originality in its story, in addition to its incontestable qualities of style. We have not every day to award such praise. Volume after volume comes before us, often displaying a remarkable power of execution—sufficient, at any rate, to force approval—yet with so little attempt at novelty of plot or situation, that we have sometimes tried to persuade ourselves that there were only three plots and a dozen situations possible. The lover, pursuing a perfect beauty, and marrying her after surmounting a hundred difficulties, is rather out of date now. In an age when all gentlemen stand aloof, afraid to commit themselves to a compliment lest it should be construed into a declaration, we scarcely believe in impassioned youth kept apart by artificial obstacles. But there remain one or two more probable stories of blighted affection and unfortunate marriages, which we are almost sure to meet with in any volume of which the price is 11. 11s. 6d. As play writers never venture on new jokes for fear they should not be understood, so novel writers never venture on new plots for fear they should not be appreciated. The old ones are found to do sufficiently well.

M. About has evidently resolved to leave the beaten track, though at the risk of offending his readers. His present conception is daring even to coarseness; and some of its developments are gratuitously repulsive. How beautiful, however, is the central idea round which his action moves! A young girl, Germaine, supposed to be dying of consumption—actually in extreme peril of her life—is married, from interested motives in all parties—except herself, for she is merely a sacrifice—to a Spanish noble of high and chivalrous character, but caught in the toils of a Lorette of the 'first class,' M. de Villanera does not care for his sick young wife, but treats her with profound respect, and pays her every attention that the strictest duty dic-

tates. It is understood, however, on all hands that she is to die very shortly: and she is as aware as any one of her impending fate—quite resigned to it, indeed. The couple set out on their travels to Italy. All formalities, medical and others, that might be supposed to save or prolong life are gone through. The writer, in fact, we may say in a parenthesis, insists somewhat wearisomely on the remedies resorted to, as if he meant to display his special knowledge, or recommend a system. In spite of everything, Germaine pines away, until at last, in the deepest recesses of her being, what may be called a new germ of life is developed. She perceives that she loves her husband, and hopes that, in spite of everything, he may love her. All this is very beautifully conceived and charmingly worked out. The same passionate interest is excited that forms the chief beauty of *Tolla*. In this case, also, the love-scenes are laid in the south—under calm blue skies, and near tranquil shores, in an atmosphere that goes warm to the orange and myrtle groves and comes perfumed from them. When once we are landed at Corfu we do not allow ourselves willingly to be taken away again; and the inroad of the vulgar vices and romantic vulgarity of Paris shocks and annoys us. Amidst all this the story, which has some of the mystic fascination of a legend, leads us on to the end—where, instead of a grave, which we sometimes fear to see, appears a lover's bower and a nuptial couch. The writer disdains the easy triumph of killing Germaine, and leaving the reader miserable. Perhaps he became too fond of her as he went on; for he seems to have set out with the most sanguinary intentions. If this be so, we like him the better for it. There is nothing more pleasant than to see a man compassionate to his own intellectual creations.

But why was not M. About a little more scrupulous about the company into which he introduces his Germaine? It is quite true that he does his best to dig a moat round her purity and keep it clear from contact. But entire success was impossible. That odious Madame Chermidy is an ineffaceable blot on this performance. We do not undertake to re-write M. About's tale; but certainly we could imagine fifty ways of bringing the hero and heroine into the dilemma necessary for the development of the passion and interest without having recourse to the aristocracy of the Rue Bréda. Whenever this nasty woman, with her fat devoted servant and her ticket-of-leave man from Corbeil, comes upon the scene, we feel a sensation of indescribable loathing. There never was a more unsympathetic figure; and the worst of the matter is that, instead of serving as a contrast, it is so high in tone that it influences the colouring of the whole picture. For a long time impure tints seem lingering reflected on Germaine's cheek amidst the hectic flushes of disease. When these die away, and purity and health come back together, we feel an unconquerable desire to destroy Madame Chermidy; and the exultation with which we behold Mantour's dagger driven into her is quite comical.

As for M. le Duc de la Tour d'Embleuse, the author of *Tolla* should have been especially particular to avoid introducing such a type as his master, Balzac, whom he so far surpasses in sharpness and purity of style, had already painted with a luxury of detail that can never be equalled—a similar figure in the old, doting, debauched General Hulot, the real hero of *La Cousine Bette*. The Duc of M. About is a mere sketch, but a most disagreeable one; and we believe that in this case, as in that of Madame Chermidy, the story might have gone on better without him. Of course we would not have had Germaine converted into a mere pastoral. It was necessary to surround the record of the heroine's sweetly painful adventures with sketches of manners and character; but it was not necessary to introduce so many diabolical figures to set off this one angelic one. M. de Villanera might have been made more prominent and interesting; and—but, as we have said, we must not re-write M. About's book. What we have advanced in the form of suggestion is intended to convey the idea that Germaine is full of faults and blemishes, arising partly, perhaps, from the necessity of catering to a somewhat diseased public taste, but chiefly from a determination to be original and unconventional—a determination that often leads to conventional originality. Yet, at the same time, the main idea of the novel is so striking, and the manner in which it is worked out is so excellent, there is so much wit and so much pathos in every chapter, and the principal character is so charming, that, despite all its short-comings, we are disposed to place it in the very first rank of French contemporary romance-writing.

LIFE OF DR. KITTO.

Life of Dr. Kitto, D.D., F.S.A. By John Eadie, D.D., LL.D.
Edinburgh: William Oliphant and Sons.

In our notice of the *Memoirs of Dr. Kitto*, edited by Mr. Rylands, we remarked upon the necessity of a more compendious and connected biography of that eminent theologian. We particularly alluded to the unwieldy form of the work itself, and hinted that whatever might have been the intrinsic merits of the *Memoirs per se*, the awkward bulk of the book would naturally balk its circulation. There are some works, however, which in spite of commentators and bookbinders will command a sale from the inherent interest they possess; and such an interest did the *Memoirs of Dr. Kitto* possess for the public, so that we were not surprised to find a second edition called for within a short period. The want which we particularly pointed out to however still existed. There had appeared no regular, connected, and symmetrical narrative of the life, actions, and travels of Dr. Kitto; for though his *Memoirs* afforded us ample insight into parts of his eventful career, and made us acquainted with his feelings, thoughts, and principles, one event or one action was allowed to take too prominent a position, and stand in bold relief, separated from its antecedents and its sequel. It is well known that Dr. Kitto, shut out as he was from the world around him, proposed again and again to write his own experiences. On one occasion he particularly observes:—"Perhaps no one ever was in my circumstances, or, being so, ever retained or gathered spirit to surmount his difficulties. I think more and more that a statement of those difficulties, as I could make that statement, would be felt to be a thing of no common interest." His intention was to divide the sketch of his life into three parts: first, from birth to the workhouse; secondly, from the workhouse to Exeter; thirdly,

from Exeter to leaving England. His plan, however, was never executed; and if it had been, the hand of the biographer would still have been necessary to fill in the picture from his return to England till his death, the busiest and most tranquil portion of his existence. Though we have no autobiography of Kitto, we have enough about him in his own handwriting, in his letters, in his journals, and in his different works, so that by means of a few comments, interspersed for the sake of correction and illustration, a regular and complete life could easily be composed. Dr. Eadie has, therefore, wisely allowed Dr. Kitto to be his own narrator as far as it was practicable. The result has been a very interesting work, full of romance and incident, the least attractive portions being, in fact, the comments of the arranger, the narrowness and obliquity of his theological prejudices inducing him to express opinions altogether unwarranted about Kitto's feelings and actions.

NEW NOVELS.

The Athelings; or, the Three Gifts. By Margaret Oliphant. 3 vols. (Blackwood and Son.)—This novel—originally published in *Blackwood's Magazine*—is not of a common cast. It is written with simplicity and tenderness. The story is, in some respects, original; and although the main incident has an ancient tinge, Mrs. Oliphant never loses for a moment her power of making the situations and characters peculiarly her own. Without outlining the drama, we may mention that it turns upon three moral gifts, bestowed by nature upon three of the personages, and that this conception is cleverly kept in view from first to last, without being strained into disagreeable prominence. As a portrait from life, Agnes Atheling merits unusual praise; her sister Marian, and her brother Charles, are both excellent. The Rector is an exaggeration; Mr. Endicott, a photograph. But Mrs. Oliphant has succeeded nowhere so well as in the peaceful Caxton interior at Bellevue. This is charming, and strikingly true. We should say that *The Athelings* will be popular.

The Hobbies: a Novel. By Morgan Kavanagh. 3 vols. (Newby.)—We have here the novel about which a painful family dispute has been raised. All we will say of it is, that Miss Kavanagh might have left her name upon the title-page without disparagement to her reputation.

RECENT TOURISTS.

Summer Months Among the Alps; with the Ascent of Monte Rosa. By T. W. Hinchliff. (Longman and Co.)—Mr. Hinchliff's is a bright, agreeable book, written with spirit and grace, and description of many a beautiful bypath among the Alps. The Finsteraarhorn, the Unteraar Glacier, Monte Rosa, Chamouni, and the Simmenthal, mark his route. He has the advantage of being no stranger in the country of mountains, and writes in a picturesque, colour-shedding style, which gives to his narrative a singular fascination. Mr. Hinchliff breathes into his pages an Alpine breath, and we doubt not that Swiss tourists will gladly make him their companion when treading the way to Monte Rosa, and through the depths about the Finsteraarhorn.

The Norse-Folk; or, a Visit to the Homes of Norway and Sweden. By Charles Loring Brace. (Bentley.)—Home-life is a favourite topic with Mr. Brace. He published formerly a very pleasant account of domestic manners in Germany. This volume is a cheerful, anecdotal account of Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish interiors, rich and poor, private and public. It contains a large amount of information sketchily put together. Mr. Brace, an American, familiarised himself with the manners and feelings of all classes, and, wherever he went, derived materials for a pleasant page. His relation is more abundant in anecdote than is customary with books of mere travel. Here is an incident of village justice in Sweden:—"A Dalecarlian maiden returned in the autumn from the usual summer's labour in the capital, and was observed to have a gold ring on her finger. A circumstance so remarkable attracted the attention of the peasants; she was questioned, and replied that it had been given her by a gentleman with whom she was working. The people doubted, and finally she was brought before the village council, which, after an examination, decided that she should be kept confined by her father, and whipped every day until she should confess. The father carried out the sentence, and at length she confessed that she had stolen it from this gentleman. The ring was at once sent back to the owner, with the message, that the girl would be prosecuted if he desired, but, for the good fame of Dalecarlia, they hoped he would drop it, which of course he did."

Vacations in Ireland. By Charles Richard Weld. (Longman and Co.)—This is a genuine book on Ireland, brimful of gossip, and characteristic of an unaffected, well-informed, and sensible writer. Mr. Weld has visited the country many times, and takes his sketches from several different points of view. His volume contains the best description extant of Lord Rosse's scientific apparatus.

Egypt and the Great Suez Canal. By M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire. (Bentley.)—We have so frequently discussed the Suez Canal project, that it is unnecessary to say more of M. de St. Hilaire's work than that it is an elaborate statement of the questions raised, but adds nothing to the force of M. de Lessep's reasoning. M. de St. Hilaire's narrative of travels is infinitely more satisfactory reading than his grandiloquent treatise on the gigantic canalisation bubble.

The Arts.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION.

A COLLECTION which has accidentally escaped our notice until a late day deserved to have been mentioned earlier: it is the collection of French pictures in Pall-Mall. Small in number, it continues to be very attractive, and deservedly so. The works are by no means on a more level—some of the highest, and some to which we cannot accord very great praise; but upon the whole the average merit is great. The styles are as various as they can be, where any

SCHAEFFER and MEISSONNIER are of the party. Several of the pictures are very remarkable: we take them almost in the order of the catalogue.

BIARD has a characteristic picture, 'Clearing for Action on Board an English Man-of-War,' full of energy, activity, and vigorous relief. A strange scene is the 'Sunday Prayers in Lapland,'—divine service under difficulties, in the midst of a village scarcely perceptible for the snow that confounds it with the ground.

The portrait of ROSA BONHEUR which stood in the room at an early day has been removed, but is well replaced in the collection by her brown 'Bouricaïros crossing the Pyrenees,'—ass-drivers coming over the mountain, with a large drove of their beasts, two of the men singing in duet. Like the 'Horse-fair,' it is full of action and expression; the individuality of the asinine countenance is wonderfully preserved, and closely as the picture comes to the roughness and freedom of nature, it is so firmly handled and so carefully finished that its force is seen out better under the magnifying glass. 'The Denizens of the Highlands' is a smaller picture,—a group of the small Scotch cattle on a piece of raised ground, apparently looking out at the spectator: from the breath of the cattle to the slowly moving clouds and the heather, every object has the touch of reality.

To our eye, a still greater master than ROSA is AUGUSTE BONHEUR, whose landscape, 'Going to Market—a scene in Auvergne,' is so true that it is as if the frame opened upon the country itself, where you can see the wind stirring among the leaves, and the sun lighting up the whole prospect. Glancing round the room, it appears, in comparison with the rest, the one picture in which there is real light.

There is great variety of very small cabinet pictures, which will be studied with interest. Amongst the most remarkable are the landscapes of GUDIN; of LAMBINET, whose flat Dutch scenery is perfect; of TROXON, a master of coast scenery. MEISSONNIER has three pictures—the 'Chess player,' the 'Lansquenet,' and the 'Mousquetaire,' miniature looking-glasses of the reality; HORACE VERNET, 'the Combat,' between two knights in armour, in which one can almost hear the ring of the battle-axe; and ARY SCHAEFFER contributes a beautiful picture of 'Christ crowned with Thorns.'

LES BOUFFES.

THE brief season of this choice and merry little company is rapidly coming to a close. Next week is positively the last of the BOUFFES in London for this season; we heartily hope they may be tempted by their present success to come again.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE first public Concert given by The Vocal Association, under the eminent direction of Mr. BENEDICT, at the CRYSTAL PALACE, on Saturday last, was a complete and well-deserved success. A brilliant audience of rather more than six thousand persons, interspersed with toilettes rivalling all the colours of the azaleas, listened to the performances with rapt attention, only interrupted by applause, from the first piece of the selection to the last; and although it was one of the hottest afternoons in the hottest June we have known for many years, there was no sign of impatience or fatigue. Four favourite pieces were encored. Between the vocal performances the CRYSTAL PALACE Band played operatic music, and Mr. BENEDICT's overture to the *Crusaders* was received with marked enthusiasm. So great was the success of the Concert, that at the special request of the CRYSTAL PALACE Directors the Vocal Association will give two more concerts in the Central Transept before the close of the season. The second will take place on the 25th inst., and the third probably on the 8th of August.

M. JULLIEN AND THE BELGIAN GUIDES.

M. JULLIEN having brought his monster musical 'Congress' to a close after we know not how many repetitions of the 'VERDI night,' has departed on a three weeks' tour into the provinces, but he has found it impossible to leave town without a proclamation, after the manner of other potentates. And we are bound to say a more pretentious piece of blague than 'JULLIEN's last' we have never encountered even under his hand and seal. M. JULLIEN evidently sets no limits to the gullibility and *gobemouche* of the British public. Here is a sample of what we may call the Fiddle-stick Sublime. M. JULLIEN is announcing the engagement of the band of the Belgian 'Guides' at the Royal Surrey Gardens, and he leads off into the following tirade of pretentious impertinence, which we may entitle

JULLIEN ON THE POLITICAL INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.

"The influence of music in education, civilization, and even in politics, is not sufficiently appreciated. M. JULLIEN has passed his life in studying its effect upon the people. After the continental revolutions of 1848 he witnessed every

evening, and for a considerable period, how great was the influence of that magnificent and immortal hymn 'God Save the Queen,' in consolidating and augmenting the affection and respect of the English nation for their beloved Sovereign. On the other hand, he saw, midst the unfortunate events in his own country, the enormous power exercised over the masses by the terrible effects of the 'Marseillaise.' But the present occasion will not admit of further dissertation on the influence of the divine art over nations and their rulers. M. JULLIEN hopes and desires that some more able pen will take up a question of such public importance."

We do not for a moment presume to wield the 'able pen' evoked by M. JULLIEN, but we take the liberty to say, in reply to this patronizing invitation, that M. JULLIEN will do well in future to blow his own trumpet with more modest variations on his accustomed airs. We have only to add that the Belgian 'Guides' have played during the week, and that a finer military band is not to be heard in Europe.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The First and Second Floor is the title of an amusing little piece, something between a farce and a small comedy, which was produced on Monday night at the HAYMARKET. The story is one of intrigue, and of blunders arising from a certain Mrs. Nankin having changed her residence from the first to the second floor of a lodging-house during the absence abroad of her husband. Mr. BUCKSTONE, the husband in question, returns from California after he is supposed to be dead, and is thrown into that state of perplexity and grotesque indignation which no actor can represent with such rich and highly-coloured humour. The other chief characters are sustained by Miss TALBOT, Mrs. E. FITZWILLIAM, and Miss WILTON.

The humours of 'Yankee gal'-ism and 'Irish boy'-ism have been exhibited in a fresh form this week at the ADELPHI by the production of a piece written by Mr. STIRLING COYNE, and called *Latest from New York*. Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS act herein with all their wonted wildness and animal spirits; and two new songs are introduced, to compete for popularity with 'My Mary Anne' and 'Bobbing Around.'

Another of Mr. KEAN's gorgeous Shakspearean revivals was first exhibited to the public on Wednesday evening at the PRINCESS'S. *The Tempest* was then produced with the usual amount of scenic grace and beauty and of mechanical ingenuity. But, if any final proof were needed of the radical mistake of thus overloading a great author with extraneous ornament, it would be found in an announcement which Mr. KEAN found it necessary to post up in his theatre, and which ran thus:—"The kind indulgence of the public is requested should any lengthened delay take place between the acts during the first representations of the *Tempest*. This appeal is made with greater confidence when it is stated that the scenic appliances of the play are of a more extensive and complicated nature than have ever yet been attempted in any theatre in Europe, requiring the aid of above one hundred and forty operatives nightly, who (unseen by the audience) are engaged in working the machinery, and in carrying out the various effects." The 'lengthened delay' did take place, there being a pause of more than half an hour between each of the acts. What justice can be done to a play, as a play—how can actors do their best—how can the interest of the audience in the story, in the play of the emotions, or in the exposition of the characters, be maintained—with these long and dreary gaps? What, but the anticipation of seeing some more than usually stimulating piece of show, would induce any one to sit out a performance conducted in such a jerking and abrupt fashion as this? Clearly, the frequenters of the PRINCESS'S merely go to witness the spectacle; and they are willing to wait any length of time if they are treated to something pretty at the end. Something more than pretty—something very beautiful and original in its way—they no doubt get; but it is unpleasant to find SHAKESPEARE popularized with 'the aid of one hundred and forty (unseen) operatives.' We recollect, when MACREADY produced the same play at COVENT GARDEN in 1839, how exquisitely the feeling of the play was carried out in the scenery, and yet what an entire absence there was of the ballet master. This is what we desire to see again. Next week, we shall speak more specifically of the new revival.

Our notice of Madame RISTORI as *Lady Macbeth* in the Italian version of the tragedy is reserved until next week.

Mr. RONSON has achieved another success in a burlesque of *Masaniello*, produced on Thursday night at the OLYMPIC. The piece is written by Mr. ROBERT BROUGH—a gentleman who sports in these airy regions with a great deal of sparkling wit and roistering fun, and who has now added another to his laurels. The wild Neapolitan fisherman is performed by Mr. RONSON with a true Southern warmth and overgrowth of blackguardism, and he sings some capital parodies. Towards the conclusion of the piece, his mad scene exhibits him in all his startling and peculiar power of linking the terrible and the ludicrous in strange companionship. Miss SWANBOROUGH, Miss THIRLWALL, and a new actress—Mademoiselle HECKMAN, who appeared as the dumb *Fenella*—gave grace to the piece; and the other actors discharged their various parts with humour and effect.

THE MURDER OF MR. PRICE, AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.—This crime, which has already been briefly noticed in the *Leader*, is variously regarded by the colonists. Some attribute it to the alleged morbid sympathy exhibited by several persons in respect of the convicts; others assert that the convicts have been goaded into a kind of madness by a long series of cruelties, and by the relentless tyranny of Mr. Price himself in his capacity of Inspector-General of convicts. During the recent trial of some convicts for murder (a trial which ended in an acquittal on some legal point), disclosures were made showing the existence of very great abuses of power on the part of the officials; and meetings were held at Melbourne expressing the indignation of the citizens. "The murder of Mr. Price," says the *Sydney Herald*, "seems to have been premeditated among a band of long-sentenced men, who, according to the evidence given of them, are more like a herd of wild beasts than a body of human beings. Having got him in the midst of themselves upon the pretext of making various complaints, one of them felled him with a shovel. The whole party then set upon him with hands and feet, with their own manacles, with stones and spades, and everything else within their reach, speedily injuring him to such an extent as to render recovery impossible. Others who were with him were handled with great roughness,

although receiving no fatal injuries. This done, the murderous crew divested themselves of their manacles with a degree of celerity which showed that they must previously have had some files at work, and prepared to 'rush' their guard, and escape. But these men stood so firm that the attempt was not made. The people of Williams-town, too, soon turned out in arms to assist, if necessary. Finally, a body of military arrived on the spot." Mr. John Frost, the Chartist, has written to the *Times* to say that Mr. Price was a man of a most brutal and savage nature.

REMOVAL OF THE CONVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT, WINCHESTER.—A special train, which left at an early hour a few mornings ago, conveyed from Winchester the religious community of English nuns of the order of St. Benedict, who have occupied for more than sixty years past the premises in St. Peter-street, lately known as 'The Convent,' but in former times by the name of 'The Bishop's House.'

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
FRYER.—On the 20th June, at Needham Hall, near Wisbeach, the wife of F. D. Fryer, Esq.: a son.
HIPKIN.—On the 22nd June, at Aldershot, the wife of T. W. Hipkin, Esq., 54th Regt.: a son.

SHERVINTON.—On the 24th June, at Horfield, near Clifton, the wife of Major Shervinton, Brigade Major, Military Train: a son.

MARRIAGES.

MOORE-ATKINSON.—On the 30th June, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, by Rev. H. Brackenbury, M.A., uncle of the bride, Charles Wilson Moore, Capt. 3rd M.B. Regiment, to Isabella, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Atkinson, Esq., of Austhorpe Lodge, in the county of York, and granddaughter of G. Hodgson, Esq., of Louth, Lincolnshire.

WOOLL-COLB.—On the 2nd July, 1857, at Newton, near Wisbech, by the Rev. J. W. Berryman, John, only son of Hugh Wooll, Esq., of Upwell Hall, Cambridgeshire, to Martha Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Cole, Esq., of Guanoek Gate House, Sutton St. Edmunds, Lincolnshire.

DEATHS.

COMFORT.—On the 18th May, on his way from Calcutta to Tirhoot, Charles Comfort, second surviving son of John Murton, Esq., of Cooling Castle, Rochester, Kent, aged twenty-nine.

HENDERSON.—Massacred, with other officers, at Meerut, on Sunday, the 10th May, in the revolt of the native troops at that Station, Lieut. David Henry Henderson, of the 20th Bengal N.I., only son of Lieut. David Henderson, R.N., of St. John's-wood-road, Regent's-park.

MARLBOROUGH.—On the 1st inst., at Blenheim Palace, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, aged sixty-four.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, June 30.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS DANSON PRUDAY, Claunricardo, 3 and 7, Rupert-street, Haymarket, tavern keeper—ANTHONY MARSDEN and WILLIAM MARSDEN, High-street, 11, 12, and 13, and mantle warehousemen—THOMAS ROYLES SANBURY, Mark-lane and Seething-lane, City, dealer in hemp—HUGH INNES CAMERON, late of No. 1, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 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Friday, July 3.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—THOMAS COOK, Phorpe-Soken, Essex, boot and shoe maker.
BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS HOLMES, St. Paul's-churchyard, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 3, 1857.

Indian intelligence has prevented the Funds from rising; the fall has been over half per cent., and this in the case of good bank returns with an increase of bullion of no magnitude. The foreign stocks, particularly Russian, are weak, with the exception of Peruvian securities. The appointment of the British Crown as protector of the islands and the Guano Islands seems to indicate a laudible wish on the part of that republic to deal justly and fairly by its creditors. Turkish Six per Cents. have fluctuated a good deal but are slowly recovering their price. The state of monetary matters in France seems very unsatisfactory and we experience here a constant depreciation of French securities. Great Luxembourg railway shares are lower in anticipation of a call. The feature of the past week has been a great fall in G. W. Canada and Grand Bank shares; the falling off of the traffic returns in these colonies, and the possible expenses that will be entailed on the Great Western of Canada by the accident on the Hamilton and Toronto branch, have produced this flatness. In our own heavy market there is a marked scarcity of shares; shares maintain their prices, and that is as much as can be said. Great Northerns, Berwicks, Caledonians, &c., are all a shade lower in price. Joint-Stock Banks business has been as elsewhere very quiet. Mining shares are recovering in price—inquiries in the Basset district, at home, and for Cobre copper, John Del Rey and Copapo amongst the foreign mines. Miscellaneous shares are all quiet—no business of any sort. Consols at to-day's close look rather stronger—92½ for July count. Blackburn, 71, 8½; Caledonian, 75, 7½; Chester and Holyhead, 36, 37; Eastern Counties, 11½, 11½; Great Northern, 99½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104½, 105½; Great Western, 65, 65½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100½; London and Blackwall, 6½, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 112, 11½; London and North-Western, 103½, 104½; London and South-Western, 101½, 102½; Midland, 84, 84½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 92, 93; South-Eastern, 74½, 75½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 64, 65; Dutch, 34, 35; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasburg), 28, 28½; Great Central of France, 24½, 25; Great Northern of France, 38½, 39½; Paris Lyons, 58½, 59; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 16, 17; Sambre and Moselle, 74, 8½.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, July 3rd, 1857.

FAIR quantity of Wheat, Barley, and Oats has arrived from the Continent, but the supplies of all English Grain are week are trifling. There is a better demand for Barley, which enables holders to obtain an advance of 6d. Oats are in without alteration in value. There have been few arrivals off the coast, but the cargoes were mostly disposed previously. Odessa Maize at a distance has been sold at 2s. and Barley at 2s. and 2s. 6d., cost, freight and insurance, and two cargoes of Maize for Spain at 3s. cost, freight and insurance.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.
(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
nk Stock.....	213	212½	.....	213½	213	213½
er Cent. Red.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
er Cent. Con. An.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
ols for Account	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
w 3 per Cent. An.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
w 2½ per Cents..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ng Ans. 1890 .....	.....	.....	2 7-10	.....	2½	.....
lia Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
to Bonds, £1000	.....	7 d	.....	.....	12 d	.....
to, under £1000	10 d	5 d	.....	.....	.....	6 d
Bills, £1000	8 d	3 d	2 d	6 d	1 d	par
to, £500	5 d	10 d	.....	6 d	1 d	par
to, Small	8 d	2 d	.....	6 d	5 d	par

SOLERA & AMONTILLADO SHERRIES.
GUARANTEED, 1834 VINTAGE, 54s. PER DOZEN.
QUEEN ISABELLA'S favourite WINES, as used at the
ROYAL TABLE OF SPAIN.
 THESE WINES are totally distinctive in their CHA-
 RACTERS; the SOLERA possessing GREAT BODY and
 RICHNESS; the AMONTILLADO PECULIAR DELI-
 CACY and DRYNESS, combined with full NUTTY FLA-
 VOUR, each possessing in common all the qualities of
 FIRST-CLASS WINES, rendering them at once the
 FINEST SHERRIES ever imported, and eminently suited
 to the palate of those who are able to appreciate and enjoy
 Wines of a really high-class character.
 A Pint Sample of both Wines for 4s. 6d.
 Packages allowed for when returned.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to
 be crossed "Bank of London."
J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fen-
 church-street, London. Counting-house entrance, first door
 on the left up Railway-place.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS.
MADE TO ORDER from Scotch, Heather,
 and Cheviot Tweeds. All wool, and thoroughly shrunk,
 by **B. BENJAMIN,** Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street.
 The TWO-GUINEA DRESS and FROCK COATS.
 The GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS and HALF-GUINEA
 WAISTCOATS.
 The REGISTERED OUDE WRAPPER, combining Coat,
 Cloak, and Sleeved Cape, 25s.
 N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

J. W. BENSON'S
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL,
LONDON. Established 1749.—**J. W. BENSON,** Manu-
 facturer of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every descrip-
 tion, construction, and pattern, invites attention to his
 magnificent and unprecedented display of Watches, which
 is admitted to be the largest and best selected Stock in
 London. It consists of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent,
 Detached Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Movements, jewelled,
 &c., with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly-
 finished engine-turned and engraved Gold and Silver Cases.
 The designs engraved upon many of the cases are by emi-
 nent artists, and can only be obtained at this Manufactory.
 If the important requisites, superiority of finish, combined
 with accuracy of performance, elegance, durability, and rea-
 sonableness of price, are wished for, the intending Pur-
 chaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the IL-
 LUSTRATED PAMPHLET, published by **J. W. BENSON**
 (and sent post free on application), which contains sketches,
 prices, and directions as to what Watch to buy, where to
 buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have
 been received from persons who have bought Watches at
 this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct per-
 formances of the same.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
 From the *Morning Post*, Oct. 30, 1856.—"Exhibits exqui-
 site artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of me-
 chanism in structure."—From the *Morning Chronicle*, Oct.
 30.—"Excellence of design and perfection in workmanship."
 —From the *Morning Advertiser*, Nov. 1.—"The high re-
 pute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his
 manufacture stands second to none."—From the *Morning*
Herald, Nov. 3.—"The high standing of Mr. Benson as a
 London manufacturer must secure for him a large amount
 of public patronage."—From the *Globe*, Nov. 3.—"All that
 can be desired, in finish, taste, and design."

GOLD WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled, &c.,
 accurate time-keepers, 3l. 15s., 4l. 15s., 5l. 15s., to 15l. 15s.
 each. Gold Lever Watches, jewelled, and highly-finished
 movements, 6l. 6s., 8l. 8s., 10l. 10s., 12l. 12s., 14l. 14s., 16l. 16s.,
 to 40 guineas.

SILVER WATCHES, Horizontal Movements, Jewelled,
 &c., exact time-keepers, 2l. 2s., 2l. 15s., 3l. 15s., to 5l. 5s. each.
 Silver Lever Watches, highly finished, jewelled movements,
 3l. 10s., 4l. 10s., 5l. 10s., 7l. 10s., 8l. 10s., 10l. 10s., to 20 guineas.

A Two Years' Warranty given with every Watch, and
 sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part
 of the kingdom, upon receipt of Post-office or Banker's
 order, made payable to **J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-**
hill, London.

Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied. Old
 Watches taken in Exchange.

TEETH.—Messrs. **GABRIEL** supply COM-
 PLITE SETS, without Springs, on the principle of
 capillary attraction, avoiding the necessity of extracting
 stumps or causing any pain.

SILICIOUS ENAMELLED AMERICAN MINERAL
TEETH, the best in Europe—guaranteed to answer every
 purpose of mastication or articulation—from 3s. 6d. per
 Tooth.

Sets, 4l. 4s.—*Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent* have
 been awarded for the production of a perfectly WHITE
 ENAMEL, for decayed FRONT TEETH, which can only
 be obtained at Messrs. Gabriel's Establishments,
 33, LUDGATE HILL, five doors from the Old Bailey; and
 at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.
 Consultation and every information gratis.

TEETH.—Much has been said and written
 about new inventions in artificial teeth, but hitherto
 no method for fixing them has been found to answer the
 purpose of preserving and consolidating the loose teeth and
 roots remaining. Up to this time to have had a tooth or a
 set of teeth replaced, springs or wires, or a painful opera-
 tion, has been considered necessary. These inconveniences
 have been obviated by Mr. Rogers's improved method of
 fixing artificial teeth. The teeth thus secured resemble the
 natural teeth so completely that even the practical eye of a
 dentist cannot detect the imitation.—Invented by Mr.
ROGERS, Surgeon-Dentist, from 270, Rue St. Honoré, Paris,
 author of several works on the dental art. Charges within
 the reach of the most economical.
 18, NEW BURLINGTON-STREET, corner of REGENT-
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DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the
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BONUS TABLE,Showing the additions made to Policies of 1000*l.* each.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum Payable after Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820.....	523 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1825.....	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1334 14 0
1835.....	185 3 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

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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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