

Head Office and Gallows, 332 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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SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

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## Review of the Week.

THE intelligence from India is indeed ominous, and the intelligence in this country scarcely yet rises to the level of the necessity. From the facts which have since been brought forward we can now comprehend something of the scope of the conspiracy, for such evidently it was—long prepared, comprehensive, and if it had succeeded, fatal to our power in India. At present the conspiracy does not appear to have extended beyond Bengal. Most probably it has had slight, if any, ramifications in Madras, none perhaps in Bombay. It would be very rash to assume the negative with regard to some of the foreign states neighbouring on Bengal, or even emissaries from states not so near. There was to have been an outbreak in Calcutta. The King of Oude and his minister have been arrested and consigned to Fort William. In the meanwhile the mutiny has spread. Regiments in Calcutta and Barrackpore have been disarmed, and at other places regiments have either been disbanded or have deserted. The mutinous force is now estimated at 50,000, which, we presume, is exclusive of the merely disarmed and 'disappeared' soldiers. Delhi has not been taken, but, on the contrary, it has within its walls, or close by encamped outside the town, a force of 30,000. Our own force, 3000 or 4000 strong, has repelled sorties, but without a siege train—which was cut off by a mutinous movement before the previous mail—it was totally inadequate to make any attempt at storming. The telegraph, whose despatches are all that we have yet had, while we write, declares that the Bengal army has ceased to exist—a statement that must be received 'with a grain of salt.' In the meanwhile, however, efforts were made to recruit regiments in the Punjab; and urgent despatches were sent to intercept the British force on its way to China. Every post was strengthened as much as possible. Sir PATRICK GRANT and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had been added to the Government; Sir PATRICK being called to Calcutta, which seems from some facts to have become now the point of the greatest anxiety. And naturally so. There are the largest amount of resident British; and although in many respects Bombay has become more important, the loss of Calcutta, even for a time, would inflict a frightful moral blow upon our power in India. At present it is evident that the British forces, or the native forces that remain faithful to

our flag in the Bengal Presidency, are not equal to sustain our power in that Presidency.

We turn, then, to see the view which Government takes of this intelligence, and what is the effect of the Parliamentary intervention invoked by Mr. DISRAELI. He did not wait for the mail, and indeed he presented a view which was to a certain extent independent of the fortnight's news, though his position would have been strengthened by the receipt of it. A great part of his speech was comparatively of little value. He insisted that the outbreak was not a mere military mutiny, but a 'national revolt;' he computed two hundred Princes as likely to defect from allegiance to our rule; and represented the whole course of reforms as threatening to denationalize the Hindu and the Mussulman, and hence to render British government alarming and odious. He finished this somewhat discursive and not altogether apposite view with a mere motion for 'papers.' As it was only a 'fishing motion,' he ran a chance of catching nothing; and so it turned out. He asked for two papers—a letter by Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER to the Duke of WELLINGTON on the organisation of the Bengal army, and a communication of some kind by General ANSON to Lord CANNING on the recent condition of the Bengal army. But the paper by NAPIER relates to the defence of the frontier, not to the organisation of the Bengal army, and it is not suitable for publication. The other letter is declared by Mr. VERNON SMITH to be non-existent—at least he says he has not found it. But the answer on this subject looks more evasive than precise; and it is generally believed that such a paper does exist. In the course of his speech—which contained many points worthy of consideration by the public, Mr. DISRAELI recommended two measures:—the issue of a proclamation in India by the QUEEN, bringing her in closer connexion with her Hindoo subjects, and declaring that their rights should be sustained, their grievances examined; and the immediate issue of a Royal Commission, to inquire into the whole state of India, its defects of organisation, and its grievances. Ministers met these propositions by a kind of compromise. They have virtually promised, through Mr. VERNON SMITH, a thorough reorganisation of the Bengal army; and, indeed, to use a vulgarism, it is scarcely conceivable that even official persons 'should be such fools' as to reconstruct the army on the very principles which have conducted to its present alarming disruption. Having in view the state of Delhi and the diversion of the siege train,

Mr. VERNON SMITH has acutely discovered the inexpediency of placing the artillery in Native hands. Ministers assent to the issue of a commission, but it must be under the authority of the Governor-General; must not supersede him; and must be instructed to investigate only particular grievances. The compromise indicates a policy of shortcomings—the very thing that would be most fatal in India. Better abandon Bengal than attempt to trim in the measures for retaining it.

Remarkably enough, no further announcements have been made respecting the despatch of continuous reinforcements, although the news evidently calls for larger supports than any which have been contemplated on the receipt of the previous mail.

The Emperor of the French in a few days will leave his somewhat unsettled kingdom, with the preparations for trying the Italian assassins and the endless intrigues of Paris, to enjoy a brief visit to Osborne; and it is said that he comes in great part charged to reassure our own gracious Sovereign of his fidelity to the English alliance—our emergency in India notwithstanding,—and of his readiness to counteract our old foe of the Crimea.

This is kind of his Majesty; the more so since the alliance of the Princess CHARLOTTE of Belgium with the Archduke MAXIMILIAN of Austria,—wedded by her father King LEOPOLD in the presence of our Prince Consort and the head of the SAXE COBURG family,—indicates a tendency of German alliances not peculiarly favourable to the supposed views of France.

In pursuing, even into the cradle of Gotha, the last ramifications of the subject of India, we have been diverted from China, where our troops are getting on, at least 'as well as could be expected.' The countrymen of WELLINGTON have fortunately succeeded in two actions over the Chinese, whose fleet is said to have been 'destroyed!'

Among domestic measures the Jew Bill, for various reasons, still has the greatest political importance. It stands in a very curious position,—one that strengthens the Independent party as distinguished from the Liberal Government; and, during the week, it has almost threatened a new combination of the 'Liberal' Government with the Tories against the object of Lord PALMERSTON'S own Jew Bill and the real Liberal party. Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, having accepted the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, was proposed and seconded on Tuesday as Member for the City of London, and re-elected without the slightest opposition. The electors, indeed, went

beyond the simple re-election, and passed a resolution, urging upon Government more strenuous and summary measures to accomplish the object of Lord PALMERSTON'S bill. Not very many hours afterwards, this significant event was followed by a declaration on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that he should postpone his own bill next week, anticipating that, possibly in the interval, the Baron would be admitted into the House by some newly-contrived process. An Act of Parliament has been discovered, which authorizes any tribunal to arrange the oaths administered to every person who is to be sworn before it; and under that Act the House of Commons is to be invited to take upon itself to arrange how the Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD shall take the oaths at the table. Lord JOHN, therefore, joins those who are proceeding in the course first definitively suggested by Mr. DILWYN. The Independent party, which was so strongly represented at the Palace-yard meetings, has concentrated its strength upon a course not less direct than Mr. DILWYN'S, but authorized by existing legislation.

Some other purely Parliamentary matters have also been discussed. Mr. OSBORNE has given his support to the Election Petitions Bill in a manner that has drawn very great attention. During the present session a large number of petitions against returns have been presented, to a certain extent acted upon, and then withdrawn. The number, we believe, exceeds a score. The presentment of a petition has become a means of screwing candidates, either to pay money in the form of 'expenses,' including even the expenses of opponents, or to make bargains, for the retention of one seat and the preservation of another. Mr. OSBORNE stated three bargains which had been attempted with his colleague in the representation of Dover; and he called upon the House to pass a bill intended to prevent the withdrawal of petitions except by leave of the House. Mr. OSBORNE is a member of the Government; the Government, as represented by Sir GEORGE GREY, did not go with him on this occasion, but rather obstructed the passage of the bill through the committee.

Two other decisions have, however, been supported by the Premier—the writs for Mayo and Galway have been suspended, while an inquiry is to issue into the abuses of Galway, and the turbulent priests who exercised 'spiritual intimidation' in Mayo are to be prosecuted. Here is a grand example of Parliamentary independence,—in places, however, which will not occasion any serious inconvenience to Government men.

The report of the Yarmouth Committee has deprived the House of Commons of a useful man, who belonged more to the Independent than to the Ministerial party—Mr. TORRENS M'CULLAGH. 'The system' had tainted his election with illicit practices, and he is deprived of his seat because of the intolerable abuses which have crept into the trade of the election agents.

Sir DE LACY EVANS has done good service to the state by pressing his resolution on competitive examination as the means of entering the military service. He had, indeed, postponed his motion several times, and had materially altered its terms, in order to compel acquiescence by presenting the fewest number of debatable points. Ministers met him cunningly—offering to concede much, and advancing a sketch of the improved plan that they intend. Candidates for first commissions are to undergo a keen examination by independent examiners, but the examination is not to be competitive. It will be so for the entrance into the staff. Woolwich and Sandhurst will be fused in one college, and rendered more perfect; and the student will be allowed to enter the Line or the Scientific Corps without purchase. Are commissions still to be sold to rich noodles, under the belief that the purchasers will gradually be shamed into competition with the non-purchasing officers? or is the system of purchase to be gradually superseded? Whatever may be designed at present, Sir DE LACY EVANS further cut down his resolution into a virtual approbation of the plan, and it passed without division.

Already there has been, to a certain extent, a 'massacre of the innocents.' The bill for remodeling the Board of Health, as a committee of the Privy Council, has been cut down to a simple continuance bill—the whole question of the Board being deferred till next year. Lord NAAS has carried his bill for the discontinuance of abatements in the civil service; a very simple and imperfect way of remedying the grievance under which the civil servants labour. Now, either the measure will terminate in that imperfect reform, or the subject will be deferred till next year. The obstructives continue to struggle against the Divorce Bill, the last debate being left, with the exception of one speech from the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, entirely with those who continue to repeat the same incessant circle of hostile arguments. We are, indeed, not likely to get much more good out of the House of Commons during the present session.

**EXTRAORDINARY POWERS IN MENTAL ARITHMETIC.**—At the examination of Mr. Currie's school, in George-street, Edinburgh, on the 9th inst., Mr. Currie called up a girl named Margaret Brown Clelland, and put the following questions, which were answered by her without the use of the slate in the remarkably short time specified after each question:—Queen Victoria ascended the throne on the 20th of July, 1837; this is the 9th of July, 1857: how many seconds has she reigned?—Answered in sixty-three seconds, 632,780,160. The distance between Edinburgh and London by the road is 400½ miles; how many inches is that?—Answered in forty-one seconds, 25,375,680. How many are 13 times 13 times 13?—Answered in twenty-eight seconds, 28,561. What is the square of .017?—Answered in eleven seconds, .00289. What is the square root of 20,736?—Answered in nine seconds, 144. Add 1-2, 1-4, 1-7, 1-14, 1-22?—Answered in twenty-three seconds, 1. The reservoir on the Castle-hill is 100 feet long, 100 feet broad, and 34 feet deep; how many gallons of water will it contain?—Answered in forty-nine seconds, 2,125,000. (The pupil was previously informed by Mr. Currie that there were about 6½ gallons to the cubic foot.) What is the difference between 89 times 89 and 99 times 99?—Answered in seventeen seconds, 1880. How many are 101 times 101 times 101?—Answered in seven seconds, 10,201.—*Scottish Press.*

**FIRE.**—A very destructive fire broke out at the Lambeth workhouse, about eight o'clock on the evening of Friday week. The flames were first discovered in the sick ward, all the inmates of which were immediately removed by the officers of the establishment to other parts of the building where there was less danger. Shortly afterwards the roof of the ward fell in. The cause of the disaster is unknown.—A fire occurred last Sunday morning on the premises of Messrs. Hearon, M'Culloch, and Co., wholesale chemists and druggists, Bishopsgate-street Within. The conflagration was occasioned by the sun's rays being concentrated on some globular bottles filled with castor oil which were placed on the leads on the top of the house. The whole building was shortly after in flames.—Various other fires broke out the same day in different parts of the metropolis, the most extensive of which was on the premises of an umbrella-maker living in Bethnal-green.—A fire, leading to loss of life, broke out on Monday morning in the house No. 14, High Holborn. The dwelling was full of people, who were rescued with great difficulty, with the exception of an elderly man, who was burnt to death. An apprentice was also much injured by fire.

**ROYAL DISPENSARY FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, DEAN-STREET, SOHO-SQUARE.**—An eloquent sermon was preached on Sunday in aid of the funds of this institution by the Rev. Dr. Croly. The text taken for the occasion was from the 7th chapter of St. Luke, v. 22, which forcibly illustrates the benevolent disposition of our Lord in the healing and curing of disease. The Rev. Doctor, in his admirable discourse, showed that the charitable institutions which exist in this country for disease were wanting both to the Jews and the heathens, and that it was left to Christianity to found those hospitals and dispensaries which so beautifully inculcate to us all the doctrine of charity, the great foundation-stone of her system. A liberal collection was made for the funds of this charity at the conclusion of the sermon.

**THE TURCO-PERSIAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.**—Letters from members of the commission have been received to as late a date as the close of June, announcing not only the recommencement by the new commissioners of the labours at the point where the former commissioners left off on the breaking out of the late war, but likewise that the utmost cordiality prevails; indeed, it was confidently anticipated that everything will be got through by the close of the present year. The *Times* Jassy correspondent, however, speaks of great difference of views.

**AUSTRALIA.**—The O'Shannassy Government at Melbourne being ousted by a vote of want of confidence, a new ministry has been formed, which is thus composed:—Mr. Haines, Chief Secretary; Mr. M'Culloch, Commissioner of Trade and Customs; Mr. Ebdon, Treasurer; Mr. Michie, Attorney-General; Mr. Moore, President of the Board of Land and Works; and Mr. Fellows, Solicitor-General.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 27th.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Royal Assent was given by Commission to several bills.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord DERRY again called the attention of the House to the absolute necessity which existed for fixing some day after which no new bill, except it were one of pressing importance, should be read a second time.—Some little discussion ensued, when it was agreed that after August the 7th no bill, except it be of the nature indicated, should be read a second time.

### INDIA.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved for copies of the correspondence of the Court of Directors with the Board of Control, and with the Governor-General of India, relating to the amount of European forces, either of the British or the Indian army, to be maintained in that country since the 1st of April, 1856, or relating to the employment of military officers upon political or other services. He commented upon the mismanagement that has characterized the Government of India by the East India Company, as exhibited among other things, by the recent insurrection. This disaster he attributed partly to the annexation of the kingdom of Oude, there being many Oudeans in our native army. The Government of India should be completely altered. India belongs to the English Crown, and the Government should be administered by a Minister of the Crown, responsible to Parliament. He trusted that Ministers would meet Parliament next session with a plan prepared for the purpose.—The Duke of ARGYLE said that the despatches relative to the native and European forces in India had been presented to the other House, and would be communicated to their Lordships; and, so far, the object of his noble friend's motion would be attained. It would be impolitic, however, to enter into the abstract questions raised by the noble Marquis. The Government would spare no exertions to put down the Sepoy revolt, and to preserve our Indian Empire, the abandonment of which would not only be a scandal to England, but a calamity to mankind.—The motion was agreed to.

The REGISTRATION OF LONG LEASES (SCOTLAND) BILL, and the INCLOSURE ACT AMENDMENT BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned about half-past seven o'clock.

### AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Lord CASTLEROSSE brought up the answer of her Majesty to an address of the House. The answer was to the following effect:—"I have received your dutiful address, praying that I will employ every means in my power in order to put down the African slave trade. You may rely upon my earnest endeavours to give full effect to your wishes on this important subject."

### ELECTION PETITION.

The SPEAKER read a communication from the agents of the petitioners who complained of the return for Portsmouth, stating that it was not their intention to proceed with that petition.

### THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

In reply to a question by Sir DE LACY EVANS, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had received no official information upon the subject alluded to, but he had learnt from private letters that intemperate language had been used, and great excitement exhibited, in the Assembly of the Ionian Islands. However, no formal resolution had been come to that would justify the extreme measure of prorogation. He believed the origin of these scenes was an impression arising from the presentation of a petition to that House from Mr. Montgomery Martin, praying that the Ionian Islands might be made still more an English colony by having a representative in the English Legislature. This had led to a fear that some such steps would really be taken.

The GRAND JURIES (METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT) BILL was withdrawn by Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, its promoter, who said he had sought in vain for an opportunity for proceeding with it.

### MR. DISRAELI'S INDIAN MOTION.

Mr. DISRAELI, pursuant to notice, called the attention of the House to the state of affairs in India. The intelligence of the mutiny among the native troops had come upon the public with great suddenness, but they had been assured by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Cabinet, that the revolt was a temporary impulse occasioned by a superstitious feeling. It had been known for some time past, owing to the fiery criticisms of the late Sir Charles Napier, and the calmer reflections of Lord Melbourne, that the state of the Bengal army had been unsatisfactory; but the public was not prepared for so wide and general an outbreak. The causes which had led to the present state of things were, in his opinion, three in number. Firstly, the forcible destruction of native authority in India by our Government; secondly, the disturbance of the settlement of property; thirdly, tampering with the religion of the people. As to the first point, there are, even at the present day, two hundred Indian princes ruling over sixty millions of people; and those princes have entered into treaties with England which provide that, unless the native princes violate any conditions, England will secure to them and to their heirs for ever the thrones on which they reign. The



East Indian Government recently wanted money, and at that time there appeared a most important state paper for India, in the shape of a Minute of Council, laying down the principle that the future policy of England must be to increase its revenues by enlarging its territories. A prince, the head of the Mahratta family, died without natural heirs: his kingdom was not very extensive, nor his treasure considerable; still, it was not despicable. Now, the law of adoption prevails in India; it is the corner-stone of Hindoo society; and the man without natural heirs adopts a son as a matter of course. The Rajah of Sattara had selected the heir of his adoption, according to the solemn ceremonies of his country and his faith; but the Governor-General set the adoption aside, and the suzerainty was absorbed into our Indian empire. The same course took place in several similar instances; and native confidence was shaken in our wisdom and our justice. With regard to the second cause of disaffection, the disturbing of the settlement of landed property, it should be recollected that landed proprietors hold their land either as freehold or in fee. Adoption had been set aside here also; and the estates of persons dying without natural heirs had been seized. Besides this, inquisitions into the title of all lands were instituted; and the result was, a revenue in the Presidency of Bengal alone of 500,000*l.* a year, and in that of Bombay of 370,000*l.* Now, the question of adoption applies only to the Mahometans, but the investigation into titles to Hindoos also. Another source of wealth had been recently taken advantage of. Our Government, in seizing the properties, allowed pensions to the heirs and the families. The Nabob of Arcot, on the cession of the Carnatic, was awarded a pension for four generations; but the new system declared that all pensions were simple annuities. This was confiscation on a new and startling principle. The third point was the tampering with the religion of the people. A great prejudice had been raised against missionary enterprise in India; but he could not help remembering that that enterprise in India was older than our empire, and he believed the result had been satisfactory. The Hindoos themselves are not averse to missionary enterprise. They are addicted to theological inquiry; in fact, there are no persons so fond of theological discussion as the Hindoos. What the Hindoos dread is the union of missionary interests with the power of the Government. (*Hear, hear.*) They associate the idea of that power with violence; they remember the Mahometans with the Koran in one hand and the scimitar in the other; and the moment they suspected the missionary was sanctioned by the Government, they were outraged in their inmost feelings. Did the Government of India lend a sanction to the suspicion of the Hindoo on this subject, which induced him to believe that his conversion was aimed at? It appeared to him (Mr. Disraeli) that the Legislative Council of India had been constantly nibbling at the Hindoo religion. (*Hear, hear.*) He would not say that in the establishment of a national system of education for the Hindoo they had gone ostentatiously with the Bible into the schools; but he was misinformed if the Bible had not been introduced into them. Amongst other disturbing forces, the act which declared that a man should not lose his property by a change of religion had created great alarm in India; but there was another law which had still more alarmed the Hindoo, namely, the law which allowed the Hindoo widow to marry again. That law was not called for by the people. Again, the Governor-General had lately forbidden the celebration of an ancient religious ceremony; and he (Mr. Disraeli) did not think that that was a wise step. The kingdom of Oude had been seized without sufficient cause. The monarch of that country had been not only a faithful, but an affectionate ally. He had denuded his state of soldiers to help to fight our battles. A great portion of the Bengal army were subjects of the King of Oude; and our conduct towards that sovereign had excited widely-spread distrust of our designs. For some time past, there had been symptoms of smouldering discontent—such, for instance, as the sending of the pancake round from village to village; but the Government had not taken proper precautions, and he did not think that the measures now instituted were sufficient for the crisis. Still, we ought not to act simply as avengers, but should temper justice with mercy. We should at once teach the mutineers that the relations between them and their lawful sovereign, Queen Victoria, should be drawn nearer. (*Cheers.*) A Royal Commission ought to be sent out by the Queen to inquire into the condition of the various classes in India, and a Royal proclamation should be issued, declaring that the Queen will not sanction the violation of treaties, and that she is a sovereign who respects their laws, their customs, and, above all, their religion. (*Cheers.*) If that step were taken simultaneously with the arrival of their forces, they might be assured that their military advances would be facilitated, and their ultimate success ensured. He concluded by moving for the production of the following papers:—"1st. Copy of any minutes or despatch addressed to the Governor-General of India by his Excellency the Command-in-Chief, the late Major-General the Hon. G. Anson, dated in or about March, 1856, relative to the state of the Bengal army.—2nd. Copy of a report on the organisation of the Bengal army, drawn up by the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, and transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G."

Mr. VERNON SMITH said that Mr. Disraeli had represented the mutiny as a national revolt, but had adduced no evidence in support of that assertion. There was no proof whatever of any of the native princes having been concerned in the disturbances. With regard to the papers moved for, the first could not be found, and probably had no existence; the second, as far as it refers to the defence of our frontier, ought not to be unadvisedly produced. That part relating to the state of the troops did not bear out Mr. Disraeli's supposition. It had been transmitted to the Duke of Wellington, who never took any notice of it, nor had any of the successive Governments. The system pursued by Lord Dalhousie with regard to adoption might or might not have been advisable; but that system had nothing to do with the present disturbances. The question of property, which Mr. Disraeli had alluded to as one of the causes of the revolt, was being investigated by a commission; and he (Mr. Vernon Smith) would therefore not enter any further into it, beyond saying that the fact of the commission inquiring into the tenure of certain lands acquired by fraud and corruption may have created a great deal of discontent among particular classes. As regards religion, he would at once admit that it would be the best policy to interfere and prevent the exercise of missionary zeal by our civil and military servants. The natives do not object to the preaching of private missionaries, and always treat them with respect; but, when they see military officers, such as Colonel Wheeler, preaching in the bazaars, and distributing tracts to the sepoys, they conceive that the Government has some design of coercing them into a change of their religion. He (Mr. Smith) was anxious to put an end to this discontent; but he felt sure that, had he proposed to send out instructions to all military and civil servants to forbear exercising their religious zeal, on pain of being sent home, he should have been met with shouts of discontent from both sides of the House. With respect to annexation, he was as much an enemy to it as Mr. Disraeli could be; but the seizure of Oude was necessitated by the course of events, and was requisite to prevent anarchy, though he would not then enter into a justification of the manner in which the annexation was accomplished. The attempt to connect that act with the mutiny had entirely failed: there was not the least proof of the assumption. The Government had received no warning whatever of the approach of the mutiny. Lord Dalhousie and Sir William Gomm had borne testimony, down to a late period, of the loyal spirit of the native troops; and he did not believe that Sir Charles Napier had made any representations to the Indian Government founded on the criticisms he had left behind. Those criticisms exist only in his Memoirs; and it should be recollected that Sir Charles, though a man whose opinions carried weight, was inconsistent and eccentric. It was premature to say what was the real cause of the mutiny; but he thought there must have been some mismanagement at Meerut. Of late years, moreover, there had been a severance between the officers and men of the native regiments, and he was sorry to hear that the latter had sometimes been called 'niggers.' It was surely, also, an injudicious step, to manacle the mutineers sentenced to imprisonment, in the presence of their exasperated comrades. As to the detaching of officers on civil service, it had its advantages. He did not believe that there was a feeling in India that we were trying to Christianize the natives, so much as that we had endeavoured to denationalize them. But a main cause of disaffection he believed to be the facility of furlough. Men formerly went out to India as a home: now all look forward to a return. Measures had also been introduced into the Legislative Chamber tending rather to promote English objects than Indian. Another matter had caused a sensation in the Indian mind; and that was that girls, who at the age of puberty were to be shut out from the gaze of men, should, for the first time, be educated by male teachers. As to the remedy in the present crisis, the number of men to be sent out was 20,000; a number sufficient, he thought, to strike awe into the minds of the mutineers. He objected to sending out a Royal Commission, because it would supersede Lord Canning, who had shown a vigour and judgment deserving high praise. Removing such a man would be like condemning his policy. The present Government of India by the East India Company, under the sanction of the Legislative Council and the home authorities, was, after much deliberation, agreed to by the House. He thought, however, it might be desirable to send out a commission, with the authority and sanction of the Governor-General, not to supersede him, but to inquire into various matters—among others, the reorganisation of the native army. In the meanwhile, he hoped the House would not seek to weaken a Government wanting every aid under circumstances of great difficulty.

Sir ESKINE PERRY approved of the course taken by Mr. Disraeli, and went over, in a kindred spirit, much of the ground traversed by him.—Mr. CAMBRIDGE condemned Mr. Disraeli's speech as unpatriotic and injudicious.—Mr. WHITESIDE detailed at some length the opinions of Sir Charles Napier, who, when commanding the army in India, communicated to the Indian Government his opinion of the Bengal troops, and distinctly stated that Delhi ought to be defended by 12,000 picked men.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought the discussion tended to great disadvantage under the circumstances.

Censures had been uttered, but no practical result was proposed. He thought we had trusted rather too much to Indian troops, and had had too large an army; but the first consideration for the House of Commons was to support the Government. It would be derogatory to the dignity of the House to separate without expressing an opinion to that effect; and he therefore moved by way of amendment an address to her Majesty to assure her that they will support her Government in any efforts necessary to suppress the disturbances in India and in any measures required for the establishment of tranquillity.—Mr. ROSS MANGLES affirmed that a large part of the Indian population is in our favour, and denied that the Indian Government had been warned of the state of the Bengal army. Even Sir Charles Napier had eulogized the native troops.

Mr. LIDDELL observed that the amendment was incongruous with the motion, and inquired of the Chair whether it was not competent to the House, without negating the amendment, to agree to the original motion calling for information.—No reply was given by the SPEAKER, and Mr. AYRTON moved that the debate be adjourned; but this motion was negatived, upon a division, by 203 to 79.—The debate was then resumed, and Mr. HADFIELD expressed his opinion that we shall never prosper in India by force of arms, but must seek the happiness of the people of that country.

Mr. DISRAELI then replied in a very brilliant and sarcastic speech. After repelling some personal charges with respect to his general conduct in connexion with Indian questions, he proceeded:—"I now come to the answer of the right hon. gentleman the President of the Board of Control" (Mr. Vernon Smith), "which amounts to this: 'You say we have had warnings of the state of the native army.' I therefore expected that the right hon. gentleman would have adverted to those features of Indian society, history, and life which I placed before the House, and the importance of which I endeavoured to trace. But the right hon. gentleman almost passed these circumstances without notice. He treated them as old stories. But it is because they have been heard before—because they are old stories—because they are permanent and enduring cases of misrule—that I brought them before the House. (*Hear, hear.*) If they had been the accidents of yesterday, they would not have produced the events that have startled the most powerful country of the world. But the great defence of the right hon. gentleman to the comprehensive view I endeavoured to take was a technical, red-tape, Treasury, worn-out, and old-used argument. (*A laugh.*) The right hon. gentleman says: 'I will prove that we had no warnings. I will prove that we, the Government of Great Britain, that I, the Minister of India, was more completely ignorant of the state of India than you imagine.' The right hon. gentleman spoke with all the simplicity that Mr. Hastings said was peculiar to Indian potentates. I thought it quite possible that the right hon. gentleman had no information on the subject, but with good-natured irony I gave him credit for some. (*A laugh.*) At one time, indeed, I thought it possible that, with this treble Government—with this Cerberus to watch over the affairs of India—with the Government at Calcutta, the Government at Leadenhall-street, the Government in Cannon-row, and all the complicated contrivances of this vast machine—I thought it possible that the right hon. gentleman might succeed in obtaining a glimpse of light and some slight fragment of information. But I did not think it right to assume that, in these events which have alarmed a country and endangered an empire, there had been in official quarters the crass ignorance which appears to have prevailed. (*Cheers.*) The right hon. gentleman denies that he knew anything, and protests his ignorance with a plainness that is irresistible, and a pathos that I yield to without further struggle and argument with a Minister who, so far as India is concerned, would lead us to believe that his Government is the most purely ignorant Government, and also the most incapable (because there are some who believe that capability does not depend upon knowledge)—the most uninformed and most ignorant Government that ever presumed to influence the destinies of that country." He denied that the debate had led to no result, because the Government had admitted the propriety of sending out a Royal Commission; and asserted, on the authority of persons competent to speak on the subject, that the document by the late General Anson, the existence of which Mr. Vernon Smith had denied or doubted, did really exist. "I think it, therefore," he continued, "of the utmost importance that that document should be laid before us; but, instead of it, and as a substitute for the report of General Anson, which if produced would give us some business-like information, we are, it seems, to have one of those dry constitutional platitudes which, in a moment of difficulty, the noble Lord the member for the City of London mechanically pulls out of the dusty pigeon-holes of his mind (*laughter*), and shakes in the perplexed face of a baffled House of Commons. (*Renewed laughter.*) The noble Lord's is one of those amendments which nobody can support and nobody can oppose. (*Hear, hear.*) What idea, I would ask, can a commonplace so vapid give to this country, to Europe, or to Asia, of the feelings, the thoughts, and the opinions of the House of Commons at this moment? It is, in short, one of those constitutional platitudes which 1688 would be ashamed of." He concluded by saying that he should rest satis-

fied with having called the attention of the House to the subject.

After some personal explanations on the part of Mr. MANGLES and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. THOMAS BARING spoke to various points connected with the proceedings before the Select Committee which sat four years ago on the affairs of India, and which Mr. Disraeli had impugned in the course of his reply. Mr. Baring expressed a total dissent from the course taken by Mr. Disraeli.—Lord PALMERSTON expressed his regret that a member occupying so prominent a position as Mr. Disraeli should have adopted so mischievous a course. The course taken by Lord John Russell showed that he justly estimated the feeling of the House and of the country.—In answer to Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, the Premier offered to produce such extracts from Sir Charles Napier's papers as had been referred to in the course of the debate.—Mr. DISRAELI remarked that he should be satisfied with extracts.—General THOMPSON briefly observed that no notice had been taken in the debate of a breach of military faith and honour towards the native soldiers.

The motion was then negatived without a division, and the amendment was agreed to.

The MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL, the LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) BILL, and the OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL, were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

Tuesday, July 28th.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL was read a second time on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, after a brief debate, in which Lords ST. LEONARDS, BROUGHAM, and WENSLEYDALE expressed a general approval of the measure, while suggesting improvements in the details.

The PRISONERS' REMOVAL BILL, the PORTLAND HARBOUR BILL, and the CHATHAM LANDS, &c., BILL, were read a third time, and passed.

#### MILITIA BALLOT SUSPENSION BILL.

On this bill being committed, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested the postponement of the measure, because it was impossible to say what might occur within the next fortnight to render it necessary to strengthen the defences of the country.—Lord PANMURE did not see any reason for postponing the measure. Any man who would attempt to put into execution the compulsory ballot for the militia would entirely fail.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: "Then why should it remain on the statute-book at all?"—Viscount DUNGANNON also urged the expediency of postponing the measure; but the suggestion was not adopted.

#### PARLIAMENTARY RETURNS.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE called the attention of the Government to the propriety of supplying free libraries and other literary institutions with the reports and returns published by Parliament.—The Duke of ARGYLL admitted that the subject was well worthy of consideration, but thought it would be attended with certain difficulties.

#### IRISH PETTY SESSION ACT.

Viscount DUNGANNON asked the Lord Chancellor whether it is contemplated in the next session to alter and amend the present Petty Sessional Acts of Ireland, so as to assimilate them to those now in force in England and Wales.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said it is the intention of the Irish Attorney-General to introduce a bill next session to consolidate the Irish Acts, but he did not think it would be fit in every case to assimilate them to the laws now in force in this country. There were circumstances in Ireland to prevent it, and in some respects the Irish system is superior.

The House adjourned at a quarter to seven o'clock.

#### DOVER ELECTION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, at the morning sitting, the SPEAKER announced that he had received intimations that it was not intended to proceed with the petition against the return for Dover, or that against the Beverley election.

The Lords' amendments to the MANCHESTER CORPORATION BILL were considered and agreed to.

#### GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.

On the order for going into committee on this bill, Sir GEORGE GREY said it was not his intention to persevere in making the measure permanent, but he would propose in the committee to make it a continuance bill, extending the Act of 1848 for another year, and transferring the powers of the General Board of Health to a Committee of the Privy Council.—Mr. KNIGHT moved to defer the second reading of the bill for three months.—This motion was supported by Sir GEORGE PEACHELL and Mr. PALK.—Mr. COWPER insisted upon the sanitary improvements and the reduction of mortality which had resulted from the working of the present law, and upon the necessity of a superintending authority in this department.—Sir GEORGE GREY offered to limit the continuance of the act until a specific date, and named the 1st of September, 1858.—After a discussion of some length, the House divided, when Mr. KNIGHT's motion was negatived by 98 to 78, and the House went into committee on the bill.—In the committee an opposition was raised to the transfer of the powers of the board to a Committee of the Privy Council, and Sir GEORGE GREY ultimately consented to the chairman leaving the chair, with the view of introducing a simple continuance bill without a transfer of powers.

The House then resumed, and shortly afterwards adjourned for the evening.

#### PURIFICATION OF THE THAMES.

In the evening, Sir BENJAMIN HALL, in answer to questions by Mr. RIDLEY and Mr. BUTLER, said that, under the provisions of the Act of 1855, it was determined that intercepting sewers should be constructed to divert the sewage from the Thames, the works to be carried out by the Metropolitan Board of Works; but the plans were to be previously submitted to the First Commissioner of Works for approval. Not a day had been lost by the Government in reference to the matter. Plans were sent in to him on the 22nd of December; and on the 29th he referred them to engineers who had since had them under consideration. He was happy to say that he had this day seen one of the referees, and he believed that their report would be delivered to him in a few days. As soon as he received it, he would forward a copy to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and he thought it would be convenient also to lay a copy on the table of the House. No delay in the interception of the sewage from the Thames had taken place on his part; and he had no doubt that the Metropolitan Board of Works would give the subject their earliest consideration.

#### BOUNDARY OF MORETON BAY.

In reply to Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, Mr. LABOUCHERE corrected an error he had made on a previous evening with respect to the boundaries of Moreton Bay. The boundary line would run, not, as he then stated, between the 25th and 26th degrees of south latitude, but between the 28th and 29th degrees.

#### THE LITURGY.

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR postponed till next session his motion for an address to the Queen to appoint a commission to consider whether the Liturgy of the Church of England be not capable of modification.

#### MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Sir DE LACY EVANS proposed the following resolutions:—"That, in the opinion of this House, a higher standard of professional instruction, and more complete provision for it than hitherto deemed requisite, ought to be established for the commissioned ranks of the army, but especially for the staff; that this will be best promoted by recourse to competitive examination of officers desiring to qualify themselves for the staff, by adopting the same principle with such qualification as may be necessary in examination of candidates nominated by the commander-in-chief for commissions in the cavalry and infantry; by preserving the present system of admission of cadets for the Ordnance Corps; by assured encouragements for proficiency and general fitness for advancement; and by appointment of commissioners or a council of military and civilian members, empowered to direct the measures for accomplishing these objects." He supported these suggestions in a speech of some length.—Mr. BASS seconded the motion.—Sir F. SMITH thought a high standard of education not required for officers of the line.—General WYNDHAM said he had noticed in the field that officers who ranked high for intellectual attainments turned out the worst.—Sir WILLIAM WILLIAMS assured the House that the apprehensions of Sir De Lacy Evans as to the influence of favouritism in the examinations were groundless. The abolition of purchase would inevitably increase the influence of patronage.—Mr. PALK supported the accusations of favouritism by special instances within his knowledge.

Sir JOHN RAMSDEN said he believed that sufficient attention had not hitherto been paid to the education of the officers of the army. The Government were fully aware of the importance of this defect, and of the duty they owed to the country, to the soldier, and to the officer himself, to provide a remedy for it. They were accordingly engaged in preparing a comprehensive scheme of military education, which they confidently hoped would deserve the approbation of the House. The main features of the scheme were that the examination to which all officers nominated by the commander-in-chief for direct appointments were subjected would be more severe; that the examinations would be quarterly, in London, under the direction of the Council of Education; and that they would be conducted by military and civil examiners. The competitive principle would be adopted. Under these circumstances he hoped Sir De Lacy would not press his resolutions.

Colonel NORTH was glad to hear that the examinations for the Ordnance Corps were to be removed to London. He hoped they would be spread over two days instead of being crowded into one, and that the examiners would encourage the boys to answer, and not frighten them. Many boys now failed through fright.—Lord STANLEY thought it desirable that young men should not be induced to consider their professional education finished when they entered the army, but that there should be examinations at a later period.—Mr. SIMON HERNIMPT said he did not fear that the standard of education in the army would ever be placed too high. On the contrary, the tendency would be to lower whatever standard was set up. (*Hear, hear.*) Their object was to have the best officers they could, no matter from what class they came. It was most important that there should be a permanent body of examiners, clear-headed, practical men, who would test the capabilities of those who came before them, and determine whether their

attainments were the result of 'cram' or diligent personal study. He hoped in the staff examinations would be included the personal staff, especially the *aides-de-camp*, who, by some, were regarded as the twopenny postmen of the army. (*Laughter.*)—Major WARBURTON trusted that the system now being inaugurated would be fully carried out.—General CODRINGTON said that, where regiments were in the colonies, it would be hard to expect that officers should come home for examination. An officer requires peculiar qualities; and they should take care that men practically efficient in their profession should not be passed over, while men of mere literary and scientific attainments were advanced.—Colonel SYKES said that they did not require their officers to be literary coxcombs, but practical men.—Lord ALFRED CHURCHILL said that an officer should, above all things, be a gentleman. The men would not have a sufficient degree of respect for a man who had arisen from their own ranks. But it would be desirable to offer, from time to time in our great public schools, a certain number of commissions for competition.

Lord PALMERSTON thought that the first examination of a young man entering the army ought to be a test of his education and intellectual qualities. When he got his commission and entered the army, his commanding officer would judge of his qualities, and then would come the competitive examination for the staff, and arrangements would be made that the standard should not fall below the proper point. The resolution before the House went to make an affirmation of points still under consideration; and, although, generally speaking, he agreed with the principles upon which the resolutions were founded, he submitted to Sir De Lacy Evans whether he would either leave the matter in the hands of the Government or modify the resolutions so as to affirm the general principles, without tying down the Government to particular details, which might be inconvenient.—Sir DE LACY EVANS modified the resolutions accordingly, and in their amended shape they were agreed to.

#### THE BANK ACTS.

In answer to Mr. GREER and Mr. BUCHANAN, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the Select Committee on the Bank Acts had agreed to report the evidence.—Mr. GREER withdrew a motion on the subject, of which he had given notice.

#### NEW WRITS FOR GALWAY AND MAYO.

Colonel FRENCH moved that a new writ do issue for the borough of Galway.—Mr. GEORGE CLIVE, the chairman of the committee whose decision had unseated Mr. O'Flaherty, moved, by the direction of the committee, as an amendment, "That this House do pray her Majesty to cause an inquiry to be made into the existence of corrupt practices during the last as well as former elections for the county of the town of Galway."—Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD supported the amendment, referring to the report of the committee, which stated that systematic bribery had prevailed at the last and previous elections at Galway.—After a short discussion, the motion was negatived and the amendment agreed to.

Colonel FRENCH then moved for a new writ for the county of Mayo.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called attention to the fifth resolution of the select committee on the Mayo county election, and moved, as an amendment, that the Attorney-General for Ireland be directed thereon to prosecute the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Ryan.—A long and somewhat warm debate ensued, terminating in a division, by which the original motion was negatived by 158 to 29.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD's amendment was then put as a substantive motion, whereupon Mr. BRADY moved that the House do adjourn; but, upon a division, this motion was negatived by 149 to 16.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD's motion was then agreed to.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD afterwards moved that the writ for the county of Mayo be suspended during the present session; and this was carried, upon a division, by 128 to 21.

The House adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

Wednesday, July 29th.

The HOUSE OF COMMONS having resolved itself into a committee on the SMOKE NUISANCE (SCOTLAND) ABATEMENT BILL, the clauses were agreed to, after discussion, with certain amendments.

#### SUPERANNUATION ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. RICH (on the resumption of the adjourned debate on the second reading of this bill) continued his argument against the measure, which he opposed as imperfect in its framework, unjust in its operations, quite unnecessary, based upon erroneous statements, involving a needless and extravagant expenditure of public money; and recognizing and encouraging a breach of contract.—Lord NAAS replied to some of the assertions made by Mr. Wilson in the previous debate, maintaining, in opposition to him, that the contributions of the civil servants have been far more than equivalent to the pensions paid; that the civil servants are not by any means well remunerated; and that it was altogether erroneous to suppose that, if the bill were passed, there would be a great deficiency in 1891, to be supplied by Parliament. On the contrary, there would be a large sum in favour of the Exchequer.—Mr. GLADSTONE observed that, notwithstanding the disclaimer of Lord Naas, his bill involved a general increase of salaries. This might lead to a demand on the part of the political officers of the state for an increase of their salaries. There appeared to be already a tendency in that di-



rection; but, if it ever attained body and substance, and showed itself in that House, he should be one of the first and one of the last to oppose it. The deductions from the salaries of civil servants were made in lieu of a very large general reduction of the salaries, and he did not think there was any ground for the increase which this bill proposed. The civil servants of the Crown, looking at the old principle of supply and demand, are over rather than under paid. That being so, he hoped the House, looking to the interests of the tax-payers, would not pass the bill, the effect of which would be to increase salaries at the public expense. The bill, too, was a complete evasion of the rule of the House, which forbade a proposition to augment public burdens being made, except on the part of the ministers of the Crown.—Mr. DISRAELI, while agreeing with a good deal that Mr. Gladstone had said, thought that Lord Naas had taken a proper course in bringing in the bill, and that it was desirable that salaries should be revised. The Government had already sanctioned the principle by introducing a bill on the subject, which had received the general approval of a committee and of a Royal Commission. But the Government had since neglected to move in the matter, and therefore Lord Naas had introduced the present bill.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the question might be considered in three aspects—as a matter of feeling, as one of justice, or as one of expediency. If he consulted his own feelings, he should vote for the second reading; but, as a matter of equity, he contended that the civil servants were not entitled to what they claimed. The large competition for office is a proof of the adequacy of the existing payment. It had been said that the Bank of England pay higher salaries; but, for services somewhat analogous, the civil service is better paid than the Bank. Expediency is against an augmentation of salaries without reference to merit.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading ... 171  
Against it ... 111

Majority against the Government —60

The announcement was received with loud cheering.

#### ELECTION PETITIONS BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE expressed his gratitude to Mr. Adderley for introducing the measure; and entered into a detail of the annoyances which his colleague and himself had sustained in consequence of the petition against their return for Dover, the object of which was to extort a seat. Attempts were made to negotiate a withdrawal of the petition. He treated the offers as a personal affront; and, had not the insult been offered to him in a Parliamentary way—(loud laughter drowned the conclusion of the sentence.) All attempts to induce him to enter on a compromise having failed, the petition was withdrawn. He felt strongly that the present system of election petitions was calculated to bring the House into contempt, and hoped a clause would be introduced into the bill forbidding the withdrawal.—Sir GEORGE GREY believed that there was no difference of opinion as to the evil, but he did not think the bill provided an adequate remedy.—The discussion was shortly afterwards interrupted by the arrival of a quarter to six o'clock, the time at which, on Wednesdays, debates in committee must come to a termination.

#### OATHS VALIDITY ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL postponed the second reading of this bill till Monday, and expressed a hope that Baron Rothschild, who had been re-elected, would be permitted to take his seat before that time, and so obviate the necessity of proceeding further with the bill.—In answer to Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, his Lordship said he had no further information to give on the subject.

The COURT OF SESSION (SCOTLAND) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

#### ELECTION COMMITTEES.

Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR reported from the select committee, that Mr. Price and Sir Robert Carden were duly elected; but that a voter had been influenced by an offer of 5*l.* to vote for Mr. Price.

The Earl of MARCH reported from the committee that Mr. M'Cullagh and Mr. Watkin were not duly elected; that the last election was null and void; that Mr. M'Cullagh and Mr. Watkin were, by their agents, guilty of bribery; but that it did not appear that this was done with their knowledge.

#### THE INDIAN NEWS.

Mr. HILDYARD complained of the Government being so much behind the newspapers in the receipt of Indian intelligence; and Lord PALMERSTON said he was unable to explain the fact.

The House adjourned at seven minutes to six.

Thursday, July 30th.

#### THE SLAVE TRADE.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord BROUGHAM expressed the great gratification he experienced at learning that the people of Martinique have repudiated the favour intended to be conferred on them by the late arrangement at Marseilles and Nantes for the importation of free labour into their island. The more he heard of, and reflected upon, the subject, the more he felt that a great mistake had been committed by the French Government

in sanctioning such a project, but that it had proceeded entirely from misapprehension on their part.

#### INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, referring to the documents lately issued respecting the Indian mutiny, commented upon the delays which had taken place in the correspondence, and traced them to the circuitous mode in which reports are transmitted to the Governor-General, and to the complex routine by which the most important transactions are hampered. In his opinion, Lord Canning seemed to govern India through clerks and secretaries. He also complained that the proclamation of the Governor-General of the 16th of May—declaring in strong terms the determination of the Government to adhere to its former practice of not interfering with the religion of the natives—was not laid upon the table with the other Indian papers.—Earl GRANVILLE claimed for Lord Canning the credit of conducting his administration with vigour and energy.—After some further brief discussion, the subject dropped.

The MILITIA BALLOTS SUSPENSION BILL, and the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (ALDERSHOT) BILL, were read a third time and passed.—The REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS BILL was withdrawn.

The House adjourned about seven o'clock.

#### CASHEL ELECTION.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the SPEAKER announced the withdrawal of the petition against the return of Sir T. O'Brien for Cashel.

The House then resumed its sittings in committee on the POLICE (SCOTLAND) BILL, the final clauses of which were agreed to, with amendments. The bill was then ordered to be reported as amended.

#### NEW ZEALAND LOAN GUARANTEE BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Sir JOHN TRELAUNY moved to defer it for six months, suggesting that, as the Colonial Assembly had not recommended the matter unanimously, it would be better to postpone the bill until next session.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the question had been considered by a select committee; that the security for the loan was ample; and that the loan was essential to the colony to enable it to place its financial and political affairs on a substantial footing.—The debate was adjourned by the lapse of time.

#### THE INDIAN ADDRESS.

Lord CASTLEROSSE brought up a message from the Queen, thanking the House for its address on the Indian question.

In the evening, Sir JOHN RAMSDEN brought up the first report of the committee on Military Education.

#### ROMAN CATHOLICS ON IRISH JURIES.

Mr. SOMERS inquired of the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether he had received any information respecting the recent trials at Sligo arising out of the late elections, and the systematic exclusion of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion from the juries empanelled to try the traversers.—Mr. HENRY HERBERT replied that, the prisoners having been expressly asked whether they objected, in the second case, to be tried by the jury empanelled in the previous one, replied that they did not; and it was not known whether the jurors were Catholics or not.

#### THE PESTILENTIAL STENCH AT WESTMINSTER.

In answer to Mr. ADDERLEY, Sir BENJAMIN HALL said that the drainage of the metropolis is not in the hands of the department under his charge. But, on hearing the complaints of the stench which pervaded the House, he made inquiries on the subject, and was informed by Mr. Gurney that it came from the open mouths of the sewers, and that the whole neighbourhood was infected. Mr. Gurney further stated the great Victoria sewer going up Parliament-street had broken in near Whitehall-yard, the result of which was that a portion of the sewage was diverted to the Bridge-street sewer, and this had caused the blowing-up of the trapping at its mouth. He had communicated the facts to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and he had no doubt that they would take steps for remedying the evil. But there was another great source of annoyance on the other side of the river, and that was owing to the offensive trades which were there carried on.

#### CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION BILL.

In reply to Mr. SKYMOUR FITZGERALD, Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government would not offer any further opposition to the progress of this measure, after the House had affirmed the second reading by so considerable a majority.

#### THE GOVERNMENT ADVICES FROM THE EAST.

Sir CHARLES WOOD, replying to Mr. STAFFORD, said he was unable to state the precise cause of the delay in the arrival of the Government despatches from the East; but he believed that no blame was attributable to any servant of the Government.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that on next Tuesday, and every succeeding Tuesday during the present session, Government orders of the day shall have precedence.—A discussion ensued, in the course of which, Sir BENJAMIN HALL said the Public Offices Extension Bill had passed through committee, on the understanding that no further progress should be made in it till the vote on

account had been discussed.—Mr. BRISCOE objected to the House being asked to vote 200,000*l.* or 300,000*l.* without plans or estimates. Therefore, he hoped the Government would postpone that measure till next session.—Lord PALMERSTON said there was no intention to proceed with the block plan, which would embrace the expenditure of millions. What was wanted were three new offices—the Foreign Office, the Colonial Office, and the War Office. The Divorce and Probate Bills the Government considered to be so important that they urged Parliament to pass them at once. The bills from the Lords, on law consolidation, he asked the House to take on trust, and pass without discussion.—Mr. HARDY protested against this; and the subject then dropped.

#### THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of this bill, which had been received from the House of Lords, and showed at great length that the measure embodied no new principle, but only extended that which had been the law of England for nearly two centuries. During that period, married couples had been divorced by special acts of Parliament; therefore, if divorce was really un-Scriptural, the commands of Scripture had been broken in all those instances.—Yet the spiritual peers were never found opposing any special bill for divorce in the House of Lords, on the ground of the principle involved being contrary to Scripture. The present measure would simply alter the tribunal for administering the existing law, and recognize the right of divorce in cases of malicious desertion. As regarded the question as to whether the remarriage of separated parties should be compulsorily solemnized *in facie ecclesiæ*, he thought that nothing could be more dangerous than to listen to statements, called conscientious scruples, about the objection of the clergy to obey the law of the land. He asked the House with confidence to read this bill a second time.

Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE moved, as an amendment, to defer the second reading to that day three months. His belief was that the argument from Scripture was fatal to the bill, and that the practice of the Church, which, in all ages, had been opposed to the remarriage of the guilty parties, was also opposed to it. The bill would not settle the question, and, in practice, it would lead to a wholesale persecution of the Established clergy, who, at all hazards, will refuse to celebrate such marriages.—Mr. Alderman CUBITT seconded the amendment.—Mr. DRUMMOND, Mr. LYON, Mr. WIGRAM, Mr. HATCHELL, Mr. BOWYER, Mr. MALINS (who contended that the heavy expenses attending a divorce would effectually prevent this from being a 'poor man's bill'), and Lord JOHN MANNERS, followed on the same side, all urging the irreligious character of the bill, and prophesying that it would enhance immorality.—Mr. PULLER feared that the rights of conscience of from six to seven thousand clergymen might be violated by the bill; but he should vote for the second reading.

At midnight, Mr. GLADSTONE moved the adjournment of the debate.—Lord PALMERSTON expressed a hope that the debate might be brought to a close that night.—A division was taken, when the numbers were—

For adjourning the debate ..... 125  
Against it..... 188

Majority..... 68

Mr. HENLEY then moved that the House adjourn.—Sir GEORGE GREY spoke of the inconvenience and hardship of this course, but mentioned that, should Mr. Henley persevere, he would not oppose the adjournment of the debate.—Ultimately the debate was adjourned till the following day.

After a lengthened discussion and several divisions, Clause 1 of the Civil Service Superannuation Act Amendment Bill was agreed to, amidst considerable cheering.

Other bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at half-past three.

#### ELECTION COMMITTEES.

IPSWICH.—The committee having on Tuesday confirmed the election of Hugh Edward Adair, Esq., on the ground that, although bribery had been shown to have been committed, there was no proof that it had been done with the knowledge of Mr. Adair, Mr. Edwin James opened the case against the return of Mr. Cobbold, one of the Conservative candidates, on the ground of bribery. During the evidence on Wednesday, Robert Symons, a butcher, said that "on the day of the election he went to the poll with Mr. Butcher (one of the agents for Mr. Cobbold). He asked Mr. Butcher if there was anything stirring. Butcher replied, 'Say nothing about that until after the election, and then it shall be all right.' He then voted for Cobbold and Selwyn. He heard some people remark that he had got a good bullock for his vote. After he had voted, he went to Butcher, and told him that, if he was going to do anything for him, he might as well do it at once. Butcher said he could do nothing then, but at last gave him a ticket, upon which 2*l.* or 3*l.* was written, to get it cashed. He gave it to his son, who said it was of no use, and he then gave it back. Since the election, he had seen Mr. Butcher and Mr. Bristol, but had not

been able to get any money from either of them. They only made a fool of him." In cross-examination, Symons added that "he did not get a farthing for his vote, although he tried very hard and lost a good deal of time about it. He did not ask for a bribe, but for something for his vote. The subtle casuistry of that distinction is worthy of a Jesuit."

**YARMOUTH.**—Charles Woolven, who voted for Mr. McCullagh at the last election, has been ordered into custody by the Chairman of the Committee for refusing to answer questions which were put to him. The Speaker has since issued a warrant, committing him to Newgate.

**DROGHEDA.**—The committee appointed to inquire into the petitions against the return of Mr. McCann, met on Thursday for the first time. Two petitions have been presented in this case. One of them was issued by Mr. Brodigan, the defeated candidate, and alleged that the return of Mr. McCann had been procured by violent, outrageous, and unconstitutional means; that intimidation and fraudulent devices had been practised, and that inflammatory appeals had been made to the populace, which had produced riots and prevented voters from going to the poll. The second petition was signed by voters of the borough, and contained similar allegations. The inquiry appears likely to rival that in connexion with Mayo.

### MR. CHARLES DICKENS AND THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

(From Household Words.)

#### CURIOUS MISPRINT IN THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

THE *Edinburgh Review*, in an article in its last number, on "The Licence of Modern Novelists," is angry with Mr. Dickens and other modern novelists, for not confining themselves to the mere amusement of their readers, and for testifying in their works that they seriously feel the interest of true Englishmen in the welfare and honour of their country. To them should be left the making of easy occasional books for idle young gentlemen and ladies to take up and lay down on sofas, drawing-room tables, and window-seats; to the *Edinburgh Review* should be reserved the settlement of all social and political questions, and the strangulation of all complainers. Mr. Thackeray may write upon Snobs, but there must be none in the superior government departments. There is no positive objection to Mr. Reade having to do, in a Platonic way, with a Scottish fishwoman or so; but he must by no means connect himself with Prison Discipline. That is the inalienable property of official personages; and, until Mr. Reade can show that he has so much a year, paid quarterly, for understanding (or not understanding) the subject, it is none of his, and it is impossible that he can be allowed to deal with it.

The name of Mr. Dickens is at the head of this page, and the hand of Mr. Dickens writes this paper. He will shelter himself under no affectation of being any one else, in having a few words of earnest but temperate remonstrance with the *Edinburgh Review*, before pointing out its curious misprint. Temperate, for the honour of Literature; temperate, because of the great services which the *Edinburgh Review* has rendered in its time to good literature, and good government; temperate, in remembrance of the loving affection of Jeffrey, the friendship of Sydney Smith, and the faithful sympathy of both.

The Licence of Modern Novelists is a taking title. But it suggests another,—the Licence of Modern Reviewers. Mr. Dickens's libel on the wonderfully exact and vigorous English government, which is always ready for any emergency, and which, as everybody knows, has never shown itself to be at all feeble at a pinch within the memory of men, is Licence in a Novelist. Will the *Edinburgh Review* forgive Mr. Dickens for taking the liberty to point out what is Licence in a Reviewer?

"Even the catastrophe in *Little Dorrit* is evidently borrowed from the recent fall of houses in Tottenham-court-road, which happens to have appeared in the newspapers at a convenient period."

Thus, the Reviewer. The Novelist begs to ask him whether there is no Licence in his writing these words and stating that assumption as a truth, when any man accustomed to the critical examination of a book cannot fail, attentively turning over the pages of *Little Dorrit*, to observe that that catastrophe is carefully prepared for from the very first presentation of the old house in the story; that when Rigaud, the man who is crushed by the fall of the house, first enters it (hundreds of pages before the end), he is beset by a mysterious fear and shuddering; that the rotten and crazy state of the house is laboriously kept before the reader, whenever the house is shown; that the way to the demolition of the man and the house together, is paved all through the book with a painful minuteness and reiterated care of preparation, the necessity of which (in order that the thread may be kept in the reader's mind through nearly two years), is one of the adverse incidents of that social form of publication? It may be nothing to the question that Mr. Dickens now publicly declares, on his word and honour, that that catastrophe was written, was engraven on steel, was printed, had passed through the hands of

compositors, readers for the press, and pressmen, and was in type and in proof in the Printing House of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, before the accident in Tottenham-court-road occurred. But, it is much to the question that an honourable reviewer might have easily traced this out in the internal evidence of the book itself, before he stated, for a fact, what is utterly and entirely, in every particular and respect, untrue. More; if the Editor of the *Edinburgh Review* (unbending from the severe official duties of a blameless branch of the Circumlocution Office) had happened to condescend to cast his eye on the passage, and had referred even its mechanical probabilities and improbabilities to his publishers, those experienced gentlemen must have warned him that he was getting into danger; must have told him that on a comparison of dates, and with a reference to the number printed of *Little Dorrit*, with that very incident illustrated, and to the date of the publication of the completed book in a volume, they hardly perceived how Mr. Dickens could have waited, with such a desperate Micawberism, for a fall of houses in Tottenham-court-road, to get him out of his difficulties, and yet could have come up to time with the needful punctuality. Does the *Edinburgh Review* make no charges at random? Does it live in a blue and yellow glass-house, and yet throw such big stones over the roof? Will the licensed Reviewer apologize to the licensed Novelist, for his little Circumlocution Office? Will he 'examine the justice' of his own 'general charges,' as well as Mr. Dickens's? Will he apply his own words to himself, and come to the conclusion that it really is "a little curious to consider what qualifications a man ought to possess, before he could with any kind of propriety hold this language?"

The Novelist now proceeds to the Reviewer's curious misprint. The Reviewer, in his laudation of the great official departments, and in his indignant denial of there being any trace of a Circumlocution Office to be detected among them all, begs to know, "what does Mr. Dickens think of the whole organisation of the Post-office, and of the system of cheap Postage?" Taking St. Martin's-le-Grand in tow, the wrathful Circumlocution steamer, puffing at Mr. Dickens to crush him with all the weight of that first-rate vessel, demands "to take a single and well-known example, how does he account for the career of Mr. Rowland Hill? A gentleman in a private and not very conspicuous position, writes a pamphlet recommending what amounted to a revolution in a most important department of the Government. Did the Circumlocution Office neglect him, traduce him, break his heart, and ruin his fortune? They adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out, and yet this is the government which Mr. Dickens declares to be a sworn foe to talent, and a systematic enemy to ingenuity."

The curious misprint, here, is the name of Mr. Rowland Hill. Some other and perfectly different name must have been sent to the printer. Mr. Rowland Hill!! Why, if Mr. Rowland Hill were not, in toughness, a man of a hundred thousand; if he had not had in the struggles of his career a steadfastness of purpose overriding all sensitiveness, and steadily staring grim despair out of countenance, the Circumlocution Office would have made a dead man of him long and long ago. Mr. Dickens, among his other darings, dares to state, that the Circumlocution Office most heartily hated Mr. Rowland Hill; that the Circumlocution Office most characteristically opposed him as long as opposition was in any way possible; that the Circumlocution Office would have been most devoutly glad if it could have harried Mr. Rowland Hill's soul out of his body, and consigned him and his troublesome penny project to the grave together.

Mr. Rowland Hill!! Now, see the impossibility of Mr. Rowland Hill being the same which the *Edinburgh Review* sent to the printer. It may have relied on the forbearance of Mr. Dickens towards living gentlemen, for his being mute on a mighty job that was jobbed in that very Post-office when Mr. Rowland Hill was *taboo* there, and it shall not rely upon his courtesy in vain: though there be breezes on the southern side of mid-Strand, London, in which the scent of it is yet strong on quarter-days. But, the *Edinburgh Review* never can have put up Mr. Rowland Hill for the putting down of Mr. Dickens's idle fiction of a Circumlocution Office. The 'licence' would have been too great, the absurdity would have been too transparent, the Circumlocution Office dictation and partisanship would have been much too manifest.

"The Circumlocution Office adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out." The words are clearly not applicable to Mr. Rowland Hill. Does the Reviewer remember the history of Mr. Rowland Hill's scheme? The Novelist does, and will state it here, exactly; in spite of its being one of the eternal decrees that the Reviewer, in virtue of his licence, shall know everything, and that the Novelist in virtue of his licence, shall know nothing.

Mr. Rowland Hill published his pamphlet on the establishment of one uniform penny postage, in the beginning of the year eighteen hundred and thirty-seven. Mr. Wallace, member for Greenock, who had long been opposed to the then existing Post Office system, moved for a Committee on the subject. Its appointment was opposed by the Government—or, let us say, the Circum-

locution Office—but was afterwards conceded. Before that Committee, the Circumlocution Office and Mr. Rowland Hill were perpetually in conflict on questions of fact; and it invariably turned out that Mr. Rowland Hill was always right in his facts, and that the Circumlocution Office was always wrong. Even on so plain a point as the average number of letters at that very time passing through the Post Office, Mr. Rowland Hill was right, and the Circumlocution Office was wrong.

Says the *Edinburgh Review*, in what it calls a 'general' way, "The Circumlocution Office adopted his scheme." Did it? Not just then, certainly; for, nothing whatever was done, arising out of the inquiries of that Committee. But, it happened that the Whig Government afterwards came to be beaten on the Jamaica question, by reason of the Radicals voting against them. Sir Robert Peel was commanded to form a Government, but failed, in consequence of the difficulties that arose (our readers will remember them) about the Ladies of the Bedchamber. The Ladies of the Bedchamber brought the Whigs in again, and then the Radicals (being always for the destruction of everything) made it one of the conditions of their rendering their support to the new Whig Government that the penny postage system should be adopted. This was two years after the appointment of the Committee: that is to say, in eighteen hundred and thirty-nine. The Circumlocution Office had, to that time, done nothing towards the penny postage, but oppose, delay, contradict, and show itself uniformly wrong.

"They adopted his scheme, and gave him the leading share in carrying it out." Of course they gave him the leading share in carrying it out, then, at the time when they adopted it, and took the credit and popularity of it? Not so. In eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed—not to the Post Office, but to the Treasury. Was he appointed to the Treasury to carry out his own scheme? No. He was appointed 'to advise.' In other words, to instruct the ignorant Circumlocution Office how to do without him, if it by any means could. On the tenth of January, eighteen hundred and forty, the penny-postage system was adopted. Then, of course, the Circumlocution Office gave Mr. Rowland Hill 'the leading share in carrying it out?' Not exactly, but it gave him the leading share in carrying himself out: for, in eighteen hundred and forty-two, it summarily dismissed Mr. Rowland Hill altogether!

When the Circumlocution Office had come to that pass in its patriotic course, so much admired by the *Edinburgh Review*, of protecting and patronizing Mr. Rowland Hill, whom any child who is not a Novelist can perceive to have been its peculiar *protégé*, the public mind (always perverse) became much excited on the subject. Sir Thomas Wilde moved for another Committee. Circumlocution Office interposed. Nothing was done. The public subscribed and presented to Mr. Rowland Hill Sixteen Thousand Pounds. Circumlocution Office remained true to itself and its functions. Did nothing; would do nothing. It was not until eighteen hundred and forty-six, four years afterwards, that Mr. Rowland Hill was appointed to a place in the Post Office. Was he appointed, even then, to the 'leading share in carrying out' his scheme? He was permitted to creep into the Post Office up the back stairs, through having a place created for him. This post of dignity and honour, this Circumlocution Office crown, was called 'Secretary to the Post-Master General,' there being already a Secretary to the Post Office, of whom the Circumlocution Office had declared, as its reasons for dismissing Mr. Rowland Hill, that his functions and Mr. Rowland Hill's could not be made to harmonize.

They did not harmonize. They were in perpetual discord. Penny postage is but one reform of a number of Post Office reforms effected by Mr. Rowland Hill; and these, for eight years longer, were thwarted and opposed by the Circumlocution Office, tooth and nail. It was not until eighteen hundred and fifty-four, fourteen years after the appointment of Mr. Wallace's Committee, that Mr. Rowland Hill (having, as was openly stated at the time, threatened to resign and to give his reasons for doing so) was at last made sole Secretary at the Post Office, and the inharmonious secretary (of whom no more shall be said) was otherwise disposed of. It is only since that date of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, that such reforms as the amalgamation of the general and district posts, the division of London into ten towns, the earlier delivery of letters all over the country, the book and parcels post, the increase of letter-receiving houses everywhere, and the management of the Post Office with a greatly increased efficiency, have been brought about by Mr. Rowland Hill for the public benefit and the public convenience.

If the *Edinburgh Review* could seriously want to know 'how Mr. Dickens accounts for the career of Mr. Rowland Hill,' Mr. Dickens would account for it by his being a Birmingham man of such imperturbable steadiness and strength of purpose, that the Circumlocution Office, by its utmost endeavours, very freely tried, could not weaken his determination, sharpen his razor, or break his heart. By his being a man in whose behalf the public gallantry was roused, and the public spirit awakened. By his having a project, in its nature so plainly and directly tending to the immediate benefit of every man, woman, and child in the State, that the Cir-



circumlocution Office could not blind them, though it could for a time cripple it. By his having thus, from the first to the last, made his way in spite of the Circumlocution Office, and dead against it as his natural enemy.

But, the name is evidently a curious misprint and an unfortunate mistake. The Novelist will await the Reviewer's correction of the press, and substitution of the right name.

Will the *Edinburgh Review* also take its next opportunity of manfully expressing its regret that in too distempered a zeal for the Circumlocution Office, it has been betrayed, as to that Tottenham-court-road assertion, into a hasty substitution of untruth for truth; the discredit of which, it might have saved itself, if it had been sufficiently cool and considerate to be simply just? It will, too possibly, have much to do by that time in championing its Circumlocution Office in new triumphs on the voyage out to India (God knows that the Novelist has his private as well as his public reasons for writing the foreboding with no triumphant heart!); but even party occupation, the reviewer's licence, or the editorial plural, does not absolve a gentleman from a gentleman's duty, a gentleman's restraint, and a gentleman's generosity.

Mr. Dickens will willingly do his best to 'account for' any new case of Circumlocution Office protection that the Review may make a gauntlet of. He may be trusted to do so, he hopes, with a just respect for the Review, for himself, and for his calling; beyond the sound, healthy, legitimate uses and influences of which he has no purpose to serve, and no ambition in life to gratify.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

THE trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the week ending last Saturday are wholly uninteresting. At Manchester, pending the arrival of the mail, the business for India has been nearly suspended; otherwise there has been a fair demand. The Birmingham iron-market has been well maintained, while for the general manufactures of that town the home and export prospects are encouraging. At Nottingham the transactions in lace have been satisfactory. In the woollen districts the tone continues firm, and in the Irish linen-markets the prices are steady.—*Times*.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month were issued last Saturday. For the first time this year, they fail to show an increase in the declared value of our exportations. The difference on the other side, however, is but 30,247*l.*, and it is to be remarked that the month of June, 1856, was one of extraordinary activity, since, as compared with the preceding year, it showed an augmentation of 2,500,000*l.* The chief falling off in the shipments on the present occasion has been in cotton manufactures. It amounts to 391,534*l.*, but may be regarded merely as a natural reaction from the enormous increase of 850,489*l.* presented under that head in the preceding month. In a majority of the other principal articles, the totals are on the favourable side. The total of our exports for the first six months of the year has been 60,826,381*l.*, showing an increase of 6,857,965*l.*, or about 11½ per cent., upon the corresponding half of 1856. With regard to imported commodities, the arrivals during the month of June have been upon an average scale. They include some considerable quantities of grain. The consumption of articles of food and luxury shows in several instances—among which are coffee, sugar, cocoa, spirits, wine, and spices—a slight diminution. Tea and tobacco exhibit an increase. In the miscellaneous imports, which were moderate during the preceding month, there has been a general revival.—*Idem*.

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has been increased activity. The number of vessels reported inward was 325, showing an increase of 154 over the previous week. The number cleared outward was 181, including 14 in ballast, showing a decrease of 7. The total of ships on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 60, being 6 less than at the last account. Of those now loading, 8 are for Adelaide, 4 for Geelong, 4 for Hobart Town, 4 for Launceston, 9 for New Zealand, 16 for Port Philip, 4 for Portland Bay, 10 for Sydney, and 1 for Swan River.—*Idem*.

The house of Mr. J. P. Giustiniani, a Greek merchant, with engagements estimated at from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.*, has suspended. He was largely engaged during the Russian war in supplying steam-vessels to the Turkish Government.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

An accident, attended with disastrous results, occurred when the ship's company on board the *Agamemnon*, recently arrived at Sheerness, were about to leave anchor from Chapman's Head, where she lay for the night on her course from Greenwich. The caution to lay on the check, termed the 'pawl,' had been disregarded. The steam having been turned on, the vessel went ahead to ease the anchor, when the captain overpowered the men at the bars and they were dashed about the deck, and sixteen of them sustained severe injuries. Cots were promptly provided, in which five of the most severe cases were conveyed on board her Majesty's steamer

Widgeon (tender to the flagship *Waterloo*), and were despatched to Woolwich. On being admitted to the Royal Marine Infirmary there, some of the sufferers were found in an almost lifeless condition, having been maimed in the skull, ribs, arms, and legs. One poor fellow had suffered a fracture of an arm, and a double fracture of a leg.

Elizabeth Turpin, daughter of a licensed victualler, has been burnt to death by her dress becoming suddenly ignited. She was standing in front of a lighted copper when the catastrophe occurred, and, when she found that she was on fire, she rushed out of the house into the street. After a while, the flames were subdued, but, as the young woman was being carried back into her father's house, they rekindled at the hinder part of her dress, and, though they were ultimately extinguished, she was so seriously injured that she died the next morning. An inquest was held, when the jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death.

The family of Mr. Wyley, of Prince's-road, Kennington, were alarmed during Sunday night by loud shrieks issuing from the bedroom of Miss Amelia Wyley. Several inmates hastened to ascertain the cause, when the young lady was found with the bedding burning around her, and the bedclothes on fire. The flames were with some difficulty put out; but the injuries sustained were so extensive, particularly about the breast and face, that no hopes are entertained that the sufferer can survive. The accident was occasioned by reading in bed.

Mr. Samuel Lidgett, a gentleman about twenty-two years of age, living at Tunbridge Wells, has been killed while playing at cricket by the ball striking him violently on the chest in the region of the heart. Death ensued in a very brief space of time. His brother was killed about eighteen months ago by a fall while skating.

A yacht sailor, named Jurd, employed on board the *Pip*, was drowned on Friday week by the upsetting of the vessel during a race in Southampton Water with two other yachts. All the rest of the persons on board were rescued; but Jurd was in the cabin at the time, and could not be got out. He was about nineteen years of age. His father was drowned four years since, and an uncle also met the same fate still longer ago.

An express passenger train from Hull was run into by a coal train on its way to Beverley, on Friday week. The former was crossing the line at a point where a branch of the railway turns off, when the catastrophe occurred. Several of the carriages were broken to pieces; one passenger was killed, and six wounded, some dangerously. The cause of the accident is alleged to have been the negligence of the driver of the coal trains who did not pay due attention to the signals.

A little boy named Walter Smyth, aged four years, living in East-street, Bethnal-green, while engaged in lighting the fire for his parents' breakfast, ignited his dress, and was fearfully burned over the whole of his person. He was removed to the hospital, and died in two hours from the effect of the injuries.

#### IRELAND.

THE GALWAY ELECTION.—In order to damage Sir Thomas Redington's chance for Galway, Mr. Smith O'Brien has addressed (with a view to publication) a letter to Mr. Martin O'Flaherty, containing an account of a little episode in the history of the Irish rebellion in 1848. When taken into custody at Thurles, Mr. O'Brien was carried before General McDonald, who offered him various civilities, and appeared to be very courteous. The patriot said that, as he had been for some days without a change of dress, he should be glad to obtain a portmanteau which he had left at the house of a friend at Cashel. This was granted, and Mr. O'Brien gave one of the officials a note authorizing its delivery. The portmanteau was thus obtained, though not by Mr. O'Brien. It was searched by the Government authorities, including Sir Thomas Redington. The clothes and some other of the contents were returned to Mr. O'Brien. Unfortunately, the portmanteau contained some documents with respect to Mr. Gavan Duffy, which enabled the Government to charge him with High Treason instead of Treason Felony. Mr. O'Brien says he suffered great anguish of mind from the reflection that he had, though unwittingly, compromised a friend; but he adds that he was comforted by finding that the Government was led into such a series of blunders and acts of meanness that Mr. Duffy completely baffled his persecutors. In conclusion, Mr. O'Brien asks whether such a man as Sir Thomas Redington ought to receive the confidence of Irish electors. In the course of his letter, he hints that some shirt-studs and other things were pilfered from his portmanteau at the Castle! In answer to these aspersions, Sir Thomas Redington had published a letter, asserting that he only did what it was his duty to do under the circumstances, and that he never saw or perused (as Mr. O'Brien insinuates) any letter from Mrs. O'Brien to her husband.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—The Irish papers announce the death of the Very Rev. Laurence Kenihan, President of Maynooth, which took place on Monday morning, at his residence in the college. He had nearly completed his sixtieth year. All parties agreed in giving him the character of an excellent man. He has left behind him several valuable manuscripts connected with the ecclesiastical and literary antiquities of Ireland.

#### THE ORIENT.

##### INDIA.

FURTHER despatches have been received from India, which state that the mutiny continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army. The ex-King of Oude has been arrested, and, with his Minister, has been imprisoned in Fort William. The Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracy. His men have been disarmed for greater safety. Up to the 17th of June, General Barnard had repulsed several sorties from Delhi with heavy loss to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements. From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been captured; but the intelligence is not confirmed from Bombay, and seems premature. An act has been passed by the Legislature placing the Indian press under a license system. The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed. An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras, but the armies of that Presidency and of Bombay remain loyal, two slight mutinies having been promptly put down. At Benares, during an attempt to disarm the 37th Native Infantry, the greater part of the Sikhs and the 13th Irregular Cavalry joined the mutineers. At Calcutta, business both in exports and imports is almost at a standstill. The money-market is rather tighter. Government securities have declined.

Another despatch, received *via* Marseilles by the *Morning Post*, is in substance as follows:—

"The 70th Native Infantry were thanked by the Governor for their loyalty. The 6th Native Infantry, at Allahabad, rivalled them in expressions of attachment, but rose upon their officers and foully murdered them. The Bengal army has ceased to exist. The stations where women and children have fallen victims to the barbarity of the mutineers, and where dreadful cruelties have been endured, are Meerut, Delhi, Nusseerabad, Hansi, Hissar, Jhansi, Bareilly, and Saghenwoor. Three thousand rebels were encamped on the 16th of June outside the Ajmere gate of Delhi, which city is defended by 30,000 mutineers. From Mirzapore the accounts up to the 20th of June are satisfactory. At Ferozepore, on the 13th, military executions had taken place. At Jhansi, some ladies and children took refuge in the fort, which was soon overpowered, and all were sacrificed. General Outram has arrived at Bombay. All was quiet in the Punjab. Part of the plot was to take Calcutta on the 23rd of May. It was most complete in its arrangements. When discovered, the troops bound for China were sent for as fast as they could arrive. The Malacca has arrived at Calcutta. Sir Patrick Grant has reached Calcutta from Madras, and acts as Commander-in-Chief; but Sir Henry Somerset, in Bombay, really holds the supreme command."

##### CHINA.

The Chinese fleet (say the last despatches) has been destroyed in two severe engagements, though the Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. We have eighty-three men killed and wounded. Major Kearney was killed in the last engagement. Commodore Keppel and the master of the *Raleigh* have been tried for the loss of that vessel, and acquitted. All is quiet in the north.

#### AMERICA.

THE riots in New York have been renewed, and have been carried to a most alarming extent. We learn from the American journals that, on the afternoon of the 14th ult., the rioters of the 14th ward were making extensive preparations for a renewal of the conflict. An incendiary handbill was circulating, calling a mass meeting to put down the metropolitan police. A meeting had also been held at the German Theatre, in Fourth-street, to make arrangements for the attack. The rioters were reported to have a field-piece and plenty of muskets and ammunition. The Police Commissioners were preparing for them at all points, and three regiments had been ordered to report themselves at their armouries.

In addition to the 'Dead Rabbit' riots at New York, there has been a fight between some oystermen and the police at the Quarantine Hospital. The existence of the hospital is unpopular among the immediate neighbours, and it has been found necessary to have a strong police force on the spot to protect the place. This led to the collision. Several shots were interchanged, and the rioters were ultimately driven back, some of them fatally wounded. But this is not all. The Germans inhabiting Avenues A and B, feeling irritated at the new law which enforces the closing of drinking-shops on Sundays, flew to arms, drove the police out of their quarter of the town, and swore they would obtain an alteration of the law. Eventually, it was found necessary to call out the military, by whom the disorder was suppressed.

The road between Acapulco and the city of Mexico is closed by the bandits and revolutionists. In Chili, at the last advices, the political trials were drawing to a close, and it was thought the prisoners would be put to death. Congress was to meet on the 1st of June. A Government loan of four millions of dollars was to be taken up for the purpose of completing the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad. In Valparaiso, the Peruvian Consul made an attempt to confiscate all the guano shipped under Vivanco's decree. In Peru, a treaty had

been concluded at Lima, having for its object the protection of the Chincha, Lobos, and other islands by an armed force of the English and French for the term of ten years. The Government of Peru was to control the guano trade as before.

There have been disturbances at Dominica, arising out of public dissatisfaction at the legislation on the subject of the rum duty. The Governor was requested to dissolve the assembly, but declined. Riots ensued, and some blood was spilt. In Granada, a coloured man has been elected to the House of Assembly.

A riot occurred at Montreal, Canada, on the 12th of July, in consequence of an Orange flag being hung out. A great crowd assembled, shots were fired at the flag, and two or three Orangemen were severely beaten.

Some serious news has reached Washington from Kansas. Under date of July 17th, a correspondent of the *New York Herald* writes:—"The President received a telegraphic despatch this morning, dated at Leavenworth yesterday, from Governor Walker, stating that a serious insurrection had broken out at Lawrence, and that he had called out the United States troops to suppress it. The Governor had started immediately for Lawrence. The cause of the outbreak is not known, but it is supposed to have originated from opposition to some of the territorial laws—probably the tax law. The receipt of this news has caused some little excitement in certain quarters."

President Mora, of Costa Rica, has declared the grant of the Nicaragua transit route, conceded by that republic and Nicaragua jointly to Mr. Webster, to have lapsed from a non-compliance with its conditions by the grantee. The lapse was occasioned by the non-payment of the stipulated 500,000 dollars on or before the 1st of June.

Lord Napier has attended the anniversary of the Alumni Association of Harvard College, which was celebrated at Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was enthusiastically received, and delivered one of his hearty and genial speeches.

The American harvests promise excellently.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

### FRANCE.

The commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject have reported that New Caledonia is well suited for a penal colony.

From Algeria we learn that the road which throws open the approaches to the mountains of Kabylia is now finished, and that not a single tribe remains unsubdued. The conquest of Kabylia is therefore complete.

Pursuant to instructions sent from St. Petersburg to Count Strogonoff, Governor-General of Southern Russia and Bessarabia, the difficulties respecting the expulsion of several French and other foreign families at Sebastopol has been settled.

The first stone of a new building for baths at Plombières was laid by the Emperor on the 22nd ult., in presence of the municipal council, the clergy, and a large concourse of persons belonging to the town and neighbourhood. The curé of Plombières delivered an address, to which the Emperor replied as follows:—"I am happy to satisfy your wish of seeing me lay the first stone of the new bathing establishment, which, I am convinced, will contribute to the prosperity of Plombières. This place interests me, not only because so many persons have here recovered their health, but because it is the centre of a population who have given me so many touching proofs of their affection, and who have been always animated by true patriotism. I hope that all those who, like me, come here to take repose from their labours, may find renewed strength for the accomplishment of their duties and for the service of the country. It is to me a cause of sincere regret that I cannot, during my stay here, also lay the first stone of another and more important monument—that of the new church; for when any person has found an alleviation of his sufferings, it is proper for every Christian soul to testify his gratitude to Providence. In fact, if what is evil comes from men, all that is good comes from God." In the afternoon, the Emperor visited a foundry at Varny.

"The Civil Tribunal of the Seine on the 24th ult.," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "gave judgment in the case of the *Memoirs of the Duke de Ragusa*, in which the descendants of Prince Eugène de Beauharnais brought an action against M. Perrotin for publishing statements in that work highly injurious to the Prince's memory, and quite unfounded in truth. The Court decided that the plaintiffs had fully proved their case, and ordered Perrotin to insert in all the copies of the sixth volume which he had on hand the thirty-three documents brought forward by the plaintiffs in support of their complaint. It also ordered Perrotin to pay all the costs."

The section of Agriculture and Commerce of the Council of State has voted unanimously in favour of the suppression of the butchers' monopoly.

Joseph Napoleon Ney, Prince of Moskowa, and eldest son of Marshal Ney, died last Saturday morning at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. For the last two years

his health had been greatly shattered by apoplexy. He was in his fifty-fourth year, and was the godson of Napoleon I. and the Empress Joséphine.

The *fêtes* which will take place on the 15th of August and succeeding days are to be celebrated this year with great magnificence.

A singular instance of the intense heat of the weather is mentioned by the *Times* Paris correspondent, who writes:—"The Seine is now lower than it has been at any period since 1719, when the water was not higher than the bottom of the scale placed at the bridges to mark its depth. All the foundations of the piers are now exposed."

The Emperor has been invited by the municipality of Manchester to visit that city during his sojourn in England. He has replied that nothing would afford him greater pleasure, if time permitted.

The prefect of the Allier has dismissed the school-master of Lignerolles for 'maintaining intimate relations with the most ardent demagogues of Montluçon,' and for 'daily frequenting cafés to which such persons resort.' The same functionary has ordered nine cafés or public-houses in the arrondissement of Montluçon to be closed, on the ground that they are the 'customary places of demagogical meetings.'

### TURKEY.

Ishan Bey has been named Minister of Turkey at Berlin. A note from the Porte to the Powers in favour of the union of the Principalities explains the impossibility which the Ottoman Government finds in applying to Moldavia the exceptions set forth for Wallachia in the firman of convocation.

### SPAIN.

The Government, after considerable hesitation, has accepted (but it is said in no very courteous terms) the offer of mediation on the Mexican question made by Lord Howden and the Marquis de Turgot, in the names of their respective Governments. A person named Losada, a Guatemalan by birth, and commissioned by Santa Anna to treat with the Spanish Ministry, has arrived in Madrid. The representatives of England and France intimated to the Spanish Government that, if it refuse the proffered mediation, Spain is not to count on any assistance from the powers they represent in the event of any untoward circumstances arising out of a war with Mexico.

The naval constructions are advancing rapidly. A lighthouse is about to be placed at the Point of Artuch, in Minorca.

### ITALY.

Among the papers of the late Colonel Pisacane, the chief of the last insurrection in Calabria, was a document endorsed, "This is my political will," and dated Genoa, June 24th, 1857. He begins by saying that he "believes in socialism, but in a different socialism from the French system, all more or less founded on the monarchical and despotic idea which prevails in the nation." His idea of socialism is comprised in the words 'liberty' and 'association.' These opinions he has developed in two volumes which he leaves behind him. They are the fruit of nearly six years' study, and he trusts his friends will publish them. He proceeds:—"I am convinced that railways, electric telegraphs, machinery, improvements in manufactures—in short, all that develops and facilitates commerce—is destined by an inevitable law to impoverish the mass of the people until a division of the profits be made by competition. [Qy. co-operation?] All these means increase production, but they accumulate wealth in a small number of hands, from which it results that this vaunted progress is, in fact, only decadence. If these pretended ameliorations are regarded as a progress it will be in this sense—that by increasing the misery of the people they will infallibly impel them to a terrible revolution, which, by changing social order, will turn to the advantage of all that which now serves for the profit of a few. I am convinced that Italy will become great by liberty, or will be a slave. I am convinced that temperate remedies such as the constitutional system in Piedmont and the progressive improvements granted to Lombardy, far from advancing the regeneration of Italy, can only retard it. As for myself, I would not make the smallest sacrifice to change a ministry or to obtain a constitution—not even to drive the Austrians out of Lombardy and to unite that province to the kingdom of Sardinia. In my opinion the domination of the House of Savoy and the domination of the House of Austria are precisely the same thing. I believe, likewise, that the constitutional system in Piedmont is more injurious to Italy than the tyranny of Ferdinand II. I believe firmly that, if Piedmont had been governed in the same manner as the other states of Italy, the revolution of Italy would have been effected at the present day." He afterwards urges the necessity of every Italian, as an infinitesimal part of the country, conspiring for the liberty and unity of the peninsula; and he expresses his contempt of those men who not only will not act, but who find pleasure in execrating those who do act. He continues:—"If I arrive at the place of landing, which will be Sapri, I shall consider I have gained a great personal success, should I afterwards die on the scaffold. A simple individual though I am, supported by a great

number of generous men, I can do more, and if I do so the rest will depend on the country and not on me. I have only my life to sacrifice for such an object, and I hesitate not to risk it. I am convinced that, if the enterprise succeed, I shall obtain universal applause. If I fail, the public will blame me. I shall be called silly, ambitious, turbulent. . . . Let those detractors know that I consider them not only incapable of doing what I have attempted, but even of conceiving the idea of it. To those who shall say that the enterprise was impossible, I reply that, if it were necessary to obtain the approbation of the world previous to the undertaking of similar enterprises, they should be altogether renounced." After glancing at various historical events, showing that apparently hopeless enterprises have succeeded, Colonel Pisacane concludes by saying:—"If I do not succeed, I profoundly despise the ignoble vulgar who will condemn me. If I succeed, I shall very little appreciate their applause."

Twenty-six persons arrested at Leghorn are to be transferred to the prison of Lucca for trial by the Royal Court. Others are to be merely placed under the surveillance of the police. The proceedings are conducted with the greatest despatch.

A few items of intelligence from Naples are published in the French journals, where we read:—"The trials continue. None of the prisoners have as yet been executed. Nicotera has revealed the whole plot. He has justified the conduct of the crew of the *Cagliari*. Some of the papers found on Pisacane are in cipher, and have not been made out. Foschini, the refugee, who escaped from London after committing a double assassination, is among the wounded. Padula has blown out his brains. A conflict has taken place between some of the inhabitants of Torre del Greco and the crew of the French ship *Météore*. The sailors were occupied in making hydrographical observations, when they were attacked by the Neapolitans, who thought they intended to effect a landing for revolutionary purposes. The King has ordered apologies to be made to the officers of the *Météore*. His Majesty has gone to reside at Castellamare with his three sons."

After the dissolution of the municipality of Genoa, the former Mayor was re-elected by a large majority.

The Hereditary Prince of Naples has just been betrothed to the youngest daughter of Duke Maximilian and sister of the Empress of Austria.

### RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has paid a flying visit to Berlin. He will go again in September, when he will remain some weeks.

### AUSTRIA.

The Government is said to have signed a convention with various Italian states, the object of which is to resist in future any revolutionary attacks.

The Austrian police have given instructions to the newspapers on two points of general interest. One relates to the offers of marriage which daily appear in the journals. These advertisements are not prohibited, but the editors are required to watch very carefully that they shall not contain anything improper. The second point is, the prohibition of the publication of books relative to the explanation of dreams, &c., which favour superstitious ideas.

### GREECE.

The King and Queen have been splendidly received by the Russian Minister on board a Russian frigate. The Queen is said to have observed to the captain that the visit was a favourable omen of the future. The Queen has left the country by this vessel, her object being to secure, if possible, the succession to the throne of Greece for her youngest brother, a Prince of the House of Oldenburg. The Greek Court has received with great delight the news of what recently happened in the Parliament of the Ionian Islands. It professes to believe that the hand of Russia has been busy among the native troops of India.

### THE ZOLLVEREIN.

The Governments who are parties to the Zollverein (says a despatch from Berlin) collectively claim from England, through the medium of Prussia, an indemnity for the losses sustained by their subjects at Canton—the bombardment having taken place without previous intimation to their Consuls.

### THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

It is believed that the French Government will demand that those elections shall be annulled which have been the result of coercion. The Prefect of Galatz has complained of the gross illegality and terrorism of the elections, and has resigned his post.

The Turks have been behaving with great ruffianism at Ismail. They entered the churches, smoking, and insulted the images of the saints. At length, the populace were so exasperated that they struck them; and it became necessary to call out a military force to put an end to the disturbance. The same scenes, however, have been since repeated.

### BELGIUM.

The Princess Charlotte was on Monday married to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria at the Palace at Brussels. The occasion has been celebrated by national fêtes.



## OUR CIVILIZATION.

## TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF BACON.

THOMAS FULLER BACON, who was recently tried at London for the murder of his children, of which crime he was acquitted, was charged at the Lincoln Assizes last Saturday with administering arsenic to his mother, with intent to kill her. Mr. Mellor, Q.C., who conducted the prosecution, decided on proceeding on this indictment rather than on that which charged murder. The trial was to have taken place the previous day; but Dr. Taylor, one of the witnesses, being absent on another trial, the case against Bacon could not be proceeded with. The Judge (Mr. Justice Erle) felt in considerable perplexity, and was obliged to postpone the inquiry. In the meanwhile, a telegraphic message was sent to Dr. Taylor by the Judge, commanding him to attend, and adding that if he neglected it would be at his peril. Accordingly, on Saturday he was present, and the case proceeded. Bacon pleaded Not Guilty, and during the whole of the trial he was weeping. The facts lay in rather a small compass. On Sunday, the 13th of May, 1855, the mother of Bacon dined with her son, the accused, who was at that time living at Stamford. She was seized with illness shortly after dinner; was taken home; got worse for a time; recovered on the Monday; became very ill again on the Tuesday, and died that night. Thomas Bacon and his wife (the woman acquitted of the charge of murdering her children on the ground of insanity, and now confined as a lunatic) were about the elder Mrs. Bacon's bed, and Bacon often administered her medicines to her. At one time, he referred his wife to a bottle on the dressing-table, and said he thought his mother had better have some of its contents. Immediately after the death, he removed a square bottle—"not an ordinary medicine bottle," one of the witnesses said—which contained some whitish fluid; and at the same time he remarked, "This is of no use now; I may as well take it away." William Bacon, a brother of Thomas, was also about the house during the illness, together with his wife; and they found that, on the Monday preceding the day of the death, Thomas had possessed himself of his mother's rent book. He said it was his right, but he was reproved for taking it by his brother William. Old Mrs. Bacon owned several houses, which Thomas seems to have thought would become his property on his mother's death. It turned out, however, that the property was divided among the rest of the children. Some months previously, Bacon sent a boy to a chemist's for arsenic, alleging that he wanted it to harden iron (he was a whitesmith); but he was refused. Subsequently, only eight days before his mother's death, he obtained one ounce of the poison, this time applying for it in person, and signing the chemist's book. He said he required it for killing rats. His mother, during her illness, suffered immense pain, being afflicted by severe vomiting, purging, twitching of the nerves, and stiffness of the limbs—all symptoms of arsenical poisoning; and, on the body being exhumed last February, and analysed by Dr. Taylor and Mr. Jackson, arsenic, to the extent of three quarters of a grain, was found in the coats of the stomach, the spleen, kidneys, liver, gall-bladders, &c. With respect to the allegation about the rats, a witness was examined, who said that, during seven years when he had lived in Bacon's house, he had only seen two rats there.

This was the case for the prosecution. For the defence, it was contended that Bacon was being persecuted by prejudice; that there was no proof that he had administered the arsenic; that he really had bought the poison to destroy rats; and that it was more probable that the crime was committed by Thomas Bacon's wife than by Bacon himself. It was urged that the woman had been proved to be afflicted by what is called homicidal monomania, and Bacon's counsel proposed to call a witness to show that she had been acquitted of the charge of murdering her children simply on the ground of insanity. The Judge, however, thought this evidence irrelevant, and it was therefore not received.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury retired for five minutes, and returned a verdict of GUILTY. Judgment of death was then recorded.

## THE ASSIZES.

Enoch Jordan, brickmaker; Richard Allsop, blacking manufacturer; Henry Black, Alexander Macdonald, and George Williams, labourers, have been tried at Lincoln for a burglary at the dwelling house of Mr. Pindar Worth, at Scothern, on the 18th of May. The facts appeared in the *Leader* of May 23rd. The affair was chiefly remarkable for the courage of the eldest of the young ladies, who declared that the robbers should not hurt her parents. The men were heavily armed, and uttered threats of what they would do if an alarm were given. On Miss Worth begging to have a locket containing her mother's hair returned to her, one of the men broke it off the chain, and threw it to her. Shortly afterwards, two of the men left to go into the next room; whereupon, Miss Worth said to them, "Let me go first, or the children will be frightened." This she was allowed to do. Jordan had been in Mr. Worth's service several years ago. He and the others were found Guilty. Black and Allsop, who were ticket-of-leave men, were sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude; the rest to fourteen years.

Robert Ivatt and four other men were tried by Lord Campbell at Cambridge for an assault on the police on the 3rd of last April, the day of polling at the last general election for the county. On that occasion, a mob had assembled after four o'clock and had proceeded to demolish and remove the hustings, there being a notion that the populace are by custom, if not by law, entitled to appropriate that property. The police, by order of the magistrates, had interfered to protect the hustings, and in the discharge of that duty had sustained great personal injury, and were driven back to the station, where a savage attack was made by the mob upon them and the station, so that in self-defence the police were obliged to resort to firearms. It was not till a late hour, and after the station had been all but demolished, that peace and quiet were restored. Among the mob, all the prisoners had been seen. At the suggestion of Lord Campbell, the case was compromised. The defendants pleaded Guilty, and were simply required to enter into their own recognizances for their future good behaviour. This was done, and they were discharged.

Joseph Vaughan, John Harrison, John Allsop, and Henry Jones, were tried at Stafford for an attack on John Smith, a tollbar keeper at Whitgrave. He was awakened early on the morning of Sunday, the 12th of July, by his window being broken by a stone, and, looking out, he saw the four prisoners, who are tailors. They appeared to be 'out on a lark.' Smith dressed himself, and followed them, demanding payment for the broken window, when they attacked him with great ferocity, and finally left him insensible in a ditch, with a broken rib. A man named Skelton, who was passing by, exhibited great courage in defending Smith; but he also was attacked. However, finally he got Smith into the tollbar house, whence he was removed to the Stafford Infirmary, and his life for some days was despaired of. All the prisoners were found Guilty, and were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Mr. Baron Martin highly eulogized the conduct of Skelton, and, on finding that the statute made no provision for rewarding such a man, gave him 2l. out of his own pocket.

Stephen Fox has been found Guilty at Maidstone of the murder of Mary Ann Hadley, a girl to whom he had been engaged to be married, but whom he shot in the streets of Canterbury on finding that she had determined on breaking off the match. He was sentenced to death.

Samuel Baker, a publican, was tried at Maidstone for the wilful murder of Edward M'Carroll, a young lieutenant in the 44th Regiment, staying, at the time in question, at Walmer Barracks, near Deal. On the night of the 29th of March, M'Carroll went, while intoxicated, to the house kept by Baker, and, on being refused liquor on credit, abused Mrs. Baker, and knocked some of her teeth out. The exasperated husband, on hearing of this, followed M'Carroll with a poker in his hand, and beat him so severely about the head that his skull was fractured, and he died. The defence was that, under the circumstances of provocation, the crime only amounted to manslaughter; and of this Baker was found Guilty. Sentence was deferred.

Richard Many, a corn-dealer, has been found Guilty at Exeter of forging a bill of exchange for 70l., which he got cashed at the Devon and Cornwall Bank at Kingsbridge, where he had kept an account for many years. He afterwards called at the bank, and confessed the forgery, adding that he then felt his mind relieved. He was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

Charles Chumley, a waterman, has been found Guilty at Maidstone of manslaughter in causing the death of Elizabeth Jones, a girl of light character, with whom he had a quarrel ending in his striking her a blow on the head with a broom. He was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

George Parker has been tried at the same Assizes for shooting at Mary Ann Eliza Taylor. They had been engaged to be married, but quarrelled, and Parker, being jealous of the girl, fired a pistol at her, and slightly wounded her with a knife. He was Acquitted; but the Judge ordered him to find sureties to keep the peace for two years.

## A STRANGE TALE OF WEDDED LIFE.

James Hays, a master mariner at South Shields, married in 1851 a person in his own station of life, and for some years lived with her on the most affectionate terms. In October, 1855 (they had then one child), Mr. Hays was engaged to navigate a vessel to Constantinople and Balaklava, and, previously to starting, he took for his wife a small grocery shop, and also secured to her the payment of half his wages during the time he should be absent. Furthermore, he made arrangements with a relative to pay her an allowance in money. The husband and wife parted apparently with the utmost sorrow on both sides. While staying for a short time in London before starting for Balaklava, Mr. Hays received from his wife a letter, in which she said she had been very unhappy since he had left, and asked whether she might not shut up the shop for a week, and go to London to see him. To this the husband replied in a letter of admirable feeling and good sense, in which he said:—"You well know how gladly, how readily, I would wish you with me, for I am sure I enjoy no real pleasure nor happiness but only in your dear company. My feelings plead hard for you; but what to do in this matter I really do not know. Our welfare and future

happiness depend upon our economy. We wish to be careful, although the wish is at variance with our fond and deep feelings for each other. I cannot say no to your very natural request to come to me, nor dare I say yes when I consider how we are circumstanced. Come if you cannot be reconciled without coming; but stop at home if you have strength of mind to do so. If you come, there will be the pain of parting from each other again repeated, and I can assure you the excited state of my mind has with me hardly worn off since I bade you farewell at home." Several other very affectionate notes passed between the couple, and in one of them the husband says:—"I would fain have you here, if it could only be managed cleverly, for I feel a great miss of you. If you come, come quickly." It would seem, however, that she did not come to London, after all, and in due time the vessel departed for the East. In October, 1856, Mr. Hays returned; but, in the meanwhile, a Mr. Briscoe, a gentleman of fortune, had seduced the wife. Mr. Briscoe was at that time a married man, but his wife has died since. He had children and grandchildren; and he seems to have effected the ruin of Mrs. Hays by a liberal use of money. On one occasion, he threw to her carelessly a 100l. note. In the month preceding the return of her husband, he induced her to shut up her shop, to leave South Shields, and to live in lodgings which he took for her at Sedgefield, where she passed as Mrs. Briscoe. Even while she remained at South Shields, however, the intimacy subsisting between her and Mr. Briscoe was notorious; and it continued after the removal. They subsequently went to Newcastle, and, on the 7th of last February, were married at Bishop Wearmouth, and then lived permanently together. On the 9th of March, the woman gave birth to an infant. Mr. Hays, on arriving at Leith on his return home, received a letter from his wife, stating that she had given up the shop, and had gone to live in a situation where she could keep herself and child. He could learn nothing, however, of where she had gone. In October, he met Mr. Briscoe at the Bath Hotel, South Shields, and asked him if he knew where his wife was; but he said he did not—he only wished he did. It was not until last May that Mr. Hays received some information that his wife was living at Sedgefield, where he went in company with a policeman in search of her. There he found her and Mr. Briscoe living together, and the former told him that she was married to Mr. Briscoe. In saying this, she burst into tears. Mr. Hays then gave her into custody on a charge of bigamy.

An action for adultery was brought last week at the Durham Assizes against Mr. Briscoe by the injured husband. Before the evidence was given, however, the defendant's counsel consented to a verdict for 150l. Mr. Pickering (who appeared for the plaintiff) then said:—"Your Lordship and the jury will understand that the acceptance by the plaintiff of this verdict is quite *bona fide* and without collusion. There are many painful circumstances which would be disclosed if the evidence were gone into—painful as well to the witnesses as to the parties." Mr. Baron Watson replied:—"There can be no doubt about the *bona fides* of the plaintiff. He has brought this action, and has indicted the woman for bigamy. This is a very painful case—extremely so. I have attended to Mr. Pickering's opening, which showed a very strong affection between the plaintiff and his wife. How the lady came to change her views so very suddenly, I don't know."

The wife was afterwards tried and found Guilty of bigamy. She was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

TRADING ON VIRTUE.—A woman named Catherine Brown has been examined at the Westminster police-court in connexion with a singular series of frauds. She was in the habit of going to various Roman Catholic clergymen, and of saying that she and her twin sister were living at a house of ill fame in Charles-street, from which they were desirous of escaping, being disgusted with their mode of life, but in the meanwhile required a small sum to enable them to procure food and lodging. Having obtained this, the presumed penitent would go, and be heard of no more. On one occasion, after obtaining money from a reverend gentleman, the woman left, and absolutely returned in the character of the alleged sister, with what success does not appear. It now turns out that the disreputable house alluded to does not exist. Brown was remanded.

ABDUCTION.—John Aarons, a young man of twenty-two, is under remand at Worship-street, on a charge of abducting a girl, between fifteen and sixteen, named Rebecca Pass. It would seem that the girl's conduct had been irregular for some time past, and her aunt, with whom she had been staying, sent her home to her father. Aarons then went to the father's house, and said the aunt was willing to take her back, and had sent him for her. They left together, but it was soon discovered that she had been inveigled away. Aarons was therefore arrested; but the case is not yet completed.

A LITERARY SUICIDE.—One Wednesday afternoon, in the early part of last June, a person named Thomas Barrett, a Manchester warehouseman, went into the Spa-road public baths, and was shortly afterwards found by the bathman in the water with blood trickling down his neck. In answer to an inquiry, he said, "Oh, it's only a blood-vessel that has suddenly burst." The bathman doubted this explanation, when Barrett called

out, "Oh, I'm a dead man! I have cut my throat." A surgeon was called in, who saved the man's life; but he lingered for a considerable time, and was only brought before the Southwark magistrate last Saturday. He alleged that he had been induced to resort to that mode of committing suicide by reading in several books that it is an easy mode of dying, and by finding it introduced in *Little Dorrit* in the case of Mr. Merdle. He had had some disappointment, and had been drinking; but he expressed great contrition to the magistrate, and promised not to repeat the same offence. He was discharged with a caution.

**THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN ST. MARTIN'S-LE-GRAND.**—William Cox, the man charged last week at Guildhall with stabbing his wife and one William Forty, was re-examined on Saturday, when Forty was brought from the hospital, and gave evidence. He admitted the connexion that had existed between him and the woman, but swore that at that time he believed her to be single. When he found that she was Cox's wife, he says he exhorted her to return to her husband. The three had been sitting together at a public-house, and appeared to be very friendly for a time; but suddenly Cox struck his wife a violent blow in the face, and Forty then left. He was immediately pursued by Cox, who stabbed him, and likewise the woman, with a dagger. On being cross-examined, Forty denied that he had made use of irritating expressions. One of the other witnesses was Forty's son, who confirmed the chief facts. As he was getting into the witness-box, a master farrier, named Pendry, whispered to him that he was to be sure and say his father always believed the woman to be single. He did not do so, however. Pendry was taken into custody for contempt of court. He admitted what he had said, but affirmed that he did not know he was doing wrong. He was bound over to appear on the next examination, to answer any prosecution that might be directed against him; and Cox was remanded.

**SENTENCE COMMUTED.**—In accordance with the recommendation of the Judge who tried the case, Elizabeth Jemison, convicted at York Assizes for the murder of her child, has had her sentence of death commuted to penal servitude for life.

**CAPTURE OF A GANG OF SHEEP-STEALERS.**—Police-constables Booth, of Cudworth, near Barnsley, and Shaw, of Darfield, having had their suspicions excited by the proceedings of a party of men early on the morning of Friday week, followed them to a place called Storr's-mill, where they saw the fellows making preparations to slaughter a sheep, which they had selected out of a flock belonging to Mr. Guest, of Cudworth. The policemen were armed with cutlasses, and they had with them a couple of dogs, which, as the thieves approached the constables' hiding-place, broke loose, seized one of the robbers, and so terrified the rest that they were captured almost without any difficulty. The prisoners, whose names are Thomas Simpson (one of the men charged with being concerned in the Manor Oaks burglary), John Cope, and William Bennett, had on them two life-preservers, three sharp pocket knives, two butchers' knives, a saw, a crowbar, some gauze veils, striped slops, instruments for forcing locks, and other articles. They have been committed for trial.

**MURDER OF A PAUPER AT YARMOUTH.**—James Ablett, a pauper in the Yarmouth union workhouse, has been examined and committed for trial by the magistrates of that town, on a charge of murdering Angus Steward, an old bedridden pauper in the same asylum. One morning, at an early hour, Ablett went into the ward of which he was attendant, where Steward lay in bed, and, apparently without the slightest provocation, deliberately stripped him and struck him not less than sixteen smart blows on the back with a short brush. He then placed his victim on one side of the bed, in such a position that his feet touched the floor, and struck him violently on both sides of the head. The defenceless old man implored Ablett to desist, or he would kill him, whereupon the latter seized the bed-board, and, after striking Steward with it on the head, threw him into a chair. He died shortly afterwards. The medical officer of the workhouse said that death had been caused by pressure on the brain. It was stated that the murdered man was not cleanly in his habits, and this circumstance is supposed to have excited the wrath of Ablett, and thus led to the committal of the crime with which he stands charged.

**EXECUTION.**—John Lewis, convicted at the late Glamorganshire Assizes of the murder of his wife at Merthyr, was hanged last Saturday morning at Cardiff. From ten to twelve thousand people witnessed the execution. An application had been made to the Taff Vale Railway Company to run special trains from Merthyr to Cardiff on the occasion; but the directors declined to comply with the request. Great numbers of people nevertheless came down from Merthyr and the neighbourhood on the previous evening, many of whom, being unable to obtain lodgings in Cardiff, loitered about the precincts of the gaol during the night. Lewis died quickly, and conducted himself previously with decorum. While admitting that he had treated his wife with great brutality, he denied that he had murdered her, saying, in answer to an exhortation to confess, that he would not for ten thousand worlds go into the presence of his Maker with a lie on his lips.

**GAROTTE ROBBERY AND MURDER AT MANCHESTER.**—A Mr. William Yates has been murdered at Manches-

ter by three men named Trainor, Margison, and Williams. They attacked him in Deansgate late at night, kicked him in the stomach, and took from him seven shillings and a few pence. They have all been arrested and committed for trial.

**MANSLAUGHTER.**—William Checketts, a labourer living at Pershore, Worcestershire, and formerly in the Oxford Blues, has been committed to Worcester gaol on the charge of manslaughter of William Johnson, who was formerly a Hussar, and was present at the battle of Waterloo. Both persons are of advanced age, and had been in the habit of joking each other about their martial experience. On Thursday week they met at a public-house in Pershore, when the disputes between them were renewed; and, although several men interfered, the words led to blows, until a regular fight took place between the two. Checketts struck Johnson a violent blow on the side of the head, knocking him down upon a stone floor. He became insensible, and died on Sunday from effusion of blood on the brain. At the coroner's inquest a verdict of Manslaughter against Checketts was returned.

**CHARGE OF POISONING A HUSBAND.**—The wife of a farm labourer at Pontefract is in custody under suspicion of causing the death of her husband by poison. The inquiry is adjourned.

**A NEST OF ASSASSINS.**—The neighbourhood of Hatton-garden has been continually alarmed for some time past by attempts at stabbing made by the Italians and French who reside in Baldwins-gardens and the vicinity. Last Sunday, two Italians were locked up for stabbing a man in the hand, and on Tuesday night, a person named Desanti Martini, also an Italian, drew a dagger, and without any provocation, made a fierce lunge at a young Englishman. The latter adroitly stepped aside, and such was the force with which the Italian rushed forward that, on missing his object, he fell on the pavement. He was taken into custody by a policeman, though several other Italians were standing about with open knives; and he has been committed for trial.

**ROBBERY BY A BOY.**—John Ryan, a boy eleven years of age, is under remand at Lambeth, charged with breaking into the premises of Mr. Cook, a general dealer in Hooper-street, Westminster-road, forcing a chest of drawers, and stealing a sum of ten shillings. Cook, who is a poor man, had laid aside the money to pay a debt with. The boy appears to have divided the cash between his father, his mother, and himself, retaining by far the larger part for his own use. The parents, however, deny any knowledge of the affair.

**GAROTTE ROBBERY IN A PUBLIC-HOUSE.**—Four men went into the Salisbury Arms, Bear-street, Leicester-square, late on Tuesday night, and obtained (from the landlord, Mr. Johnson) an advance of five shillings and a certain amount of liquor on a watch which they handed in as security. While they were drinking before the bar, Mr. Johnson suddenly missed one of them, and a moment after was seized from behind, and garotted. The others then came round, and rifled his pockets of his watch and 5*l.* in gold. He struggled and got away, but immediately afterwards became insensible. A man, named Goff, and two women who are supposed to have had some knowledge of the affair, are in custody, and under remand on this charge at the Marlborough-street police-office. Goff is also charged with attempting on the following night to steal a watch from a gentleman at a public-house in the Haymarket. He failed, and was at once secured.

**THE ESCAPE FROM NEWCASTLE GAOL.**—William Beaumont Hays and John Harris, two of the men who escaped from Newcastle Gaol on Wednesday week, were brought back in custody on Monday evening by the police, having been captured that day at Petteril-bridge, near Carlisle. They have been living in the fells, a very wild region, from which they hoped to escape into Wales.

**INCENDIARISM.**—Several incendiary fires have recently broken out in Norfolk and Suffolk.

**THE CASE OF ABDUCTION.**—The charge against a young man named Aarons of abducting a young Jewish girl—the main facts of which were noticed in our paper last week—has been withdrawn, the parties having come to an amicable arrangement. The girl has been found residing by herself in respectable lodgings; and Aarons's object in removing her seems to have been simply that she might marry the person to whom she was attached, but who was opposed by the family. The relations have now consented to the union.

**SUPERSTITION AND CRIME.**—An elderly man has been charged at Bristol with an assault on a person named Finch. It seems that Finch had persuaded the old man that he was bewitched, and had suggested certain conjurations by which he might destroy the charm. These had so worked on the old fellow's mind that he became almost demented, and in that state committed the assault. He was merely fined the cost of the summons, and Finch was cautioned as to his future practices.

#### GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THREE bankrupts, who had been in a large way of business in the City, and who were all foreigners, came up in the Bankruptcy Court on Tuesday for the granting of certificates. The first case was that of Octave Foa, a merchant of Old Broad-street. Messrs. Hart's state-

ment of his affairs shows a capital in January, 1855, of 11,258*l.*, and present unsecured debts about 28,000*l.*, the assets being supposed to be barely sufficient to pay a dividend of 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. Some discreditable facts came out. The bankrupt had obtained double advances upon goods, first at the wharfers, and next on the bills of lading; and he had received 900*l.* in February for the purchase of saltpetre, and had only purchased and delivered 52*l.* worth. The difference was proved against his estate. An adjournment was ordered to November.—The second case was that of J. A. Pervanoglu, a Greek merchant of Union-court, Old Broad-street. There had been very reckless trading, and only a third-class certificate was granted.—The affairs of G. C. Franghiadi formed the third case. This bankrupt (also a Greek) was a merchant of Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, trading as Franghiadi Sons. The unsecured debts exceed 110,000*l.*, and there are liabilities to the further amount of about 60,000*l.* The available assets are about 25,000*l.* The failure appeared to have been caused entirely by the stoppage of the war. A first-class certificate was granted.

Charles Head, of Kennington-square, was on Monday charged by the police at Marlborough-street with creating an obstruction in Coventry-street. Since the police have made forcible entry into several betting-houses, the frequenters of these places have adopted the precaution of carrying on their betting transactions in the open street, and the consequence is that several public thoroughfares at the west-end are rendered nearly impassable for pedestrians during the day. Complaints having been made to the proper authorities, the police received orders to keep the pavement clear. This order was carried out in the case of Head, but he resisted, and was taken into custody. He was ordered by the magistrate to enter into his own recognizances in 5*l.* to keep the peace.

The gentlemen of the law made some fun out of an action for breach of promise of marriage recently tried at Lincoln. The plaintiff was Sarah Hird, the daughter of a farm bailiff, and the defendant is a farmer at Ulceby, about forty years of age, and bearing the name of Davy. The chief witness was the plaintiff's sister, who, on being cross-examined, said:—"I never heard my sister say she would have one of the Davys. I have seen her sit on his knee, and seen them kiss each other, and I believe I have heard her say to him, 'Poor lad! it's time he had a wife;' but I did not hear Mrs. Boothby (a mutual friend) say, 'Ah, but he won't have you;' or my sister add, 'You don't know that, Mrs. Boothby.' Other people were present on these occasions." Mr. Justice Cresswell asked Mr. Serjeant Hayes (who appeared for the plaintiff) whether he thought the case ought to go on?—Mr. Serjeant Hayes: "This sort of thing is not unusual in this station of life." (Laughter.) The Serjeant then asked the witness whether it was not a very usual thing at Ulceby for people who are engaged to be married to sit upon each other's knees. The witness made no answer. Mr. Justice Cresswell: "You know she was very much shocked."—Mr. Serjeant Hayes: "Yes, my Lord, but she may know the custom of the country." (Laughter.) Mr. Justice Cresswell: "The custom is sometimes varied by special agreement." (Laughter.) The plaintiff submitted to a nonsuit.

Mr. Tucker, in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Thursday, renewed his application for an adjudication of bankruptcy in the case of Mr. Humphrey Brown. Mr. Commissioner Fane having perused the depositions and remarked that Mr. Brown had been a shipowner, made the desired adjudication. At a late hour of the day, Mr. Brown was brought up, and surrendered to the adjudication.

An action has been brought at the Derby Assizes by the Rev. F. N. Highmore against the Earl and Countess of Harrington, for a libel uttered by the lady. Mr. Highmore was vicar of Elveston, in which neighbourhood the Earl and Countess live; and it was asserted that the latter had accused the reverend gentleman and his wife of being habitual drunkards, gamblers, thieves, liars, and dissolute livers, and had spoken of Mr. Highmore as 'a low and vulgar fellow'—with a great deal more to the same effect. Lady Harrington said that she had never applied those words to Mr. Highmore, but admitted she had spoken in a similar way of two curates. She added, in reply to questions put by Mr. Justice Cresswell, that she had declined to take the sacrament from Mr. Highmore, and thought him a wicked man, because he had raised a terrier, and endeavoured to increase the tithes upon the poor people to an amount which the archdeacon had pronounced to be exorbitant, and on account of his appointment of bad curates; and that she had spoken of his house as disorderly on account of what she had heard about his pupils. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 750*l.*—There was another action by Mr. Highmore against Lord Harrington for an assault, arising out of some proceedings at a vestry meeting; but in this case a juror was withdrawn.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—Prince Albert arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday evening on his return from Belgium, where he had been present at the marriage of the Princess Charlotte to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria.

**THE CLOSE OF THIS SESSION.**—It is believed that it



will not be possible to bring the present session to a close before the 20th inst.

**ETON.**—The Eton College annual festival took place last Saturday, and was attended by a large assemblage of nobility and gentry from all parts of the kingdom.

**CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.**—Baron Rothschild was on Tuesday re-elected for the City, without any opposition.

**HAMPSTEAD HEATH.**—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, Mr. Hows, wishing to preserve Hampstead Heath for the use and recreation of the public, moved the following resolution: "That the resolution of the Board, passed on the 29th of June, to the effect—'That it is the opinion of this Board, that the further consideration of forming a park for Hampstead be postponed until the bill before Parliament for forming a park for Finsbury be passed, and the same carried out'—be rescinded." Mr. D'Iffanger seconded the resolution, and stated that the Marylebone vestry had agreed to a memorial to the Board, recommending them to treat with Sir T. M. Wilson for securing the Heath to the public. A very long discussion took place, in the course of which it was stated that Sir T. M. Wilson wished to preserve the Heath for the public, although he objected to the formation of a park. Upon a division, the resolution was carried by 19 against 17.

**THE REV. W. J. CONYBEARE,** author of the novel of *Perversion*, and a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* on ecclesiastical subjects, died at Weybridge on Wednesday week, aged forty-two.

**THE LATE COLLISION ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The Switchman, whose negligence in not turning the points caused the collision of the two trains, as related in our last week's paper, has been taken before the magistrates on the charge of neglect of duty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

**THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.**—Another of the Italians accused by the *Moniteur* of conspiracy against the life of Louis Napoleon, writes to the *Times*:—"I have known but to-day that you have inserted in the columns of your paper an article of the French *Moniteur*, and that you have mentioned my name in the leader of yesterday. I am working very hard to get my living in London, and I have nothing to do with any one who is now in France. I am sorry that my position of an unlearned workman does not allow me to do anything else for the present than to protest with all my heart against the lies of the French *Moniteur*. I am not guilty of what they accuse me. I give my residence as a proof that I am not afraid.—Gaetano Massaretti, 13, Greville-street, Holborn."

**TUNIS.**—The writer of a letter from Tunis in some degree palliates the recent execution of a Jew there, by saying that the man had given great provocation, by repeatedly cursing the Mahomedan religion and its founder, and by endangering the life of a Moorish child. The Bey, adds the writer, would gladly have dealt more leniently with the offender, but that the Ulemas threatened him with excommunication and with a revolt if he did not carry out the sentence of death. The Bey, having recently reduced his army, felt himself unequal to resisting any popular movement; and he therefore sacrificed the Jew.

**DR. WAAGEN'S 'CHRONOLOGICAL EPIDEMIC.'**—"In the Royal Berlin Museum they have endeavoured to arrange the pictures in chronological order, which can nowhere be obtained, however, in perfection—certainly not here, with the scanty means at our disposal. The division of the pictures into schools neither improves the student, nor gives a clear view of the rise and fall of art, nor does it leave an instructive or agreeable impression. This 'chronological epidemic' has produced great and ridiculous blunders. Frightful daubs have been exhibited because they were old and filled up chronological gaps. Of what use can it be to see that in the age of Fiesole, Francia, Raphael, Rubens, and Van Dyck, there were daubers also at work, who in their time were no more esteemed to be artists than our carriage and house painters. Daubs of this description abound in the Royal Berlin Museum."—*Dr. Waagen's Picture Baptism (Bildtaufe)*.

**PRINCE NAPOLEON** has arrived at Cowes.

**LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR COLIN CAMPBELL** has been appointed an extraordinary Member of the Council of India.

**THE REV. SYDNEY TURNER,** one of the chief promoters of the Reformatory cause, was on Monday presented by Mr. Monckton Milnes, at the residence of that gentleman, with a testimonial of esteem in the shape of a salver and cup. The treasurer, Mr. W. Gladstone, had previously read an address to the rev. gentleman. Several persons of public distinction were present.

**MUNIFICENT GIFT TO THE INHABITANTS OF HALIFAX.**—In the liberal spirit recently manifested by Mr. William Brown, of Liverpool, Mr. Frank Crossley, the member for Halifax, has presented to that borough his park at Belle Vue, which has been laid out by Sir Joseph Paxton.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**—On Monday evening, this company, so well known throughout the United States, and more particularly in New York, where they have been many years established favourites with the American public, will make their first bow to an English audience at the St. James's Theatre.

**GOODWOOD RACES.**—The 'Cup Day' (Thursday) was signalized by splendid weather, when the cup was

won by Count Frederick de Lagrange's Monarque—a French horse. An American horse, also, was successful in one of the races. The day was marked by an accident, several horses falling at one point, and one of the jockeys being a good deal shaken. The casualty, however, was nothing like so serious as that which occurred last year.

**MR. G. F. MUNTZ,** M.P. for Birmingham, died on Thursday afternoon. He was in his sixty-fourth year, and had been ill for some time.

**PRINCE CHARLES BONAPARTE,** Prince of Canino, eldest son of Prince Lucien, brother of the first Napoleon, died on Wednesday at his residence in the Rue de Lille, in Paris, at the age of fifty-four. The Prince was a distinguished *savant*, especially noted for his works on ornithology.

**THE NATIONAL GALLERY.**—The Royal Commissioners appointed to determine upon the site of a new National Gallery have made their report. They record the two following resolutions as having been agreed to:—"The evidence hitherto adduced, considered collectively, does not lead to any decisive conclusion against placing the new National Gallery within the metropolis. That it is not expedient to break up or remove the collections of ancient sculpture and archaeology in the British Museum."

**ADMIRAL LYONS'S SQUADRON.**—The English squadron of evolutions under the orders of Admiral Lyons has put to sea, and is on its way to Algiers. It is afterwards to visit Tunis and Tripoli.

**DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR INDIA.**—The transport *Whirlwind* sailed from Portsmouth with the 19th Foot for Calcutta on Thursday, and on Wednesday the steamer *Robert Lowe* left Kingstown Harbour with the 1st Royals. The embarkation of the 42nd Highlanders commenced at Portsmouth on Thursday on board the clipper sailing ships *James Baines* and the *Champion of the Seas*; also the 16th Foot and 38th Foot, and a detachment of the Rifle Brigade, at Kingstown, on board the steamers *John Bull*, *Carthage*, and *Thebes*, and the sailing ships *Defiance* and *Louisiana*.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, August 1.

## LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AFFAIRS OF INDIA.

**THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH,** in moving for some returns relating to the equipment and carriage of the Indian army, entered into a dissertation on the present state of affairs, indulging in severe criticisms on the course of proceedings by the Governor-General at Calcutta; and pointing out that Delhi would not be taken before the rainy season, when the European troops would have to retire.—**EARL GRANVILLE** deprecated such criticisms upon a state of affairs on which the noble Earl must be most imperfectly informed, and said that from every source he heard that Lord Canning was acting with a vigour and ability which were most remarkable.—**THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE** earnestly defended Lord Canning, and after some further conversation the subject dropped.

A number of bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned soon after seven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House had a morning sitting from twelve to four. On going into committee on 'the Revising Barristers (Dublin) Bill,' a learned debate ensued, which occupied so much time that when the House got into committee they were obliged to adjourn immediately.

SLIGO ELECTION.

The Report of the Select Committee appointed to try a petition against the return of the sitting member for the borough of Sligo was brought in, declaring Mr. John Patrick Somers unseated, and giving the seat to the other candidate, Mr. Wynne.

The House met again at six o'clock.

IPSWICH ELECTION.

The Report of the Committee on the Ipswich Election was brought up, stating that Mr. Adair and Mr. Cobbold, the sitting members, were duly elected, but that several cases of bribery took place, though not with the knowledge of the sitting members.

HUNTINGDON ELECTION.

The Committee reported that Mr. Heathcote was not duly elected, but that Mr. Fellowes was duly elected for the county of Huntingdon.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

**LORD JOHN RUSSELL** gave notice that on Monday he should move for a select committee to inquire into the application of the act of 5th and 6th Wm. IV., c. 62, to the oaths taken by Members of that House. He hoped the Government would give him precedence.—**LORD PALMERSTON** assented.

SEIZURE OF A BRITISH SCHOONER.

**MR. J. LOCKE** inquired whether any satisfactory account had been given by the authorities at the Curacao of the seizure of the British schooner *Marla*, a trader between Demerara and Venezuela, in February, 1856.

## THE BENGAL ARMY.

**SIR JOHN PAKINGTON** inquired whether the Government would lay on the table the report of Sir C. Napier to the Duke of Wellington on the subject of the Bengal army. At present, the Government had only promised to give extracts from that which had already been moved for; but, in fact, there were two reports, one of which was presented to Lord Dalhousie, and by him forwarded to the Horse Guards. It was this report, to which the Government had not referred in any answer to questions in that House, which he wished to be produced.—**LORD PALMERSTON**, referring to the question of Mr. Locke, said Lord Clarendon had given instructions to our chargé d'affaires at Caracas to take the proper steps in the case. With regard to Sir J. Pakington's question, it was true that Sir C. Napier's report was made to Lord Dalhousie, and a copy sent to the Duke of Wellington; it related to the defence of the Indian frontier, and contained incidentally some remarks on the Bengal army. Those parts which related to the army had been laid on the table. He had been informed that this was the only paper of the kind at the Horse Guards; but he would inquire if there was another, and if there was, and it only referred to such subjects as had been stated, he would produce it.

## DIVORCE BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by **MR. GLADSTONE**, who opposed the bill. He complained, in the first place, that this period of the session was not the proper time to discuss such a measure; and, in the second, the House had not sufficient information to enable them to discuss a subject which was a novelty at least to the House of Commons. He urged that the feeling of the middle and lower classes was decidedly opposed to the bill, and deprecated the haste with which the Government was passing it through the House. He next traced the history of marriage from its initiation as a personal contract, through its state as a civil act, to its establishment as a religious ceremony, ratified by an oath, when it became indissoluble. The defect of the bill was that it dealt with all these three states of marriage when it ought to be confined to the one question which related to it as a civil contract. He denied that the exceptional legislation which had enabled the marriage tie to be dissolved was a warranty for such a bill as this; and he urged that that system had been of slow growth, and was not of more than a hundred years' standing. The bill made a change in the law, and did not merely reduce into a practical form that which had long been theoretically the law of this country. It did, in fact, introduce a new law; for the exceptional law which had hitherto prevailed was confined to a few and a class; while this measure proposed to make divorce accessible to every class. He next argued the religious part of the question, and then at great length recapitulated all his arguments against the bill.

**SIR GEORGE GREY** followed, supporting the bill; and a very animated debate ensued, in which, among others, the **SOLICITOR GENERAL**, **MR. HENLEY**, **MR. WALPOLE**, **MR. NAPIER** and the **ATTORNEY GENERAL** took part.—The House then divided,

For the second reading ..... 208

Against it..... 97

Majority ..... 111

The bill was accordingly read a second time. The other orders were disposed of and the House adjourned.

## THE CONTINENT.

The trial of the three Italians charged with complicity in the plot against the life of the Emperor has been fixed for next Thursday. The prisoners were brought last Thursday before the President of the Court of Assizes, and were asked if they had chosen counsel for their defence. As they had taken no such step, the Court appointed counsel to attend to their interests.

A note signed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and M. Thouvenel demands—"1. That the Porte shall decree the banishment of the judges who condemned the Jew lately executed at Tunis.—2. That the tanziman shall be proclaimed at Tunis.—3. That an indemnity shall be granted to the family of the victim."

**FIRE AT THE PRINCESS'S.**—A fire occurred at the Princess's Theatre yesterday evening, between five and six o'clock. The audience had not then assembled, and the flames, which had originated in one of the curtains, were speedily subdued.

**ELECTION COMMITTEES (YESTERDAY).**—The Beverley, Dublin, and Sligo Election Committees met for the first time yesterday (Friday). The Ipswich inquiry was closed by a report declaring Mr. Cobbold duly elected. The Sligo Committee has ratified the return of Mr. Wynne.

**PERSIA.**—Mr. Murray has consented to make his entry into Teheran without being attended by a large military escort.

**SAMUEL BAKER**, convicted of manslaughter under circumstances related in another part of our paper, has been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—Return of admissions, including season tickets, for six days ending Friday, July 31st, 38,659.

## 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.

### M. LEDRU ROLLIN AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

July 29, 1857.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to direct your attention to the subjoined statement, published by four of your daily contemporaries, and likewise to the fact that the *Times*, after a most uncalled for, and unwarranted attack against me, unworthy by its very tone of a grave organ of public opinion, has declined to publish my answer, which I handed to the Editor.

Under every reserve of my right against this paper, I to-day simply ask: is this English fair play? Is this what the *Times* calls a decent and honest use of its immense power?

I remain, sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
LEDRU ROLLIN.

8, Acacia-terrace, St. John's Wood.

SIR,—Decidedly the late signal victory of the democratic party in Paris has disturbed M. Bonaparte's mind, and is about throwing him into enormities.

His thoughts are troubled by fright and terror. Yesterday the ghost had the name of Béranger, whose glorious remains he would have escorted to their resting place by an army of 30,000 men, each soldier carrying sixty cartridges and provisions for a three days' campaign, and directed by this ferocious order:—"On them, they are barbarians (*sus aux barbares*); let them be crushed, as they were on the 2nd of December." And who were these barbarians? The 250,000 republican electors of Paris.

To-day it is by means of a dark and appalling plot he strives to terrify public opinion, and, with that well-known obstinacy of his, he takes up again the scheme he had imagined four months ago, when he despatched to me an *agent provocateur* whom I had to expose to public shame and confusion.

Thus, as might have been the case under the tyrants of ancient Greece and Rome, my name is placed upon a list of proscription, without—I emphatically affirm it—my ever having known or seen any of the so-called conspirators in the hands of M. Bonaparte; without my ever having, directly or indirectly, communicated with any of them in any way whatever. This I state as a fact, an undeniable fact. But what of that? The active share I took in the last elections was quite sufficient to instil into M. Bonaparte's mind an increased dose of hatred and a burning wish to satisfy his spite and vengeance at my expense.

Before any regular and free Tribunal, I solemnly swear, his public accuser, deprived, not only of all evidence, but even of the slightest adminicle or shade of probability, would not dare to face me.

A regular Tribunal! That, of a certainty, is not what M. Bonaparte is in search of; whilst, on the other side, before a mock Court of Justice, where the absent accused is tried without knowing anything of the proceedings, depositions of witnesses—ay, of the very indictment brought in against him—where there is neither jury nor defence—if he were even charged with having pocketed the steeples of Notre-Dame or Westminster Abbey, he would helplessly and unavoidably be convicted—for the sole reason of his being absent and contumacious. Such are, by a remnant of barbarity, the dispositions of the Imperial Code—vastly different, in this respect, from the English law.

Thus M. Bonaparte would be the sole winner, and his scheme is obvious. It runs to the following effect:—"Being already condemned for life, in vain would you, by your presence, seek to avert a second condemnation. Once I get hold of you, your doom is sealed, and nothing shall save you from rotting in my dungeons."

A contrivance of that kind would, indeed, be most convenient. It would be sufficient to find in France three of those judges, who, after having indicted M. Bonaparte for the crime of high treason, degraded themselves to becoming his *Scélérats*; and, abroad, a Government cowardly enough to execute their commands, in order to banish from the last resting-place on earth the last asylum open to political exiles. Civilization itself would, henceforth, become a subject of regret and a bane, for, under the away of the Greek and Roman tyrants of old, a few corners of safe concealment in fastnesses and wildernesses were at least left to honest patriots.

In the same measure as extradition in matters of

ordinary crimes stands in conformity with common law, and deserves to be hailed as a blessing of peace and enlightenment—so, extradition applied to political offences would be a stain upon civilization and a scourge to humanity. The nation capable of granting it, for the sake of whatever earthly considerations or momentary expediency, would infallibly lower itself to the lowest stage of ignominy.

"But this is no question of politics," I am told, "but of murder." Of murder? Indeed! Where, then, was murder committed? Where was it even attempted? The accusation itself dares not utter the word of a "commencement of execution." What it talks of is a plot, a conspiracy (*complot*)—a different thing altogether, since the most Draconian law has embodied the principle that, as long as no real attempt is made, the conspirators may have altered their mind. Besides, when you speak of a plot (*complot*), you necessarily name a political crime, the expression *complot*, in French law, being only and exclusively applied to political matters. I defy the most acute of the Imperial lawyers to quote a case, a single one, where it ever was used in a different sense.

Murder, you say! We have heard of such, indeed, but not in the present instance. I, for one, know of an attempt at murder committed at Strasbourg, in 1836, by M. Bonaparte. Let him answer the question:—Was he given up by Switzerland when he went there to shelter himself? Did noble and powerless Switzerland not prefer, on the contrary, rushing to arms rather than to abandon him?

I have a precise knowledge of another attempt at murder committed by the same M. Bonaparte at Boulogne in 1840. Well, then, was the fugitive from Ham, the guest of England, surrendered to the French Government? Nay, was he at least expelled from the British soil, at the urgent and reiterated request of Louis Philippe, then in close and cordial alliance with this country? These were attempts at murder of undeniable reality; the last of them at least duly and fully established before a tribunal, judging not in the absence, but under the very eyes, of the accused; murders by which M. Bonaparte was prelude to and initiating the deliberate violation of a sworn constitution, the wholesale butcheries and massacres on the Boulevards on the 4th of December, the proscription of a hundred thousand families—all of them crimes for which the *Times* has gratified him with the names of perjurer, butcher, and assassin; whilst on the other hand in the present circumstance, let it well be borne in mind, the accuser himself does not go so far as even to allude to a commencement of action.

"Still, at any rate, no government granting hospitality to exiles can possibly allow them to conspire upon its territory and involve it in war with a friendly power."

Undoubtedly not. But there is no need of doing so. It is to the credit of the law of this country to have, in its wisdom, provided for such an emergency, and armed Government with the necessary powers of prosecuting the culprits before the English courts of justice. A memorable instance is on record from the times of the First Bonaparte. Moreover, in the sitting of the House of Peers, of March 4, 1853, the most eminent statesmen and lawyers, Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, Aberdeen, and the Lord Chancellor, have eloquently expounded and corroborated the constitutional principles under the shelter of which there is no necessity of recurring either to extradition, or even to an Alien Bill, but merely to apply to foreigners the common law of England.

In conclusion, the pretended plot being affirmed to have originated in London—if in consequence of it I were to be comprised in a prosecution at all, it is the common law of England I do invoke, to it I appeal. In return for the hospitality given to me by Great Britain these eight years, I feel in duty bound openly to meet justice, and to enlighten it respecting my conduct. I myself, then, ask for a trial before an English Tribunal and Jury. There, at all events, something more will be required than an inveterate hatred; there, I feel sure, I shall meet with every guarantee of a fair, an unbiased, and independent trial—a British Court of Justice, a native Jury; to judge me with the serenity and uprightness of free men, England owes to herself even more than to me. For should England submit to execute without verification—let me not term it a judgment—(I have already said it, no such thing exists in political matters in France but a degree of spite and revenge), England would not strike me—since, by making a martyr of me, she would yet afford me an opportunity of serving the cause I have been defending my whole life—England would wound herself—herself alone would she cover with opprobrium before history.

No ambiguity, then. The French Government, by using the word *complot*, have themselves acknowledged that they rest their accusation upon a political fact, an exclusively political fact, since the word *complot* has, in the French juridical language, no other meaning.

The question, therefore, is one of political extradition, the bearing of which is not confined within

the narrow bounds of individual or even national interests, lofty though they may be, but a question which involves the highest principles of liberty, justice, morality, and human conscience.  
London, July 25. LEDRU ROLLIN.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

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.

## The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 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. ARSOLD.

### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

ANOTHER Overland Mail brings us little further news than that matters remained pretty much *in statu quo* with reference to previous accounts. General BARNARD was believed to be still sitting before Delhi on the 17th of June. Two desperate sorties had been repulsed with heavy loss to the besieged; but no active operations appear to have been attempted on the part of the Government force. This is to be regretted: not merely for the honour of the British arms, but because so unlooked-for a delay will sorely try the temper of the country at large, and put Asiatic fidelity to a test almost too severe for endurance. Much inconvenience to the public service, as well as loss to individuals, may also be expected to arise from the interruption of postal communications and the plunder of valuable property in transit. At a juncture when the regular police can no longer rely on immediate military support, every district, every line of road, will swarm with local marauders—the escaped *forçats* of civilization, to whom every ill wind blows good. It is difficult for us, at such a distance, to form correct opinions as to General BARNARD's military conduct; and to venture upon minute criticism would be positively unfair. But we mentioned, in our last notice of the subject (a fortnight since), that the chief cause assigned for postponing an immediate attack on Delhi was the want of a battering train; and it has since been rumoured that ammunition is scarce in the camp of the besiegers. Now, as regards waiting for heavy guns, we are well aware that a resolution to abide the delay had been adopted by superior authority before the chief command devolved on General BARNARD, who is, therefore, justly free of all responsibility on that score. Neither do we suppose that the same officer can in any way be held blamable for other shortcomings in a force which he was summoned to join and assume command of at a moment's notice. But what does occur to us as being very strange, and remarkably open to comment, is the circumstance that Meerut should have been inadequate to furnish the very small means deemed necessary to ensure a speedy and certain success in operating against the strong-



hold of the mutineers. Meerut is, and has been since the commencement of 1853, the head-quarters of the Bengal Artillery. Here, within forty miles of Delhi, are the principal laboratory for military and scientific purposes, the schools of instruction, and the parade grounds upon which the gunners of the corps are exercised in the use both of field and siege ordnance. We should certainly have imagined that at Meerut, if anywhere, the needful appliances would have been forthcoming on an emergency like the present. But that they are not so forthcoming is too evident; and, whenever there shall be leisure for deliberate inquiry, it is much to be feared that the facts adduced will tend to substantiate against the local Government a fresh case of blind security, mistaken economy, or reckless neglect.

The military sedition has in the meantime extended itself to nearly all the remaining stations comprised within the limits of the Bengal Presidency. The discontent which had for many weeks been smouldering in the cantonments of Rohilcund (Bareilly, Moradabad, and Shahjehanpore), had at length exploded in acts of open violence and bloodshed. The Calcutta authorities had tardily adopted the example set them by the more energetic rulers of the North West and Punjab provinces, in disarming the native regiments at Barrackpore. The Bengal Sepoys have in fact done their worst; and the game of mutiny is played out, so far as they are concerned. That game has been played in some respects boldly enough; and the continued existence of our empire in the East is perhaps mainly due to the circumstance that unity of purpose and simultaneous action are all but impossible where Asiatics attempt to combine, whether for good or for evil. It is satisfactory to find that the Madras and Bombay armies remain true to their salt, and that a trifling *émeute* in the Nizam's cavalry at Aurungabad had been suppressed without difficulty. Neither does there appear to be any overt sign of wavering faith amongst the native potentates; and it is a singularly fortunate concurrence that the two chiefs whose friendship and resources are most relied on at the present moment should be those of Gwalior and Bhurtpore—both of whom are, as it were, foster-children of the British power. These princes at least may be deemed sincere in their attachment to the Government under whose auspices they have been trained up to rule their own hereditary dominions. Need we waste our indignation upon WAJID ALI, ex-King of Oude? The poor fellow has been taken up as a conspirator. And no doubt he did conspire—for the very simple reason that he couldn't help it. Treason came in the honest gentleman's way—and he found it: that's the fact. If our Government desired WAJID ALI to keep clear of plots, his ex-Majesty should never have been permitted to reside in such a locality as Garden Reach. How, in the name of twigs and birdlime, could a retired monarch amuse himself, being so situated, and at such an inviting crisis, in any other way than that adopted by WAJID ALI SHAH? But to regard such intrigues in the light of crime would be absurd. One might as well indict the last fly that fell in the treacle-pot, or bring our cat Tippoos to a court-martial for misdemeanours committed by him when accidentally locked up in the dairy. No; WAJID ALI is better lodged, for the present, in Fort William; for there he can be merry and harmless with his 'pipe and his pot and his fiddlers three,' whilst the storm without howls innocuously for him and his.

And so once more the curtain drops; but the *dénouement* is yet to come. We are,

moreover, still as far as ever from having decided on what principles our reconquered sovereignty shall be administered. The question in debate is, broadly stated, this:—“Shall the Laws, Customs, and Religions of the East be henceforth respected by us; or shall we again essay to rule by means of the ‘instruments,’ which the ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS of Leadenhall-street, Mr. R. D. MANGLES,\* proposes to employ?”

#### NEW EPOCH IN INDIA.

THERE is a great problem which will be little affected by whatever intelligence arrives within the next few weeks from India, and that is, upon what principles shall be based the future government of our great Eastern empire? Three organisations exist from which the materials may be derived—the House of Commons, the East India House, and the Board of Control. But those three powers, upon which the destinies of British India have hitherto depended, must undergo serious changes before the enormous mass of dominion appropriated by Great Britain in Asia can be administered with success or in security. The fault of Parliament has been that it has totally neglected India. Unless when some terrible disaster, such as the Afghan massacres, has startled the nation into intense but transient solicitude, the House of Commons has invariably voted India a bore—that is the Parliamentary expression; and even when, three years ago, the Charter was discussed, which conferred for ten years a new lease of power upon the political proprietors of a hundred and fifty millions of people, the House was frequently on the point of being counted out. An ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer—a Yorkshire gentleman, who never once broke the reins of routine—being suddenly placed, to suit his party, upon the virtual throne of three territories, each considerably larger than France, poured forth for five hours to the SPEAKER, the clerks at the table, and from twenty to thirty British representatives; and upon that night was voted, by a majority made up from the lobbies, the coffee-room, and the theatres, a Charter which gave over to twenty-four gentlemen, to their deputy in Calcutta, and whatever Whig or Tory might happen to find himself President of the Board of Control, a region greater than ever ALEXANDER conquered, and the authority to raise armies, to levy taxes, to interfere with the religion and the religiously-loved social habits of thirteen considerable nations. Among those nations are scattered a few handfuls of Englishmen—about one individual to every seventeen thousand of the population; but verily, until the English public heard that a terrific mutiny had taken place in Bengal, and that the Europeans at Delhi and several other cities had been slaughtered, the country thought infinitely less of the British Indian Empire than of the Crystal Palace or the Empress EUGENIE's bonnet; and we say that this is the reason why Bengal has been bathed in the blood of insurrection.

There are local, political, and administrative causes which we shall carefully examine; but before all, and beyond all, has been the great cause—apathy at home. The Board of Control, the Court of Directors, and the Governor-General have been entrusted with a power which has not been watched or controlled, a power most difficult to exercise, almost boundless as it is, and yet one that at any point of time or place may strike the spark which kindles a war or a rebellion. Lord DALHOUSIE annexed four extensive kingdoms, and brought sixteen millions of

people under British rule, and yet what attention did his proceedings excite compared with the attempts of Sir THOMAS WILSON to enclose Hampstead Heath? It is as when BURKE said a bramble at your nose seems greater than an oak at five hundred yards' distance. And what if, while we are squabbling over Finsbury Park, we should hear a report from across the Indian Ocean that we had forfeited our rank among empires?

It is our rank among empires which is at stake. Every military question—the fall of Delhi—the actual quietude of Madras and Bombay—the numerical strength of the mutineers—all becomes a matter of insignificance when weighed against the necessity of a radical change in our statesmanship bearing upon India.

A sudden triumph over the military insurgents would be the worst event that could happen. It might lull us into pernicious security. We have to face more than one formidable obstacle in the way of reform, and yet reform must be carried out. The East India Company is an institution which has grown old in the service of the empire; but the time has come for change—we do not mean blind, unhesitating change—but the evidence is irrefutable, that the present double government of India is an unwieldy mechanism, the parts of which can never be brought to act harmoniously together, and the spirit of which is wholly irreconcilable with the progress that has been effected in the other institutions of the realm. For the colonies we have done much, for India little or nothing.

It would not be difficult to show, by a plain statement of facts, that our Indian possessions have outgrown the capacity of Leadenhall-street, even when aided by the collective wisdom of the Board of Control; but at this point occurs the question by what process and in what form to remodel the Home Government of India, so as to release it from complex obsolescences without throwing it into the hands of a Minister. To create a secretary of state for Indian affairs is a suggestion which we think the House of Commons could not for a moment entertain, since it is a proposal which would invest a corrupt Cabinet with a power of despotic patronage sufficient to taint every source of legislation. The salaries at the disposal of the Premier would suffice to secure him—so long as politicians are to be bought and sold—an amount of influence which could be tolerated in no constitutional country. Of what use destroying Old Sarum if corruption is to riot in Bengal? A hundred golden prizes would be entrusted to the Premier of the day, and this we conceive is not a desirable result. Yet there must be responsibility, there must be patronage, and it appears to many who have studied the exigencies of our Indian empire, that the Board of Control might be merged in a court similar in constitution to that in Leadenhall-street, but appointed by Parliament, and retiring by rotation. An idea of this kind should be taken for what it is worth; but it is obvious that the existing system has failed. In the past it was triumphant, and we believe much glory accrued to England through the conquests and acquisitions of the East India Company; but the question is one of development. Unhappily the Company has not grown with the growth of the State. It is scarcely consonant with a period of diminished prerogative, of reform, of pure parliamentary government. The first point to be considered, therefore, apart from the physical repression of the mutiny, is the plan by which the Home Government of India may be remodelled, in connexion with Parliament, yet not in dependence on the Minister.

\* Vide his speech in the House of Commons, June 11th.

## A COURT PARTY.

THOSE who watch closely the moves of the political game would not be surprised to discover that Lord PALMERSTON has resorted to certain peculiar tactics in order to strengthen his position as First Minister. Whether by design or fortuitously, his policy has been very successful in limiting the independent action of the House of Commons. It is fortunate for him that he happens to concur, on some points, with that 'mysterious personage' mentioned by Mr. LYON, 'who wishes everything to be transferred to Kensington,' and whose speeches have just been published, members of Parliament being solicited by circular to take copies. It is, probably, untrue that the National Gallery is to be removed; but will any member of the House ask whether any resolution has been formed with respect to the VERNON collection? It may not be long before the VERNON pictures are among the Kensington trees. Lord PALMERSTON may not be aware of it, of course; but undoubtedly he, in this way, ingratiates himself with H.R.H.—for the present. It is no reproach to Lord GRANVILLE to describe him as Courtly; he is essentially of the Windsor-Castle party, and since he became K.G., has been touchingly petted. Now, what is the connexion between this almost royal Earl and the Viscount at the head of the Government? More intimate than public. May he not be a link between the Premier and his powerful friend? and, as Lord PALMERSTON has turned upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL, may not Earl GRANVILLE be glad to avenge himself upon the forward Whig, in whose interest he was once deposed from the Presidentship of the Council? Here is a glimpse of Camarilla combinations, especially when another courtly politician becomes an embryo Educational Minister, and stands with his back to the pseudo-Liberal Premier, and his affable face to the Whigs. We know not what permanent advantage Lord PALMERSTON can anticipate from his sudden 'Royal Highness' alliance; is he not afraid, when he has served a purpose, of being pinned to the wall 'like a (political) rat behind the arras,' and deprived at once of courtly influence as well as of popularity? But the one object of his life is to govern Parliament, and Parliament, this session, has been meek indeed. Does the public suppose that the loss of his Oaths Bill is a grief to the Premier? Possibly it is; but he is too perfect a master of tact not to perceive what benefit he may derive from the impracticable portion of the Tories. The rejection of the Jew Bill is a bar against Lord DERBY's return to office. While that question remains unsettled the Whigs are safe; and why should a Whig Minister go out of his way to remove the bar, by forcing the Oaths Bill through Parliament, and releasing Lord DERBY and Mr. WALPOLE from a situation of impossibility?

Thus, for the present, the Tories have locked themselves out by establishing an irreconcilable contradiction between themselves and a standing majority of the House of Commons. They might find a loophole in the Lords, although Lord DERBY is a bad manager, and not so ambitious as his lieutenants. But there is a Liberal opposition? Undoubtedly, with Mr. ROEBUCK manœuvring in front and breaking the force of every shock. It is either his plan or his fate to strengthen the Government by every move he makes; he leads a sham opposition in which the good men are swamped, and from him Lord PALMERSTON has nothing to fear. We trust that the First Lord is not insensible to these advantages—close and confidential relationship with the Court, the Tories reduced to impracticability, the Liberals, for

the most part, bewildered, because the member for whom it was agreed last winter to form a following is doing ministerial work, and throwing his party into a state of discouragement and confusion. Probably, Mr. ROEBUCK understands by this time, that a number of the more spirited Liberals have systematically thrown him off, and are acting in total independence of him or the dwindling band of retainers whom twice or thrice each session he leads into a hole. On the occasion of the Persian debate Mr. DISRAELI alluded to him in covert terms as the member who managed the Liberals for the Government. We know not who has been served by the Persian and Jewish votes, and by almost every other move of the session, if not the Premier.

## RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

AMONG the 'distinguished emigrants' who have sought refuge in the colonies, without causing that move to be mentioned among the fashionable departures, has been that somewhat parvenu party 'Responsible Government.' In the quietness of his going he only conforms to the usage of gentlemen in embarrassed circumstances, but he is decidedly gone, or is packing up. Several events prove it. We have very able, kind-hearted, well-informed men at the head of affairs, but they are not at present *Parliamentary* men. They are of the bureaucratic order. That is, we must necessarily watch them with jealousy. Our Premier, bred in the Foreign Office, is only Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Republic in the New Houses of Parliament. He is an excellent fellow, and knows when to win by FABIAN forms of attack; for, like MILTON'S EVE, he is never so overcoming as when yielding. Sir DE LACY EVANS brought forward his resolution, shaved down to the most 'practical' unobtrusiveness, for introducing 'competitive examination' as the rule on the admission of young men to the army. He was met by WILLIAMS OF KARIS, and even by WINDHAM of the Redan, in a somewhat pooh-poohing strain, and might easily have been thrown out, though still detrimentally struggling. But he was to be perfectly quieted; and who could do it so well as the Premier himself? Instead of repulsion, he was met half way; Lord PALMERSTON offered to accept the competitive principle for the staff, though not for the whole army. This was not done coldly or reluctantly, but in a really cordial manner; and what was the consequence? Sir DE LACY EVANS's resolution was converted into one of approval of the Government. It has been the same in other things. The Cabinet keeps ahead of the Administrative Reformers, and has bankrupted the joint-stock association set up for that special business.

We get a number of improvements from the contractors who now do for us on the Treasury Bench, and their name stands high, and will stand high, as supplying useful reforms; of which several are always kept on hand. But we are not sure that the effect is the best politically. The Government does what it must or what it likes. It cedes to the House of Commons without the least pride, but expects the *quid pro quo*—the House must occasionally yield in turn. Mutual concession is the rule; but it is a game at which two can not play equally, especially when it is carried on between one long head, and six hundred and fifty odd, long, short, square, round, of all sizes and shapes, and easily set at loggerheads. The fact is, that the House of Commons ought to be the final arbiter in all things save state prosecutions, which go to the Lords, and in distribution of honours, which belong to the Crown;

but by the new practice of a commonplace virtue, the House is getting to share the disposal of public affairs with the Cabinet, or authorities behind the Cabinet.

There are some striking instances. *Somebody* has resolved to found a Museum of Patents at Kensington: who is it? The question was put in the House by Mr. LYON. "Who is the mysterious personage?" No answer whatever was given to this question. Who bought the KRUGER collection of pictures? No answer; yet, on the new principle of going halves in authority over the public property, the House gave the money for these unauthorised proceedings. Politeness is undermining its independence. It is understood that the VERNON collection is to follow to the 'Court Suburb,' Kensington; and some say the National Gallery also. Now, who wants these things to be taken out of town, six, or seven, or eight miles from working men's quarters? Not the Public, whose property they are; not Parliament, trustee for the public property; not PALMERSTON, who really does not care about it. What peccant P. is it that is walking off with our things? Ministers won't even tell us, and the House of Commons has lost the courage either to demand disclosure and discontinuance. This indicates some progress in demoralization.

Even the Ministerial submissions may be turned to account. Lord NAAS forces Ministers to accept an arrangement for the Civil Service, of a kind which the Cabinet does not really approve, and Lord PALMERSTON gives in. Now this is not quite proper. A Ministry should not consent to accept any measure which it conscientiously disapproves; and there are only two courses in the case of such a project being pertinaciously offered to Ministers—one, if the measure is unimportant, to defer it until another Government is in power; the other, if the measure is important, for the Minister to resign. By the present arrangement the House of Commons becomes responsible; it is placed in a false position; and the Cabinet has a concession set down on the credit side of its account, which is really of no value to the public, but will enable the Cabinet to demand some other concession. Possibly some other foreign marriage, with a dowry and an allowance, adverse to every interest of the British people.

The principle of bartering mutual concessions belongs to a certain class of statesmanship; it is the same class which has for its idol 'the Balance of Power in Europe.' The 'Balance of Power' means the arrest of antagonistic principles in Europe; it means, for instance, the prevention of any process for extending constitutional government on the Continent. It means, not to let Sardinia rise; not to let Austria fall; not to let Russia encroach, but yet not to crush her. Imperial France is about to visit Osborne, some say to reassure our virtuous QUEEN on the subject of the alliance; for there has been a suspicion that France would subserve the purposes of Russia in India. England is in difficulties just now, and France is to be magnanimous. It is not easy to shut out the idea that France would be rather pleased if a concession were made on our side—if not an equivalent, at least some trifle; such, for instance, as the expulsion of political refugees. It is a *quid pro quo* in which the profit would be all on this side, at least in the official view—France to guarantee India against Russia, England to guarantee France against MAZZINI and LUDWIG ROLLIN.

How do we stand on these points? We cannot get the slightest information. Information, in fact, is about the last thing we can get. The Commons are losing their



control over the public purse-strings; and as they are giving the money without conditions, they are not extracting a clear account from our once responsible Ministers.

#### EMPEROR'S EVIDENCE.

THE embarrassment of the French Government with reference to its plot seems to be on the increase. In presence of the decided contradictions and the bold attitude of the refugees who enjoy the protection of the British law, it seems difficult for it to proceed to the extremity of a conviction and condemnation of its enemies; yet no less is expected of it by those who retain the slightest credence in its good faith. There are thousands of candid and impartial, even confiding men, waiting for a verdict of guilty against M. LEDRU ROLLIN and his friends—based on the *documentary evidence* so pompously announced by the *Moniteur*—in order to be relieved from a suspicion that 'Emperor's Evidence' is a more infamous thing even than King's Evidence in the olden time—that an irritated and baffled usurper will descend to arts even worse than those of a common informer, who has no criminal in view, and is starving for want of a reward.

The time, the circumstances, the tone of the announcement of the Paris Plot—though they somewhat staggered the vulgar crowd of newsmongers, and were eagerly seized upon by corrupt or ignorant press writers, in order to divert attention from the painful realities of the Indian Mutiny—suggested at once to calm observers the idea of fraud. The objection that there was something so stupidly obvious in the whole affair—that it was too like a calumny to be one—was evidently not valid, and shook no person at all acquainted with the *personnel* of the French Government. They are almost all, from the highest to the lowest, men accustomed to live on expedients, to catch at a momentary advantage and despise a distant danger, to discount short bills at seventy per cent. and trust to wit to escape payment when the appointed day arrives. Not one amongst them feels the slightest security in his position, or cares to provide except for the exigencies of tomorrow. For the first time houses are now being built in Paris of thin brick walls, with stone facings towards the street. These are the investments of imperial speculators and peculators, who want high rents for a few years, and do not choose to leave much for inevitable confiscation. There is nothing surprising, therefore, in the fact that, to divert popular attention even for a few days from the result of the Paris elections, the French Government has ventured to risk the present humiliating exposure.

Perhaps it calculated on keeping up the deception for a week or two longer. The great error it has committed seems to be in supposing that M. LEDRU ROLLIN could legally be tried in France for an offence alleged to have been committed in England. It is impossible to infringe French laws where French laws have no sway. The Republican leader has met this difficulty by offering to be tried by an English jury—by asking to be tried in order to be released from the perpetual annoyance of being accused of bloody schemes by individuals whose whole existence has been one of scheming and bloodshed. It is remarkable that English public opinion has already pronounced a verdict of acquittal, that this verdict has been accepted in France, and that we hear no more mention of M. LEDRU ROLLIN's name in the reports which the police supply to the correspondents of London papers. No other than the police, of course, can furnish the details given—so that we are either in possession of their view

of the case, or are gulled by daily fabrications. For the present, we may assume that the gentlemen of the Rue de Jerusalem have dropped at least one important name out of the indictment which is to be read somewhere on the 6th or 8th.

The scapegoat is to be M. MAZZINI. Two worthy individuals named GRILLI and BAROLOTTI have suffered themselves to be arrested; and, as one magnanimously confessed that he had been set to watch when the Emperor went out of the Tuileries—perhaps as correspondent of the *Morning Post*, which likes to know at what hour great people 'take a drive'—why, the other, not to be behindhand, accused himself of being sent to assassinate the Emperor. His bare, unsupported word seems to be the only evidence that can be adduced; for no particular stress can be laid on correspondence in cipher, translated probably by a process more expeditious than that described in Poe's 'Gold Bug,' and in which, "Look sharp after Pavia," is *guessed* to mean, "Kill the Emperor!" Several daggers and a dozen pistols or so—all loaded—(this is a terrific detail)—were found in the possession of one TIBALDI, who perhaps intended to convert himself into a battery, and to rake the 'Rond-Point' some day when his Imperial Majesty was returning from a salubrious drive. Imagine the effect, among the crinolines and the hacks hired by the hour, of this terrific fellow with a dozen brace of pistols or so—this Falstaffian progression is peculiarly appropriate on the present occasion—all stuck in his belt, taking his stand under the Triumphal Arch which records to the astonishment of British tars who lurch along those waters the French victory at Aboukir; and peppering away indiscriminately! The man takes grand proportions—swells into a Briarean Bashi-Bazouk with a revolver in each hand—and we begin to respect him, until suddenly we learn that he denies the whole transaction in a very mild way, and offers to show that he has been several years living in Paris, gaining an honest livelihood by labour, and that he has no connexion with any conspiracy whatever.

But this, in another way, becomes a very serious matter for foreigners resident in Paris. Every one whom the police dislikes or suspects may at any moment be accused of a crime of this kind; and we know how easy it is for a police to find things when it has an interest in so doing. If our name ended in *o* or *i*, we should scarcely like to live within the line of circumvallation now. We should be never sure of not waking up some morning and discovering that we were members of a conspiracy, in correspondence with M. MAZZINI, and on the way to Mazas. Such a mistake in this country, after the first surprise had passed, might only be the source of a little wholesome excitement. But they manage these matters differently in France. When once a man has been suspected or accused there, his life or his liberty is in danger. The very proof of his innocence is taken as an outrage to Government. Every one knows the case of the man accused of treason by the Procureur Imperial, sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment by the court, according to law; and, according to the good pleasure of the Emperor, to 'ten years' supplementary transportation.' We cannot be surprised, therefore, that the report of this conspiracy has created the greatest uneasiness and excitement among the Parisians. Italians may, perhaps, have some hope of support from foreign public opinion. Attention at any rate is attracted to their cases. But for a resident Frenchman, dogged by the police, there is no hope. He knows that his ruin is determined on, and that he must

submit. No one in Paris, after the first day or two, seems to have been deceived by the paragraph in the *Moniteur*. It meant 'vengeance for the Paris elections.' Nothing more—nothing less. The Government can do what it likes with suspected people. It can choose whom to suspect. As soon as a conviction of some sort or another can be obtained, the private arrests, the secret transportations, which constitute the orthodoxy of the Imperial system, will recommence. We shall again see families going about despairing, asking in whispers what has become of their chief, who is not to be found at the Morgue, and of whom the police gruffly disclaim knowledge. When the first case of this kind occurred, M. DE GASPARI, not quite understanding the position of things, interfered, asked questions, bestirred himself. No one interferes now. The bereaved family finds a circle of loneliness widening around it, or is consoled just as it prosecutes its inquiries, in whispers with which curses mingle.

Who can wonder, such being the case, that Paris is gloomy—that vague murmurs of danger constantly besiege the ears of the exasperated Government? The Algerian campaign has been brought to a successful termination, the harvest is splendid in prospect, France has no demands upon its energies abroad, yet its Three per Cents. are down to 66; and there is a threat of a monetary crisis. It seems certain that the educated and civilized classes are becoming more and more disgusted with the present régime. The Paris ouvriers, indeed, who turned out of late to honour their great Songster, were so clearly ripe for insurrection on the day of the funeral, that the most extraordinary precautions were considered necessary. The manner in which they eyed the troops who guarded every thoroughfare with loaded muskets, was so hostile in some cases, that officers had difficulty in restraining their men from provoking disputes. This is, perhaps, why the papers were instructed to say that the greatest cordiality was exhibited between the crowd and the soldiery. Another significant fact was the absence of the Imperial Guard. That petted corps has of late so excited the jealousy of the Line, that within this year numerous duels have taken place between private soldiers on either side. The Zouaves never lose an opportunity of insulting the Guard in the streets. Hence these collisions. On the day of BERANGER's funeral it was feared that some quarrel would take place that might lead to serious results. If the Line attacked the Guard, the people would of course side with the Line. 'Vive la Ligne!' has been used as a cry before now. We must remember that the Republicans are two to one in Paris, perhaps three to one, of able-bodied men. All these facts are ominous. The Government is losing its head. It prefers revenge to popularity. We know what such signs usually portend. But there's a luck for Emperors as for drunken men.

#### TRIAL BY JAWRY.

THE case of BACON illustrates the danger of relying on circumstantial evidence, and a propensity natural to the human mind of demanding a retributive offering when a great wrong has been done. If the culprit cannot be ascertained, take the next bad man—'Take any man's horses.' Two children were murdered, and 'society' demanded a retribution. Mrs. BACON confessed, and 'society' prepared for a penitential scene; then she accused her husband, and pity for her exasperated the execration against him; the sneaking scoundrel could scarcely be shielded from Lynch law—that law so reasonable in

its principles, so wildly blundering in its practice. Then she turned out to be mad; but meanwhile it struck censorious people that the man who was suspected of killing his children and falsely accusing his wife, had killed his mother to get at her property. He was—to the disappointment of many—acquitted of the murder of the children; but society hungered for a victim, and there was still some hope of the meal at Lincoln. It has satisfied the want.

Mrs. ANN BACON, a woman sixty-three years of age, gets ill after dinner, on Sunday the 13th of May, 1855. She rallies, however, on the following morning, continues to improve during the whole of that day, but relapses on Tuesday, and dies in the evening. The medical man who attended her, Mr. EDWARD BARBER, believed that she died from disease of the brain, gave a certificate accordingly, and Mrs. ANN BACON was quietly buried. Nearly two years after, the son of this Mrs. BACON is accused of setting his house on fire and murdering his children. Suspicion, always alert, then suddenly recollects the death of the mother, and Dame Justice gives orders to exhume the body; and verily the doctors find arsenic. Dr. TAYLOR can state it positively as a fact, that 'the analysis produced altogether three-quarters of a grain.' Thereupon, THOMAS FULLER BACON is accused of having administered the said poison, and put upon his trial.

It is clear that Mrs. ANN BACON had been poisoned, but by whom? BACON is shown to have purchased arsenic, to have tended his mother, to have used a bottle which was afterwards removed by him, to have indecently entered on the possession of the property; and the jury, from these facts, assume guilt. They refuse to look at the bearing of this evidence on BACON's wife, who has been actually convicted of murder. Who knows that she began with her children? We do not hesitate to say that BACON did not have a fair trial. Let us look at some other points. The Crown arrays talent of the highest order against the prisoner. All the machinery of law and science (if analytical chemistry can be called a science, which is rather doubtful) is put in movement to crush the accused. In the meantime he stands unbefriended, public opinion, doctors, barristers, and professors, are all against him. His own 'natural' friends even refuse the means for a successful defence; he stands alone and unpitied as the hare brought out into the field for the purpose of being hunted down.

To complete the mockery of the law, the judge appoints him a counsel at the eleventh hour, as if it were possible, even with the very best and enthusiastic intention, to argue, after but a few hours' preparation, against adversaries prepared for weeks, if not months, with every item of evidence, and every fact, possible to be used as weapons of destruction. At this trial in Lincoln, BACON was just in the position of that red-eyed old creature, the witch, whom our wise forefathers used to try by the *vox populi*. The trial was simple enough: the accused hag was thrown into the water: if she could swim, well, that was sufficient proof of witchcraft, and she was condemned to be burnt; but if she happened not to swim, she proved her innocence in sinking.

It is true the public prosecutor very feelingly in his opening speech implored the jury to dismiss all other considerations, and to judge the prisoner on the adduced evidence alone. Very fine all that, and quite touching; but unhappily quite uncared for.

The twelve men in the box, like all other mortal beings, have a memory—a fixture which cannot be dismissed at will, but must

be kept, *bon gré, mal gré*. To tell them, therefore, to dismiss all thoughts from their head, was not only an utter absurdity, but an insult to their understanding, to which all men in a box might not submit. For weeks and months the jury and all the world had read descriptions of the brutish behaviour of the accused. He was an unfeeling monster, who ate tremendous steaks and chops, and was 'not in the least affected at his frightful position.' Did Mr. MELLOR really think that twelve men could read this coolly, and then at his bidding dismiss it from their memory? Alas! we are afraid that the *unfeeling* behaviour has done more harm to BACON than all other things put together.

Meanwhile it has not been proved that BACON murdered his mother, nor is there sufficient even of circumstantial evidence to justify the fact of the condemnation. For even if Mrs. ANN BACON was poisoned, there were other persons who stand under a remarkable accusation through the evidence. The 'Doctor in the Witness-box' has of late become an important functionary in assisting the twelve good men and true in the search after truth. Medical gentlemen, in general, are not very 'cute when poison is administered to patients under their treatment; but they seem to become suddenly wide awake and super-detective when poison is looked for, after a rumour to the effect has been started, and the men of the wig have taken up the entangled threads of the law. The STANDINGS at Stockport poisoned their children in 1839, to get a few miserable burial allowances from a club, and what medical man saw anything before their death? Several medical men surrounded the bed of sickness of poor Mrs. WOOLLER; for a long time they discerned not the slightest symptom of poisoning; some of them rejected the suggestion of a young assistant; but all became wise when the grave had closed over the sufferer; and then they gave astounding evidence before the judge. Their evidence was followed up with no less extraordinary remarks of the learned judge, to the total bewilderment of the twelve good men, that somebody else ought to have been accused rather than WOOLLER. Again Mrs. PALMER was quietly poisoned by her loving husband, and the symptoms were quietly looked at by her medical adviser as those of an ordinary disease. And again, Mrs. ANN BACON was drugged with arsenic, and not a voice told the tale, till her son, accused of other crimes, drew suspicion on himself.

These points are left aside—they are too obscure, too little telling for the eloquence of counsel, or the summary consideration of any but a Chancery Judge. BACON had been acquitted once; he seems a disagreeable fellow; and the shortest way was to condemn him now, and so keep even the 'balance of justice'—acquittal in one scale, condemnation in the other.

#### SIR FITZROY KELLY'S OPINION ON THE BERTOLACCI CASE.

THE Duchy of Lancaster, from its earliest institution as a separate 'appanage' of the Crown of England, has been governed by a Chancellor and a Council composed of certain special officers, namely the Receiver-General, the Attorney-General, the Surveyor-General, and the Auditor.

The Chancellor is appointed by the Sovereign, and he is empowered to nominate, in the Sovereign's name, the officers above mentioned and constituting the Council, as well as 'Stewards and Receivers feodaries, Auditors, Escheators, Coroners, Bailiffs,' &c.

The Constitution of the Duchy is not defined by

any particular enactment, but every Charter and Act of Parliament, and document relating to the Duchy from the earliest period of its history, expressly show that its 'government and guidance' and the control and management of its property, are confided to the 'Chancellor and Council' conjointly.

The Auditor of the Duchy has invariably taken his seat as a member of the Council 'ex officio,' and this privilege is necessarily implied from the nature and responsibility of his duties, and from the terms of his patent of appointment and of the usual oath administered to him.

On the 15th May, 1854, Mr. FRANCIS ROBERT BERTOLACCI was appointed to the office of 'Auditor' by the Chancellor of the Duchy upon the resignation of Mr. LOCKHART, but has been excluded from the Council.

Under these circumstances your opinion is requested as to—

Whether the Chancellor was legally empowered to deprive Mr. BERTOLACCI of his seat in the Council, and to divest his office of a privilege coeval with the first institution of the Duchy, and exercised, without any exception, by all his predecessors?

The patent of appointment to the Chancellor of the Duchy being, as far as it is before me, silent upon the question whether the Auditor is a member of the Council, and the patent of the Auditor himself being also silent upon this point, it appears to me that the right of the Auditor to sit and act as a member of the Council depends altogether on *usage*.

I do not find that, under any Patent or Charters, or other legal instrument, the members constituting the Council are specified. Under these circumstances, therefore, if the Auditor has always sat and acted as a member of the Council, it must be presumed that he has done so of *right*, and he cannot lawfully be excluded.

(Signed) FITZROY KELLY.

Temple, July 27, 1857.

THE LATE MR. C. H. WILD.—We have to record the death of a young engineer of great promise, Charles Heard Wild, who, as is well known to his professional brethren, has for some time past been the victim of a painful and lingering brain disease—the result of overwork at an early period of his career. Mr. Wild was a pupil of John Brathwaite, and afterwards studied practically in the factory of Messrs. Brathwaite and Co. At a very early age he was entrusted with an important mission in France, to superintend the construction of Ericsson's propeller boats. On his return to England, he was placed at the head of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co.'s drawing-office at Birmingham, where the designing of many very important works was confided to him; and he here displayed such a remarkable aptitude for engineering science, that he was, on being introduced to Mr. Robert Stephenson, engaged by him as one of his principal assistants on several works of magnitude—amongst others, the Britannia-bridge, where Mr. Wild largely assisted in devising and carrying out the floating of the tubes. In Mr. Edwin Clark's work on the 'Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges,' there is a very valuable paper on 'The Deflection and relative Strains in Single and Continuous Beams,' from the pen of Mr. Wild, which furnishes a very high idea of his powers. On the recommendation of Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Wild was appointed assistant engineer under Sir William Cubitt, to the building in Hyde Park; and on the formation of the Crystal Palace Company, Mr. Wild was appointed engineer to the building at Sydenham, which was erected under his engineering superintendence. It was at this period that the painful disease, which has just terminated fatally, first declared itself; and he was recommended by his medical adviser to resign his post, and to travel abroad for two years, which he did, with, however, but little benefit. Since his return his health has gradually declined, until he was relieved from all suffering on the 19th instant. Mr. Wild was the author of several valuable improvements in railways: his railway switch is now universally adopted, and it is considered by engineers that he completely solved the problem of a change of rails. 'Warren's Girder,' which is now so much employed for railway bridges, owes its success to Mr. Wild's assistance, notably at the Newark-bridge and the Crumlin viaduct. His 'hexagon turntable,' and 'dock-gates,' are also amongst the valuable improvements Mr. Wild has left behind him, in some way to compensate for a life of such great promise being thus early terminated.—*The Builder*.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH.—The Queen of the Netherlands, accompanied by Lord Brougham, Miss Burdett Coutts, and several members of the suite, attended Divine service at the Temple Church on Sunday morning, and sat in the stalls of the benchers of the Inner Temple. The church closes to-morrow until the first Sunday in October.



## 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*.

IN another part of the *Leader* we have extracted from this week's number of *Household Words* the opening article, entitled 'Curious Misprint in the Edinburgh Review,' in which Mr. DICKENS points out the gross and ludicrous blunders committed by a writer who recently attacked him in the pages of that respectable Blue-book. As a general rule, it is no doubt alike needless and unwise for authors of established reputation to notice such attacks at all; but exceptions now and then occur. If the attack, for instance, is particularly false and foolish, and the journal in which it appears is at the same time one of marked authority and influence, it may be desirable for the sake of the public, as well as of the journal itself, that the author who is assailed should point this out. Thus, when a similar attack to this of the *Edinburgh Review* on Mr. DICKENS, was made some years ago in the *Times* on Mr. THACKERAY, he replied, as our readers will remember, in the delightful 'Essay on Thunder and Small Beer,' which utterly extinguished the insignificant but pompous critic. Mr. DICKENS's reply to the rash charges and inept illustrations of the Edinburgh Reviewer is equally happy and triumphant. The exposure of critical incompetence and assumption is so amusing, as well as so instructive, that it was certainly well worth while to make it; and we are glad, therefore, that Mr. DICKENS has broken through the common rule of silence in the present case.

The article in question is one entitled 'The Licence of Modern Novelists.' Our readers may remember that in speaking of the *Review* we noticed this paper, and laughed good-naturedly at the solemn judicial airs the writer assumed, at the absurdity of which he was guilty in demanding from a humorist a De Lome-like treatise on the Constitution, instead of a pleasant satire of existing abuses, and in attempting to convict a novelist of a serious moral offence on the ground of some trivial discrepancies between his story and the Blue-book account of the events to which he was supposed to refer. But we were charitable enough to believe that, however deficient in taste and judgment, a writer who professed such exquisite moral sensibility would at least be scrupulously accurate and just in his own statements. This, it now appears, is an entire mistake. Towards the close of his attack on Mr. DICKENS, the critic feels he is exposed to the charge of "fighting shadows of his own raising," and it seems he really combated them with fictions of his own creation. The only accuracy he can pretend to is the narrow lawyer-like accuracy which consists in the careful comparison of words and pages, of dates and numbers, and cannot be safely trusted for much beyond. If he ventures on a general statement, or an historical illustration, he is likely enough to be utterly false in the one, and ludicrously out in the other. Mr. DICKENS gives examples of both. As an illustration of the former, the reviewer states unconditionally that "the catastrophe of *Little Dorrit* is borrowed from the recent fall of houses in Tottenham-court-road." This statement is not only altogether untrue, but one which "a person of ordinary fairness and information" might easily have known to be false.

But the most amusing part of Mr. DICKENS's article is his exposure of the critic's disgraceful ignorance in dealing even with recent facts. The reviewer is, indeed, peculiarly unhappy in the historic proofs of his positions, which he is, nevertheless, rather fond of parading. He reduces Mr. DICKENS's principal charges against the Government to three, of which the two first—the only ones he deals with—are these:—"That the business of the country is done very slowly and ill; and that inventors and projectors of improvements are treated with neglect." These charges he undertakes to answer by an appeal to facts. How does he succeed? In reply to the first he satisfies himself with the statement that the revenue of the country is collected and spent annually, and that this is a complex and tedious business. Could there possibly be a more trivial and irrelevant reply? In answer to the second charge—that useful plans are neglected—he appeals triumphantly to the Penny Post and Mr. ROWLAND HILL. The Government, he says, at once "adopted his scheme, and gave him a leading share in carrying it out." This is a purely historic myth, which exists only in the mind of the reviewer. For a detailed statement of how the Government really dealt with Mr. ROWLAND HILL we refer our readers to Mr. DICKENS's paper. The facts of the case are briefly these:—Mr. ROWLAND HILL proposed his plan to the country, and brought it before Parliament; twenty years ago, in 1837; the Government opposed it, and thwarted his efforts in every way, and did not accept it until compelled to do so three years later, as a condition of retaining office. They still, however, refused to give the projector any share in carrying out his scheme, quietly shelving him in the Treasury at first, and soon afterwards getting rid of him altogether. Public opinion, however, was aroused on his behalf, sixteen thousand pounds was collected and presented to him, and at length, nearly ten years after the plan was first proposed, through the pressure from without, its author was appointed to a place in the Post-office. This post, however, being a subordinate one, he was still continually opposed, and unable to follow his plans fully out. It was only three years ago, just seventeen after he first proposed his scheme to the Government, that they gave him the 'leading share in carrying it out;' and it is

only since then that he has been enabled to effect the more extensive reforms that have made the Post-office what it now is. Our readers will agree with us, that if this is the only instance the reviewer could bring in reply to the charge, that the Government is prone to neglect useful plans, he had much better have offered no evidence at all in support of his sweeping assertions and indignant rhetoric.

So much for the critic's facts. Such stolid blundering is amusing enough, but it is also instructive. It shows that those who bluster moral condemnation against the alleged unveracity of others are not, therefore, to be trusted themselves; that the man who comes forward with the solemn fuss of pharisaic zeal to take the mote from a brother's eye, has possibly a beam in his own. And it enables us to estimate at their true worth the facts and assertions of writers who, because their knowledge of law may happen to be a little beyond 'that of an attorney's clerk,' assume the airs of jurists and philosophers, think themselves entitled to sit in judgment on poets and humorists of the highest genius, and to impose laws on literature and art.

It is gratifying to observe that the intemperate and indecent assaults of the Barnacle species of critics upon a great and honoured name in our national literature, have had an effect the very reverse, we imagine, of that which the genial Fraternity of Prigs had designed. The sense of the honour due, and of the debt of gratitude and reverence (which only the petty and perverse are incapable of paying) to genius nobly exercised, has been deeply stirred and warmly vindicated. Among many other acknowledgments, we find in the August number of *The Train* a paper, under the title of 'Dialogues of the Living,' written with true feeling, and with singular discretion and felicity of language, on 'Mr. Dickens and his Critics.' We gladly borrow the sentences with which the 'Dialogue' concludes:—

When the turmoil of the present century, with all the virulence of its political debate, and all the petty jealousies of its literature shall have passed away, when those who penned the stinging epigram or the caustic satire shall be weak, or dead, or dying—dying, and anxious to give worlds to cancel many a brilliant injustice which their hasty pens have put upon record—then, and not till then, shall we arrive at a calm estimate of the value of the writings of Charles Dickens. Even now I love to picture him far from the din of the critical Babel, surrounded by those delicate and beautiful creations of his fancy, that ideal family, the children of his pen. There, in the twilight of his study, do I see him sitting with his arm round Nell, the favourite child. Her face seems worn and sad, but when she looks up in his eyes, it then becomes suffused with heavenly light. At his feet rest little Dombey and his sister, hand in hand, and nestling to the father who has called them into birth. Poor Joe is there, the fungus of the streets, crouching like a dog beside the fire, grateful for food and warmth and shelter. I hear the clumping of a little crutch upon the stairs, and in hops Tiny Tim, the crippled child. Above them hover the shadowy forms of other children, children who on earth were poor and suffering drudges, workhouse outcasts that the world had turned adrift, but which are now on high a blessed band of angels. And yet this man, great critics, is only a mere buffoon, and nothing more? Truly a fit companion for that low player of the olden time, who wrote *King Lear*; and acted at the Globe.

The current numbers of the *Revue Des Deux Mondes* contain two elaborate articles on Miss BRONTE's life and works, by M. EMILE MONTÉGUT; the first devoted to her domestic life and early years, the second to her literary life and last days. After all that has been written on the subject in this country, these papers may still be read with interest. The writer's sympathies are delicate and strong, his judgment clear, truthful, and discriminating, his style fresh and vigorous, and, above all, his point of view is new. This is the striking feature of the articles. Being a foreigner, M. MONTÉGUT is able to estimate the relation of faculty and circumstance in the formation of CURRER BELL's character, the significance of her life and works as a phenomenon of English society, as no Englishman could. In judging of the novels and the novelist, we cannot separate ourselves from the native soil and the national life out of which they sprang. The reader and the critic share, to some extent at least, the sunshine and the gloom, the laughter and the tears, the strong passions, and stronger restraints, which helped to form the one and are reflected in the other. We are too much immersed in the social life of the time to become fully conscious of its deepest and most subtle characteristics; but these are the very features which a morbidly sensitive nature, a profoundly passionate heart, a curious and keenly analytic intellect like CURRER BELL's would naturally reproduce. Her contemporaries, therefore, can scarcely fully estimate the historical significance of her life and works as exponents of English society. But a foreigner, if fitly prepared for the work, may do this perfectly. Being a calm spectator of the social artist and the national life, he can carefully compare the portrait with the original, and judge impartially of both. The difference of national character thus effects at once, abroad, the needful isolation which only distance of time can produce at home, and foreign criticism becomes a kind of contemporary posterity. To M. MONTÉGUT, Miss BRONTE's memoir is something more than the biography of an authoress; it is a profound and instructive revelation of English life, an historic document of the greatest value. He tells us, at the outset, that, in his view, it marks a transition, not only between two generations, but between two different states of society, two ways of thinking and feeling—the old and new English life. The history of the Bronte family, the whole life at Haworth, strikingly illustrates this transition, of which, while it affected every member of the family, CHARLOTTE was, in a peculiar degree, the victim and the martyr. Having indicated the general nature of this change, M. MONTÉGUT discusses the English national character,

and contrasts it with that of the continental nations, very much, certainly, to the advantage of the former. Though not blind to our defects, the critic does full justice to our national virtues; his comparison, which is a striking one throughout, being, in fact, an eloquent tribute to the independence and moral strength that distinguish English life both national and domestic.

After this introduction, M. MONTÉGUT proceeds to give a full, but condensed, outline of Miss BRONTE's life, a careful estimate of her genius, and a critical analysis of her works; but his main effort throughout is to solve the problem of her peculiar character and influence, the life and works being, in fact, but subsidiary to this end. The writer, like all who have come within the sphere of her influence, evidently feels the fascination of that plain, quiet, keen-eyed, shrinking, yet resolute little woman, and seeks to trace the secret of its strange power. His effort is in a high degree a successful one. We have read no analysis of CURRIER BELL's character equally satisfactory and complete. In the judgment of the author, the best criticism of *Shirley* came from the pen of a Frenchman, M. E. FORCADE, and appeared in the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The best estimate of the whole character and career of CHARLOTTE BRONTE now appears in the same journal.

#### THE JOURNAL OF THOMAS RAIKES.

A Portion of the Journal Kept by Thomas Raikes, Esq., from 1831 to 1837. Vols. III. and IV. Longman and Co.

THESE volumes derive their interest solely from the circumstance that their author held a good position in society, and was in the habit of detailing in a private record the gossip of the day. Personally, he was an utterly insignificant hanger-on of the Tory Clubs, a man of essentially feeble intellect, credulous, garrulous, and prejudiced. But he was known at Brookes's; parliamentary chiefs conversed with him; the flying *mots* of the hour came to his ear; in short, being well-born—to use a vulgar phrase—and opulent, his social opportunities were considerable, and, though without the ability to distinguish himself, he could keep a journal of amusing trivialities. Besides, his diary is a voice from the vaults under the Carlton; it is the moan of an old, old Tory; it is a new insight into the silliness of high life, and exposes the weak side of the lordly classes. Any one who regrets that he is not favoured by the companionship of gentlemen who lounge in the bow-windows of St. James's, and the ladies who sicken over exotics in Belgrave-square, has only to read the memoirs of Thomas Raikes, and be grateful.

His third volume opens in Paris, the date being July, 1836. He was then in correspondence with — and —, and the whole cabal agreed that the Whigs were ruining England, their sole consolation being that Lord Thanet could mumble a heavy sneer, and that the Radicals could be laughed at as a political gang. In those days, O'Connell was 'a purple star,' and Raikes is magnanimous enough to compliment the Duke of Bedford for subscribing towards his defence. The king thereupon ordered the Duke's bust to be expelled from the gallery at Windsor Castle and burnt in a lime-kiln. Mr. Raikes very properly laughs, yet, had not King William assented to the Reform Bill, his satire might have been turned into congratulation. William IV., in and out of the Cabinet, was no doubt a sorry old trembler, who forged a false popularity when he could not help it; but Thomas Raikes was not the right man to throw stones at an incurable. Indeed, so intolerable is the diarist's pedantry, that were it not for his industrious collection of small anecdotes, the book would be repulsive. He relates how the Duke of Wellington, arguing with an arrogant civilian, told him that, as a military man, he might be mistaken about Waterloo, but that as a sportsman he would not be contradicted about percussion caps; how the Stock Exchange employed hawks on the Kentish coast to intercept the pigeon expresses of certain jobbers; how Sir William R. — got 10,000*l.* from the Liberal party, and then went over to the Tories; and how, when news arrived that the English had been beaten at Waterloo, he, Thomas Raikes, wagered four hundred pounds that the rumour was false:—

There was a ball that night at Sir George Talbot's; and when I arrived there about eleven o'clock, I found the whole house in confusion and dismay; ladies calling for their carriages, and others fainting in the anteroom, particularly the Ladies Paget, who seemed in the utmost distress. The mystery, however, was soon cleared up: Lady Castlereagh had just made her appearance in the ballroom, with the official account of the battle, and a partial list of the killed and wounded, which had caused so much distress among the various relatives of the sufferers. She had been at a grand dinner given by Mrs. Boehm in St. James's-square, to the Prince Regent, during which Colonel Percy, having first driven to Carlton House, had arrived in a chaise and four at the house, and presented to his royal highness at the table, the official despatches from the Duke of Wellington (recounting his victory), as well as the French eagles, which he had brought as trophies with him in his carriage.

The Duke of York dined frequently with Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Raikes entertained a high opinion of the Duke of York. "If he had lived to come to the throne, I should never have been where I am." George IV. he liked, but despised. "He never had any private friends; he selected his confidants from his minions:—"

In the latter days of his reign, and before his health had rendered it necessary, he very seldom went out, even in his favourite low phaeton and ponies, at Windsor; his more general habit was to remain in his *robe de chambre* all the morning, and never dress till the hour of dinner. In this dishabille he received his ministers, inspected the arrangement of all the curiosities which now adorn the gallery in the Castle, and are standing monuments of his good taste, amused himself with mimicking Jack Radford, the stud groom, who came to receive orders, or lectured Davison, the tailor, on the cut of the last new coat. His dress was an object of the greatest attention to the last; and, incredible as it may appear, I have been told by those about him, and by Bachelor, who, on the death of the Duke of York, entered his service as *valet de chambre*, that a plain coat, from its repeated alterations, would often cost 300*l.* before it met his approbation.

Raikes could remember George Selwyn, with Beau Brummell, Boothby who shot himself because he was tired of dressing, and was familiar and 'old Blue Hanger,' Lord Coleraine, a dandy of the finest water, always beautifully powdered, in a light-green coat with a rose in his buttonhole, and moreover an unmitigated fool:—

I remember many years ago the Duchess of York made a party to go by water to Richmond, in which Coleraine was included. We all met at a given hour at Whitehall Stairs, and found the Admiralty Barge, with the Royal Standard, ready to receive us; but by some miscalculation of the tide, it was not possible to embark for near half an hour, and one of the watermen said to the Duchess, "Your Royal Highness must wait for the tide." Upon which Coleraine, with a very profound bow, remarked, "If I had been the tide, I should have waited for your Royal Highness."

Watier's Club, the great Macao gambling-house, was a place of which Mr. Raikes understood the mysteries. It was very genteel, he says, and no one ever quarrelled there; but among the members was Bligh, a notorious madman:—

One evening at the Macao table, when the play was very deep, Brummell having lost a considerable stake, affected, in his farcical way, a very tragic air, and cried out, "Waiter, bring me a flat candlestick and a pistol." Upon which Bligh, who was sitting opposite to him, calmly produced two loaded pistols from his coat pocket, which he placed on the table, and said, "Mr. Brummell, if you are really desirous to put a period to your existence, I am extremely happy to offer you the means without troubling the waiter." The effect upon those present may easily be imagined, at finding themselves in the company of a known madman who had loaded weapons about him.

Concerning the Watier Club there is a suggestive paragraph, broken by a still more suggestive blank:—

The club did not endure for twelve years altogether; the pace was too quick to last: it died a natural death in 1819, from the paralysed state of its members; the house was then taken by a set of blacklegs, who instituted a common bank for gambling. To form an idea of the ruin produced by this short-lived establishment among men whom I have so intimately known, a cursory glance to the past suggests the following melancholy list, which only forms a part of its deplorable results.

\* \* \* \* \*

None of the dead reached the average age of man.

Throughout the volumes there are frequent suppressions, which, in many instances, entirely destroy the meaning of the passage. The following had better have been omitted altogether:—

An event has occurred in London that causes the utmost dismay in society. \* \* \* The first intimation which I had of it was in a letter shown to me by Lord Lowther from Croker, in which he says, — has levanted and gone abroad. \* \* \* After winning considerable sums of money at whist from Mr. — and others, he has been detected in playing with marked cards at Graham's Club, and is disgraced for ever.

Mr. Raikes, criticising the Wraxall memoirs, trusts that his own may 'be allowed to have more claims to veracity.' He denies, for example, the venality of Pitt, and his predilection for strong port:—

No Minister was ever the subject of so many caricatures, or of so much virulent abuse from the Opposition, as Pitt; even his predilection for a bottle of port, which after his violent exertions in debate was probably necessary to his existence, was imputed to him as an excess. One of the best of these, called "Uncorking old Sherry" (alluding to the debate on the Regency Bill, when some remarks from him roused the ire of Sheridan), represents Pitt uncorking a bottle and completely inundated with the effervescent contents, while the bloated countenance and red nose of Sheridan is apparent in the foam. One vulgar paper gave the following character of him in *dog-Latin*:—"Warcarrionissimus, taxgatherissimus, vinum guzzlando potentissimus, prettygirlibus indifferentissimus, et filius bitchæ damnatissimus."

When Ewart and Roebuck were rejected by the constituencies in 1837, Mr. Raikes thought the new House would be "more respectable than the last," and with unction, he says, "Monday, July 2nd, Hume and O'Connell were hooted in the streets."

This journal is a book to be described by extracts; it contains a multitude of amusing paragraphs, of which we quote a few specimens. Mr. Raikes records a scandalous rumour, concerning the Pope, of 1839:—

The pope is frequently intoxicated in his own palace; and indeed his outward appearance corroborates the imputation. Louis Philippe, who has finesse enough to turn the failings of others to his own advantage, lately sent him, as a present, 1000 bottles of the best champagne, and as many of the best claret, as could be procured in France.

We are afraid that this anecdote of Talleyrand is not new:—

Alvanley mentioned an anecdote of Talleyrand:—Some one stated before him that Chateaubriand complained he was growing deaf. Talleyrand replied, "Il se croit sourd, parce qu'il n'entend plus parler de lui."

Mr. Raikes had few scruples as to the gossip he bequeathed to his executors:—

Paris, Friday, January 31st.—Parliament has reduced the grant to Prince Albert to 30,000*l.* The Queen wanted 100,000*l.*, and Lord Melbourne had great difficulty in persuading her to consent to the ministerial proposal of 50,000*l.*

His next allusion is oracularly vague:—

Monday, 9th.—A letter from London mentions that Prince Albert has shown some Tory feelings which are not palatable at the palace.

We have an abundance of court gossip:—

The Duke of Sussex claims from the Whig ministry the public acknowledgment of his marriage with Lady Cecilia Underwood, and an addition of 6000*l.* a year to his income. This is the explanation on the occasion of Prince Albert's precedence: they first applied to the Duke of Sussex for his acquiescence, which he most violently refused. They then went to the Duke of Cambridge with the same request, to which he made less difficulty, saying, that he wished to promote harmony in the family; and as it could not prevent him from being the son of his father, if the Duke of Sussex consented, he should not object. Lord Melbourne then returned to the latter, saying, that the Duke of Cambridge had agreed at once; upon which Sussex, finding that he should lose all the merit of the concession, went straight to the Queen, and professed to be the first to meet her wishes; but stipulating also, that he expected a great favour for himself in return. This now proves to have been his object in view.

Prince Albert seems anxious to conciliate matters at the palace; the Queen is becoming more civil to the Tory party, and they are invited more frequently.

We never heard of Mr. Raikes as an author; but it seems that he wrote books and offended Montrond:—

Montrond is very angry at my having censured the revolution of July in my book upon France, and cries it down everywhere; but even his sulkiness is amusing. When Harriet said to him, "Il paraît que vous ménagez peu l'ouvrage de mon père," he answered, "Vous êtes le seul ouvrage de votre père que j'aime." This answer is very characteristic of the neatness of his turn of wit.

The journal contains some free references to the Queen:—



I am glad to learn from the best authority that Sir R. Peel begins to feel that he is gradually gaining influence with the Queen; and her manner is certainly becoming far more gracious towards him than could have been expected from the untoward circumstances under which he has been presented to her notice. He describes her as endowed with considerable abilities, and not only in a wonderful manner become conversant with state affairs, but also as taking an all-absorbing interest in them. When a messenger's box is brought down to Windsor, her countenance, which is naturally serious, brightens up immediately. She reads all the despatches, makes her comments, and is really so much engrossed by this one idea, that she never enters into the light gossiping conversation to which young women are generally addicted. Peel, who at the first felt naturally rather embarrassed with his young mistress, is now become more at his ease with her; and he has so much talent and tact that he soon finds a clue to her good opinion. He gained much ground with her by the adroit manner in which he offered to Prince Albert the presidency of a new Society of Arts. He took care first in a deferential manner to consult her Majesty's wishes on the subject, stating that the choice would be popular in the country; and she immediately embraced the idea with great eagerness. She ordered the young Princess to be brought down to him, and treated him with great affability. On a later occasion, when he and Lady Peel were invited to stay a few days at Windsor, her Majesty, in the course of conversation, asked him what was the reason of his great hostility to the system of her late Government. He immediately took advantage of this to enter into a detail of the revolutionary tendency of all their measures, and the bad spirit which they had so wantonly excited in the country,—a spirit which was rapidly threatening the ruin of the monarchy as well as that of the country. He said that crowned heads should not only think of what was agreeable to their own feelings, but also what was conducive to the welfare of their posterity. It was in itself a contradiction, that sovereigns should be democrats, or encourage those principles in their dominions. That in another month her Majesty might probably give birth to a son, to whom it must be the object of her anxiety to leave her crown as a sure and peaceful inheritance; and how could that be accomplished by following the system of concession and revolution, into which she had been gradually led under the false hope of obtaining a short-lived and uncertain popularity, at the expense of undermining the great props of the constitution in Church and State? As Peel has great eloquence and fluency, it may be supposed that these arguments could not fail to have a certain weight.

To emperors he was not always respectful. The late Ferdinand of Austria is treated harshly:—

The emperor is a mere *crétin*; he passes his time in sitting at his window and counting the hackney-coaches. There is a bird in Austria called the *gympel*, which is notorious for its stupidity, and is very short-lived. The common people say to each other, "It is said that *gympels* are short-lived, but we have a *gympel* that is fifty years old."

Queen Christina, he says, when she ran away from Spain, possessed a hundred millions of francs, and had in her carriage twelve Madeira bottles full of precious stones. Of Louis Philippe he remarks:—

It is a singular thing, that a man so clever as he is (for he certainly is clever, though his cleverness is combined with inordinate cunning and low intrigue), should be such an eternal *bavard*. His tongue is always occupied, whether in truth or in falsehood.

Here is a cabinet picture of a king. It is by the Duke of Wellington:—

When he sent for me to form a new administration in 1828, he was then seriously ill, though he would never allow it. I found him in bed, dressed in a dirty silk jacket and a turban nightcap, one as greasy as the other; for notwithstanding his coquetry about dress in public, he was extremely dirty and slovenly in private. The first words he said to me were, "Arthur, the cabinet is defunct;" and then he began to describe the manner in which the late Ministers had taken leave of him, on giving in their resignations. This was accompanied by the most ludicrous mimicry of the voice and manner of each individual, so strikingly like, that it was quite impossible to refrain from fits of laughter.

More of the Duke:—

This morning at breakfast the Duke said to me, "Did you hear what happened at the wedding?" meaning that of the Princess Augusta of Cambridge. Replying in the negative, he continued, "When we proceeded to the signatures, the King of Hanover was very anxious to sign before Prince Albert, and when the Queen approached the table, he placed himself by her side, watching his opportunity. She knew very well what he was about, and just as the archbishop was giving her the pen, she suddenly dodged round the table, placed herself next to the Prince, then quickly took the pen from the archbishop, signed, and gave it to Prince Albert, who also signed next, before it could be prevented."

"The Queen was also very anxious to give the precedence at court to King Leopold before the King of Hanover, and she consulted me about it, and how it should be arranged. I told her Majesty that I supposed it should be settled as we did at the Congress of Vienna. 'How was that?' said she, 'by first arrival?' 'No, ma'am,' said I, 'alphabetically, and then, you know, B. comes before H.' This pleased her very much, and it was done."

With such gossip the volumes are filled, and they are certainly among the most entertaining publications of the season.

#### ADVENTURES OF THE RESOLUTE.

*The Eventful Voyage of H.M. Discovery Ship Resolute to the Arctic Regions in Search of Sir John Franklin and the Missing Crews of H.M. Discovery Ships Erebus and Terror, 1852, 1853, 1854.* By George F. M'Dougall, Master. Longman.

The main features of the adventures of the *Resolute*, from the time of its departure from England down to its return as a present from the American Republic, are well known. The agreeable interchange of compliments and good feeling that took place between the governments of the two countries—accurately representing, no doubt, the general sentiment on both sides of the Atlantic—will not easily be numbered among things forgotten. Indeed, what facts were already familiar to us have served rather to increase than allay interest in the fortunes of the abandoned ship; and the present volume, therefore, is a welcome addition to the library of Arctic discovery. We say this without any intention of praising its execution, which is needlessly loose and imperfect. The great defect is not bad and unpicturesque diction, but want of arrangement and knowledge of the right time to enter into explanations. The reader is forced frequently to refer back in order to understand the narrative, and is never quite sure of the reasons of the motions described.

However, despite these drawbacks, Mr. M'Dougall's book—with its honest, seamanlike tone and cautious attention to fact—must, as we have said, meet with a good reception. We shall indicate some of its most im-

portant features. The *Resolute* formed part of a little fleet which, in the year 1850, was employed in searching for the missing ships *Erebus* and *Terror*, and which amounted to no less than sixteen vessels. Five of these, with 355 men, entered the Arctic Circle by Behring's Straits; and eleven, with 334 men, approached by Baffin's Bay. Of the latter, two were private, two American, and the remainder were part of H.M. navy. But the voyage, the incidents of which are recorded in the present volume, took place in 1852—1854. The *Resolute*, at first in company with other vessels under the command of Sir Edward Belcher, at length reached Greenland, and soon after began the battle with the ice. We hear as usual of icebergs and 'nips,' and at last begin our progress through the narrow and dangerous channels between lands, promontories, and islands, which, though laid down in maps, can scarcely yet be said to be explored. The *Resolute*, in company with the *Intrepid* steamer, pushed on to Byam Martin Island, and from thence advanced, in her first summer, to Dealy Island, on the extreme north of Melville Sound. Here it was determined to winter. The preparations made resemble preparations we have read of before, and the admirable precautions taken deprive us of the unwelcome interest which attaches to the narrative of suffering. Yet it is impossible to begin the sixth chapter of this work without something of that eagerness with which we come to the turning-point of a story expected to be tragical in its termination. 'The first death' at length confirms our fears; and then comes the 'last view of the sun;' and then the gloom of the long night.

The journal of the first winter is very interesting. It opens with an uproarious celebration of Guy Fawkes' Day, and a capital account of the theatrical performances of the officers and crew. But, as we have said, the arrangements made were so effectual, that few casualties occurred. As soon as the sun returned above the horizon, preparations took place for various sledge excursions in all directions. One of these resulted in the discovery of the *Investigator*, which had come round by way of Behring's Straits, and the relief of the crew. That vessel was abandoned, being perfectly blocked up by ice. As for the *Resolute*, it was intended to pass another winter in her off Dealy Island, but an unexpected gale rising, she was driven out to sea amidst floating ice after eleven months' detention. An attempt was made to proceed eastward on the return voyage, but, despite the assistance of the steam tender *Intrepid*, the vessel was frozen in quite in the centre of Melville Sound. Having ascertained the impossibility of getting her free that season, Captain Kellet, despite the danger of the position, made up his mind to pass another winter, and caused a snow wall to be built round the ship. The deck was covered, according to custom, with a layer of snow; and every one looked forward, with what tranquillity they might, to nearly a year more of imprisonment. It is indeed uncertain how long that imprisonment might have lasted had not Sir Edward Belcher, in the following year, ordered the abandonment of both *Resolute* and *Intrepid*. This melancholy duty was performed; and after a journey of great hardship over the plain of ice, a junction was effected with the *North Star*. This is not, however, the end of the casualties of this voyage. A short time after, the *Assistance* and the *Pioneer* were abandoned, making five ships in all, besides a transport, that had been crushed in the ice and utterly destroyed in less than a quarter of an hour. Courts-martial were held on all the captains after their safe arrival in England; but whilst the captains of the *Investigator* and *Resolute* expeditions were acquitted with great honour as having acted under orders, Mr. M'Dougall seems to imply that Sir Edward Belcher acted rather precipitately. He is at least quite of opinion that the *Resolute* might have been saved.

That stout ship took the matter into its own hands, and saved itself. During sixteen months, without a crew, it steadily navigated through Barrow Strait, Lancaster Sound, and down the whole length of Cockburn Sound, a distance of a thousand miles, as far as Davis's Strait. Here it was found steadily pursuing its course by the captain of an American whaler, who got aboard with eleven men, and managed to take his prize safely into New London, Connecticut. Mr. Crampton at first laid claim to the vessel, but that claim was waived; and shortly afterwards Captain Buddington sold her for forty thousand dollars to the American government. The subsequent history of the vessel is too well known to need repetition here. We can only say that the manner in which it was offered back to her original owners, the British nation, was so creditable to everybody concerned, that the mere narrative, as contained in the volume before us, is the best praise that can be bestowed. It is needless to enter into further detail on this important publication, which is probably already sure of its public. An excellent map and coloured lithographic illustrations accompany the volume.

#### LATTER-DAY POETRY.

Lying before us are several volumes of poetry by ladies; and these we propose to link together in a quick off-hand way, so as to form a sort of Parnassian dance, with our critical selves for master of the ceremonies. There is a certain refreshment in turning over a collection of rhymes by ladies, provided, of course, that they possess some intrinsic worth. The impressionable nature of the fair half of humanity—their trusting faith—their delicate perception of beauty—their tender sensitiveness to the most intangible forms of emotion—render their poetry, if not of the highest order, a something apart, and give to it (if not absolutely common-place) a grace that is all its own. That excess of sentiment, of which we have had occasion to speak in connexion with the poetry of several of the male writers of the present day, seems appropriate when rising out of the finer nervous organisation of women, and uttered by female lips. Therefore do we take off our critical hat to the modern Sapphos, albeit those before us are not conspicuous for any very high genius; and first of all we single out a lady who comes of an honoured lineage, and has special claims on our respect.

*Way-side Fancies* (Moxon) is the pretty title of a collection of prose and verse by Mrs. Frances Freeling Broderip, a daughter of Thomas Hood. A literary spirit seems to live in the family. It is not long ago since we had to notice a very similar volume of miscellanies by Thomas Hood the

Younger; and now a daughter of the departed wit joins her voice to those of parent and brother. She has many of the family characteristics—a tender vein of reflection, often mingled with humour; a sportive grace, sometimes dallying with tears; a hatred of uncharitable pretences, and a warm sympathy with human nature. Mrs. Broderip's volume contains some delicate lines and stanzas, and some very pleasant, genial sketches in prose; but her pen at times runs away with her, and at other times stops short. Several of her verses are rather feeble and diffuse; and there are subjects of which she might have made more. For instance, 'A Gossip about Islands' might have been elaborated into a most interesting and delightful paper; but Mrs. Broderip tantalizes us with her extreme brevity. Criticism, however, is disarmed in presence of the warm heart which glows through these pages, and which dictates, in a beautiful spirit of affection, a Dedication to the dead father, and a sort of Epilogue to the living brother, from the latter of which we quote a pleasant bit of literary gossip:—

Truly, the 'dash of ink in the blood' seems transmitted—like other hereditary diseases, even to the third generation. One imaginative old lady has even profanely suggested that we were fed on ink, out of a quill, like young birds,—pinafores in proof sheets,—and tucked up in blotting paper,—but this, I need hardly say, is quite a myth. However, in very early days the *cacoethes scribendi* was manifested pretty strongly. Our first essay, in such precocious authorship, was when we two alone formed the whole staff of editor, contributors, reviewer, artist, printer, and publisher, to a small 'family magazine' of a far more harmless kind than the felonious pill-box, full of gunpowder, of some of our contemporaries.

'Pinafores in proof sheets' is good; but not so perfect as the remark of a great living novelist to the son of a literary friend, himself a driver of the quill:—"Why, your very cot must have been spread with proof-sheets."

Poems by Emmeline Hinxman (Longman) have been written, as various dates inform us, at far-distant periods—several years ago; and they indicate divers degrees of power. In some there is real poetical feeling, uttered with ease and strength; in others, there is nothing but the uncertain stammerings of a desire that is greater than the capacity of performance. At the best, a kind of vagueness and visionary languor spreads over the pages like a hot mist in summer; but there is something in the pen that could write this:—

Pleasant it is, when to the mother's couch,  
Her newly-born is brought in dainty trim,  
And through the curtained gloom she strives to draw  
The features from that little outline dim,  
And seeks with feeble hand the feebler touch.

Or this, spoken of a friend's return, after long and dangerous absence:—

Pleasant to make a game of bygone care,  
Lingering from that dear side, in wanton wealth,  
Because the absence lasts but with our choice,—  
Yet hear, meantime, his footstep on the stair,  
Or from the window catch his passing voice.

There is a true 'touch of Nature' in that dallying with the danger that is past.

## The Arts.

### THE JERROLD PERFORMANCES.

AN immense success was achieved on Wednesday at the ADELPHI by the revival, for the JERROLD Memorial Fund, of the *Rent Day* and *Black Eyed Susan*. In the former of these dramas, Mr. HENRY WALLACK, the first actor of the part of *Silver Jack*, returned to the stage expressly for the occasion; and Mr. PAUL BEDFORD sustained his original character of *Hyssop*. Those were the only relics of the DRURY LANE cast of 1832, when the play was first produced—Mr. HARLEY, we suppose, not being allowed by Mr. KEAN to appear as *Bullfrog*, who was therefore acted by Mr. WRIGHT. The great resuscitation and main attraction of the evening, however, was the reappearance as *Sweet William* of glorious old T. P. COOKE, with all his marine breeziness and traditional sea flavour. The veteran exhibited extraordinary energy, and acted, sang, and danced the sailor's hornpipe, with 'all his original brightness.' In fact, he seemed to have gone all the way back to the year 1829, when the play was first produced at the SURREY, and when he took the town by storm with the freshness of his acting. Mr. BUCKSTONE also appeared in his original part of *Gnatbrain*, and convulsed the house with laughter by his grotesque imitation of the national hornpipe. Between the acts, the

following address, written by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, was spoken by Mr. ALBERT SMITH:—

Ere laughters, wit-awaked, in silence die—  
Ere tears, by tenderness unsealed, are dry—  
While, with imagined joy, and mimic woe,  
Your nerves still tingle, and your feelings glow,  
Pardon, if on your mirth and lustihead,  
I force the solemn presence of the dead.

As in mysterious Egypt's festal hours,  
The skull still grinned its moral through the flowers,  
The service of your reverent hands I crave  
To place a wreath upon a fresh-turfed grave—  
His grave, whose pulses never more shall stir  
To plaudits of the crowded theatre:  
Who sleeps the sleep of death, not recking fame  
Nor friendship, nor what honours crown his name.  
Yet, if aught touch the disembodied mind,  
It should be thought of dear ones left behind  
To bide the world's harsh buffet.—If one joy  
From Earth can reach souls freed from Earth's alloy,  
'Tis sure the joy to know kind hands are here  
Drying the widow's and the orphan's tear;  
Helping them gently o'er lone life's rough ways,  
Sending what light may be to darkling days—  
A better service, than to hang with verse,  
As our forefathers did, the poet's hearse.

Two things our JERROLD left, by death removed—  
The works he wrought; the family he loved.  
The first to-night you honour; honouring these,  
You lend your aid to give the others ease.  
Like service in like loss none more than he  
Was prompt to render—generous, facile, free.  
He had a sailor's heart; 'twas thus he drew  
The Sailor's character with touch so true:  
The first that gave our stage its British tar,  
Impulsive, strenuous, both in love and war;  
With English instinct, using still his blade  
Against the strong, the weaker cause to aid.  
While DIBDIN's song on English decks is sung,  
While NELSON's name lives on the sailor's tongue,  
Still Susan's tenderness and William's faith  
Shall weave for JERROLD's tomb a lasting wreath.

The last performance of *The Frozen Deep* will take place next Saturday at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION. Last evening, Mr. DICKENS read his *Christmas Carol* at the FREE TRADE HALL, Manchester.

### THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

THE regular ADELPHI company, including Mr. WEBSTER, Madame CELESTE, Mr. WRIGHT, and Mr. PAUL BEDFORD, returned to their old quarters on Monday evening after an absence in the provinces of several weeks. The drama of *George Darville* was revived for the occasion.

A grand military festival, for the benefit of the benevolent Mrs. SEACOLE, took place at the SURREY GARDENS on the same evening, under the direction of M. JULIEN. The 'mother of the men' sat in state in front of the centre gallery, accompanied by Lord ROKEBY, Lord GEORGE PAGER, and the members of her committee. The performance was of a very successful kind, and embraced some distinguished performers. Mrs. SEACOLE was received with unbounded enthusiasm; and no wonder when the recollection of her good deeds in the Crimea must have been in every mind, together with the knowledge that she means to go out to India to pursue her beneficent ministrations there. The various salutations of the audience were acknowledged by the old lady with a beaming countenance. The concert was repeated on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and there can be no doubt that a large sum has been realized towards helping one of the good geniuses of the Crimea out of her temporary difficulties.

Mr. ALFRED WIGAN, on Friday week, said farewell to the public which he has so often delighted, and formally retired from the OLYMPIC management. His health did not permit him to act; but he addressed the audience in a few touching words of regret and gratitude. The genial recollections and good wishes of all playgoers will follow him into retirement.

The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA season terminated last night, and HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE will bring its extra performances to a close next Thursday. They have been very successful. During the present week, MOZART's delightful *Nozze di Figaro* has been produced.

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, July 28.

**BANKRUPTS.**—WILLIAM CARTER, late of Ware, Hertfordshire, maltster—HENRY CARTER, Worthing, tailor—ROBERT HENRY OBBARD, Old-street-road, Shoreditch, lead merchant—WILLIAM THOMAS SEARLE, Deptford, builder—JOHN SEXBY, Vauxhall-walk, Lambeth, builder—EDWARD LAWSON, Oddy's-row, Islington, draper—THOMAS WARRINGTON, New Corn Exchange and Mark-lane, corn merchant—RICHARD WHEELER, Hereford, miller—CHARLES LEWTON, Maesteg, Glamorganshire, publican—JAMES LORD, Rochdale, cotton spinner—THOMAS MARSHALL, Hartlepool, bootmaker—DIXON SHARPER, West Hartlepool, shipchandler.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—A. MACARTHUR, Inventory, merchant—R. HAYNES, Edinburgh—W. STEPHEN Arbroath, shipbuilder.

Friday, July 31.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—CHARLES RYLAND, merchant, Birmingham—GEORGE BATES, pork butcher, Newport, Monmouthshire.

**BANKRUPTS.**—BENJAMIN HEMMINGWAY, painter and upholsterer, Derby—JAMES CASTLE, Little Farringdon Mill, Berks, miller and corn dealer—ALEXANDER ROBINSON, merchant, Great St. Helen's City—GEORGE WM. NEALES, upholsterer, New Oxford-street—HUMPHREY BROWN, shipowner, Little Smith-street, Westminster—JAMES SIMMONS, marble merchant, Harrow-road, Puddington—EDWARD KINSELLA, tailor, Bond-street, Middlesex—ANDREW M'KEAN, timber merchant, Southampton—HENRY SUTTON, builder, Plaistow, Essex—ROBERT EDMUNDS, dealer and chapman, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square—JOHN SEXBY, builder, Lambeth—RUBEN THEODORE GLOVER and EDGAR AUGUSTUS GLOVER, licensed victuallers, Piccadilly—

GEORGE PULLEN, baker and flour dealer, Whitecross-street—JAMES MORTON, ironfounder and engineer, Huntingdon—SAVAS CARACAZZANI, merchant, Manchester—HENRY ALTHORP BENTHAM, Sunderland, shipowner—EDWIN THOMPSON, innkeeper, Lydbrook, Gloucestershire—EDMUND LILLYCRAPP MASON, brewer, Plymouth—GEORGE GREEN, cloth manufacturer, Miffield, Yorkshire.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—ALEXANDER WYNNESS, butcher, Inventory—ALEXANDER FRASER, shoemaker, Perth—WILLIAM FORREST DEWAR, slater, Glasgow—JAMES LUMSDEN, warehouseman, Glasgow—CAPTAIN WILLIAM WATT, sometime of the Hope, of Banff.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

**BIGGS.**—On the 17th ult., at Manchester, the wife of John Biggs, Esq., 4th Dragoon Guards: a son.  
**HARRIS.**—On the 22nd ult., at Burnet, Herts, the wife of Stanley Harris, Esq., solicitor: a daughter.  
**SCAIFE.**—On the 24th ult., at Elsecar, the wife of the Rev. George Scaife, incumbent: a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

**JARVIS-CLARKE.**—On the 7th ult., at Matlock, the Rev. Charles Jarvis, rector of Doddington, near Lincoln, to Frances Jane, only daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Jas. Clarke, rector of Porlock, in the county of Somerset.  
**GODLEY-FREEMAN.**—On the 21st ult., at the parish church, Fernoy, Henry Robert Crawe Godley, Brevet-Major 28th Regt., to Frances Deane Freeman, fourth daughter of the Rev. R. D. Freeman, M.A., Olifton, Fernoy.

#### DEATHS.

**BRIGHT.**—On the 12th ult., at Civita Vecchia, Italy, after

an attack of malaria fever (caught in a tour through Sicily), Louisa Eliza, wife of Joseph Bright, Esq., and only child of George Bateman, Esq., M.D., of Leamington, Warwickshire.

**WHITE.**—On Sunday, the 19th ult., at Durham, after a short illness, aged 15 years, Charles Henry, eldest son of Major White, late of the 31st Regiment.

**MARTIN.**—On Sunday, the 19th ult., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, John Charles Martin, eldest son of the Rev. Charles Ruding Martin, aged 28.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 31, 1857.

THIS Indian news was anticipated by some foreign speculators and made use of by them. Heavy sales depreciated the market to 90 in Consols. Foreign stocks showed but little sympathy. All railroad shares excepting North Staffordshire and Caledonian declined. Foreign railway shares are heavy. Grand Trunk of Canada and Great Western are, on the contrary, firmer. East Indian railways of course are lower. Old East Indian shares that have been as high as 25 per cent. premium are now at par. Money is scarcely as easy as last week; the adverse Eastern exchanges and the heavy remittances to the East are operating in this instance against large importations of gold now due from Australia. The Bank of England has not altered its rate of discount, as some people expected might be the case. The 'Bulls' are worn out with waiting, and have in most cases closed their accounts. It is a question now if the 'Bear' sales have not been unduly heavy. Should any favourable news come from



India we may see Consols 93 before the account. In mining and general shares the business has been small. Sortridge Ceresols have improved in price, owing to an amelioration in the Western End. Trelawny and Mary Annes, West Bassets, and Wheal Russells, have been in demand. Blackburn, 74, 84; Caledonian, 77, 77; Chester and Holyhead, 35, 36; Eastern Counties, 11, 11; Great Northern, 97, 98; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103, 105; Great Western, 63, 64; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100, 100; London and Blackwall, 6, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107, 109; London and North-Western, 103, 103; London and South-Western, 99, 100; Midland, 83, 84; North-Eastern (Berwick), 94, 95; South-Eastern (Dover), 74, 75; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6, 6; Dutch-Rhenish, 4, 3; dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 27; Great Central of France, 23, 24; Great Luxembourg, 7, 8; Northern of France, 33, 33; Paris and Lyons, 54, 55; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 1, 1; Sambre and Meuse, 7, 8.

## CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, July 31, 1857. OUR harvest is progressing most favourably, and in France a very large proportion of the crop is secured. The Italian harvests are reported as wonderfully fine; and in Germany the yield of Wheat and Rye will be large, except in the north, where Rye cannot be an abundant crop, but Denmark and Sweden will only have moderate crops of spring corn. The markets have not been well supplied this week, and English Wheat has in consequence advanced 1s. to 2s. The sales of cargoes of Taganrog Ghirka at 52s. for shipment in the next two months, and 53s., 53s. 6d., and 54s. on passage, according to size and position of cargoes. For the 'Flavio Gioia' also Taganrog Ghirka arrived 57s. is said to have been bid.

## BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	210	210	210	210	210	210
3 per Cent. Red.....	91	91	91	91	91	91
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	91	91	91	91	91	91
Consols for Account.....	91	91	91	91	91	91
New 3 per Cent. An.....	91	91	91	91	91	91
New 2 1/2 per Cents.....	77	77	77	77	77	77
Long Ans. 1860.....	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16	2 7-16
India Stock.....	216 1/2	216	214	214 1/2	214 1/2	216
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	17 d	17 d	17 d	17 d	17 d	25 d
Ditto, under £1000.....	20 d	20 d	20 d	20 d	20 d	20 d
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	4 d	2 d	5 d	5 d	1 d	2 d
Ditto, £500.....	2 d	1 d	1 d	5 d	1 d	1 d
Ditto, Small.....	7 d	par	par	5 d	par	1 d

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	101 1/2	Portuguese 4 per Cents.....	111 1/2
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	85 1/2	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	97 1/2
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	93	Russian 4 1/2 per Cents.....	97 1/2
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	63 1/2	Spanish.....	39 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per Cents.....	93	Spanish Committee Cer- Equador Bonds.....	5 1/2
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.....	22 1/2	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	94
Mexican Account.....	80 1/2	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	101 1/2
Peruvian 4 1/2 per Cents.....	44 1/2	Venezuela 4 1/2 per Cents.....	...
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	...	...	...

## THEATRE ROYAL OLYMPIC.

**THE PUBLIC** is respectfully informed that this Theatre will be reopened on Monday, August 10th, under the Management of Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden. The performance will commence with a Comedietta to be called *A SUBTERRANEAN*, in which Mrs. Stirling, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. G. Murray will appear. After which, Mr. F. Robson will deliver an address. To be followed by the Drama of the *LIGHTHOUSE* (by Wilkie Collins, Esq.). Principal characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, Addison, and Walter Gordon; Miss Wyndham, her first appearance here these three years, and Miss Swanborough. To conclude with *MASANIELLO*. Masaniello, Mr. F. Robson. Doors open at Seven, commence at Half-past Seven.

**MADLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE HORSE FAIR.**—Messrs. P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now on View at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, from 9 to 6, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—It is respectfully announced that the world-renowned *CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS*, who have given their popular entertainment for more than 3000 consecutive nights in New York with unexampled success, will COMMENCE a short SERIES of REPRESENTATIONS on MONDAY EVENING next, August 3, beginning at half-past 8 o'clock.—Boxes and stalls at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

## RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE. Price of a single truss, 10s., 21s., 20s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage, 1s. Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 8d. Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to JOHN WHITE, Post-office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,** for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each.—Postage, 6d. JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 22a, Piccadilly, London.

## HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. FAREWELL PERFORMANCES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Saturday, August 1, { LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (Last Night but Four, { ALPHEA Time but One). Madlle. MARIE TAGLIONI and M. CHARLES.

On Monday, August 3, { LA FIGLIA DEL REGGI- MENTO (Last Time). Marie, PICCOLOMINI. Last Scene of LUCIA, Edgardo, Signor GIUGLINI.

On Tuesday, August 4, { IL DON GIOVANNI (Last Time).

On Wednesday, August 5, { LE NOZZE DI FIGARO (Last Time).

On Thursday, August 6, { LA TRAVIATA, And Last Act of I PURITANI.

## THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

Will follow the Opera.

The entertainments in the Ballet will include Madlle. MARIE TAGLIONI, Madlle. KATRINE, Madlle. MORLACCHI Madlle. BOSCHETTI, &c. &c.

Pit Tier, Grand Tier, and One Pair ...	2 12 6
Two Pair ...	1 11 6
Half Circle ...	1 1 0
Pit Stalls ...	0 12 6
Gallery Boxes ...	0 12 6
Gallery Stalls ...	0 3 6
Gallery Side Stalls ...	0 3 6
Pit ...	0 3 6
Gallery ...	0 2 0

No FREE LIST.

Doors open at Seven o'clock, to commence at Half-past Seven.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, being the last five nights of Mr. Alfred Wigan's Management, will be performed the Drama of

## DADDY HARDACRE.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Leslie, G. Vining, G. Cooke, Misses Stephens, and Hughes.

To conclude with a new original Extravaganza by R. B. Brough, Esq., called

## MASANIELLO.

Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, Danvers, and H. Cooper; Mesdames Swanborough, Thirlwall, Hughes, Bromley, and Melfort.

Commence at half-past Seven.

## THE NONDESCRIPT.—WONDERFUL

ATTRACTION.—Miss JULIA PASTRANA will hold her Levees Daily from Eleven to One, Three to Five, and at Eight o'clock, at the REGENT GALLERY, 63, QUADRANT, REGENT-STREET. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

"The appearance she presents is hardly conceivable and not easily forgotten."—*Court Circular*.

"A female of very peculiar characteristics, so peculiar, indeed, as to lead us to believe that she has no equal in the whole range of humanity."—*Morning Post*.

"The legs and feet are pretty. She dances well and sings in Spanish."—*Illustrated News*.

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"We are undoubtedly astonished at the intelligence and aptitude displayed by this extraordinary creature.—It is only justice to the exhibitor to say that this statement, like every other which he has put forth, so far as we have been able to test it, bears the stamp of truth."—*Era*.

"Miss Julia sang the 'Last Rose of Summer,' and a Spanish song, in a very pleasing style, and afterwards danced a bolero with a grace that only tended to increase the mystification produced by her personal appearance."—*Morning Chronicle*.

"Physiologists, and those curious in such matters, will doubtless visit this specimen of an uncommon variation in our species."—*Morning Advertiser*.

"Certainly nothing like it has been seen in this generation."—*Morning News*.

"We have no hesitation in recommending a visit to the Nondescript."—*Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*.

"We should certainly advise a visit to the remarkable tenant of Regent Gallery."—*Theatrical Observer*.

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Miss Julia will hold a Levee at the Beaumont Institute, Mile-end, after the evening entertainment at Regent Gallery.

## IN REMEMBRANCE of the late Mr. JER-

ROLD.—Miss JULIA PASTRANA, the NONDESCRIPT, having noticed the generous efforts now being made to raise a fund to perpetuate the name of this favourite modern English dramatist and wit, and likewise sympathizing most sincerely with the deep affliction caused by the loss of so good a husband, parent, and friend, desires to inform the Nobility and Gentry that she intends giving up one of her days, consisting of three entertainments, at the Regent Gallery, 63, Quadrant, Regent-street, on Friday, August 7th, from 11 to 1, 3 to 5, and 8 o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—The entire proceeds of which will be forwarded to Arthur Smith, Esq., Hon. Sec., at the Gallery of Illustration.—Tickets to be had, and places secured, at the Box-office, Regent Gallery, 63, Quadrant, every day, between 10 and 4, without any extra charge.

## IN REMEMBRANCE of the late Mr.

DOUGLAS JERROLD.—In answer to the "CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC" which has been inserted in the newspapers by the committee, Miss Julia Pastрана's guardian begs to state that certain intended exhibitions, "wholly unauthorised by them," and the "unauthorised use of their honorary Secretary's name," of which they complain, are entirely an error of judgment on the part of Miss Pastрана's guardian, who, being an AMERICAN, was ignorant of the fact that any proposed representation for the benefit of the Jerrold Fund should have the sanction of the committee, and he trusts they, and particularly the public, will acquit him of any intention whatever, beyond a desire to aid in a philanthropic matter. It being still his intention to give the benefit, and, should the committee still persevere in their original intention, to hand over the proceeds for the benefit of any charitable purpose they may think fit to name.—Regent Gallery, July 31st, 1857.

## SOLERA &amp; AMONTILLADO SHERRIES. GUARANTEED, 1834 VINTAGE, 54s. PER DOZEN. QUEEN ISABELLA'S favourite WINES, as used at the ROYAL TABLE OF SPAIN.

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"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those whose duty it is to study the diseases to which the human flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major, in Cockspur-street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the efficacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, appear to have revolutionised the whole system of firing and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannobie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet in another column, we perceive that other equally miraculous cures are set forth, which place him at the head of the Veterinary art in London."—*Globe*, May 10, 1856.

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From the *Morning Post*, Oct. 30, 1856.—"Exhibits exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—From the *Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 30.—"Excellence of design and perfection in workmanship."—From the *Morning Advertiser*, Nov. 1.—"The high repute 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."

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The Hon. Mr. Justice Erle.  
Nassau W. Senior, Esq., late Master in Chancery  
Charles Purton Cooper, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.  
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Age at Entry.....	30.	42.	51.
Annual Premium.....	£25 7 6	£35 16 8	£49 8 4
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