

“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 freedevlopment of our spiritual nature.”—*Humboldt's Cosmos*.

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PRICE { UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE  
*Stamped.....Sixpence.*

In Spain, the charming Queen CHRISTINA is appearing as a stateswoman. A manifesto expected from her hand, to justify her in the eyes of the Spanish nation, to destroy NARVAEZ, and to



strike the Carlists a deadly blow. What says France; whose lovely Empress has just been illustrating her fidelity to Spanish attachments by attending a bull-fight in Bayonne? The gaieties unluckily terminated in a break-down of a part of the building, with some ugly deaths and mutilations.

The works of man are just now in many respects presenting a painful yet ludicrous contrast to the works of higher powers. The harvest everywhere appears to be in magnificent order. Our own trade, indeed, is in a corresponding condition, speaking generally. The returns for the seven months of 1857 show an increase of 22 per cent. in the amount of our exports, while there is yet a larger progressive increase in the amount of our exported manufactures.

But when we look into the details of our trade we find some curious anomalies. Upon the whole, it may be said that railway property is recovering from rather a severe depression, and in accordance with this recovery a new project makes its appearance, not before it is wanted—a plan for uniting all the lines south of the Thames, and bringing a terminus for them, by a bridge across the river, into the centre of Westminster at Victoria-street.

Meanwhile, Vice Chancellor PAGE WOOD has pronounced judgment in favour of the preference shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company—a decision in strict accordance with the existing law, but adding another to the many existing oppressions which are bearing down the original shareholder in joint-stock associations. And the Royal Surrey Gardens Company (Limited), which was last year dividing ten per cent., is this year in the Bankruptcy Court; its directors, amongst whom are Mr. JAMES COPPOCK, Mr. THOMAS KNOX HOLMES, and M. JULLIEN, disputing who is in the wrong, and endeavouring to explain away how it is that poor Mrs. SEACOLE has not yet got anything through her successful benefit in the Gardens.

Mr. SPOLLEN is also asserting his commercial rights under rather peculiar circumstances. He has been re-arrested on a charge of robbing Mr. LITTLE. On SPOLLEN's person was found the sum of ten pounds, and the point on which he showed anxiety when he was brought before a magistrate for preliminary examination was the recovery of that money, which he said would not be sufficient for his defence.

GEORGE SELWYN.—Amongst the expiring wits and beaux of high life, I can just recollect, when I was a boy, the famous George Selwyn, whose name is now nearly forgotten, but whose *bons mots* then were in every one's mouth. He had a peculiarity so grafted in his nature, that it might be called a passion—this was an irrepressible desire to see public executions. On one occasion of some particular culprit being executed at Tyburn, a friend, who knew his foible, betted him one hundred guineas that he would be present at the ceremony; he accepted the bet, and was discovered in the crowd, in the dress of an old apple-woman, and paid the money. During the period which followed the rebellion in 1746, he had attended the execution of Lord Balmorino at the Tower, and when reproached with cruelty in witnessing the death of one whom he had personally known, he exculpated himself by pleading his foible, and adding that, if he had erred in going to see Lord Balmorino's head cut off, he had afterwards made every reparation in his power by going the next day to see the head sewed on, previous to the interment. When in Paris, his anxiety was so great to see a famous malefactor broke upon the wheel, that he hit upon a curious expedient. Upon great occasions of this sort (I think it was that of Damien), the head executioner of Paris was wont to invite his comrades from the provinces to assist at this specimen of their art. Selwyn contrived early to be near the scaffold, and when the provincial artists made their appearance he joined their party at the bar, through which they were admitted; the first was announced as Monsieur De Lyons, then Monsieur De Bordeaux, &c., but when it came to Selwyn's turn, the attendant, seeing he was an Englishman, said in an inquiring tone, "Monsieur De Londres?" to which Selwyn bowed assent, and mounted the scaffold in the character of the English Jack Ketch.—*Journal of T. Raites, Esq.*

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, August 24th.

### THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS, the LORD CHANCELLOR having laid on the table the opinion of the law officers of the Crown with respect to the opium traffic in China, Lord ST. LEONARDS and Lord CAMPBELL objected to the Government having consulted the law officers rather than the Judges, who are the constitutional advisers of the Ministry. The course taken was condemned as contrary to precedent.

### THE INDIAN CRISIS.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH made some suggestions with respect to the present state of affairs in India. He thought some gentleman should be employed to put the telegraphic despatches from our Eastern Empire into plain English. He also called attention to the fact that by the transfer to the East India Company of the infantry, cavalry, artillery, and engineers, selected for service in India, the expenses of the home establishment during the next six months would be reduced to the extent of 529,000*l.* Assuming that the troops added to the army during the same period would cost 300,000*l.*, there would remain a sum of about 230,000*l.* applicable to military purposes. Therefore the Government could, out of the 200,000*l.* voted by Parliament for the militia, raise 10,000 men, and with the money to which he had referred embody 10,000 or 12,000 more, and he hoped they would so apply that sum.—Lord PANMURE promised that whatever balance was in hand should be applied to the exigencies of the country, either in recruiting or in sending out additional troops to India. At that moment, independent of the permanent staff of the militia, they had 550 recruiting parties dispersed through the country, and during the last three weeks they had got more than 1600 recruits.

### PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Lord REDESDALE justified the course he pursued on the previous Friday night with regard to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill, and expressed a hope that Earl Granville would make some public apology for the strong language which he used on that occasion.—Earl GRANVILLE said it was impossible he could express regret where he felt none. He meant nothing discourteous to the noble lord.—The LORD CHANCELLOR supported Lord Granville; but other peers were of opinion that his Lordship, in saying that Lord Redesdale's attempt to get rid of the bill had the appearance of 'a trick,' had behaved with great discourtesy; and Viscount DUNGANNON observed that the scene on the Friday night had exceeded anything he had ever witnessed in the most violent days of the House of Commons.

The Commons' amendments to the MILITIA BILL and the SALE OF OBSCENE BOOKS, &c., BILL were agreed to, as well as the Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments to the BURIAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

### DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

On the motion for the consideration of the Commons' amendments to this bill, Lord REDESDALE moved that the consideration of them be postponed until that day six months, alleging as his grounds for doing so the nature of the alterations, the great advantage which would arise from giving the country further time to consider the subject, and the improbability of the objects of the bill being attained through its provisions. In his opinion, it was an imperfect measure, and the differences between the two Houses were not likely to be settled by conviction, but simply for the convenience of the Government.—The LORD CHANCELLOR observed that, if the amendments of the Commons were totally new, and took their Lordships by surprise, there might be some foundation for the amendment; but they were all on subjects with the merits or demerits of which the House was familiar.—Lord ST. LEONARDS supported the amendment, because he conceived that, as the hours of the session were numbered, it would be quite impossible to discuss the many important alterations which the Commons had made in the bill.—Earl GRANVILLE said he never remembered a measure which had been so fully discussed in both Houses, and it was desirable that this delicate question, so closely connected with the happiness of English homes and the morality of the people, should be decided at once. He did not himself see what advantage could be gained by a postponement. The period of the session was only to be considered as it affected the attendance of peers, and he had seldom witnessed so many present in the House as at that moment. If some of the most eminent peers were absent, he believed it was owing to the fact that in the main they agreed with the Government with regard to the bill.—The Earl of CARNARVON denied that this bill was substantially the same as that sent down to the House of Commons. He had taken the trouble to make an analysis of the clauses as they stood, and he found that, of seventy-three, fifty-nine were either new or had undergone alteration. Five had been struck out, and twenty-one had been added by the other House. Thirty-three had been altered—nineteen materially, and fourteen verbally, or in other minor respects.

On a division, there appeared.—For the original motion, 46; against it, 44. Lord Redesdale's amendment was consequently lost. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Commons' amendments.

On the clause establishing local courts, a discussion took place, which ended in the Government agreeing to strike out "Quarter Sessions," which was one of the three local tribunals proposed by the Commons for dealing with divorce cases.—Lord ST. LEONARDS moved that the words "adultery committed within the conjugal residence," as a ground of divorce, should be omitted, which amendment, on a division, was carried by 44 to 27.—A division also took place on the words inserted by the Commons, making rape and two other offences grounds of divorce, and resulted in their retention by 45 against 29.—The Bishop of OXFORD objected to the amendment, which left it to the option of the court to say whether adultery committed by the husband should be a bar to his obtaining a divorce, instead of making it an absolute bar.—On a division, the Commons' amendment was carried by 39 against 35.—Lord ST. LEONARDS moved the omission of clause F, which he said would continue the action for crim. con.—The clause was carried on a division, the numbers being 77 against 67. In this division, proxies were used for the first time during the evening.—The amendments relieving clergymen from penalties in the event of their refusing to marry divorced parties, on the ground of conscientious scruples, and compelling incumbents to open parish churches to the performance of such marriages by other clergymen who do not entertain those scruples, were agreed to after considerable discussion and two divisions.

The remaining Commons' amendments to the bill were then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes after one.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, with the exception of the consideration of, and agreement to, the Lords' amendments to several bills sent up from the Commons, the only business transacted took the form of

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, replying to Sir DE LACY EVANS, stated that the Governor of the Cape had thought it right to embody the German Legion. The numerical force was about 2000 men.

Mr. WILSON, in answer to Mr. CORRY, stated that the long-pending negotiations for improving the communication between London and Dublin have been brought to a close. The arrangement will come into practical effect within two years.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. HENLEY, stated that the Government had received no intelligence relative to the loss of the Transit steamer beyond that communicated by the telegraph.—Replying to Mr. GRIFFITHS, the Premier said that no recent communication had passed with the Pacha of Egypt on the subject of permitting the passage of troops for India. During the Russian war, the Pacha had given every facility for the passage of troops, and should occasion arise, he (Lord Palmerston) had no doubt he would do so again.—In answer to Lord RAYNHAM, who made inquiries relative to certain operations by Russian ships on the coast of Circassia, Lord PALMERSTON stated that he did not think the operations referred to were in contravention of the treaty of Paris.

The House adjourned early in the afternoon.

Tuesday, August 25th.

The SPEAKER and various members of the House of Commons having appeared at the bar of the House of LORDS, the Royal Commissioners—viz., the LORD CHANCELLOR, Lord PANMURE, and the Earl of HARROWBY—gave her Majesty's assent to various bills.

### THE COMMISSION SYSTEM IN THE ARMY.

Lord PANMURE presented the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the sale and purchase of commissions in the army, and observed that originally ten members were appointed upon the commission, but the report was signed only by six members, including the Duke of Somerset, who was the chairman. One of the six (Sir De Lacy Evans) had, however, entered a protest at the end of the report, and intimated his intention to send in a separate document containing his own opinions. Four other of the commissioners had refused to sign the report, differing from the opinions it contained. Mr. Ellis, one of the commissioners, had intimated to him that it was his intention to send in a report in his own name, and in the names also, he believed, of Generals Bentinck and Wyndham: this document would reach him during the recess. Another of the commissioners, General Wetherall, was called upon to enter on active service in China, where he now is, but he (Lord Panmure) would have an opportunity of communicating with that officer probably before Parliament met, and he would be able to announce his opinion with regard to this very important subject. He thought it was necessary to make those remarks upon the report, because it was quite clear that, as the report was only signed by one-half of the commission, it should not go forth to the country as unanimously agreed to by the whole of the commissioners.

### STATE OF THE LIFFEY.

Lord PANMURE, in answer to Lord ST. LEONARDS, said he could not give any promise with respect to the polluted state of the river Liffey, though he deeply regretted that its conditions were injurious to the health of the citizens of Dublin.

The sitting was then suspended till five o'clock.

### DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR announced that the Com-



mons had agreed to the Lords' amendments in the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill; and had also made an alteration which had become necessary, in consequence of the determination of their Lordships to omit from the list of local courts having jurisdiction in divorce cases the court of Quarter Sessions. The further alterations made by the Commons had reference to the fees to be paid in the Court of Quarter Sessions in divorce cases, and, as their Lordships, when striking out the Quarter Sessions Court, could not strike out the provisions relating to fees, the Commons had done so, and thus rendered the amendment complete.

Their Lordships adjourned, at ten minutes past five o'clock, to Friday.

#### THE BEVERLEY ELECTION.

A petition having been presented in the House of Commons against the late return for the borough of Beverley, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in reply to Mr. CRAUFURD, said that the Attorney-General had not yet come to any decision with respect to the unseating of Mr. Glover; but the case is under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

#### THE GERMAN LEGION.

Mr. ADDERLEY, referring to a statement by Mr. Labouchere on the preceding day that the German legionaries at the Cape of Good Hope were on full pay at the expense of the British treasury, inquired the date when they were put on full pay, the causes and reasons, and whether they were to be kept permanently on full pay.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, in the course of explanations upon the subject, stated that the Legion, soon after their arrival at the Cape, were for certain reasons called out and embodied; that Sir George Grey had received an application from Bombay for two regiments of English troops, and that the Government were in communication with Sir George as to the expediency of sending further reinforcements from the Cape.—Sir DE LACY EVANS said they had heard for the first time on the previous day that 2300 men had been added to the British force of this country; and now they heard that they had been long since embodied. He wished to know how it was that the House was not acquainted with the fact before.—Mr. LABOUCHERE replied that the information was not fully complete when it arrived, and he had not thought it necessary to lay it before the House till he had fuller information.—Major S. WORTLEY expressed a hope that the 45th, 91st, and 73rd, which had been at the Cape some time beyond the period of colonial service, would be sent to India.—Sir GEORGE GREY said the Governor only ordered the number that should leave the colony, and had no decision as to the particular regiments that should go.

The Lords' amendments to the DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL were agreed to, with some trifling exceptions.

#### REPRESENTATION OF MIDDLESEX.

Mr. HAYTER moved for a new writ for the representation of Middlesex, to supply the vacancy arising from the acceptance by Lord Robert Grosvenor of the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.—This was agreed to.

#### THE PROROGATION.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that, as there appeared to be no more business before the House, and as the prorogation was to take place on Friday, the House, at its rising, adjourn till that day.—This was carried; and the House then adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

Friday, August 28th.

The two Houses assembled to-day for the purpose of being prorogued. In the HOUSE OF LORDS, soon after one o'clock, the Lords Commissioners, in their peer's robes, took their seats at the foot of the throne, and the Usher of the Black Rod was immediately directed to summon the Commons to attend at the bar. The Lords Commissioners were:—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, the LORD CHANCELLOR, EARL GRANVILLE, the Earl of HARROWBY, and Lord PANMURE. After a brief delay the SPEAKER of the House of Commons, attended by the Serjeant-at-Arms, Lord PALMERSTON, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, Sir CHARLES WOOD, Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. BAINES, Mr. VERNON SMITH, Mr. WILSON, and several other members, appeared at the bar.

The Royal assent was then given by commission to the DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL, and a few other bills which had been agreed to by both Houses.

The Royal commission for the prorogation of Parliament was then read by the clerk at the table, after which the LORD CHANCELLOR read the Speech from the Throne as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to express to you her Majesty's cordial acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have performed your important duties during a session which, though shorter than usual, has, nevertheless, been unusually laborious.

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her satisfaction that the present state of affairs in Europe inspires a well-grounded confidence in the continuance of peace.

"The arrangements connected with the full execution of the stipulations of the treaty of Paris have, from

various causes, not yet been completed; but her Majesty trusts that by the earnest efforts of the contracting parties to that treaty, all that remains to be done with reference to its stipulations may ere long be satisfactorily settled.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the extensive mutinies which have broken out among the native troops of the army of Bengal, followed by serious disturbances in many parts of that Presidency, have occasioned to her Majesty extreme concern; and the barbarities which have been inflicted upon many of her Majesty's subjects in India, and the sufferings which have been endured, have filled her Majesty's heart with the deepest grief; while the conduct of many civil and military officers who have been placed in circumstances of much difficulty, and have been exposed to great danger, has excited her Majesty's warmest admiration.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she will omit no measure calculated to quell these grave disorders; and her Majesty is confident that, with the blessing of Providence, the powerful means at her disposal will enable her to accomplish that end.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"Her Majesty commands us to thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the service of the present year; and for the assurances which you have given her of your readiness to afford her Majesty whatever support may be necessary for the restoration of tranquillity to India.

"Her Majesty has been gratified to find that you have been enabled to provide the amount required to be paid to Denmark for the redemption of the Sound Dues, without on that account adding to the national debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her heartfelt acknowledgments for the provision which you have made for her beloved daughter the Princess Royal on her approaching marriage with his Royal Highness Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has seen with satisfaction that, although the present session has been short, you have been able to pass many acts of great importance, and to which her Majesty has given her cordial assent.

"The acts for establishing a more efficient jurisdiction for the proving of wills in England and Ireland, correct defects which have for many years been complained of. The Act for amending the law relating to Divorce and Matrimonial Causes will remedy evils which have long been felt. The several Acts for the Punishment of Fraudulent Breaches of Trust; for amending the law relating to secondary punishments; for amending the law concerning joint-stock banks; for consolidating and amending the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in Ireland; for the better care and treatment of Pauper Lunatics in Scotland; for improving the organization of the County Police in Scotland; together with other acts of less importance, but likewise tending to the progressive improvement of the law, have met with her Majesty's ready assent.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to express to you her confidence that on your return to your several counties you will employ that influence which so justly belongs to you to promote the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people; and she prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend and prosper your endeavours."

At the conclusion of the speech, the LORD CHANCELLOR, in the name of her Majesty, declared the Parliament to stand prorogued till Friday, the 6th of November.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, previous to the summoning of the members to the Lords, some questions were put to, and answered by, the Premier.

#### THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

In answer to Mr. BRISCOE, Lord PALMERSTON said: "A communication by the Euphrates was undertaken by a private company with certain contingent engagements, but we have heard within the last few days that the Turkish Government has not given permission to lay that line down. That decision may hereafter be reversed. With regard to the line by the Isthmus of Suez and down the Red Sea, and so across to Kurrachee, there is a private company, I believe, that contemplates such an arrangement, and, as far as it may be in the power of the Government, without the assistance of Parliament, to aid them to make use of that line, we shall be glad to give them all the assistance in our power." (Cheers.)

#### EUROPEANS IN INDIA.

Sir DE LACY EVANS appealed to the Premier to direct that assistance should be given to the wives and families of Europeans in India, to enable them to return to England. That could easily be done by placing the return transports at their disposal.—Lord PALMERSTON thanked Sir De Lacy Evans for his suggestion, which was a really humane one; but, until the Government obtained more detailed accounts from the Governor-General of the condition and wants of those on whose behalf it was made, he did not know how they could act.—Mr. MANGLES assured the House that the Court of Directors of the East India Company had sent out instructions to give all the assistance possible, not only to the civil and military servants of the Company, but all classes in distress. (Cheers.)

Shortly afterwards, the Commons were summoned to the Upper House, to hear the Royal Speech, and, on their return, they broke up. The second session of 1857 is therefore at an end.

#### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The public were startled and alarmed last Saturday morning, after our paper was distributed among its readers, by a telegraphic message received through her Majesty's consul at Cagliari, who derived his intelligence from Alexandria, where it was brought by the Nubia, from Calcutta. The upshot of these brief intimations was of very serious import; but the details were full of the usual telegraphic vagueness, obscurity, and error. Placing the facts, however, into something like orderly arrangement, and correcting them by what was previously known, they amounted to this:—Nana Sahib, the Mahratta chief of Bhittoor, who occupied the neighbourhood and city of Cawnpore, but not the fort, had massacred more than a hundred European men, women, and children, whom he had captured while they were passing down the river. Thus, the rumour which had formerly been circulated to that effect, but which had been doubted, if not denied, is unhappily confirmed. The rebels, however, had been beaten on three occasions between Allahabad and Cawnpore; several guns were taken from them; and Nana Sahib had been driven by General Havelock from the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, and followed up to Bhittoor, about ten miles off.

Not the least lamentable part of the news brought by this telegraph is that which intimates the deaths of Sir Henry Lawrence and General Barnard—the former from wounds received in a sortie from Lucknow (where, however, all was well at the last dates), and the latter from dysentery. At Agra, all was quiet, and the native troops had been disarmed; but the troops in Oude had mutinied, and the contingent sent by the Rajah of Gwalior to our relief at Delhi had deserted, and was supposed to have marched on Indore. Delhi, says the telegraph, was not taken; but no date is given. The Simoom and Himalaya have arrived at Calcutta with about 1500 of the China forces, who were at once to proceed up country. Only three hundred more troops were expected. The Transit Government steamer, has been totally lost in the straits of Sunda. The crew and troops, however, were saved, and have arrived at Suez.

Later despatches are as follow, and add a still darker shade to the news received from Cagliari:—

"Sir Hugh Wheeler, with the whole of the garrison of Cawnpore, has been massacred. Pressed by famine, the garrison surrendered, and Nana Sahib murdered two hundred and forty women and children, in violation of his solemn promise to spare them. The following are amongst the killed:—Brigadier Yack, Colonel Williams, Lindsay, Prout, Sir George Parker, Quin, Redman, Supple, Halliday, Reynolds, Prole, Smith, Eckford, Dempster, Jervis, Challwin.

"On the 5th of July, an obstinate battle was fought before Agra, between the garrison of that place and the Neemuch mutineers, who had marched thither with reinforcements, which brought their numbers up to 10,000 men. Our force was obliged to retire with a heavy loss. Among the officers killed in this action were Major Thomas, Captain Doyly, Lieutenants Lamb, Pond and Fellowes; and of the civil service, Messrs. O'Connor, C. Horn, P. Horn, Carlton, Smith, Jordan, Prendergast, Whiteray, Black, Burdbrank, Freeze, Outram, Oldfield, and Deedes. Our total loss was 49 killed and 92 wounded, out of a force of 500.

"The 9th Light Cavalry and 46th Native Infantry mutinied at Sealcode on the 9th of July. They massacred Captain Bishop, Dr. Graham, the Rev. Mr. Hunter, with his wife and child; Brigadier Brind was wounded. The remaining Europeans at this station were safe in the fort, and the mutineers were totally defeated by General Nicholson on the 16th of July. They left their baggage and plunder in our hands, and had 200 killed and wounded. Our loss was six killed and 25 wounded.

"At Meerut, General Hewitt has been removed from the command for supineness. At Setapoor were killed Colonel Birch, the Christians, Gavins, Snell, and Bax. A rising took place at Hyderabad on the 18th of July, but was at once put down.

"The entire territories of Bombay and Madras were perfectly quiet. The Punjab was tranquil. The Queen's 5th Fusiliers and 90th Light Infantry had safely arrived at Calcutta.

"At Sangor, the 81st Regiment, under their native officers alone, drove the revolted 42nd out of the station. Holkar remains stanch, Lucknow is confidently expected to hold out until relieved by General Havelock.

"On the 14th of July, Delhi still held out. The enemy had made three sorties, in all of which they were totally defeated, and suffered heavy loss. General Reed has succeeded Sir Henry Barnard. We have only 2000 Europeans before the walls."

The following is an extract of a letter from Nino Tal, dated June 12th:—

"Moradabad is gone. We have not heard yet whether

the houses are burnt, but we believe so. The treasury there is ransacked, and also the treasuries of Bareilly, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore. Every mail has been opened, and the country is in a dreadful state, the natives killing and plundering each other. The mutiny at Bareilly, I think, was the worst of all. The Sepoys of the 68th and 18th Native Infantry have behaved more like fiends than anything else. Sunday, the 31st of May, was the day fixed by them for the murder of all the Europeans, and especially of their officers. Two companies of Colonel Troup's own regiment (the 68th) surrounded his house to shoot him. He was warned by his bearer, and fled through a back door, jumped on his horse, and galloped off. All the gentlemen in Bareilly had slept every night before this outbreak in their clothes, with pistols at their side and horses saddled, ready to fly at a moment's warning, as they knew of the disaffection of the troops. Owing to the forethought and wisdom of Colonel Troup, all the ladies had been sent up here as soon as the first panic was felt, and by this, humanly speaking, they were all saved, for they would have been terribly in the way when it came to the push at the last. Mr. Barwell and Mr. Hunter, of the 18th, are safe here. . . . The most horrible thing is that several gentlemen and a merchant with his wife, mother, and children, were dragged before a man at Bareilly, a wretch who called himself the Raja, but who I believe was a Bunnia. They were hiding in a native's house in the city; the house was searched, they were taken before the man, and their heads cut off. Poor Mrs. — is here. It is dreadful to think of her distress; she is without a penny in the world. Her house is burnt, which contained all her property. There are many other widows here. Mr. Poynder has escaped; his little bill pony carried him the whole way bravely. The Beharee bungalow is burnt. Some of the gentlemen came away without hats. Fancy this in the middle of the day, at this time of year; but none suffered from it. Mr. Alexander (Commissioner of Bareilly), who is now safe here, was in bed very ill when the signal gun for murdering went off; his servant rushed in and told him to fly. He was so ill that he declared he could not ride, but some one pushed him on, and then came a shower of bullets and grapeshot round his head, and his horse ran away with him, luckily the right road. Some of the officers had hairbreadth escapes. The Sepoys were actually posted on the parade-ground, at regular distances, coolly taking aim. The Artillery, with their native officers, were firing with the guns against their officers. The whole thing was most awful. The townspeople then got up, and there was a terrible fight between Mussulmans and Hindoos and Sepoys for the treasure. Thousands of Hindoos have been killed. At Moradabad, the Mussulmans are very violent."

A very sharp affair before Delhi, on the 23rd of June, is thus narrated by an officer of the besieging force:—

"At sunrise, the whole city apparently turned out and attacked us on all sides. I was with the Guides on the right, and from sunrise to past sunset we fought altogether fifteen hours, without anything to eat and only water to drink. We managed to hold our own well, nevertheless, till about one o'clock, and killed an immense number of the mutineers; but at one o'clock an immense reinforcement came to the assistance of the opposite party, and we had enough to do to hold our own. I twice fired away every shot we had, nearly one hundred rounds per man, and had sent back for more ammunition. The men I sent came back with the fearful news there was no more; to leave the position was contrary to all orders, so we had to do our best by pretending to fire and keeping the post with the bayonet. All this time we were under a perfect hailstorm of bullets, round shot, and shell, for the enemy had brought some of their light field guns round, and were playing with great effect on our reduced numbers. I certainly thought we should all be done for, when, by the greatest good luck, a part of the regiment of Sikhs that had that very morning marched into camp came up with a yell to our assistance; they were fresh men, and had lots of ammunition, so we rushed on and drove the enemy back. At the same time, we were ordered to advance as far as we could; this we did, and drove the enemy back into the city, after which, as they did not seem inclined to come out again, we retired, it being past sunset. Just at this time my legs, stout as they are, fairly, and for the first time, refused to carry me; after a little coaxing and rest, however, they condescended to carry me on a little further, and I reached our picket dead beaten. I certainly never was so fearfully and painfully tired in my life. A man named Shabbear, who is doing the second in command's work in poor Battye's place, a great, big, and very powerfully-built giant, was also so fearfully knocked up that he was obliged to be carried up; two of our poor men also were so fatigued that they died from exhaustion. Luckily on arrival at picket we found something to eat and drink. After a few months I fell back on my bed fast asleep. Luckily, too, there was no alarm or attack in the night, for I feel perfectly certain that had my commission depended on it I could not have got up. A good night's sleep has set me up wonderfully, and I feel quite jolly."

In the letter of another officer we read:—

"The loss and destruction are something fearful;

they have broken the locks on the river, torn up all the roads and bridges, burnt every house they could at Delhi, destroyed all the monuments in the burial-ground. At Meerut they lighted fires under the General's tables, to burn the things quicker. It is said he has lost 50,000 rupees' worth of property."

A member of the Civil Service, writing from the Punjab, June 27th, says it is rumoured that the 9th Native Infantry, one of the corps inside Delhi, repents, and refuses to fire on the English. The writer hopes that some *locus penitentiae* may be found for this regiment, as it was always considered one of the best in the army, and its mutiny was marked by some palliating circumstances. He proceeds:—

"At Hoshiarpur and Kangra, the 33rd and 4th Regiments have been perfectly quiet. So has been the 59th at Umritsur. At Lahore, the 8th Cavalry has been dismounted, and the 16th, 26th, and 49th disarmed. The same precaution has been adopted with the 5th Cavalry and the 21st, 24th, 51st, and 64th at Peshawur, and with the 62nd and 69th at Mooltan. These regiments were not especial objects of suspicion, but they formed a formidable force, and Sir John Lawrence thought well not to risk having Lahore or Peshawur made a second Delhi by standing on false delicacy. At Sealcote the 46th, at Jhelum the 14th, and at Dera Ismail Khan the 39th, are behaving well. The 58th, at Rawul Pindie, have expressed their horror of the mutiny, and petitioned to be led against the mutineers. I have, I think, enumerated every native infantry corps in the Punjab, and thereby given you the exact measure of our danger. On the other hand, the irregular regiments of Sikhs and other Punjabees are proving the very safety of the empire. The corps of Guides marched from Peshawur to Delhi, 570 miles, in 22 days; that in an Indian June. Directly they reached their destination, they became the foremost in repelling every sortie."

"The 4th Sikhs, at Ludiana, checked and drove off the Jullundur fugitives, more than treble their numbers, fully armed. The little Ghoorkas, too, fight splendidly. They are delighted with the 60th Rifles, that gallant corps being, of course, clad in dark green, as are also the Ghoorkas. The diminutive heathens fraternize exceedingly with the burly Christians, and call them their brothers, in virtue of the common uniform. All the native gentry in the Punjab have evinced loyal intentions, and the few remaining powerful chiefs have given and are giving most hearty assistance. The population in the Punjab is becoming tranquil, having been at first naturally much disturbed. The courts are open, and business goes on as usual."

Omeid Singh, a native functionary at Indore, thus describes in a letter the state of that city after the massacre or flight of the European residents:—

"Indore Palace, July 8.

"Respected Sir,—At last, the worst has happened at Indore. The two companies and three guns, which have been at Colonel Durand's request sent to protect the Residency, broke out into open mutiny on the 1st inst., and fired on the Residency-house. Colonel Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Shakespear and child, Mrs. Dutton, Major Stockley, Captain Waterman, and all European gentlemen, went away quite safe to Lahore."

"Poor Mr. McMahon and Mr. Butler and some of the East Indian writers and telegraph people have had a severe loss of lives, after the firing began. Narain escaped to the town. I stood for a while, keeping all the baboos and their families and the treasures with me, and sent his Highness word that we wanted protection. He sent out a few horsemen, by whose assistance I safely reached the palace and the baboos the town. Meanwhile it appeared that not only those companies alone, but almost all the troops of his Highness were disaffected more or less, for no one would go out to attack the mutineers, among whom Saadut Khan, Bukshree Hafeez's son, had taken the lead. The work of rapine and destruction lasted long, and the whole residency presents a regular scene of woe. The poor Maharajah was quite horrified. The troops told him it was a case of *deen* (faith), and they would not go against their brethren."

"There seems to have been an understanding between them and the Mhow troops; for, simultaneously with Indore, the Mhow regiments shot the good old Colonel Platt, Major Harris, and a few others, and burnt some bungalows. The Rev. C. Hamilton, Captain Elliot, and all the other officers are quite safe. Early on the morning of the 2nd, the whole of the 28th Regiment and the wing of cavalry arrived at Indore, and put up at the Residency, together with their brother mutineers. The disorder that lasted two days can hardly be described; servants were plundering their masters, old retainers were shamefully revolting, not for '*deen*,' but actually for plunder. The mutineers dictated their own terms to the Maharajah, and not satisfied with receiving all they wanted, they proposed to him the hard terms of cutting off and sending to them the heads of a few poor Europeans and Christians to whom he had given protection in his own palace, together with those of his advisers who were in the British or '*Kafir*' interest. Of these, unfortunately, I was one, and Ramchunder, Khooman, and Gunish, and you can conceive his Highness's situation; but he firmly denied to yield to any such terms. On the 4th, the general plunder of the town of Indore commenced; there was no end of fright. Our own guards

began to run away with our property, and the whole was confusion and uproar. At last, the Maharajah rode with a very few of his paigah, guarded the posts, and then went to the mutineers' camp with a handful of followers, and told them in the name of '*deen*' to cease plundering. He said he would as long as he lived never consent to give up his European *protégés*, dead or alive, nor those of his courtiers, and though he knew his troops had deserted he would yet die manfully if they did not cease plundering. The rascally mutineers had also philosophers and historians among them; they reminded the Maharajah of his illustrious ancestor Jeswant Rao Holkar, that he ought yet to take the '*bambo*' upon his shoulders and proceed to Delhi with them; that the star of the British in the East had set, owing to their pride and faithlessness, and his Highness must not prove himself to be a coward. But to all this harangue his Highness made proper answers. He said he had no strength of his forefathers, that he did not think rapine and the murder of poor women and children a part of any religion, and that he could not therefore make a fit companion to them. He then came home, and the plundering in the town ceased. On the evening of the 4th, they plundered the British Treasury to the extent of ten lacs, and with about six of the guns which had been given over to the mutineers marched on towards Dewar. The panic is yet great, his Highness endeavours to recover the guns and the Treasury, and has sent an attack, but I don't know if it will succeed. His Highness is giving every assistance to the European officers in Mhow fort, and about twelve lacs of the remaining and the recovered treasure, with notes to the value of twenty-four and a half lacs, was sent to Mhow under a strong escort, together with the European *protégés*. All the ringleaders have gone away with the Mhow Brigade to Delhi; a great part of property has been recovered. I went to see the Residency and my house yesterday, and I could not help bursting into tears to see its ruins. So you see the fearful consequences of your leaving Indore. The authorities were told months before there was danger, yet they could do nothing. Last night, a letter was received from Captain Elliot, stating that Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, who had fled in disguise, were caught at Amjeera. His Highness immediately ordered three hundred foot, two hundred horse, and two guns, under Khooman Singh, to blow up Amjeera; but, though the troops have marched, the report appears to be incorrect, and Captain H— and party are all safe at Jabooah, Molabux having received a letter to that effect. We have just despatched runners to bring correct news. I am yet alive, but momentarily expect my head to be cut off, owing to old enmities and being known to be in the British interest. Pray do come out soon, or Malwa is gone; your presence is equal to five regiments. I can't write more.—I am your obedient servant,—OMEID SINGH."

"P.S.—Should I survive this row, I will write again, but there remains very little hope; his Highness's troops are completely disorganized and disaffected. Major Timmins has gone again from Mahidpore, and Mr. Keating from Mundlairs. The delay in General Woodburn's arrival has been serious."

A clergyman writing from Bangalore, July 4th, says:—

"The cruelties committed by the wretches exceed all belief. They took forty-eight females, most of them girls of from ten to fourteen—many delicately nurtured ladies—violated them, and kept them for the base purposes of the heads of the insurrection for a whole week. At the end of that time, they made them strip themselves, and gave them up to the lowest of the people, to abuse in broad daylight in the streets of Delhi. They then commenced the work of torturing them to death, cutting off their breasts, fingers, and noses, and leaving them to die. One lady was three days dying. They flayed the face of another lady and made her walk naked through the street. Poor Mrs. —, the wife of an officer of the — Regiment, at Meerut, was soon expecting her confinement. They violated her, and then ripped her up, and, taking from her the unborn child, cast it and her into the flames. No European man, woman, or child has had the slightest mercy shown them. I do not believe that the world ever witnessed more hellish tortments than have been inflicted on our poor fellow-countrywomen. At Allahabad they have rivalled the atrocities of Delhi. I really cannot tell you the fearful cruelties these demons have been guilty of—cutting off the fingers and toes of little children, joint by joint, in sight of their parents, who were reserved for similar treatment afterwards."

"I told you how gallantly our Madras Fusiliers—poor J—'s regiment—has behaved; one hundred and ten of them, under Colonel Neil, killed six hundred and fifty mutineers. I saw a letter from one of the officers yesterday. He says that no imagination can depict the scenes he witnessed when he arrived at Benares. All the troops were in a state of revolt. They saved Benares. The whole of the Bengal officers were paralyzed with terror and astonishment; so Colonel Neil assumed command and proceeded to the most summary measures, cutting off whole regiments. All the ladies were crowded into one room, with wounded and dying men, and from the window the sight that greeted his eye was a row of gallowses, on which the energetic colonel was hanging mutineer after mutineer, as they were brought



in. After restoring some little order at Benares, on went the gallant Fusiliers towards Allahabad; thermometer above one hundred degrees; thirty, and even forty mile marches; no supplies to be had; living on flour and water. On reaching Allahabad at night, the whole cantonment was in a blaze. The regiments had already mutinied, and slaughtered their officers with unheard-of cruelty. The Sikhs had not actually mutinied, but they assisted the rebel regiments in pillaging the houses of the Europeans. The Sikh regiment plied the fatigued Fusiliers with liquor, and the scene of dirt, drunkenness, and wretchedness baffled all description. The officers of the Fusiliers went to the Sikh lines and bought up all the liquor they could; to prevent the men from getting it, and they bought chests of champagne, beer, &c., at four and eight annas (6d. and 1s.) a bottle. Now I hear the indefatigable Colonel Neil is beginning to bring about some degree of order, and is hanging scores and scores of prisoners. But we get very little official tidings yet. I am longing to hear more, for I do not hesitate to affirm that each day of delay places all our lives in some jeopardy."

In a letter from Azingurh, dated June 23rd, and written by an officer, we read:—

"We arrived here last night—a pretty civil station; it has been looted, the houses burnt and destroyed in the most disreputable manner—the work of demons rather than of men. The Sepoys were content to plunder the Treasury, but the villagers around destroyed the furniture, broke what was useless to them, dismantling the whole place, even the public gardens, baths, &c. The civilians left on the first appearance of danger; the prison was opened, admitting to the world about eight hundred characters of infamy. An indigo planter, whose property in the neighbourhood has suffered in the same degree, remained concealed until some assistance arrived, and now, while the civil officers are in security in Benares, is reclaiming the district from disorder as far as he can; he goes out to administer retribution in burning villages, in rescuing people and property; his name is Venables, and he deserves the highest praise. So timid are these infamous scoundrels that, having conducted themselves as fiends when they had none to meet, they now fly in all directions from his small band."

A Civil Servant, writing from Allahabad on the 28th of June, gives some particulars of the rising there on the 6th of that month:—

"We were told off on our guard and had laid ourselves down on our beds (those who were not on watch), when, about half-past nine, we heard firing in the station, and on the alarm bugle being sounded we ran up to the ramparts in breathless silence. The firing grew heavier, and we all thought that the insurgents had entered the station, and were being beaten off by the regiment, so steady was the musketry, regular file firing; on, on it continued, volley after volley. 'Oh,' we all said, 'those gallant Sepoys are beating off the rebels,' for the firing grew fainter in the distance, as if they were driving a force out of the station. But before long the sad truth was known. Harward rode in, bringing the tidings that the wretched Sepoys had risen, had seized his guns, and had marched them up to the station. He had escaped, and had run up to poor Alexander's camp, who jumped on his horse and rode up towards the lines, with as many of his men as could be got ready; he had been caught in an ambush by a body of Sepoys lying in wait in an empty tank, and had been killed by a musket being placed to his side, blowing out his heart. His poor body was brought in later in the night, and I gave him a last shake, and shed tears over his last bed."

"The officers were at mess when the wretches sounded the alarm bugle to bring them to the parade, and shot them down right and left! Wretched murderers, may they receive their reward! Nine poor little ensigns doing duty with the regiment were bayoneted to death in the mess-room, and three of the officers who escaped heard their cries as they passed! Poor boys, who had never given offence to any native, nor caused dissatisfaction to the Sepoys. Five officers were shot belonging to the regiment, besides the nine poor boys. Birch and Innes, with the sergeant-major, in all seventeen military men, many merchants, and others, were most cruelly butchered—in all fifty Europeans fell that night by the hands of the murderous Sepoys. The Treasury was plundered, the prisoners released from gaol, and the work of destruction commenced. The whole station was destroyed, house after house plundered and fired. What a night! Each moment we expected the Sikhs would turn on us, and then! . . . But the Almighty mercifully decreed otherwise. We disarmed the 6th guard, at the main gate, and found the villains with loaded and capped muskets, ready to turn out!"

The Sikhs proved faithful, though they plundered a good deal, and got very drunk. The same writer continues:—

"When we could once get out of the fort, we were all over the place, cutting down all natives who showed any signs of opposition; we enjoyed these trips very much, so pleasant it was to get out of that horrid fort for a few hours. One trip I enjoyed amazingly; we got on board a steamer with a gun, while the Sikhs and Fusiliers

marched up to the city; we steamed up, throwing shot right and left, till we got up to the bad places, when we went on shore and peppered away with our guns, my old double-barrel that I brought out bringing down several niggers, so thirsty for vengeance was I. We fired the places right and left, and the flames shot up to the heavens as they spread, fanned by the breeze, showing that the day of vengeance had fallen on the treacherous villains."

"I have been appointed chief of a commission for the trial of all natives charged with offences against Government and persons; day by day we have strung up eight and ten men. We have the power of life and death in our hands, and I assure you we spare not. A very summary trial is all that takes place."

Lieutenant Adolphus de Kantzow thus describes, in a letter from Mynpooree, an exploit performed by him for which he has received the special and warm thanks of the Governor-General in an autograph communication:—

"I was returning from reconnoitring, when information was brought me that five troopers of the 7th Light Cavalry were coming along the road. An immediate pursuit was of course ordered by me, and my thirty-nine troopers tore away at full speed after me. I was just coming up to them, and had already let drive among the murdering villains, when lo! I came upon two hundred of their comrades, all armed with swords and some with carbines. A smart fire was kept up at a distance of not more than twenty-five yards. What could thirty-nine do against two hundred regular troopers well horsed and armed, particularly when walked into by the bullets of one hundred of the infantry? I ordered a retreat, but my cavalry could not get away from troopers mounted upon good stud-bred horses; so we were soon overtaken, and then commenced the shindy in earnest; twelve troopers surrounded me; the first, a Mahomedan priest, I shot through the breast just as he was cutting me down; this was my only pistol, so I was helpless as regards weapons, save my sword; this guarded off a swinging cut given me by No. 2, as also another by No. 3, but the fun could not last. I bitterly mourned not having a couple of revolvers, for I could have shot every man. My sword was cut down and I got a slash on the head that blinded me, another on the arm that glanced, and only took a slice off. The third caught me on the side, but also glanced and hit me sideways. I know not how I escaped. God only knows, as twelve against one were fearful odds, especially as I was mounted on a pony bare back. Escape, however, I did, and after many warm escapes too numerous to mention I got back here. Fourteen of my brave fellows were killed, four wounded, six missing; total, twenty-four out of thirty-nine. Good odds, was it not?"

A public meeting, convened by the Lord Mayor, for inaugurating a subscription in aid of the sufferers by the revolt, was held at the Mansion House, City, on Tuesday; his Lordship in the chair. The Lady Mayoress was also present. Colonel Henderson moved the first resolution, and mentioned, from private information, that the cases of distress in India are numerous and most painful. He observed that there are many noble charitable institutions in India, which are now doing their best to alleviate the misery caused by the insurrection, and that Lord and Lady Canning and the rich merchants, &c., are also acting with promptitude and generosity; but, he added, this is not sufficient, and the mother country is bound to assist. The other speakers were Mr. Dent, Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, the Rev. J. Leifchild (who, while warmly execrating the barbarities of the mutineers, hoped that, when they are vanquished, we shall not repay atrocity with atrocity), Mr. Theobald, Mr. D. Smith, of Glasgow, Captain Lynch, General Tulloch, Mr. Justice Halliburton, Sir Moses Montefiore, &c. Mr. Halliburton observed:—

"I have no mawkish sensibility in my nature. I don't cry out 'Shame!' against the punishment of those wretches who have surpassed in cruelty all that history can produce. (Cheers.) I am myself by birth and by education a British subject—a native of North America, and I am conversant with the history of that country from its first discovery by Columbus to the present day. I have known the aborigines, and have mixed with them, and have read of their wars with the white man; but nothing in the whole history of British North America has equalled that which is recorded of the proceedings in India at this day. All the tortures, all the violence of the red devils, as they may be called, of the American forest, are merely childish when compared with the outrages that are committed in India; therefore I trust, although there may not be blood-thirsty punishments, that the punishments will be adequate to the enormity of the crimes committed. (Cheers.) But that is not now the subject with which we have to deal. There are thousands of our fellow-creatures in distress, and an appeal is made to us for aid. (Hear, hear.) It is an appeal which I take upon myself, as a native of British North America, to say will be heartily responded to in that country. When the sufferings of our troops in the Crimea were made known in Canada subscrip-

tions were raised, and every means were adopted to express our sympathy for the sufferings of our troops. Nor was it confined to that—an offer was made to raise two regiments, and to appoint officers to lead them to the Crimea in aid of the British forces. (Cheers.) A grand mistake, however, was made. The Canadians addressed their offer to the wrong office, and it was sent back unanswered. ('Oh!' and cheers.) But I tell you that the people of Canada are ready now to do the same thing. They are ready not merely to give their money, but to send their troops to fight side by side with the British soldier." (Cheers.)

Resolutions in accordance with the object were unanimously carried, and subscriptions amounting to about 300*l.* were announced before the meeting broke up. It was determined that the subscription list be kept open at Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.'s, the Oriental Bank Corporation, and the Agra Bank; that the amounts, as collected, be despatched by each mail to the Governor-General of India; and that distributors be employed in that country.

The sum of 20,000 rupees was forwarded by the Lord Mayor to the Governor-General by Wednesday night's mail, as a first instalment resulting from the meeting at the Mansion-house.

## THE ORIENT.

### PERSIA.

SOME recent Persian intelligence has been communicated to the continental papers in a letter from Teheran, where we read:—"When the Indian mutiny became known in Persia, several Ulemas preached in favour of the insurgents, and this propagandism would have assumed a serious character had it not been for the energy displayed by the Government in arresting its progress. At the latest date, the country was tranquil, and the new Minister of War was reorganizing the army. The Court had quitted Teheran for Elbruz, where it encamps every year during the hot weather. The Shah was determined to execute honourably the treaty of peace, and the best understanding existed between him and Mr. Murray, the British minister, whose health would force him shortly to quit the country. Herat was to be evacuated by the Persian troops. This would have been done sooner had it not been for a civil war that was raging among the principal tribes of Afghanistan, of which each pretends to the possession of that important fortress. It was known at Teheran that the British troops were about to quit the Persian Gulf."

Other accounts state that Mr. Murray and the Shah are not on the best terms, and that the former suspects the latter's designs with regard to Herat. It has been stated that the Shah is not only maintaining his army at its late strength, but actually increasing it.

### JERUSALEM.

The turbulent factions in the country about Jerusalem, taking advantage of a temporary absence of the Turkish Governor, rose in insurrection about the end of last month, and fought with great desperation at the gates of the city. Several men and women were killed. The whole of the peasant population is in a state of considerable agitation, and it is feared that the rising will spread. Abou Gosh, an influential chief, is raising men to act against the Turkish authorities.

### CHINA.

Lord Elgin arrived at Hong-Kong on the 2nd of July. He was to proceed northwards in the Shannon, accompanied by six gunboats. At Foochow, confirmatory reports have been received respecting the injury sustained by the tea-plant, owing to its not being thoroughly picked. The decrease in shipments of tea from China to the 30th of June was 27,550,000 pounds.

The Chinese have not permitted Admiral Pontiatine and his mission to enter by Kiakhta. He will consequently descend the Amoor, and will present himself at Shanghai.

## IRELAND.

RE-ARREST OF SPOLLEN.—James Spollen was re-arrested last Saturday night, on a charge of robbing the Midland Great Western Railway Company of the sum of 85*l.* on the 18th of last November, the night of the murder of Mr. Little. He was examined at Capel-street police court on Monday, and committed. He declined to say anything in answer to the charge until he had had an opportunity of consulting counsel.

A MAGISTRATE TURNED POLICEMAN.—Mr. J. Besnard, J.P., was proceeding down Market-street towards the Bridewell, Cork, last Saturday, when he observed a notorious thief thrust his hand into a lady's pocket. The lady ineffectually endeavoured to seize him, but he escaped. Mr. Besnard immediately pursued him, and, after a run through four streets he, being hard pressed, turned into Harpur's-lane and disappeared. Calculating from the distance between them that he could not have reached the second house, Mr. Besnard searched the first, and there found the exhausted delinquent hid behind the door. Having arrested him, he proceeded to bring the prisoner to the police-office, and while upon his way an immense crowd collected, manifesting, of course, the warmest sympathy for the thief, and every disposition to prevent his being taken. Encouraged by such a mani-

festation, Lynch, a determined housebreaker, who was only one week out of gaol after an imprisonment of twelve months for a violent highway robbery, interfered to rescue the prisoner. In this effort, however, he counted without his host, for Mr. Bernard also arrested him, and, in spite of the most violent struggles, succeeded in bringing his two captives the entire length of Castle-street, where at length a policeman was found, and they were placed in the dock.—*Cork Reporter.*

**MURDER IN TIPPERARY.**—Two families of the name of Stapleton, cousins, live close to each other at a place called Gurnahoe, about eight miles from Thurles. Differences have arisen between them with reference to some land; and these have led to murder. On Thursday week, says *Saunders's News Letter*, "Richard Stapleton went with a cart and a scythe to cut some coarse grass at a place which adjoined the farm of Michael and John Stapleton, and, while thus engaged, the other two men were seen moving towards the place with pitchforks in their hands. The father of the deceased met them, and, being alarmed at some indications, begged of them not to think of doing any harm. The reply to this was several stabs made at their uncle in the face, and the men pursued Richard Stapleton, who made for a fort at some distance, but he was overtaken, stabbed in the back, and fell. While trying to gain his footing one of his cousins raised the scythe which had dropped on the ground and made a desperate blow, which cut off the arm with which the wretched victim sought to avert the cut designed for his head. Not satisfied with inflicting other serious and deadly wounds on Richard Stapleton, the assailants then turned on his sister, and with the scythe cut the flesh off her arm from the shoulder to below the wrist. The most singular matter connected with the whole proceeding is, that one of the two men engaged in this awful transaction proceeded to a neighbouring magistrate to lodge an information that he and his brother were the parties attacked, one brother lying in bed as if unable to stir from the injuries he received."

**STREET-PREACHING IN BELFAST.**—Some Protestant and Roman Catholic street-preachers at Belfast have been bound over to keep the peace—that is to say, to withhold from their open-air exhortations. It is stated, however, that they intend to continue their usual course.

#### AMERICA.

The elections to Congress, &c., are now occupying the attention of the Americans. The *New York Herald* thus describes the results, as far as they were known to the writer:—"Incomplete returns received at Nashville seem to indicate the election to Congress of seven or eight Democratic members in Tennessee. The election of Zollicoffer and Ready is certain. The majority of Harris for Governor will exceed 10,000. Both branches of the new Legislature will be Democratic. In Missouri, fifty counties have been heard from, which give Major Rollins for Governor a majority of 4721. In Kentucky, the election in the third Congressional district is still undetermined. In the fourth, Mr. Talbot, Democrat, is elected. Returns from twenty-six counties in Iowa give a majority of about 3000 in favour of the new constitution, which will be probably increased by those to be heard from." Later despatches from Missouri report that, in ninety-five counties of that state, Rollins, the Abolition candidate for Governor, had 300 majority, and it was believed he was elected by 1500 majority. The Congressional election in Nebraska has resulted in the choice of one of the several Democratic candidates by a small majority.

Judge Davidson has decided against Mrs. Cunningham, and committed her; but the Supreme Court of New York has granted a writ of *certiorari* on the application of the defendant.

Governor Walker evacuated Lawrence on the 3rd inst., with all the United States troops except 40. The attack on Fort Reilly by the Indians was said to be the pretext for the measure. Subsequently, however, he returned with the troops. The constitution of Topeka has been adopted at Lawrence by 652 votes against 2. The Free-soil party have triumphed over their opponents in the election of minor officers.

From Mexico we hear of the unanimous re-election of Comonfort to the Presidency.

According to the Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, Lord Napier has informally sounded the Administration with regard to the reappointment of Consul Barclay. A letter from the late Vice-Consul Schedel has been filed, which goes to show that there was false testimony as to Mr. Barclay's participation in the recruiting business. The United States Government is said to have replied that it could not take the initiative in restoring Mr. Barclay to the position which he had lost.

The Harris Cotton Factory, on the La Chine Canal, Montreal, has been fired by an incendiary and totally destroyed. Another French war steamer is on shore on the Labrador coast. The man-of-war previously on shore is a total wreck.

A horrible story of Lynch-law is reported in the American papers. A man, named Stephens, belonging to the city of Kansas, went one day to Leavenworth, and drank deeply at a public-house kept by one Baines. The

landlord appeared to encourage him in his potations, and finally, when he was very intoxicated, proposed a walk up the Missouri river. They went, and were assaulted by two men who demanded their money or their lives. Baines yielded up his money, and then ran to the town and gave the alarm. Several citizens went to the spot, and found Stephens crawling out of the river, his person covered with wounds and bruises. Almost immediately afterwards, he died, without being able to utter a word. Suspicion at once attached to Baines, and he was arrested by a posse of the citizens. It was then agreed that he should be hung on the spot without judge or jury. A rope was put round his neck, and he was hauled up to the limb of a tree, when he expressed a wish to make a confession. This was granted, and he then said that he and two other men, named Quarles and Knowlton, had laid the plot by which Stephens was murdered; that they had killed another man a short time before; and that they belonged to an organized band of about twenty-five men, who 'carried on the business of robbing and murdering.' On this, Baines was respited, but kept in close custody, while the mob started off in pursuit of Quarles and Knowlton. These men were shortly afterwards arrested. Another implicated person, William Woods, hitherto supposed to be a respectable citizen, was also apprehended; and in his house were discovered instruments of coining. Judge Lecompte in vain endeavoured to calm the people and induce them to allow the accused to be legally tried. Quarles was executed by the mob, who hung on to his hands and feet, to make his death the more sure; and Baines was about to follow, when he again promised important revelations. Once more he was reprieved; but what he stated did not satisfy the people, who cried out for his execution. Judge Lecompte, Marshal Denis, and Baines's wife earnestly exhorted the mob to pacify themselves: the last-named, indeed, was almost frantic in her efforts to save her husband's life. But all was in vain. A large piece of timber was used by the people as a battering-ram against the door of the house where Baines was imprisoned. A breach was soon made, the wife screaming for mercy, and the mob crying for instant execution; and Baines was dragged out, and speedily hung. Some others belonging to the gang have since been put to death; and the city continued for a long time in a state of great excitement.

A 'difficulty' which recently occurred in an hotel at the Ephrata Mountain Spring, Pennsylvania, threatened at one time very serious consequences. A gentleman, named White, while sitting at the dinner-table, accused one of the black waiters of removing his plate before he had finished his dinner. The waiter denied the charge; a very hot altercation ensued; the black man appears to have been insolent, and to have called Mr. White a liar; and finally the 'gentleman' threw a tumbler at the head of the waiter. The latter evaded the missile, and then, advancing towards Mr. White, struck him in the face, urged on, it is said, by the other servants in the room. A great uproar followed, and the guests, who were chiefly from the South, forced the offending waiter out. A meeting, attended by all the boarders in the house, was shortly afterwards held, and very general sympathy with Mr. White was expressed. At length, however, a gentleman from Baltimore made a violent speech, denouncing free negroes, and attacking Pennsylvania and her laws. This was answered by a Philadelphian, who plainly hinted that the other had not spoken the truth. Several gentlemen, also from the North, followed in the same strain, and great confusion ensued, which, however, at length was calmed. Finally, the expulsion of the offending servant was demanded, and it was announced that he would be very severely handled if he appeared at the tea-table. The servants of the house also held a meeting, and resolved that, if their comrade was expelled, they would leave the establishment in a body. It appears that the man was wrongly accused of removing the plate, which had been taken away by another. At length, on the following day, the offending waiter left the house in such a way as to satisfy the scruples of the other blacks, and so the matter ended. The *Lancaster (U. S.) Express*, which reports the affair, believes that 'this is the first difficulty that has ever occurred' at the hotel in question.

Sea View House, an hotel at Nevasink, New Jersey, has been the scene of a dreadful crime. Albert S. Moses, temporary bar-keeper, sat up during part of the night, gambling with James F. Donnelly, the book-keeper, from whom he won fifty-five dollars. This money, it afterwards appeared, had been abstracted by Donnelly from one of the guests of the house; and, fearing that he should be called to account for it, he seems to have determined, if possible, to get it back. He therefore went into Moses's bedroom in the early morning, and apparently searched for the sum, but could not find it. While so occupied, Moses, it is thought, made some slight motion; on which, Donnelly cut the sleeper's throat. The latter sprang up in pain and terror, and recognized Donnelly, who fled, pursued by the wounded man, crying "Murder!" The inmates were roused, and went to the assistance of the bar-keeper. The wound in his throat was sewn up, but it was held to be impossible that he should live. Donnelly was secured.

One of the American journals relates, on the authority of 'a gentleman of Osalooska,' the following story il-

lustrative of journalistic life in the southern parts of the United States:—"The editor of the *Herald*, Mr. J. M. Brown, with Mr. D. W. Rice, was sitting at his window. At this time, Mr. Bowen, who has kept a saloon in the city for the last twelve months, came along, and with a number of others stopped on the steps beneath the window where Brown and Rice were sitting. Some one in the crowd said to Mr. Bowen that Mr. Brown was at the window above. At this, Mr. Bowen commenced cursing Mr. Brown, and swearing that, if he came down, he would 'cut out his heart,' 'take his life's blood,' 'stamp him into the earth,' with other threats of violence, made with the most fearful and bitter profanity. To all these threats Mr. Brown made no reply. Bowen, getting more exasperated, said, 'I will head a mob and clear out the *Herald* office,' and rushed up the stairs, followed by one or two others. Mr. Brown drew a revolver, and, as Bowen was trying to force open the door, fired, the ball striking the casing at the side of the door. Brown then told him to try the door again at his peril. Bowen made another effort to get in, when Brown fired a second time, the ball passing through a panel of the door, striking Bowen in the breast and lodging in the right lung. Bowen made his way down stairs, sank upon the pavement, and in about twenty minutes was a corpse."

The Joseph C. Morrison, a beautiful steamer plying on Lake Simcoe, Canada, has been burnt to the water's edge while lying at Barrie Wharf. Flames were found issuing from the centre of the vessel about one o'clock, A.M., at which moment the watchman was discovered asleep at his post. Captain Bell was aboard at the time; and he and the other officers made every effort to subdue the fire; but it increased in intensity every minute with extraordinary quickness, and it was soon found necessary for all hands to go on shore. The purser carried off some 500 dollars in cash; and this was the only thing saved. It being feared that the wharf and adjoining buildings would catch fire, the vessel was cut adrift, and she receded into the bay, flaming from stem to stern, and sank with a loud hissing sound. The cause of the fire is not known.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

SEVERAL men have been killed and wounded by an accident on the West Somerset Mineral Railway. The line (a single one) was constructed for the purpose of bringing the iron ore from the mines at Brendon-hill, and it is the practice for the workmen to run down upon the engine on Saturdays to receive their wages. Last Saturday evening, the engine employed at the Road-water portion of the railway brought down the workmen, and, by some strange blunder, the Watchet engine was sent to fetch them. The consequence of this was that the two engines traversing the same line of rails came into collision about a mile from Watchet. One man was killed on the spot, and two others died in a few minutes after their removal, while six or seven more had their arms and legs broken. The wife of one was so shocked on hearing the news that she suddenly expired.

Two men, named Draper and Stevens, were repairing a well at a public-house on the Bath-road, near Devizes, when the latter determined on descending. He had not, however, previously ascertained whether the well was free from foul air. In a very short time, he became insensible, and fell from the cradle by which his companion was lowering him. Draper followed in the hope of rescuing the poor man; but he too fell to the bottom, a distance of forty-five feet. A proper apparatus for ventilating the well, so that others might be enabled to go down, could not be obtained under an hour, by which time of course both men were dead. Draper was a widower, and has left no family; but Stevens had a sick wife and child to support.

A serious collision occurred on Monday afternoon near the Reigate station on the Brighton line. The accident arose from the Brighton half-past one P.M. fast train running into some goods waggons which were in the act of being shunted just below the Reigate station to allow the passenger train to pass. The signals were set, to warn the driver of the up train not to proceed, and his conduct in driving against them was considered by the officials so reprehensible that he was taken into custody immediately after the collision. The train was rather before its time on passing Horley, the next station south of Reigate, and the accident took place before the train was actually due at the spot where it occurred. The effect of the collision was to throw the engine of the passenger train off the rails. The tender and guard's brake did not leave the metals; but several of the first and second class carriages were thrown off and their inmates were much shaken. There were a great many passengers in the train, and among them several persons of distinction. Happily none of them appear to have been dangerously hurt, and all were able to come on to London immediately after the accident, except the Hon. Mrs. Hanbury Tracy, who remains at Reigate under medical care. The venerable Duchess of Inverness and the Bishop of Oxford were in one carriage. The duchess was much shaken; the bishop escaped unhurt, and was very active in rendering assistance to his own luggage. On reaching the Redhill station, he telegraphed to his friends in London that "by God's blessing, he had



escaped injury;" but, having arrived at London, he asked, with some warmth and energy, from whom he was to obtain compensation for the inconvenience he had suffered. The first guard of the train escaped unhurt; but the rear guard and the engine-driver were much shaken. The last-named was examined on Tuesday at the Town-hall, Reigate, and was remanded on bail. It appeared during the proceedings that it is customary to have a wire communicating from the driver to the guard, but that on this occasion it was out of order, and would not work.

John Fitzpatrick, a labouring man, was working in an old sewer in the Whitechapel-road, on Tuesday morning, when he was suddenly overcome by the foul air, at a depth of eighteen feet from the surface of the road. Another labourer, named Franks, went to his assistance, and was also struck down. Three more, named Bingham, Goodge, and Hives, followed, and immediately became insensible, so that the five men lay huddled together in a heap. It was then found useless to send down any more; but hooks were procured, and the unfortunate labourers were drawn up. Fitzpatrick, Franks, and Bingham, were quite dead; the others were living, but insensible, and in a critical state. Two of the dead men have left families.

A steam threshing machine at Prittlewell, Essex, has burst, killing three men, and injuring a fourth so severely that his life is despaired of.

A singular accident has happened on the Wilts and Somerset Railway. The driver of an engine on that line got on the steps of a carriage next the tender, and asked the wife of an inspector of the Exeter police, who was the only person inside, if she wanted any company. She said "No," and he then wanted her to give him a kiss, but she refused. He next asked to be allowed to shake hands; but she would not, and threatened to expose him, at which he seemed much frightened. He left, but returned three several times, still requesting that he might shake hands, and still meeting with a refusal. Shortly after he disappeared for the last time, he seems to have fallen on to the line, for he was picked up on the bank, with his back broken.

When the 2.24 mail train from Aberdeen to London, on Monday afternoon, was a few miles south of Montrose and near the Guthrie station, one of the axles of the second engine broke, by which the carriages were thrown off the line. The first engine continued to drag the train along, and thus saved the greater part from being thrown over the embankment, but, the coupling chain of the seventh carriage from the end having broken, all the carriages beyond it fell over, and two of them were smashed. One of these, a third-class carriage, was full of passengers, and yet, although it was shivered to atoms, no lives were lost. The same good fate attended the other carriage; but the guard and inspector and some of the passengers were bruised and cut.

The usual current of deaths by drowning, common to this time of year, is beginning to set in. A few days ago, a gentleman named Bateman, who was staying with his family at Teignmouth, went to bathe with a friend. He was a good swimmer, and swam a considerable distance from the shore, but was seized with cramp and immediately cried out for assistance. Three men courageously swam to him, but they were too late to save his life.—At Bude Haven, on Monday, a young gentleman named Bray, from Launceston, went out to bathe with a friend. He also was seized with cramp, and was carried away by the under current.

Mr. George Cox, the publisher, has been killed at the Colney Hatch station of the Great Northern Railway. He was alighting from the train, when it was suddenly moved with a jerk, and Mr. Cox was thrown on the line under the wheels. One of the witnesses, Mr. George Tyler, of Finchley Common, who was a passenger by the same train, said at the inquest that he saw Mr. Cox lying between two carriages. "The engine man and guard were laughing." Coroner: "Do you mean laughing over the dead body?" "Witness: "Yes, sir, while they were putting the body on the stretcher. I remarked to one of the men, 'You ought all to be taken into custody, for there will be no safety until you are. You must be all either drunk or mad to laugh while your comrades are with the dead body, putting it on the stretcher.' One of the men said, 'You make me laugh by saying I am drunk;' and another came out and said, 'Do you call me drunk, sir?' Sometimes the train stops too soon, and sometimes too late. We have to go about looking for the man to take our tickets. I have lots of tickets at home now that I could not give up. There was ample time for Mr. Cox to have got out of the train, and all the passengers, during the time it was at a standstill, if it had been at the proper place, instead of having overshot the platform." The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, accompanied by an expression of dissatisfaction at the arrangements for passengers at the Colney Hatch station.

Mr. William Rawson, well known and respected as the treasurer of the Anti-Corn-Law League, has died from injuries received in an accident which took place on Monday.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

True reports from the manufacturing towns for the week ending last Saturday are, upon the whole, satisfactory.

At Manchester there has been some activity, and prices are strong, owing to the firmness of the cotton-market and a diminution of production. There is still a slight speculative demand for India, and there have been some purchases on Russian account under the new tariff. Mr. Thomas Stewart, a manufacturer at Stockport, has failed for 20,000*l.*, and promises a compromise of fifty per cent. The Birmingham iron trade has been steady, and, in connexion with several large contracts, a slight advance has occasionally been offered. From Nottingham no alteration is reported either as regards hosiery or lace. In the woollen districts there has been a fair average business, and some extensive shipments to America. The Irish linen markets have been firm.—*Times*.

The general business of the port of London has again been very active during the same week. The number of ships reported inward was 380, being 63 more than in the previous week. These included 9 with cargoes of sugar, and the very large number of 105 with cargoes of grain. The number of vessels cleared outwards was 149, including 21 in ballast, showing a decrease of 2. The total on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 60, being three more than at the last account. Of those now loading, 5 are for Adelaide, 3 for Geelong, 4 for Hobart Town, 5 for Launceston, 5 for New Zealand, 20 for Port Philip, 3 for Portland Bay, 14 for Sydney, and 1 for Swan River.—*Idem*.

The stoppage of Messrs. Buchanan, Brown, and Co., of Liverpool, with liabilities reported at 300,000*l.*, was announced at the close of last week. It is supposed to have been caused by that of Mr. Davies, the shareholder, who has left deficiencies to an alarming amount.

The suspension of payment by the firm of Messrs. Bruford and Dyer, African merchants, of Bristol, has been announced. The liabilities are stated at 100,000*l.*, and arrangements have been made for their liquidation by an immediate payment of an instalment of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound, and two guaranteed instalments of 6*s.* 8*d.* each. The immediate cause of the stoppage of Messrs. Bruford and Dyer is said to have been the failure of Messrs. Jones and Moore, soapmakers, of Bristol, who are negotiating a composition with their creditors.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

##### FRANCE.

A most extraordinary trial, implicating several important African military officers, has taken place before the Court of Assizes at Oran. During last September, a diligence from Tlemcen to Oran, Algeria, was attacked by some Arabs, who shot two of the travellers—the Aga Ben Abdallah, chief of a tribe and a man of great weight, and his secretary. The former was killed at once; the latter lingered till next day. The assassins got clear off; and Generals Beaufort and Montauban summoned to their presence Captain Doineau, chief of the Arab bureau of Tlemcen, who, notwithstanding his usual sagacity in these matters, appeared to be at fault. While the investigations were proceeding, the widow of Ben Abdallah loudly accused the Aga Bel Hadj. This man was reported to be ill in bed; but it was discovered that his malady was feigned. He then fled to Morocco, but was induced to return; and eighteen persons were arrested, charged with the murder. Captain Doineau was one of these; the rest were Arabs. The latter deposed that Doineau had bound them by an oath to murder Ben Abdallah, and to observe profound secrecy. Among the prisoners is the Cadi Ben Ayad, the judge of his tribe, and a man of great distinction, exercising almost religious functions. "Attired in a costly blue mantle worn over a burnous of the finest cashmere," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "he appears before the Court and deposes, with great energy and indignation, that on his hesitating to administer an oath binding the taker to the commission of a crime, Doineau brutally struck him, and that he yielded to the ascendancy of his violent character, for that nobody could resist him. Bel Hadj, the Aga, officer of the Legion of Honour, and who has been for nine years in the French service, gives testimony so conflicting as to be worthless. In the instructions on the case his deposition implicated Doineau; brought before the tribunal he implores instant death, and declares that he knows not what he said on his previous examination. The next day he avows his own crime, saying that he had not himself taken part in the murder, but had sent three of his horsemen, and his evidence is most unfavourable to Doineau. But later in that day's examination a dramatic incident occurs. The Kodja Si Mohamed, secretary to Captain Doineau for a long time past, deposes against his master, declaring that he had accompanied the murderers, and had commanded the onslaught in a loud voice—that afterwards he had directed his accomplices to disperse, and had himself returned to Tlemcen, attended by the Kodja, to whom he said, 'We will presently get on horseback, and pretend to seek the traces of the assailants.' Hereupon, Captain Doineau interrupted the witness, and energetically protested against his evidence. 'Let Bel Hadj be again examined,' he cried. 'It is impossible that that man, whom I have never injured, and whose good services to France have won him the rank of Aga and the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honour, should not return to the truth.' Bel Hadj is again called up, and is asked if Doineau ordered or proposed to him to kill Ben Abdallah. Thus interrogated, he turns to the

Kodja, and, pressing his hands on his breast, and in a voice of remarkable sweetness, he says to him, 'Now that we are in the face of death, should we accuse the Captain?' This implied retraction of the damning evidence he had given produces an indescribable effect in the court. The supposed motives of Doineau for plotting the death of Ben Abdallah are jealousy of his influence, and certain disagreements that had arisen between them, particularly with respect to a large number of camels that had been seized from some Morocco traders, who had infringed the Custom-house laws. On these, however, as on many other points, the evidence is conflicting. The possession by Doineau of a considerable sum of money, his obtaining which he refuses satisfactorily to account for, is a point that evidently tells against him in the eyes of the Court, and leads to a suspicion that it was to conceal pecuniations that he desired to get rid of the Aga. On the other hand, his superiors give the strongest testimony in his favour." In the course of the trial General Beaufort admitted that he had given orders to Captain Doineau to shoot various Arabs without form of trial; and this was done by the captain. Some questions have been put to General Montauban by Doineau, the effect of which has been to implicate him in certain misappropriations of money. It is said that he and General Beaufort will be superseded in their command as soon as the trial is over. Towards the close of General Montauban's examination, Captain Doineau asked:—"Did you not get Major Chauzy to bring me a pair of pistols in prison?" "Never," replied Montauban. "Major Chauzy," retorted Doineau, "will speak to that fact." The Aga Bel Hadj exhibits, or affects, the profoundest submission to the two Generals, exhorting them to pass their swords through his body.

The Northern Railway rubbers, Carpentier, Grellet, Guérin, and Parot, have appealed against the decision of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, which had sent them for trial before the Court of Assize. This appeal will cause some delay, and in all probability their trial will not come on before the second week in September.

A poor woman, named Batty, the wife of a small farmer of the Gironde, has brought an action before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine against a M. Charles Seguin, the purchaser of an estate called Draveil, formerly the property of the late Earl of Devon. Madame Batty claimed this estate, on the ground that she is the legitimate daughter of the Earl, and his only surviving child. The story alleged in support of this assertion was very romantic. According to it, the Earl fled from his native country about the close of last century, and lived in France, first under the name of Thomas, and then of citizen Courtney. Ultimately, he declared himself to be the Earl of Devon. During the Reign of Terror, he was arrested, and imprisoned in a convent; but finally he was liberated, and married a young Frenchwoman, in whom he had inspired a romantic interest, and by whom he had two children—one a son, now dead; the other the present Madame Batty. After the peace of Amiens, the husband left France, and in course of time the wife received a letter from him in America, announcing the transmission of eight hundred francs; but these were never received, and the wife always thought that the sum had been misappropriated. She brought her children up humbly, and died some years back. Thirty years after the disappearance of Courtney, Madame Batty received an anonymous letter in English, informing her that her father was dead, and had left her a large fortune. Inquiries were made, and it was at last ascertained that the Earl of Devon had returned to England in 1815, but had ultimately fixed his residence at Paris and at Draveil, five leagues from the capital, on the road to Corbeil, where he had purchased the estate in question. He always lived in a very retired manner, and scarcely saw any one. On his death, he left the greater portion of his property to the children of one Woods, his agent, who sold the estate at Draveil to a gentleman, from whom it passed to M. Seguin, the defendant in this action, by which it was sought to recover the estate. The one point to be established was the identity of Thomas Courtney with the Earl of Devon; but this was not done to the satisfaction of the court, and the plaintiff was therefore nonsuited, and condemned in costs.

The judgment of the Court of Turbès acquitting the *Intérêt Public* of a charge of publishing false news has been reversed by the Imperial Court of Pau, which finds the manager guilty of publishing false news with good faith, and sentences him to a fine of fifty francs and the costs. M. Baudelaire, the poet, has been tried on a charge of having offended religion and decency by the publication of a collection of poems, called 'Les Fleurs du Mal.' The court held that the incriminated passages were not irreligious, but that the poems numbered in the collection 20, 30, 39, 80, 81 and 87 were offensive to public decency; and it sentenced M. Baudelaire to a fine of 300 francs. The publishers were fined 100 francs. The suppression of the passages is also ordered.—*Daily News Paris Correspondent*.

By the Emperor's special command, the Minister of Marine has issued an order to all captains of ships of war to give every aid to English vessels conveying troops to India, and to take them in tow when becalmed.

"It appears," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "that the Emperor has expressed his dissatisfaction to

the Minister of War that the preparations at the camp of Châlons were not so forward as he expected."

The Emperor arrived in Paris from Biarritz on Monday morning.

It is announced in the *Morning Post* that Louis Napoleon and the Emperor of Russia will meet in Germany towards the end of September.

The Empress, together with the King of Wurtemberg, attended a bull-fight at Bayonne, last Sunday afternoon. The performance was interrupted by a heavy storm of rain and lightning, and afterwards by an accident. The people crowded for shelter into a gallery covered by an awning, in which the musicians were stationed. This, being overcrowded, gave way, and a great many persons were thrown to the ground. One man, it is supposed, was crushed to death; and seven others were considerably hurt. The confusion having passed, the people clamoured for a renewal of the fight, though the rain was still pouring down. The manager, however, did not comply, and the malcontents tore up the benches and behaved in so riotous a manner that the military were called in. The Empress then departed.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Emperor returned to Vienna on the 15th inst., having for the present broken off his tour in Hungary. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess arrived at Venice on the 16th.

#### PORTUGAL.

The Prince of Orange has arrived at Lisbon from Galicia.

The King has demanded in marriage the hand of the Princess Stephanie de Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The necessary formalities will be fulfilled in the course of the autumn, but the marriage will probably be deferred until next year. The father of the future Queen of Portugal, who is a general in the Prussian service, resides at Dusseldorf.

#### ITALY.

The Pope is at present on a visit to Tuscany.

A rumour was current at Genoa, on the 19th inst., to the effect that two steamers, under Neapolitan colours, coming from Marseilles, have been seized at Naples, several chests of muskets having been found on board, which chests had been declared to contain sugar. The captains and several officials of the custom-house are stated to have been arrested in consequence.

#### TURKEY.

The populace at Constantinople are much exasperated against the French. A few days ago, at Therapia, a quarrel broke out between some French sailors and Turkish boatmen, and as they could not understand each other's language, they soon resorted to the use of their fists, and presently of their knives; on each side several were badly wounded before they were parted by the guard. A second affray occurred on the bridge at Galata, where an officer of the French steamer Ajaccio, having been accidentally jostled by a Turkish officer, attempted to strike him with his whip, but the latter anticipated him with a blow in the face, and, the eye-glass or spectacles he wore being broken, he was dangerously injured by the fragments of the glass. Several Turkish soldiers came up, and would have killed the Frenchman, had not the same Turkish officer protected him.—*Daily News Constantinople Correspondent.*

The Turkish Government has resolved on annulling the Moldavian elections, in compliance with the wishes of the great Powers.

Ruchdi Pacha has been appointed Minister at War, in place of Kiamil Pacha.

#### SPAIN.

The Queen is said to be plotting against the Narvaez Ministry. However, on his offering to resign, the offer was not accepted, though the Queen said that, if he insisted, she would yield. Narvaez had been moved to this course by a scurrilous libel on him which he traced to some persons connected with the Palace. He has arrested and exiled one Don José Montserrat, notwithstanding that he is employed in the Royal Patrimony.

### THE SURREY GARDENS BANKRUPTCY.

THE bankruptcy of the Surrey Gardens Company seems to promise a companion to those other recent commercial failures which have startled and shocked the English public. The petition for the winding up of the Company was heard in the Court of Bankruptcy, before Mr. Commissioner Fane, last Saturday. The petitioner for winding up the company, under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, is Mr. Horace Jones, the architect of the Music Hall and other buildings erected in the Gardens. Mr. Roxburgh, barrister, instructed by Mr. Alfred Jones, of Size-lane, brother of the petitioner, appeared in support of the petition. Mr. Chappell, solicitor, appeared for M. Jullien, who was present, and other shareholders and creditors; Mr. Fleming, of Trinity-square, and Mr. W. A. Coombe, represented a large body of the shareholders who had held a meeting on the subject.

Mr. Roxburgh, in opening the case for the petitioner, said the Company was formed in March, 1856. The capital was 40,000*l.*, in 4000 shares of 10*l.* each, deposit 2*l.* per share. Of this number, 3740 shares were subscribed for, but only 8256 paid, upon which a sum of

33,546*l.* was raised. Not only had that sum not been expended, but there was a mortgage of 14,500*l.* upon the buildings and gardens. The company had failed and was unable to pay its working expenses; the capital of the company was entirely 'exhausted, lost, or become unavailable,' and the debts incurred were about 26,000*l.*—namely, the 14,500*l.* mortgage, and 11,000*l.* of other debts, which the company were unable to pay. That being the case, his client, who was the owner of twenty shares, as well as a creditor of the company, felt it his duty to come before that court and present a petition for winding up the affairs of the company.

Some technical objections were raised by Mr. Chappell, on behalf of M. Jullien, who, in conjunction with Messrs. Beale and Co., is at present bearing all the current expenses of the concern; but these objections were overruled by the Commissioner.

Mr. Fleming said he appeared before the court on behalf of Mr. Samuel Cooke and other shareholders, and he had to present a memorial to the court, if it was the practice of the court to receive it, showing the grounds upon which they objected to the reception of this petition, and the order of the court issuing thereupon; or, at all events, that the order of the court for the winding up should not issue until the shareholders had time to investigate the truth of the allegations in the petition, many of which they believed to be untrue. In the first place, he took an objection to the petition, which, in one point, was notoriously untrue; that was in the statement it contained 'that the paid-up capital of the Royal Surrey Gardens Company had been entirely exhausted, lost, or become unavailable.' He asked the Commissioner how the whole of 33,000*l.* could be said to be 'lost or unavailable,' when there was the Music Hall, which had cost 18,313*l.*, and the other buildings in the Gardens. Could it be said that these buildings, with all their fittings, were worth nothing at all?

The Commissioner: "If a company is unable to meet its engagements, then it matters not what buildings it has; it is a case for winding up. Here in the petition it is stated that the company is in debt 26,000*l.*, and has no means of paying."

Mr. Fleming further stated that up to a late period the shareholders had been deceived by flourishing statements as to the prosperous condition of the company; that, in a recent balance-sheet, a balance was put down of 1160*l.* in favour of the company; and that the shareholders never heard a word about a mortgage until the petition was presented. An adjournment was therefore requested, in order that there might be time for investigating the accounts.—This was resisted by Mr. Roxburgh, who said that in that case creditors who had obtained execution might go into the Gardens, seize whatever they could lay hands on, and do immense mischief. Mr. Coombe, a solicitor and shareholder in the company, said the shareholders had strong grounds for suspecting that the petition for winding up was actually the petition of the directors themselves, and, although an official liquidator might be appointed by the court, they believed that the petitioner, the secretary, the attorney, and the other officials, were in collusion with the directors to get this petition received, so that they might have the matter wound up in a way favourable to themselves. The shareholders, having been refused the accounts, had had no time to investigate.—Mr. Jones repudiated the assertion that he was in any way in collusion with the directors.—The Commissioner consented to adjourn the hearing of the petition till the following Thursday. At this announcement there was loud applause.

Mr. George, of the firm of King and George, solicitors, of Cheapside, said he had attended there to watch the proceedings on the part of Mrs. Seacole, in whose behalf a series of military *fêtes* had recently been given at the Surrey Gardens. Although they were led to believe that these *fêtes* produced a very considerable sum of money, which it was agreed should be kept as a separate account, no return whatever had been made, and Mrs. Seacole had never received one single farthing of the proceeds. His application to the court was that his honour would issue an order for his inspection of the books and documents of the company, on behalf of Mrs. Seacole, to ascertain how the funds collected specially for her use had been appropriated.

The Commissioner said he should certainly not entertain any of these isolated applications.

At the meeting of the shareholders on Friday week, statements similar to those mentioned above were made; and one shareholder said the affair was worse than that of the British Bank.

Another meeting of the shareholders was held on Tuesday in the Refreshment Hall of the Gardens. The directors abstained from being present. Mr. Coombe was called to the chair, and M. Jullien was one of the chief speakers. Mr. Fleming having stated the main facts connected with the position of the company, Mr. Nicoll followed in the same course, and alluded to the benefit for Mrs. Seacole, when M. Jullien, with some animation, exclaimed:—"That is a robbery. She ought to have had her money every night—that was agreed on. The man who took that money ought to be brought before you. It was paid away for bills which were written by the parties themselves. The Duke of Cambridge would not allow it, nor would the other dis-

tinguished officers connected with that lady's benefit. The woman had been robbed. The whole cry is, 'Mr. Coppock! Where is Mr. Coppock? Why does he not come here?' " Loud and vehement applause followed these remarks. M. Jullien subsequently again asked where Mr. Coppock was, and asserted that, after the Seacole festival, he never went near the place. Where had the money gone to? He himself (M. Jullien) "had had no money this season, except a part of his salary paid in shares."—Mr. Tyler said that the money was taken up to his room every night, and in the morning placed against the cheques and sent to the bank, and it was the same in the Seacole week.—M. Jullien: "That is wrong, for at the end of that week I went with this cheque (holding it up), and found nothing at the banker's."—(Loud cheers and some confusion.)

Mr. Fleming then moved a resolution to the effect that, the gentlemen who were appointed to make an investigation into the accounts having made their report, it was considered necessary to institute the strictest inquiry into the affairs of the company; that therefore a committee of investigation be formed of shareholders for that purpose, and generally to conduct the affairs of the company in its winding-up; that the committee seek what professional assistance they may require, and that an application be made to the Court of Bankruptcy to get rid of that petition.—Mr. Macdonald having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.—Several gentlemen handed in subscriptions towards defraying the expenses of the movement.

The chairmen then made some very feeling observations on the position in which M. Jullien had been left, and called on the meeting to give him a cordial vote of thanks for the manner in which he had always endeavoured to promote the interests of the company. The motion having been carried with acclamation,

M. Jullien rose, and, greatly affected, said "he had been very miserably treated for the fifteen months that he had been connected with the company. He had found his thirty years' experience had here been thrown away. The directors had not understood his endeavours, excepting in the case of Mr. Beale and Mr. Chappell. For the past four or five months, he had been very badly situated, for he had had to keep his poor fellows in the band for hours for their money; but he could not get his cheque for 2000*l.* through the bad management. Many of those poor fellows, only getting 2*l.* a week, and having had many years to learn their profession, had to wait for hours before they could get their money to get food for themselves and families. For himself, he had been called to the bosom of his family to rest, but he could not; he had commenced with this, and he would sink with it as the last man of a ship should do. (Cheers.) He had many times gone into the orchestra when told by his doctor that he would die, but he said it would be an honour to die in his orchestra. (Cheers.) It had been supposed he was rich, but he was not, for he had very heavy expenses to meet in obtaining new music and extending his orchestra. (Hear, hear.) He was a most economical man, for the cost of himself and family at home was not 2*l.* a week. He trusted to God, however, that the concern would next year succeed. He had spent a large fortune in one affair in establishing a national opera, and it had driven him to the Bankruptcy Court. He hoped he should never figure again in anything connected with bankruptcy." M. Jullien here abruptly left the room, being overcome with emotion.

The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

At the adjourned meeting in the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday, Mr. Coppock, the late manager and one of the directors of the company, was present, and made some statements in defence of himself and colleagues. He said he was a solicitor and the largest shareholder in the company. He held one thousand one hundred 10*l.* shares, and was a creditor for between 400*l.* and 500*l.* money lent. He was opposed to winding up. He and the other directors had not the slightest interest hostile to the interests of the other shareholders, and in the course which the directors had taken their object was to prevent the property from being sacrificed. The Commissioner: "There is no blame imputed." Mr. Coppock replied that grave aspersions had been thrown upon them. These aspersions they repudiated, and challenged the fullest inquiry. They wanted to protect the property, and also to protect themselves from charges made against them by persons who should have been ashamed to bring these charges.

The Commissioner: "I do not see that any attack has been made." Mr. Coppock said that attacks had been made day after day, and allusions had been thrown out as to criminal proceedings against them. They might not have acted wisely, but they had done the best they could, and, if they had failed, it was not their fault. He was not the man to be charged with embezzling money. The Commissioner: "I repeat there is no charge against you." Mr. Coppock stated that he had never received any advantage whatever from the company, and he was heavily involved in it.

After some further discussion, Mr. George begged that Mrs. Seacole might have permission to inspect the books. Mr. Coppock stated that with Mrs. Seacole the directors had no communication directly or indirectly. The mo-



ney received for her had been handed into the bank, where it remained intact, and it would be paid to the committee when they applied for it. An account had already been rendered to the committee.

The Court then ordered the matter to stand over until the 17th of October, it being understood that a meeting of the shareholders should be held in the interim.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

ANTONIO DI SALVI, the Italian charged with stabbing a Mr. Robertson in the Queen's Bench prison, has been tried for that offence. There had been money transactions between the two, and Di Salvi seems to have lost a great deal of money by Mr. Robertson, whom he accused of cheating him. On the 8th of July, he went to the prison in company with a Mr. Gower (a stockbroker, and one of Mr. Robertson's detaining creditors), and, after some angry discussion, stabbed him in the face and other parts of the body, Mr. Gower all the while exclaiming, "Give it the villain!" It seems, however, that Mr. Gower thought Di Salvi was only striking Mr. Robertson with his fists. On perceiving the truth, he rushed from the room with a face of horror, shuddering, and exclaiming, "Oh!" He was detained, and was found to be in so excited a state that he could hardly speak. Di Salvi was also secured, and he at once admitted his guilt, and said that Mr. Gower had nothing to do with the affair. The latter, however, was remanded from time to time at the police-office, but was admitted to bail, and the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court threw out the bill against him. The utmost that could be said in defence of Di Salvi by Mr. Edwin James, his counsel, was that the act was committed in an ungovernable fit of fury caused by the ill-conduct of Mr. Robertson, and that the accused did not intend to commit murder. Several noblemen and gentlemen, by whom he had been employed as a valet, gave him a good character. Mr. Baron Martin then summed up, and observed that, the counsel for the prisoner having admitted that the offence imputed to him could not be reduced below the crime of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, the only points for the consideration of the jury were, whether the evidence made out the intent to be murder, or whether there were any facts in the case that would warrant them in convicting him of the less serious offence. The jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict, and in a very few minutes they returned into court, and found the prisoner Guilty upon the second count of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm. At the same time, they strongly recommended him to mercy on account of the good character he had received, and the provocation that had been given him. Baron Martin said he did not appear to have received any provocation. The only ground for his recommendation was his good character. Mr. Robertson appeared to be still in a dangerous state, and, if he died, the prisoner would still have to take his trial for murder. He was then sentenced to penal servitude for fifteen years. [The Judge's anticipation has been fulfilled. Mr. Robertson died last Saturday; and the inquest on his body has terminated in a verdict of Wilful Murder against Di Salvi.]

George Cox, found Guilty last week of stabbing his wife and her paramour, has been sentenced to six months' hard labour.

### THE ASSIZES.

John Godfrey Patrick Bride, a surgeon, has been tried at the Liverpool Assizes for the murder of Margaret M'Greal. The woman was a stewardess on board a vessel, and, finding herself pregnant, she went (according to a statement made by her shortly before her death) to Mr. Bride, and induced him to perform an operation which should cause the death of the infant. This, she asserted, was done by him, but she received a wound which resulted in extensive hemorrhage. On the 10th of July she died, and a *post mortem* examination showed that a serious injury had been inflicted. To contradict the case for the prosecution, the counsel for the defence on the trial produced a woman, a midwife, who swore that M'Greal had told her during her last illness, that she had operated on herself with a metal skewer, and that the wound was thus produced. On hearing this evidence, the Judge said there was an end of the case, and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Elizabeth Kelly has been tried at Liverpool on a charge of murdering her child, a boy aged four years. She was a widow, and, though the boy had every appearance of being healthy, she constantly put forth that he was ill and likely to die. After administering various medicines, by the advice of medical men, she got a friend to purchase for her some laudanum. On the following day, the child died. It then appeared that he was enrolled in a burial club, from which the mother obtained 4s. after the death. She had denied that the child was in a burial club; she tried very hard to get a certificate to the effect that the death was from fits; and she wished to have the body buried immediately. Her counsel at the trial argued that there was no evidence of the mother having administered the opium; that, even

if she had, it might have been simply used as a sedative; that the woman had always shown a mother's love; and that she had worked like a slave, and almost starved herself, in order that the child might live. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

### MURDER IN THE HAMPSTEAD ROAD.

An Italian shopman has been killed in the Hampstead-road by a drunken smith. The name of the Italian was Gallo Benzanelli, and he was employed in the shop of Joseph Baretti, a confectioner, No. 17, Adam's-row. About two o'clock on Sunday morning, a smith, named Cornelius Denny, went into the shop, the worse for drink, and had some ice and gingerbeer, together with a woman in whose company he was. He then sat down and went to sleep. The time for closing the shop having arrived, Denny was roused, when he fell on the floor, but was raised up, and reseated in the chair. He then became abusive, and the woman took him by the coat, urging him not to 'make himself silly.' At the same time, Benzanelli put his hand to his back, and pushed him out. Shortly afterwards, while Benzanelli was putting up the shutters, there was a scuffle between him and Denny, and Baretti separated them. Benzanelli then went back into the house, and brought out a little stick, with which to strike Denny; but Baretti took it from him, and it was then found that Benzanelli was seriously wounded in the abdomen. A policeman at that time came up, and Denny was taken into custody. Benzanelli (who was only nineteen) has since died. Denny is under remand at the Marylebone police-office. He is an Irishman, and this is not the first time he has used the knife.

FORGERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—John Hodges, a clerk in the Birkbeck Life Assurance Company, has been charged at the Lambeth police-office with embezzling various sums of money from his employers, and with forging the receipts of the persons to whom the amounts ought to have been paid. A part of the business of the Company consists in providing payments for seamen during sickness; and it appears to have been some of these payments which Hodges misappropriated. He was remanded, and has since been committed for trial.

WIFE-BEATING.—A tobacconist, named Durey, living in Tooley-street, Borough, has been sentenced by the Southwark magistrate to three months' hard labour for ill-using his wife. He appears to be in the habit of getting excessively drunk, and of making savage attacks on his wife, who, however, appeared against him with great reluctance. On hearing the sentence, he appeared greatly startled and shocked, and exclaimed, "Oh, good God!"

CONVICTION FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—J. C. Cox, late Grand Master of the Order of Odd Fellows (Manchester Unity), was placed at the bar of the Southampton Borough Court, on Friday week, charged on remand with not giving up the funds committed to his keeping as corresponding secretary of the order.—The bench declared the charge to be proved, and ordered Cox to pay the amount (121l. 14s. 10d.) to the society, or in default to be imprisoned for two calendar months, with hard labour. The money was not forthcoming, and Cox was committed to gaol. As soon as he is set at liberty, he will again be arrested on a charge of embezzling the funds. Should he be convicted of this he will be transported.

ESCAPE FROM BEDLAM.—Joseph King, an insane felon confined in Bethlehem Hospital, has escaped under circumstances very similar to those characterising Jack Sheppard's flight from Newgate. On Friday week, upon going to the men's dormitory, the keeper was astonished at finding that King had gone, and that a large hole had been made in the wall, through which it was clear he had got out. A sheet and a blanket had been tied together, and by those means he succeeded in sliding down into the street, a distance considerably more than twenty feet, and had then got clear off. The authorities are of opinion that it must have taken the man nearly a week to have bored the hole in the wall; and how he succeeded in accomplishing his object without observation is very singular.

SEIZURE OF TOBACCO.—A man has been taken into custody in the neighbourhood of Southampton, on a charge of having been engaged in smuggling 1644 pounds of tobacco. He was found, in company with another man, driving a cart, which excited the suspicions of an officer of the Customs; and, the cart being searched, the tobacco was discovered. Both the men were then taken into custody; but one escaped.

NEGLECT OF CHILDREN.—Richard Pavett, a farrier's smith, has been charged at the Clerkenwell police-court with neglecting and starving his three children. The story was similar to many others which come out from time to time before the magistrates. The children were rescued from their misery by the parish officers, who found them emaciated and dirty, almost naked, and covered with vermin. The father said he had left 'his dear children' in the care of their eldest sister, and that it was no fault of his that they were neglected; but it appeared that he spent a good deal of money in drink. It was finally arranged that the children should be retained at the workhouse, and that the father should pay for them, which he expressed his willingness to do.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A desperate Irish faction

fight broke out in Dudley on Friday week, between two men named Michael Hickey and J. Higgins, which ended in the former rushing into a butcher's shop, taking up a knife from the block, and plunging it into his fellow-countryman's bowels, from which death ensued. Hickey was thereupon taken into custody. On Monday, as the constables having the charge of him were going their rounds, they found Hickey leaning against the wall of his cell, apparently in a helpless state, with his head hanging down. On approaching him, it was discovered that he was dead, and that he had suspended himself by his handkerchief from one of the bars of the window of his cell. He had chalked the following (supposed to be addressed to his wife) on his cell-door:—"If you do what I told you, I would not lose my life. May the Lord have mercy on the soul I have taken through drunkenness; and the Lord have mercy on mine! Go to your child, and go to my sister. Do the best you can for your children. I forgive, and God forgive you." The inquest on the body of Higgins has been held before the coroner for Worcestershire, and has ended in a verdict of Manslaughter against Hickey.

WIFE-BEATING.—Jeremiah Clark, a cabinet-maker, was charged at Worship-street on Monday with an assault upon his wife. The woman, who had a young infant in her arms apparently dying, and who was in the family way, said:—"Yesterday afternoon, my husband came home drunk, and I told him he ought to be ashamed of himself to return in such a state when he knew my baby was dying. He instantly struck me two violent blows in the face, the first of which made my mouth bleed, and, on my threatening to stab him with a table-fork if he illused me again, he struck me repeatedly upon the chest, arms, and face, till my landlady came in and saved me from further violence. He has frequently beaten me in this way before, and in consequence of his cruel usage I was confined with this infant two months before my time, and was therefore an hospital patient for three months." The landlady confirmed this testimony, and said that, on her remonstrating with the husband, he said that he had a right to do what he liked with his wife. Before the magistrate, he asserted that his wife had endeavoured to stab him after using irritating remarks; and he called his father, who asserted that the accused was the best natured of his seven children, and that the wife was a drunkard. On being questioned, he admitted that this latter assertion was on the faith of what others had told him, and not from his own knowledge. The magistrate, therefore, indignantly told him to stand down, and sentenced the husband to six months' hard labour.

THE ROBBERY IN THE COMMERCIAL-ROAD, LAMBETH.—Charles Heather, the man charged with breaking into the counting-house of Messrs. Cory and Sons, coal-merchants, Commercial-road, Lambeth, with stealing a large sum of money, and with assaulting the watchman, has been discharged by the Southwark magistrate, the evidence not being sufficient to convict him.

ATTEMPTED MURDER IN MILLBANK PRISON.—James Gorman, a convict at Millbank, has made an attempt on the life of one of the sub-warders of that prison. One morning, about a week ago, four of the convicts were conducted to chapel by Warder Wilkie and his subordinate officer Bevington, to attend divine service, which is held there daily. Owing to the ferocious character of the prisoners, it is considered necessary to permit only a very small number of them to attend the chapel at the same time, and, as the present band were leaving the building at the conclusion of the service, Gorman suddenly rushed on Bevington and felled him to the ground. He afterwards inflicted a severe wound in the warder's face with a sharp-pointed weapon, which pierced quite through the fleshy part of the face, coming out at the mouth under the upper lip. Wilkie immediately seized the assassin, who was disarmed and locked up in one of the strong cells of the prison. Little hope is entertained of Bevington's recovery, and it is more than probable that, if he should survive the injuries he has received, he will be disabled for life. It is conjectured that the blows aimed by Gorman were meant for Wilkie and not for Bevington, as it appears that the former was greatly disliked by the convicts in consequence of his determination to carry out the discipline of the prison. From an investigation which was afterwards made into the affair by one of the prison inspectors, at the instigation of the Home Secretary, it transpired that Gorman, who is one of the worst of the Millbank convicts, has twice before attempted the life of the officers in whose charge he has been placed. The first of these murderous assaults was committed in one of the midland county gaols, where he was undergoing a short term of imprisonment; and for this assault he was tried and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. The other murderous attempt took place in Pentonville Model Prison, in consequence of which, Gorman was transferred to the penal class of convicts, and sent to the Millbank Penitentiary but four months ago. Not many days before this last affair, he declared to the chaplain that he would 'do' for some of the prison authorities before long.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A RAILWAY TRAIN.—The third-class passenger train from Lancaster to Preston, last Saturday evening, had just reached Broughton, when the engine-driver suddenly experienced a great shock. At first, he thought that the train was thrown off the line; but it proceeded to its destination without any further obstruction, and it was then discovered that the

engine had passed over an iron rail which had been placed across the up line. The circumstance having been mentioned to the proper authorities, the pilot-engine and several plate-layers were despatched to the spot to remove the cause of obstruction, and the rails were speedily cleared. This is the second attempt of the same kind that has been made on this line within a few days.

**A NIGHT ATTACK IN WATER-LANE, STRAND.**—A lad, named Benjamin Blakesley, was enticed some nights ago down Milford-land, Strand, opposite the church of St. Clement Danes. He was induced to go there by a man who said he would show him something; but, having turned into Water-lane, a second person, who pretended to be drunk and to pick a quarrel with the first man, turned round, and gave the lad so tremendous a blow on the face as to knock him down and to cause a great flow of blood. One man then held him while the other searched him. To save himself from further violence, he gave up his watch. They asked if he had anything more; and, on his saying he had not, they ran off, pursued by the youth. One was at length caught, but the other escaped. This took place about nine o'clock. The man who was captured has been committed by the Bow-street magistrate for trial.

**A WELL-DRESSED THIEF.**—Thomas Rust, a well-dressed youth of sixteen, who was employed as a waiter at the Crystal Palace, has been sentenced by the Lambeth magistrate to three months' hard labour for stealing handkerchiefs from the pockets of visitors on the railway platform.

**CHARGE AGAINST A LIVERPOOL BROKER.**—John Doherty, general produce broker, of Liverpool, has been charged at the police-court of that town with obtaining money under false pretences. Mr. Aspinall, who appeared for the prosecution, thus stated the main facts:—"Mr. Doherty, a little while ago, previous to his failure, was carrying on a very large business in the corn trade, his liabilities at the time of his suspension being something enormous, and no doubt when this occurrence took place his difficulties were very considerable. He had been doing an extensive business with the Borough Bank. On the 23rd of May, he forwarded to the bank the bills of lading, representing that the produce had been sold to Messrs. Bingham and Co. That was untrue, the produce not having been so sold, which fact was ascertained when the drafts were sent by the bank to Messrs. Bingham and Co. for acceptance. The bank sent for Mr. Doherty, who made some explanation, saying there had been some mistake, and he took away the drafts, undertaking to get the acceptance of Messrs. Bingham and Co. to whom he took the drafts, and offered as security a bill of lading for certain goods by the Centurion—1500 barrels of flour. At the time that he obtained from Messrs. Bingham and Co. their acceptance, they had already pledged one of the bills of lading to Mr. Hubback (one of the largest corn merchants in the town), who was entitled to the benefit; so that the bill of lading in the hands of Messrs. Bingham and Co. was worthless." A technical objection urged by Mr. Brett, counsel for Mr. Doherty, having been overruled by the magistrate, the evidence was received, and Mr. Brett then proceeded to argue that the case was simply a civil matter, but that, as the prosecutor saw some difficulty in obtaining a verdict in a civil action, he had turned it into a case for criminal prosecution. The duplicate bill of lading for the flour had been sent to Mr. Hubback in mistake. The magistrate sent the case for trial, but took bail for the appearance of Mr. Doherty.

**FORGERY AND FRAUD.**—Charles Mickleberg, a man dressed like a grazier, has been examined at the Worship-street police-court on a charge of forging two cheques on the Unity Bank for 41*l.* and 19*l.* odd, by which he obtained some valuable goods from an auctioneer in Piccadilly. He was committed for trial.

**A SAVAGE IRISHWOMAN.**—Mary Ann Miers, an Irishwoman married to a German sugar-baker in St. George's in the East, has committed a savage assault on Margaret Rush, the wife of a sailor, living in the same house. Mrs. Miers was in the habit of beating and ill-using her daughter by another husband; and, on the 18th inst., the girl took refuge in the room of Mrs. Rush. The Irishwoman then burst open the door, and aimed a blow at the other woman's head with a table-knife. Mrs. Rush held up her hands, which were severely cut. She was then thrown down on the landing-place, and bitten in the shoulder; and finally Mrs. Miers beat her over the head with an earthen jug till she fainted. Her head was frightfully gashed, and she was taken to the hospital. Mrs. Miers has been examined before the Thames magistrate, and committed for trial.

**MURDER OF A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND.**—A poor woman, living at Stourbridge, named Eliza Hart, was murdered last Sunday while in bed by her husband, Edward Hart. They both lived in a small house in Bell-lane, not far from the market-house. The victim, who was forty-six years of age, had been confined to her bed for several days from a severe attack of illness. Hart, who is a labourer, employed in harvest work, left home on Wednesday last, and did not return till ten o'clock on the morning of the murder. He was then somewhat the worse for drink, and in the course of the day he suffocated his wife by lying across her. He is now in custody.

## GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

**VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD** has given judgment in favour of the Great Northern preference shareholders in their suit against the directors to restrain them from paying any dividend to the ordinary shareholders without first paying in full the preference dividends accrued since June, 1856. The directors, however, it is said, intend to prolong the litigation by an appeal.

Mr. Thomas Carey, fish manure manufacturer, who has lately taken possession of premises on the banks of the Lea-cut, or canal, leading from Limehouse to Bromley, appeared before the Thames magistrate on Tuesday to answer a summons taken out by Mr. Edward Fulcher, inspector of nuisances and sanitary inspector for the Poplar District Board of Works, which charged him with having a large accumulation of stinking fish deposited on his premises. He was also called upon to show cause why an order should not be made upon him to remove the nuisance and discontinue to make any further deposit. Mr. Yardley said he would adjourn the case for a week to enable the parties to come to some arrangement, but would strongly recommend Mr. Carey to get another place.

Mr. Thomas Hough and Mr. William Innocent, the former a butcher and the latter a farmer, residing at Whetton, in Nottinghamshire, appeared at the Mansion House on Wednesday on a summons charging them with having sent twenty-seven lambs' carcasses to Newgate-market for sale, though in a condition unfit for human food. It seems that the animals had been accidentally drowned, and that the flesh was blanché, flabby, and offensive. The flesh of beasts thus killed is not unfrequently eaten, and is perfectly good if the blood is made to flow after death; but it would appear that this had not been done in the present case. Messrs. Hough and Innocent, however, received an excellent character, and the summons was dismissed.

A summons has been taken out in the Sheriff's Court by Arthur Macnamara, of the London General Omnibus Company, against William Robert Pope, the secretary of the Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Company, for the sum of 1*l.* 3*s.*, damage alleged to be done to one of the plaintiff's omnibuses, by reason of the negligent driving of one of the defendant's servants. It appeared on cross-examination, that the omnibus to which the alleged damage was done was put on by the London General Omnibus Company for the purpose of following the Saloon omnibuses wherever they went, and stopping where they stopped, and that the driver of the London General Omnibus Company's omnibus broke the window himself by driving against the Saloon omnibus to prevent its passing. The judge dismissed the summons.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**THE AUSTRALASIAN SCREW STEAMSHIP.**—This magnificent iron steamer, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Clyde Bank, for the European and Australian Company, left the Broomielaw on Friday week for Southampton, whence she will soon make her maiden passenger trip. She was launched on the 10th of last June. The Australasian is of 2800 tons builders' measurement, is 360 feet over all, 42 feet beam, and will be propelled by means of a three-bladed screw by two direct acting engines of 700-horse power. She has six tubular boilers, which are covered with felt and then with lead, by which heat is retained and fuel economized. These are fired by 80 furnaces. There are two 90-inch cylinders, with a 3½ feet stroke. These are also covered with felt, overlaid with teakwood, which imparts to the ponderous machinery an appearance quite ornamental.—*Times*. [The vessel has since grounded in the Clyde, the channel of which was completely blocked up for a time; but the ship was at length moved, only, however, to strand again lower down, though at a part of the river where the traffic is not impeded.]

**LOSS OF THE BARQUE THOMAS.**—The barque Thomas, of St. John, Scotland, 700 tons register, went on shore at Portmahavon Lighthouse, on the Rhins of Islay, on the evening of Sunday week, at half-past eleven o'clock, and has since become a total wreck. She left the Tail of the Bank on the previous Friday morning with a cargo of machinery for Halifax. On the Sunday evening, about five o'clock, a dense fog came on, and the master ordered the lead to be hove every half-hour. Guns were fired for assistance, but the mist hindered the fishermen from finding the vessel. Mr. Murray, ship agent at Bownmore, and Mr. Lindsay, of the Customs, on hearing of the disaster, set off to the vessel to render assistance; but the crew, after stripping sails, &c., were unwilling to remain by the ship, were landed in safety, and have since nearly all arrived at Greenock.

**COLLISION OFF ALGIERS.**—On the 14th inst., at three A.M., off Algiers, the Indus came into collision with the screw-steamer Florence Nightingale, of 700 tons, from Sunderland to Constantinople. The latter vessel struck the Indus on the starboard foreponson, carrying away her bowsprit, and stove in her bows. The Indus received no damage by the collision. As the Florence Nightingale leaked, the Indus took her in tow to Algiers, and left her in sight of that port. The night was fine, with moonlight. The Florence Nightingale had masthead, but no side lights.

**LOSS OF THE BRITISH SHIP WALTON MUNCASTER.**—

A despatch has been received at Lloyd's from the English Consul at Caldera, on the coast of Chili, stating that the ship Walton Muncaster, Mr. Mounsey, master, of Whitehaven, was wrecked off that coast, having drifted upon a reef of rocks, in consequence of the wind failing and a heavy swell setting in upon the land. A boat was lowered, to convey on shore the captain's wife, a Custom-house officer, and ten seamen; but it was capsized, and all perished except the officer. Another boat, from the British ship Dennis Brundrit, with five men, in attempting to rescue some of those on board, was swamped, and four of the men drowned. The governor and the captain of the fort rendered every assistance; but it is feared that several of the passengers and others of the crew have been lost.

**THE HOME ARMY.**—The despatch of troops to India has lowered our home establishment of infantry of the line to fourteen battalions, instead of forty, the proper proportion for the United Kingdom. The arrival of four regiments from the Mediterranean in the course of a few days will augment the home strength to eighteen battalions; but, on the other hand, it is more than probable that a further reduction will take place in consequence of the despatch of more regiments to India. It is quite obvious that for some time it will be necessary to maintain a considerable European force in that country, and whatever force is there must have a reserve of corresponding strength at home to supply casualties. It has therefore been determined to make a considerable addition to the army immediately, which will consist, at the least, of twenty new battalions of infantry.—*Globe*.

**COURT MARTIAL.**—A very protracted inquiry is now going on at Chatham into the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Clarke, who is charged with insubordination and inciting a mutiny among certain officers of his regiment while stationed at Sierra Leone.

**REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.**—The whole of the men of the 7th Hussars and drafts from various regiments, to the number in all of 654, with thirty officers, embarked on Thursday at Tilbury on board the clipper Lightning.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty, on Monday gave the annual fête in honour of the Prince Consort's birthday to the seamen of the Royal yachts, at the Trinity House, Coast-guard men and detachments of Infantry stationed at East Cowes, and the labourers and workpeople employed on the Osborne estate. Dinner was prepared for nearly six hundred persons, who sat down at three o'clock, in tents erected for the occasion. The Queen and Prince Albert accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, came on to the ground and inspected the dinner, and subsequently took their places in a marquee to witness the rustic games and sports which took place. They left at seven o'clock. The Court arrived at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, and yesterday left London at eight o'clock for Scotland.

**THE HARVEST.**—The weather has again become fine, bright, and sultry; and, although a certain amount of injury has unquestionably been done to the crops by the late heavy rains, the damage does not seem to be so great as was at first anticipated. The various corn markets, therefore, have shown but slight advances on the former rates; indeed, at some places, prices have been barely maintained. Harvest operations have been rapidly pushed forward, and a large amount of grain has been carried, and placed beyond the influences of the weather. The condition of the hop plant, which at one time looked bad, is now greatly improved, and the crops in Kent promise to be early and abundant. The corn harvest in Ireland is reported as unusually magnificent and the early symptoms of blight in the potato crop have disappeared.

**MADAGASCAR.**—News is said to have arrived in Paris from the Island of Madagascar to the effect that the Queen has recommenced the persecution of the Europeans. The French Governor of the Island of Bourbon and the English Governor of the Mauritius have addressed communications on the subject to their respective Governments.

**COLLISIONS AT SEA.**—A maritime conference of various European Powers is about to be held at Paris to consider the subject of collisions at sea, which have been numerous of late, and to adopt measures for their prevention.

**THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION** held their second fête at the Crystal Palace last Saturday, when the pleasure-seekers engaged in many athletic games. The weather was magnificent, the palace and gardens crowded with sight-seers, and the whole enlivened with military bands. The celebration was repeated on Monday.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Writing with reference to the delays of the Australian mails, the *Times* Melbourne correspondent says:—"The question is raised here whether the Home Government will enforce the contract as to the forfeiture for delay. The daily forfeiture goes on increasing at the rate of 50*l.* per diem. That is, it amounts to 50*l.* for the first twenty-four hours, 100*l.* for the second, 150*l.* for the third, and so on; and such penalties, says the contract, shall in no case be relinquished. But it is not to exceed on one voyage the sum of 7708*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The penalty for seventeen days' delay amounts to 7650*l.*, which was incurred by the non-delivery of the February mail. The penalty for the nine days' delay of the March mail is



2250Z., and it seems probable that there will be one more penalty to the full amount." The same writer speaks of the rapid and enormous spread of Melbourne, and of the increasing tendency to build handsome, architectural houses. He thinks, however, there are some indications of over-speculation in building. The Assembly at Melbourne has resolved to abolish the public grant for the support of religion. Wetton's offer for the establishment of a line of steamers between Sydney and Panama has been accepted by the Government of New South Wales.

**EDINBURGH CASTLE.**—Considerable changes are contemplated in the interior of this venerable building.

**OLD ROCHESTER BRIDGE.**—A further portion of this bridge was destroyed last Saturday by a troop of the Royal Engineers. The explosions were of terrific force, and hurled large masses of stone about, to the great terror of the many spectators, who uttered a cry of alarm as they saw a mass, supposed to weigh one and a half hundredweight, descend close to where they stood. It fell, however, just within the yard of the City Arms public-house, where it was embedded nearly two feet in the ground. Here it will remain as a memento of the occasion. Fortunately no one was hurt. A further attempt at explosion in the afternoon did not succeed, the arch remaining firm. This portion, however, yielded on a subsequent day.

**A BISHOP'S RESIDENCE FOR SALE.**—Stapleton Court, the residence of the late Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, is, with its contents, to fall under the auctioneer's hammer early in October. The Bishop of London, also, has intimated his intention of not residing at Fulham Palace, which will therefore be sold with the grounds about it. These latter will probably be built on, and some noble trees will thus be sacrificed to the speculators in bricks and mortar.

**BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The fourteenth annual congress of this society was held at Norwich on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of the Earl of Albemarle, and was well attended.

**CONVOCAION.**—The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the province of Canterbury was prorogued on Tuesday, in the Jerusalem Chambers, Westminster, by the Vicar-General, Dr. Twiss, under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Friday, October 9.

**THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY AND THE INDIAN REVOLT.**—The Archbishop of Canterbury has addressed the following letter to each of the archdeacons of his diocese:—"Addington Park, August, 1857. My dear Mr. Archdeacon,—At the present period of sorrow and peril to our fellow-countrymen in India, there can scarcely be a parish in which much anxiety does not prevail amongst many of the inhabitants. I therefore write to request that you will acquaint the clergy of the diocese that they have the authority of the Ordinary to invite the parishioners to special services at which the Litany may be used alone, and that they may be exhorted to such private prayer and humiliation as the occasion demands.—I am, my dear Mr. Archdeacon, yours faithfully,—J. B. CANTUAR."

**THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION** held its first meeting for the season, last Saturday, at Dublin. The first general meeting took place in the Round Room of the Rotundo on Wednesday. The new president, the Rev. Humphrey Lloyd, S.F.T.C.D., was inaugurated, and the Lord Lieutenant delivered an address. After some routine business, the Association adjourned.

**LITERARY DISCOVERIES.**—The Duke of Manchester has just discovered the whole of the letters addressed by Horace Walpole to his intimate friend and Eton school-fellow, George Montagu. They will be published.—Mrs. Everett Greene has found in the State Paper Office a letter in the handwriting of Ben Jonson, addressed to Sir Robert Cecil. This letter shows the disagreeable fact that 'glorious Ben' was employed by the Government as a spy in detecting some of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators.—A copy of an old folio edition of Shakespeare's plays (1632) was sold, together with several other rare books, last Saturday, at Messrs. Southey and Wilkinson's. On the margin are a great many emendations of the text in an old handwriting. This copy fetched 10Z.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The deaths registered in London, which in the last week of July rose to 1238, and in the first and second weeks of August were respectively 1224 and 1187, exhibit a very decided decrease in the week that ended last Saturday, the number being 1091. The heavy thunderstorms and rains of the preceding week have doubtless been powerful agents in producing this result. It can also be shown that the deaths of last week were rather less than the number which the average rate of mortality in corresponding weeks of ten years (1847-56) would have produced, if, for better comparison, the deaths from cholera in two epidemic years are excluded from the calculation. Since the last week of July, there has been a constant decrease in the deaths from diarrhoea. In the week referred to they were 802; thereafter they were successively 268, 244, and (in the present return), 215. In the same periods, the numbers returned as caused by cholera (in most instances 'cholera infantum' and 'cholera diarrhoea') were 24, 30, 21, and 12. Scarletina exhibits an increase.—Last week, the births of 860 boys and 832 girls, in all 1692 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1460.—From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.

**PROPOSED GREAT CENTRAL WEST END TERMINUS.**—A plan is being matured, says the *Times*, "for the formation of a short line from Battersea, running through Brixton, Clapham, Dulwich, Camberwell, and the suburban districts on the Surrey side of the water and communicating with all the lines of railway going south. From Battersea it crosses the river on an iron bridge, to be built for the purpose, and at once enters the bed of the present Grosvenor Canal, along the course of which it continues to the central terminus to be erected on the site of the Grosvenor basin—an immense area at the end of Victoria-street, Westminster, within a stone's throw of Buckingham Palace and Grosvenor-place, a quarter of a mile of the Houses of Parliament, and less than a thousand yards from Charing-cross." The Marquis of Westminster, who made the canal, has given to the company a lease of the property for 999 years, stipulating for nothing more than the present rental of the canal. "In addition to this large space the promoters have already secured no less than forty acres of ground round the basin, so as to admit, if necessary, of the terminus being extended to more than twice its at present proposed size. There will be more than sufficient space in all for every line south of the Thames. For the accommodation of these, there will be sixteen departure and six arrival platforms. Only a small number of the latter is requisite, for an arriving train is empty in a few minutes, while those starting have generally to occupy the platform nearly half an hour."

**MOSQUITO.**—A correspondent of the *Daily News* complains of the lawless state of our settlements at Mosquito, and of the apathy of the authorities there.

**SUICIDE FROM DISAPPOINTED LOVE.**—Edwin Wilkinson, a youth of sixteen, has hung himself on a tree in the estate of Mr. Edward Gurney, near Reigate. He was much attached to a nurserymaid in Mr. Gurney's family, but his friends discouraged the intimacy because of Wilkinson's youth. This filled him with despair, and he put an end to his life.

**THE ALLEGED COMMERCIAL FAILURE AND SUICIDE AT LIVERPOOL.**—The *Liverpool Albion* denies the truth of the story circulated last week of a Liverpool merchant having committed suicide, and left behind him liabilities to the extent of 300,000Z., of which one-third were forged acceptances.

**HOLYROOD PALACE.**—Improvements are being carried out at this palace, chiefly with a view to secure privacy in the gardens whenever the Queen shall please to take up her residence there. She has hitherto neglected the place on account of her being stared at from the road whenever she has been walking in the grounds.

**THE DEATH OF LADY BARKLY.**—The Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the death of Lady Barkly, wife of the Governor, was caused by her being upset from her pony phaeton by an omnibus, the harness of which was in a disgraceful condition, and the reins broken. A collision ensued, and Lady Barkly was taken up almost fainting. In a week or ten days afterwards, she was delivered of a son and died, the child following in about a fortnight. The driver of the omnibus was taken into custody; but Lady Barkly would not let any one appear against him, saying, "It was an accident."

**FIRES.**—The premises occupied by Mr. Granville, gun and pistol manufacturer, No. 44, Holborn-hill, were burnt down on Tuesday night, and several of the adjoining houses were greatly damaged, the conflagration at one time being of the most alarming kind.—The premises of Mr. Spratt, builder and saw-mill proprietor, Langton-place, Brixton, were burnt down on Wednesday afternoon. The whole of the contents, including the workmen's tools, fell a sacrifice. The proprietor of the works was insured.

**ROMANISM IN BORNEO.**—Mr. Spencer St. John, the Consul-General at Brunei, has addressed a letter to the Bishop of Labuan (Borneo), who is temporarily away from his diocese in consequence of recent troubles, in which he says:—"The Pope has appointed a bishop for Borneo, who arrived last week at Labuan with five followers—Italian and Spanish priests. They are going to build a church and school-house, and to spread their mission along the coast. They have two prahus (pinnares) at their disposal. Six Jesuits will be enough to startle the quiet community of Labuan. I am daily expecting the arrival at Brunei of the Roman Bishop of Borneo and his suite. They say he is a very pleasant fellow."

**VENICE.**—There is something in the air of Venice which disposes the mind to meditation. The tranquil beauty of the scene, the solitude, the absence of those idlers in pursuit of pleasure who swarm in every large city, the quiet, modest demeanour of the women, who occasionally cross your path in the narrow and ill-frequented lanes, and, above all, the frequent visits which a traveller must inevitably make to those splendid churches, and which, indeed, form his principal occupation,—all tend to soften the mind, and abstract it from worldly feelings. The splendour with which Religion is here surrounded, the noble and costly pictures in which her history is commemorated, create a combination of feelings, in which the love of the Arts is blended with respect for the Divinity, and though, perhaps, commencing by an appeal to the senses, cannot fail to produce a beneficial effect on the worldly mind, and gradually lead it to the contemplation of better things. We are all by nature worldly; some, more or less

hardened by habit in worldly pursuits, perhaps, become inaccessible to the ordinary modes of conversion: if, then, such minds can be touched by impressions more suited to their state of feeling; if, instead of being led by admonition, they can be awed or persuaded into another and better path, why, if the result be the same, may not the one sort of influence be as admissible as another? I am no advocate for the Catholic religion—none more attached to the simplicity of our creed—but the entrance into the Church of St. Marc, and the contemplation of that gorgeous pile, has constantly filled me with sensations of veneration, which the whitewashed walls of a parish church in England could never produce. I have seen its effect on those whose hearts never softened with such ideas before, and, whether lasting or not, they still must leave a trace behind, which may turn to good. Another circumstance, also, has never failed to strike me with peculiar force, as coming immediately home to my own feelings on the subject. These churches, splendid as they are, remain open at all hours; here, when a real impulse guides the penitent sinner or the afflicted mourner, he may come and seek that consolation which the world cannot give; here he may sit alone and commune with himself, or prostrate himself before that Being who has said, "Come unto me, all ye that are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Contrast this with the stated hours, the well-dressed crowds, the vacant faces, and the long formal routine of an English church, where some few, perhaps, can keep up their attention, and are really intent on the duties of the day, but where many are only fulfilling a form before the world, in which their heart is little interested.—*Journal of T. Raikes, Esq.*

**THE CARRION CROW.**—Compared with the gorgew, the raven is magnanimous. The former respects nothing except his mate and his young ones. The Scotch and other shepherds well know that when the gravid ewe seeks some quiet spot where human eyes may not see her, and where, as she thinks, she may bring forth her young in secret, the villanous crows hasten to the quiet nook, and, if they are undisturbed, woe to the parturient mother and her tender offspring. (On such occasions two or three pairs have been known to combine, and watching for the time when the poor ewe is exhausted by her pains, fly upon her, with diabolical cries, pick out her eyes, tear off pieces of her protruded tongue, and, attacking the umbilical cord, exenterate the new-born lamb. Instances are not wanting of the destruction of both mother and offspring by these base black bands. It is most daring in its attacks on birds and beasts in full health. Montagu saw one in pursuit of a pigeon, at which it made several pounces like a hawk, but the pigeon escaped by flying in at the door of a house. He also saw a carrion crow strike a pigeon dead from the top of a barn; and he truly says that it is a great destroyer of young game and poultry. Young hares and rabbits seem particular objects of its persecution; and Mr. Hogg saw one pursuing a moorfowl which had been seized by what he calls 'a glade'—the common buzzard, probably—but the moorfowl escaped from both enemies. By the way, when the grouse was seized by 'the glade,' it screamed like a domestic hen when she is suddenly laid hold of; but, as it passed Mr. Hogg, after escaping from 'the glade' but pursued by the crow, it uttered cry of *uk, uk*, now and then. The modes of execution are multitudinous. A crow has been seen to pounce upon a young duck in a pond and carry it off in his bill. In this case the assassin did not drop the duck in order to kill it, but laid it on the ground, and then walked backward and forward and trod upon it till it was dead. The crow then carried it off to his nest. We saw one spear a young duck on dry land with his beak and fly off with it; but, alarmed by our shout, he dropped his prey, which was dead, and with an unmistakable hole in its side about the region of the heart. Another observer saw a crow pounce upon an old sparrow which was enticing its young ones out, hold it between its claws, tear it to pieces like a true bird of prey, and devour it. Of eggs the crow is a great consumer, and these it has generally been thought to carry off by thrusting its bill into them; but Mr. Weir relates that as he was one day sitting at the side of an old wall, reading a book, a carrion crow flew over his head with an egg in its bill. He halloed, and down dropped the egg into the middle of the field. On going to take it up, Mr. Weir found, to his astonishment, that the egg—a common wild duck's—was whole.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**THE NEW COMMANDER AT DELHI.**—Major-General Thomas Reed, C.B., who was appointed to the command of the troops before Delhi on the death of General Barnard, is an officer of experience, and has seen much service. He entered the army in 1818, and was present at the Battle of Waterloo. Since he has commanded a division of the Bengal army he has participated in several important engagements. In 1840 Major-General Reed commanded a brigade of the army of the Sutlej, and was wounded and had a horse killed under him at the battle of Perozeshah. A medal was conferred upon him for his bravery upon this occasion.—*Daily News.*

**DEATH OF MR. UWINS, R.A.**—Mr. Thomas Uwins, a Royal Academician, and Surveyor of Pictures to the Queen, died at Staines, on Wednesday, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

**THE BRONTË FAMILY AT HAWORTH.**—The Duke of Devonshire paid a visit last Monday to the Rev. P. Brontë, as a proof of his Grace's estimation of the

venerable incumbent, and of the departed worth and genius of his talented children.—*Leeds Times*.

**SIR HUGH WHEELER.**—His history is remarkable. He was a soldier of the Lake days. He entered the army in 1803, joined his regiment at this very station of Cawnpore, and marched thence under Lord Lake, now fifty-four years ago, to the conquest of Delhi. He had distinguished himself since in Afghanistan and elsewhere, and his long term of service comprised almost half the period of our rule in India.—*Times*.

**IMPORTANT MOVEMENT FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE.**—Lord Brougham has consented to preside, and to deliver the inaugural address, at the formation of an association which is about to be established for the purpose of bringing together the supporters of the various efforts which are now being made for social improvement, and to elucidate by discussion the connexion between each, and the mutual assistance they may render to each other. The inaugural meeting will be held in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on Monday, October 12th.

**MR. LAYARD ON INDIA.**—In returning thanks on Thursday evening for a testimonial presented to him by his late constituents at Aylesbury, Mr. Layard urged at considerable length the necessity for reform in the administration of our Eastern empire.

**MEETING OF MIDDLESEX MAGISTRATES.**—A meeting of the magistracy of Middlesex was held at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, on Thursday. A mortgage upon the county rate for 50,000*l.*, for the purposes of Hanwell Asylum, was executed, and it was resolved that the sum of 20,000*l.*, voted for Colney Hatch Asylum, be raised as required by the finance committee. It appeared from the reports of the visiting justices of the three prisons, that there were in Coldbath Fields, 1527 prisoners; Tothill Fields, 910; and the House of Detention, 257; total, 2694. The sanitary condition of each establishment was reported, considering the prevalent heat, as satisfactory, although there had been an outbreak of choleraic diarrhoea at Tothill Fields, attacking one hundred and fifty males and sixty female prisoners without fatal result. A report was brought up by Mr. Antrobus, and after some discussion a notice was given for an additional vote of 10,000*l.*, making a total of 50,000*l.*

**THE NEW CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.**—The Indian (steamer) has brought news of the formal foundation of the new bishopric of London in Canada, of which the Rev. Dr. Cronyn has been appointed first bishop. The consent of her Majesty's government has been transmitted to the Bishop of Toronto and the Governor of Canada, and with it a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury in his capacity of Metropolitan, authorizing the Bishops of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, and Nova Scotia, to proceed with Dr. Cronyn's consecration. The ceremony will take place at Toronto.

**FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.**—A frightful accident happened last Saturday to a lady at Portland, who, in company with another, visited the island for the purpose of enjoying the delightful scenery. While walking on the railway at the top of the hill, they overtook some waggon laden with stone, drawn by three horses. The ladies attempted to get out of the way, but in so doing the dress of one of them blew towards one of the wheels, which instantly caught it and drew the unfortunate woman under, crushing one leg in a frightful manner, the flesh being literally torn from the bones, and breaking the bone of the other leg. She was immediately conveyed to the established hospital of the island, where medical attendance was promptly at hand, and where she still lingers, fears being entertained that she will be obliged to undergo amputation.—*Sherborne Journal*.

**THE POTATO DISEASE** has made its appearance in Scotland.

**THOMAS FULLER BACON.**—Government has decided that Thomas Fuller Bacon, convicted at the last Assizes of administering arsenic with intent to murder his mother, Ann Bacon, shall be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life.

**THE BOULOGNE PILGRIMAGES.**—We want a modern Chaucer in Boulogne. Who else shall sing the frolics and the quaint appearance, the theatrical effects and queer combinations of our pilgrims? Ay, pilgrims, some, pretty dainty ladies, with peach-coloured parasols; others, stern Passionists, with bare, dusty feet, and the heart and cross embroidered upon their coarse garments. From the Porte de Calais to the lighthouse at the end of the pier; from the heights of Outreau to the Emperor's column, the great population of this seaport and bathing-place is astir, and, we are assured, in a high state of religious fervour. Behind those dismal blank walls, in the sombre by-streets, girls with hectic flushes upon their cheeks are embroidering the sacred mysteries upon white silk banners; while in another quarter nimble fingers elaborate the standard of the Immaculate Conception. Cheerily sing the pretty dapper blanchisseuses in their neat shops, as they starch and iron the ample skirts of the maidens who are to bear through the decorated streets the dead hand in a casket. Anxiously mothers of families count the family linen to know how many sheets can be hung from the windows, and bound in blue, in honour of our Lady of Boulogne.—*Daily News Boulogne Correspondent*.

**THE BALLOT IN AMERICA.**—We visited at least a dozen of the polling-booths, and I found at every one the same sentiment in favour of the ballot, a mode of voting

very general, if not universal, throughout the middle and eastern states. The way of exercising the elective franchise is considered a very simple thing. No one thinks it more unmanly to vote in secrecy than to be shut up in a jury-room, or that open voting would add to his consequence what it would take from his independence. There must have been a time when the ballot was un-American, as it was not long ago un-French, and as it is still un-English; but that was no more admitted as a valid objection to its adoption in either country, than an opposite epithet would save it from abolition if it proved injurious. John Bull is more easily duped. He votes uniformly with his landlord; but then he votes like a man, openly and fearlessly. He is not allowed to have an opinion, but then he has a voice; and while he bawls out for the squire, he may boast that he does not sneak, like a Yankee or a Frenchman, to the ballot-box.—*Abdy's Journal of a Tour in America*.

**THE ROYAL ALBERT BRIDGE ACROSS THE TAMAR.**—The preparations for the launching of the monster tube, at Saltash, in connexion with the Cornwall Railway, are now in so forward a state that it has been decided positively to float it into position next Tuesday. Mr. Brunel, who has been at Plymouth daily since Monday, along with Captain Claxton, R.N., intends to float the first tube for the Cornish side.—*Plymouth Journal*.

**KEW GARDENS.**—The Hollow-way in Kew Gardens is a beautiful secluded dell thickly-planted with American flowering shrubs and every description of under-wood, profusely wreathed and garlanded with honeysuckle, woodbine, clematis, the wild-brier rose, or eglantine, and other climbing-plants of great beauty and variety, through which a path has been cut in the hanging woods that enclose it from the other delightful scenery of the Gardens. There are several pavilions, alcoves, rustic and lovers' seats in it for the convenience of visitors. Emerging from its western termination the path leads to and finishes on a lovely verdant mound covered with evergreens that command a richly diversified prospect of the river Thames (which, at high-water, has the appearance of a lake), Lion-house, its woods and gardens, Isleworth church-tower, and Richmond-hill. Any of the paths or walks in the oak and beech woods on the right-hand side of the gravel promenade (bordered by acacia trees), commencing at the Palm-house, will lead to this enchanting and picturesque combination of wood and water, hill and valley, nature and art.—*Daily News*.

**AN EXCURSION TO WINDSOR CASTLE.**—A party of upwards of 2000 persons, consisting principally of respectable mechanics and their wives, went from the east end of London on Monday to visit Windsor Castle. They occupied thirty-eight carriages belonging to the South-Western Railway Company. After ascending the Round Tower and going over the State apartments, the Royal mews, promenading on the North-terrace, and looking at the Long Walk, they proceeded, with a band of musicians, to a place where commodious tents, abundance of refreshments, and every accommodation had been prepared for them, and where they danced, sang, and amused themselves until seven o'clock, when they took their departure.

**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE LIVERPOOL DOCKS.**—The accounts of the Liverpool Dock Trustees for the year ending 24th June, 1857, have just been published, and show the following result. In the capital account, after a variety of disbursements on account of new works, including the northern extension, the high-level coal railway, and property purchased amounting altogether to 485,932*l.*, there remains a balance in the hands of the bankers and treasurer of 196,875*l.* The amount of the bond debt due on the 24th of June, 1856, was 5,758,011*l.*, while there has been received on bonds this year 841,646*l.*; making a total of 6,099,657*l.*

**MIRACULOUS DRAUGHT OF FISHES.**—The Hon. T. C. Bruce, fishing with the net in the Spey, at Granton, on the 11th, hauled at one draught as many as 222 fishes—salmon, grilse, and sea trout.—*Banff Journal*.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, August 29.

### THE CONTINENT.

As the Emperor was taking a drive in the Champs-Elysées on Wednesday, some of the secret police, who always watch his movements on such occasions, observed, when near the corner of the Rue Montaigne, a carriage apparently following him closely, and in which were three foreigners, of dark complexion, in the hand of one of whom they distinctly saw a pistol. The carriage was instantly surrounded, and on close inspection the pistol proved to be a highly-finished revolver, with six barrels. The men were detained under arrest, but it turned out that they were Brazilian gentlemen, who had just bought the revolver at M. Lepage's shop, and were proceeding to his shooting-gallery to try it. This explanation being corroborated by circumstances, they were

at once released with apologies.—The Emperor's journey to the Châlons camp has been postponed for two or three days.—*Daily News (this day)*.

The *Courrier de Paris* states that Prince Gregory Ghika committed suicide on Tuesday evening at a chateau which he has lately purchased near Melun. He shot himself with a fowling-piece. The reason for the act has not transpired.—*Idem*.

The *Opinione* of Turin gives an account of the reception at Genoa of a splendid piece of ordnance sent by the citizens of Boston to the people of Piedmont for the walls of Alessandria. General Durando, commandant of the division of Genoa, and the civic authorities, proceeded in state to the gates of the port, where the gun was solemnly delivered to them. It was then conveyed to the Piazza Nuova, accompanied by a band of music and by a detachment of soldiers. It remained there until the Monday following, to be viewed by the population, and was then sent off to Turin.

An order of the day issued by the Austrian Government reduces the army of Italy to the extent of 20,000 men. This reduction will be carried out after the grand reviews in the autumn.

### AMERICA.

The Baltic arrived yesterday morning, with advices to August 16th. A dreadful steam-boat collision has occurred off New Haven; fifteen lives are lost. Mrs. Cunningham has been fully committed for trial without bail. A powder magazine has exploded at Halifax, destroying a considerable amount of property.

Lord Napier is said to be urging the United States Government to increase the naval force on the African coast.

A money panic has occurred at Havannah and a run on the banks took place. The Spanish Bank of Havannah suffered severely, but was promptly aided by the Captain-General, who lent the sum of 2,000,000 dollars to its coffers.

It was rumoured that a Spanish cruiser had captured a slaver off Cuba.

An insurrection has broken out at Santiago, on the south side of St. Domingo, and engagements have occurred with the troops.

It was reported that Costa Rica and Nicaragua had made a treaty, Nicaragua having all her old boundaries, except one side of San Juan River, from Fort Castillo down (ninety-two miles) to the harbour of San Juan del Norte, taking in Punta Arenas, which included all the buildings of the company.

**THE NEW PEERS.**—The new title of the Marquis of Lansdowne is to be the Duke of Kerry. He will be the first duke that has been created by her Majesty. The Earl of Fife is to be made an English peer, and Lord Robert Grosvenor to be promoted to an English barony.

**REPRESENTATION OF MIDDLESEX.**—Mr. Henry Dyng, captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Coldstream Guards, has publicly addressed the electors, announcing his brother, Mr. George Byng, as a candidate for the vacant seat, in the room of Lord Robert Grosvenor, at the instance of some of the leading members of the Liberal party.

**ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF MR. JAMES PLATT, M.P.**—Mr. Platt, we regret to learn, has been shot dead while out on a shooting excursion on Thursday with some friends on the moors near Saddleworth. The party were proceeding through a gully, when one of the gentlemen stumbled, and his gun went off, the shot lodging in the calf of Mr. Platt's right leg. The wound did not bleed much; but Mr. Platt could not rally from the shock. He died at his own house between three and four hours afterwards.

**SUDDEN DEATH.**—Yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a fearful instance of the uncertainty of human life was exemplified in St. James's Park. Mr. C. Wright, solicitor, of 27, Essex-street, Strand, had been in the park taking exercise, in company with Mrs. Wright, and was seated upon one of the benches opposite the Duke of York's Column, when he suddenly fell down and expired. His body was removed by the police to his residence.

**SUICIDE.**—The family of Mr. William Lever, an artist, residing at 82, Lower Ranelagh-street, Pimlico, were thrown into a state of great affliction on Thursday, in consequence of Edward Lever, the eldest son, a youth of nineteen, taking poison. The mother was the first to ascertain the fact, when Mr. Pitman, a surgeon, was sent for, who, on arriving, found the lad in an apparently dying state. He administered antidotes, and applied the stomach pump; but in vain. Disappointed affection is believed to have been the cause.

**CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.**—A gentlemanly-looking man of foreign appearance, and giving the name of J. B. Vavasseur, was charged at Guildhall yesterday with being concerned with a gang of swindlers in obtaining goods by false pretences from several tradesmen in the City. He passed himself off as a commission agent. The case was remanded for a week.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.—In our last week's impression it was stated, through a clerical error, that Mr. Coningham would bring forward his motion on the Duchy of Lancaster 'early next week.' The statement should have been 'early next session.'

During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

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.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

## Public Affairs.

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

### THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

THE incoming Overland Mail brings us that sort of intelligence which, however disagreeable in itself, is mitigated by the belief that 'one has heard the worst.' It is our belief that we have now heard the worst from India. True, that many public calamities and private griefs may be yet either *in esse*, or *in posse*; but when all such shall have been fully recorded and taken into account, their sum total, however great, will not, we conceive, enhance the material facts of the case as developed in the last news received.

Now, the material facts of the case are, simply, that mutiny has ripened into rebellion, and that rebellion has so far prospered as to mean nothing less than extensive and, it may be, prolonged warfare. When we speak of having heard the worst, we mean to imply our now too certain conviction that England is pledged to the task of absolutely reconquering a very large portion of her dominions in the East. The magnitude of such a task may be roughly estimated by any one who will take the trouble of casting his eye over the map of India, and noting the immense extent of territory which has been more or less the scene of revolt and massacre. In the Punjab, although the Sepoy regiments have been disbanded—not without bloodshed in some instances—the civil government appears to have maintained its supremacy. In Scinde, no disturbance has taken place; tranquillity prevails throughout the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras; and in Bengal Proper, all immediate danger ceased with the disbandment, or disarming, of the very few Sepoys usually quartered in that province. But, even after these considerable deductions, it will, by reference to well-known names, be readily ascertained that all the provinces of Northern Hindostan, together with those of Central India, may be regarded as infected districts. This will reveal to the geographical inquirer an enormous extent of territory, the boundaries of which may be loosely defined as follows, commencing on the Bengal side, viz., the rivers Soane and Gogra; the Himalaya Mountains; the Sutledge; the western deserts; the River Nerbudda on the south-west. The whole of the vast area thus indicated, including British territory and tributary or independent native states, may be estimated at about 350,000

square miles, containing a population of some 60,000,000 inhabitants. Within these limits, we fear, it must now be admitted that British influence and authority have almost ceased to exist, unless where supported by the actual presence of British troops.

We cannot but fear that the fall of Delhi is at the present moment an event of less immediate likelihood than it was in the beginning of June. The contemptibly small number of the mutineers within the walls was at that time well known: but they have since that period received many reinforcements, and have had ample leisure for developing the immense *matériel* for an obstinate defence which our captured arsenal places at their disposal. What numerical accessions of strength the mutineers may have received is not accurately known; but it seems certain that the 5th and 60th N.I., and subsequently the late Nusseerabad brigade, had joined them almost bodily. And it is possible that still larger reinforcements may be on the way, either from Rohilcund, or from Neemuch, Saugor, &c. Should confessed numerical weakness on the part of the British force, or the consequences of an unhealthy season, make it imperative to raise the siege of Delhi, that act must be viewed simply as the closing of a resultless campaign. Our losses have already been fearful. Men like Sir HENRY LAWRENCE and Sir HUGH WHEELER are an army in themselves. Fresh European regiments, it is true, were being poured into the North-Western Provinces; but the depletion, if continued, must have induced temporary weakness—and with every desire to pursue vigorous measures, a season of inaction may be forced upon our military chiefs.

In the meantime, the Bengal army has fairly disappeared. We have already given expression to some of our ideas upon the subject of its reorganization, and are anxious for an opportunity of explaining them more fully. For the present, we must be content to hope that whatever is to be done, will be undertaken upon careful and mature deliberation. Let us have no more improvising, no more make-shifts. And above all, let us not rush from any one extreme into another, or relinquish a cherished mistake to embrace the opposite error.

### OUR CLOSE PEERAGE.

THERE is to be a creation of peers. The blessed intelligence first burst upon the public in the inspired Sunday journal in this form:—

We believe that some elevations to the peerage of the United Kingdom will be announced in due course at the end of the session. They will consist of Commoners of the highest wealth, who have occupied seats in the Lower House for many years, and of a few Irish and Scotch peers. There is also talk of the elevation of a veteran statesman—respected by all parties—to the highest rank in the peerage of Great Britain.

At whom could this description point? Who were the 'few Irish and Scotch peers' that were to form the hangers-on of the new creation? Who were the 'commoners of the highest wealth' that have occupied seats in the Lower House? Was Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, who has not yet sat, about to be introduced into the House of Lords by the power of the Crown, and to transfer to that chamber the Oaths question? Was Mr. ROUPPELL, or Mr. WILLIAMS, to be recognized as noble on the score of being rich? Was Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, who belongs by connexion and predilection to the aristocratic classes, to receive titular recognition? Was the new contingent, which, from the description in the *Observer*, seemed likely to be numerous, intended to affect the vote next session on the subject of the Oaths Bill or the Reform Bill? None of these anticipations appeared to be carried out when the

first specific list of names was brought before the public. Amongst the number we have Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, not a commoner who is understood to be distinguished especially for his wealth; Lord JOHN RUSSELL, still less distinguished in that line; and Lord HARRY VANE. By degrees it became known that Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR's elevation was certain; then it was understood that the Dukedom was intended for the Marquis of LANSDOWNE; and ultimately a third Peer was to be added to the list,—Lord ROBERT representing the commoner of the highest wealth; Lord LANSDOWNE the veteran statesman; and one other noble lord the 'few Scotch or Irish peers' mentioned in the original report. 'Oh what a falling off is here, my countrymen!' three persons, who are 'Lords' already, standing as the new Peers.

After all, it seems a matter about which the public need not trouble itself. It was said that 'distinguished commoners' would be taken into the House of Lords; but any of the gentlemen who have been mentioned are more distinguished for their connexion with the aristocracy than their repute as commoners. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR, for example, has been a most respectable member of Parliament; but if we have valued his consistent liberality, it has been because we have measured what he has been against what he might have been. He has been very liberal for a Lord; but a Lord he has been by name and nature, although not by technical position; and his admission to the House of Peers will not affect the councils or legislation of the country in any appreciable degree.

From the first announcement it was inferred that 'new blood' was to be introduced into the House of Lords, while the very characteristic of men who have been mentioned is essentially *old blood*. A GROSVENOR will not readily consent to reckon himself amongst the *parvenus*; the Honourable COMPTON CAVENDISH, who has been thought of, would not count himself amongst 'new men'; the RUSSELLS of Bedford do not go back as Englishmen beyond the reign of HENRY VIII., but they have antecedents in France before that date; and eminent as they have been in the history of England, they certainly do not constitute 'new' blood for either House. And 'the Lord deliver me from Sir HARRY VANE' as a statesman of new blood; or from Lord HENRY PETTY as new to English politics in any sense. No; whatever merits we may allow to men in other respects, these are old,—old in name, in condition, connexions, associations, and opinions.

If any one of them had really imparted something like newness of blood to the House of Lords, it would have been Lord JOHN RUSSELL; not the youngest of the list, and yet the one who retains the greatest freshness of spirit and idea. Perhaps he might have done something to renovate the vitality of the House of Lords; but he has eschewed the difficult, the almost hopeless task; and why? Because the House of Lords has, by its consistent course of action for many years past, effectually removed itself from practical English politics. The body of men who are seated in that assembly can stop the action of the Commons and even of the Government. We had an example in the case of the Wensleydale Peerage, where they stopped the Executive from employing the undoubted power of the Crown to create a new kind of peer for judicial purposes. We saw it again this session in the stoppage of the Oaths Bill, against the opinion of the Executive, the Commons, of the constituencies, and of the entire country. For although the admission of Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD in the House of Commons does not go far to satisfy

the claimants of universal suffrage, the working classes do support any man who demands the removal of intolerance—the working classes in this respect acting upon a spirit more chivalrous and ‘gentlemanly’ than some who professedly stand above them. One great journal, which seemed to have been engaged for the purpose of influencing Lord JOHN RUSSELL upon the point, urged him to go up into the House of Lords on the mission of persuading the peers next session to pass the Oaths Bill or the Reform Bill; no easy task for the distinguished commoner. But the very demand upon him thus to perform a parody on the sacrifice of CURTIUS shows how remote the peers have become from the action of English politics. It is necessary, as it were, to have an ambassador from the House of Commons in order to bring them to a sense of the concession required by the public opinion, the feeling, and the progress of this country. And the notion that new blood in the shape of a single man should thus correct the *vis inertia* of the House of Lords, was in itself quite visionary.

On the whole, it is a subject on which the country can take no interest. Plain men are daily losing their sympathy with these honours; which are indeed too remote to be easily understood by the vulgar. A large class is growing up which cannot perceive the great advantage that a Marquis will derive from henceforward being called ‘Duke.’ It is generally thought that LANSDOWNE will be pretty much the same, whatever the prefix may be; while it is distinctly perceived that if Lord JOHN RUSSELL be made a Peer it would be actually a promotion downwards. The separation between the Peerage and the Commonalty is widening so far, that the two classes are becoming incapable of understanding each other’s feelings. The distinction is maintained by the practice of intermarriages, and that of recruiting the ‘upper’ class chiefly from its own cadets, as the royal class is recruited and is kept apart from the country. At present, Lords and the connexions of Lords have a monopoly of political power and of political influence, the substitutes for their former territorial power. With a public opinion formed in their own class, with habits of thought and association limited to the same class, they care comparatively little for the sentiments or judgment of other classes; so long as the Commonalty can be induced to pass convenient votes through the House of Commons. As the royal class stands chiefly connected with its own class throughout Europe, and is only to a slight extent national, so the noble class is become decidedly separated from England. The creation of peerages is a wonderment which used to excite some admiration amongst the vulgar; it now, in these humbler strata, excites less admiration than amusement.

#### THE SESSION.

We have had two parliamentary sessions this year, and it is possible we may have a third. China was the battle-ground in the first, Divorce in the second; if there be another, India will be the field of discussion. There have been debates on the Bengal mutiny, on Persia, on the West Indies, on our Italian diplomacy, the ballot, church rates, the county franchise, parliamentary oaths, Maynooth, education, crime, Ministers’ money, the sale of poisons and beer, and the National Gallery. The House of Commons, on questions of economy, has been chiefly moved by its youngest members. Setting aside the sham opposition of Mr. ROXBURGH, the job of the PRINCESS ROYAL’s dowry was almost exclusively resisted by gentlemen in their first session. Much the same remark applies to the administration of the National Gallery. We have

thus an illustration of the practical value of new blood in Parliament. Large political questions have been poorly dealt with. The ballot debate was a disgrace to a popular legislative assembly. Whether from apathy, incapacity, or cowardice, the Liberals were all but dumb, and Mr. BERKELEY was ridden down by a silent majority. Mr. LOCKE KING’S annual motion was naturally lost, owing to the reluctance of the House to entertain the subject of the franchise while a Government pledge is looming in the future. Mr. SPOONER, with his anti-Maynooth fanaticism, was left in a minority which, if he were a man of intelligence, would dissuade him from future appeals to sectional bigotry. We will not say he has no desire to carry out his opinions, since, without Maynooth, Mr. SPOONER would be no more, success sinking him into obscurity. That is a very vulgar and deceptive notion, which we leave to those who doubt Mr. BERKELEY’S sincerity on the subject of the ballot. The educational debates have been, as usual, nearly without result.

There has not been one brilliant debate during the past session. Not a spark of Fox or BURKE revived when the mighty crisis in Asia was under the consideration of Parliament. There was no one to say to a hushed House, ‘It is good for us to be here; clouds and darkness rest upon the future.’ Mr. DISRAELI lectured; Mr. VERNON SMITH explained; the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated; Lord PALMERSTON talked; the little oracles of the Tory Opposition rolled out their verbal rotundities; but there was no gleam of genius, no sign that we have one great commoner. Indeed, imperial questions seem too vast for the contemplation of Parliament, which prefers small vestry gossip and quiet colloquies to rousing eloquence and the war of parties. Finally, Lord PALMERSTON, having managed the session, discovers that his House being in working order, is not so docile as in the early days of June. Therefore he dismisses it in a speech singularly patronizing. He praises its general good conduct, and distinctly announces himself its master. Perhaps, next session, when the Reformers reappear, there will be more Parliamentary independence in Parliament.

#### BENGAL AND THE SEPOY.

We have said that the Bengal mutiny is traceable to no single cause. India has been inefficiently governed, and her military system in Bengal having been more defective even than her civil administration, has been shattered by an outburst of fanaticism. There is no reason to believe that the revolt originated in any political movement, although secret political agitators have subsequently taken advantage of it in the interest of their employers. The Sepoy was probably offended by certain acts of the Government; but it is sheer extravagance to say that he was goaded into rebellion. The English had not broken faith with him; it had been distinctly explained that the reforms lately introduced were not to affect existing interests. The reforms themselves, in point of fact, were just and reasonable. Enlistment was to be henceforth for general instead of local service—a principle which had been safely and with good results introduced into the Madras and Bombay presidencies. Such a prospective arrangement was no real grievance to the Bengalese, since it did not affect those already enlisted, while, as to future recruits, there is no conscription, and no man was compelled to enlist if he disliked the conditions of the service. Another source of complaint has been the order to accept men of all castes—in fact, to abolish religious disqualifi-

cations for military employment. Such has been the rule in Madras and Bombay, and its introduction into Bengal imposed no grievance on the soldiery, since the older Sepoys, having experience and seniority in their favour, would necessarily engross most of the promotion for several years. Other petty innovations were established, in order to assimilate the systems of the three presidencies; but in no sense was the Bengal Sepoy deteriorated. Last of all came the greased cartridge business, which, taken alone, might have excited a murmur, but would never have stimulated an insurrection. But the Bengal Sepoy is a peculiar being; he considers himself the member of a military aristocracy; his son will be a Sepoy, or, if below the standard, a peon, or policeman. He has usually some little patrimony, or can spare some contributions from his pay on which his sons may live until they can enlist. The privileges of the army have thus come to be regarded as matters of hereditary right, so that proposals of reform are construed by the Sepoy as attacks upon his class; when inferior castes are enlisted the high-bred soldier complains that the bread has been taken out of the mouths of his posterity. Moreover, the Asiatic in general, and the Bengal Sepoy in particular, is the very incarnation of the Conservative principle; he hates change for its own sake, whether it be for better or worse. He found reforms upon reforms coming thick and fast upon the army, and he fancied he could detect a scheme to Europeanize and Christianize him. Newspapers and gentlemen at mess-tables had long been discussing the ‘decline of caste’ in India, and anticipating its total abolition; and such gossip being set afloat, found its way, exaggerated and deformed, into the native press, which, beyond measure incendiary, made the most of these ‘opinions of our Feringhee masters.’

Here, in a few words, we have, as we believe, one mainspring of the Bengal mutiny. It is a protest against European innovations. The Indian Government imagined that it had mastered the character of the Bengal Sepoy—a character more perverse, obstinate, and irrational than that of every other human being, except, perhaps, the Chinese Tartar. It was well known, of course, that nothing would be more perilous than an interference with caste, and care was taken not to infringe this sacred social law; but it was not foreseen that every species of innovation would be interpreted as an attempt to meddle and deceive. The multiplication of European officers, under the existing system, would have availed but little to break up the mutinous plots of the Bengal Sepoys, because the European officer, in a native regiment, is simply the leader in action and the paymaster and judge in quarters; he never interferes with what may strictly be called the internal discipline of his men; he cannot go among them, or form with them any intimate acquaintance. Caste is the gulf between the Englishman and the Bengal Sepoy. An entire army conspires, and not one British officer knows, or can know, anything of the conspiracy. Had there been fifty with every regiment they could have known no more. The men who did know were the native officers, and they kept the secret. But there were ample reasons—the tone of the native press being one—why the Government should have been on its guard.

The European officer, in the regular native regiments, seldom sustains his dignity. The Sepoys see him at goose-step; they see him going to school to a munshi; they see all his boyish follies when he first enters the service. Now, in Irregular corps, the natives have only three or four European officers, who, if not



generally picked men, have at least got over their griffage before they join, and they are far more respected than the officers of the regular battalions. Where should we have been but for the Irregulars? Even those who have gone astray have only followed the example of others, have displayed far less ferocity, and have usually respected their officers. The mania for centralization, moreover, has not affected this branch of the Bengal army, the Irregular corps having been for the most part isolated, and therefore less dangerous. The Irregular Sepoy still looks to his own commandant for punishment or reward; the regiment is the commandant's property, and he is its providence. But the regular army has been centralized 'for purposes of discipline.' It was actually proposed, some time ago, to amalgamate the three armies of India!

Under present circumstances we shall have to re-create the army of Bengal. A suggestion, which has been approved of by officers of high rank and experience, is to reduce the number of regular Bengal native infantry regiments to thirty; not to be broken into petty detachments, but to be distributed over the country in brigades, each brigade consisting of three native corps and one European regiment, to allow the ordinary duties of peace to police battalions under the civil authority, and to hold in reserve at healthy and commanding stations a European reserve of eight regiments. The cavalry might be organized on a somewhat similar plan, which would be more effective and more economical than the system which has gone to pieces. It has been proposed to abolish the native artillery altogether; but on many occasions it has done good service, and the majority of Indian authorities are inclined to retain it, only with an increased allotment of European non-commissioned officers—twenty Englishmen with sixty natives to form a company. A point of perhaps even greater importance is the necessity that all European officers should be borne on one roll, and complete their education in India, under strict discipline, before being appointed to their commands.

#### OUR CLOSE COMMISSIONED ARMY.

For immediate and practical purposes the interest of the Report on Purchase in the Army is destroyed by the treatment which the commission receives at the hands of Government. Its advice is to be set aside, on the ground, says Lord PANMURE, that the Report was signed by only half the commissioners. Now this is a very inexact statement. There were ten commissioners; of that number, six have signed; three, Mr. EDWARD ELLICE, Sir HENRY BENTINCK, and General WYNARD, intend to append their signatures to a separate Report, which, we infer, is to be in sense opposed to that of the Report already presented. Another commissioner, Colonel WETHERALL, was obliged to leave the country on active service in China before he could take his share in the Report; and he must be considered to be withdrawn from the commission altogether. It is true that Sir DE LACY EVANS intends also to present a separate memorandum; but it is not because he disagrees with the Report,—it is because he accounts the Report not to go far enough. Thus the document is signed by two-thirds of the actual commissioners, one of whom would go beyond his colleagues; while one-third of the commissioners, we are left to conjecture, dissent from the proposed change.

Who are the men that have signed? Amongst them are the most business-like of the commissioners—the Duke of SOMERSET, a man experienced in official business, who is accounted aristocratic and even harsh, but

who can take a hard-headed view of practical subjects. Lord STANLEY, a member of the aristocracy, but still a practical man; Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, perhaps the most conscientious and well-informed authority on military subjects; and Sir DE LACY EVANS, whom we need not characterize. The other signatures are General Sir HARRY JONES and Mr. GEORGE CARR GLYN. Certainly the opinions of the dissentient members will not carry one-third of the weight in comparison with these men. Mr. EDWARD ELLICE is much respected amongst his friends; he has exercised a considerable influence on the formation of Cabinets, and on the conduct of Cabinets to which he has not belonged; but his paramount object in life is the maintenance of Whig principles and Whig connexions, and around that object all his ideas centre. Sir HENRY BENTINCK and General WYNARD are respectable gentlemen, but their opinions cannot for a moment be placed in a balance with that of the Duke of SOMERSET, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, General EVANS, or Lord STANLEY.

The report certainly did not go very far. It enters into the whole 'difficulties' of the subject—difficulties which might be cut through like a net that catches fowl, by any statesman possessing the vigour and intelligence of man; it balances the difficulties against the necessities; and then it may be said to come to two conclusions. First, that the system of purchase should be partially abolished at once; Lieutenant-Colonels, as well as higher officers, being appointed by selection for merit and fitness, and not by seniority or purchase. Thus, however the officers of a regiment might attain to their position by buying it, by manœuvring the gold of one against the poverty of another, or by simply growing up to promotion without any reference to the peculiar fitness for the particular post, the commanding officer would be a man selected by the responsible military chief for his known fidelity and power. This would be a great improvement; but the commissioners foresee that it would not be enough, and while they flinch from cutting through the difficulties of an immediate abolition, they suggest that experience of this partial reform would lead to a further extension of the same alteration. Thus the practical portion of the report consists of two proposals—the abolition of purchase for the rank of lieutenant-colonel and all above it, and the extension of the reform at a future day.

There is one very remarkable reason why officers of high rank shrink from the abolition of purchase. It springs from the modern dread of personal responsibility, and it finds in none a more candid expositor than in the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. He declares that it is difficult to exercise the duty of selecting men for their fitness; and by some sort of hodge-podge, the practice of purchase is supposed to leave the appointment of officers to a sort of self-selection. This flinching from the exercise of power and authority is characteristic of the effeminacy which is creeping over the statesmanship of our day, and which has completely mastered the Army. Another plea put forward, that the abolition of purchase would entail expense, is a mere appeal to the supposed vulgar fear of the English people of increase in money outlay. Officers, it is said, buy their own commissions, and thus bear on their own shoulders the cost of the 8,000,000*l.*, which, in the event of abolition, will have to be thrown upon the public. But if the nation is spared the cost in that form, undoubtedly it bears the charge in the form of extravagance, if not worse pecuniary abuses; and there can be no difficulty in finding 8,000,000*l.* to effect a very great reform in our army; especially as it would be attended

with a more than proportionate saving. In fact, the people will be in pocket for the change.

#### THE CHELSEA NEW BRIDGE.

SOME years ago the Government determined to create a park in Battersea, connected with the north side of the river by a bridge at Chelsea. The park and the bridge are both nearly completed. There are plantations, shrubberies, winding walks, garden-seats, and lodges—an ample breathing-space for the crowded population of the south and south-western districts of the metropolis. There is a bridge, also, to be opened in two or three months, which seems to have been admirably built, and which was essential in order that some hundreds of thousands of persons might have a chance of access to the new park, laid out where formerly there were marshes and vile nuisances. The cost of the park has been 330,000*l.*—of which only 130,000*l.* has been granted, while the rest has been borrowed and has to be repaid—that of the bridge nearly 100,000*l.*; but the Government possesses land close in the neighbourhood which, were the bridge free, would speedily rise in value so as to cover the entire expense. Such are the initial facts. But, the park having been made for the benefit of the neighbourhood, half the neighbourhood is to be kept out of it by a toll. The way in which this job has been managed is characteristic of that genius for trickery which so eminently distinguishes the British system.

Four years ago it was hinted publicly that Chelsea Bridge, the avenue to Battersea Park, was to be barred by a toll; when the next vote for the expenses was discussed in the House several strong protests were made; but the Government quibbled about vested interests, and the matter stood over. Upon the question being next raised, the Minister said it would be time to consider it after the works were finished, when arrangements would be made. This was construed as a promise; but, as the time drew near, it became evident that Chelsea, Pimlico, and Westminster were to be defrauded of the bridge and shut out of the park. A remarkable agitation was raised. Thousands of signatures were attached to earnest petitions. Between the 10th of May and the 14th of July, in the present year, no less than nine public meetings were held—one being in the open air, and attended by upwards of ten thousand persons. Two or three committees were organized, and the subject has been incessantly before the Commissioner of Public Works.

So unanimous has been the opinion of the great districts concerned that, upon the occasion of every meeting in the building, hundreds have been unable to obtain admission, while, on one occasion, when two dissentient voices were heard, these were the voices of the Secretary of Vauxhall-bridge, and of an oratorical youth to fame unknown. Several deputations had interviews with members of Government, and to one Lord PALMERSTON gave a pledge that he would do all in his power to make Chelsea new bridge free of toll for foot-passengers. Here was a concession on each side. Many of the residents are willing to bear a carriage toll, although a folly and an infliction. A bill was introduced into parliament, and all went well until the second reading, which was carried, upon an understanding that the measure was to be referred to a Select Committee. Well might Mr. WALTER JONES, Secretary of the Pimlico Committee, rush to Sir BENJAMIN HALL's office with a suspicion that 'all was not right.' Well might the Vauxhall and Battersea-bridge shareholders—nuisances they are, in

that capacity, we are sorry to say—rub their hands, trusting to the dexterous bad faith of Sir BENJAMIN HALL. Well might Mr. WALTER TAYLOR write to the *West Mid-land Advertiser*—a contemporary with whom we are delighted to shake hands—for Sir BENJAMIN had got his committee, and was the only Metropolitan member appointed to serve on it, and we all know what that means. The selection of that Committee, we affirm, was made with a view to the overthrow of the bill. The opinions of the majority were known beforehand. In anticipation of evidence, it was epigrammatically said, “The bridge, you know, is *not* to be free;” and witnesses were examined accordingly.

The Vauxhall and Battersea Bridge shareholders—public nuisances—presented a petition to Parliament, and were heard by counsel. The Pimlico residents presented a petition, and were refused a hearing. Even their testimony was rudely rejected. The Government only summoned two official surveyors, a parish incumbent, and a medical officer of health, and very effectually strangled their own bill. The south and south-west Londoners discovered, too late, that they had been scandalously cheated. The Marylebone constituency, we trust, will make a note of it. At all events, the testimony of Sir DE LACY EVANS is not wanting. “He was perfectly astonished by the hostility manifested by him (Sir B. HALL) to his own bill.” The word ‘hostility’ was afterwards qualified, but Sir DE LACY’S intention is perfectly clear. It is clear, also, that Lord PALMERSTON has suffered his Commissioner of Works to baffle and irritate a considerable metropolitan population, the reasonableness of whose claims has been more than admitted by the Premier. His words are, “It is an absurdity to make a park at great expense, the chief object of which was to afford an outlet to the labouring classes, and then to put a toll upon the bridge, which would practically be no bridge at all.” Against that absurdity we protest, and we are confident that five hundred thousand persons are protesting with us. The agitation will not cease, nor will the conduct of Sir BENJAMIN HALL be forgotten.

#### INTERCEPTED LETTER FROM LONDON.

OUR country contemporaries are suffering from a peculiar destitution of town talk. Many of their most valued correspondents are (or say they are) at the sea-side, or in districts where partridges will be cracked at on Monday. Therefore the long columns of lively and exclusive intelligence will have to be got up, for a short time, in the sub-editorial parlours of Datchett, Blatchett, and elsewhere. But a letter was intercepted last Wednesday, written from the Strand (or its vicinity), which should have gone to Scotland; and, since the address was indistinct, we are inclined to circularize the contents for the benefit of our rural friends. The writer has been favoured by Lord PALMERSTON with a hint that it is intended next February to confer a vote on every adult male who has resided twelve months in the same locality. This, he is enabled to state, was mentioned at the Trafalgar dinner at Greenwich, where, by the way, a curious incident occurred. Mr. MACAULAY came into the public room and had some sherry. Presently, laying his hat and stick on a table, he began to talk in an excited tone about the collar-bone of WILLIAM OF ORANGE and GRANDVAL the assassin. In such a simple manner it came out that the immortal historian writes from inspiration. The anecdote should not have been mentioned (the correspondent remarks), having been communicated to him in private; but that it is the common talk of the clubs,

Talking of clubs, an individual not unknown to fame has made very pointed overtures to a person whose name need not be divulged; but the influence of a third party, understood to be primed by a late Minister, seems to have modified the whole plan, and thus the matter rests at present. This, it is believed, is a correct version of the affair. That incorrect versions are circulated is natural enough, seeing how few are privileged to glance behind the curtain of public life. It was amusing, for example, to read the absurd accounts of Lord PALMERSTON’S secret interview with LOUIS NAPOLEON. Instead of yielding to the Emperor, the Premier held a high tone, which he maintained until two exalted personages came in, and in all probability shunted by their resolute attitude fifty years of the history of Europe. *A propos* of PALMERSTON, there will be an engraving in *Punch* this day (Wednesday) fortnight which will please you. It represents the Premier looking over a return of the number of electors in the United Kingdom, with one eye shut and a straw in his mouth. LEECH has never been more happy. The first number of the *Virginians* you will not like. It is heavy, and unsuggestive of its author; but THACKERAY says that it will be his greatest work. You will be glad to have a *mot* from our literary circles. A gentleman named SMITH sent up his card to Mr. BUCKSTONE when at dinner, and BUCKSTONE, without pausing a moment, read the name aloud, adding, “Smith! why I really think I’ve heard that name before.” The whole town is in convulsions. Of serious literary intelligence there is not much to communicate. A forthcoming novel, however, is expected to produce a sensation. Politics, of course, are out of season. But a meeting of the leading Liberals was held yesterday, and among the gentlemen present we observed Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, and — (this, being the correspondent’s own name, is in fairness suppressed). You know, of course, that a peerage has again been offered to Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS and refused, the honourable gentleman observing, with Roman dignity, that he would live and die a WILLIAMS. This reminds one of WASHINGTON. It is gratifying to note a trait of such a kind in the character of a public man. Pleasant it is, also, to hear, in an unostentatious private manner, of the French Emperor’s graceful bounties. Last week he sent a diamond snuff-box to the editor of a morning (high church) journal, which had, simply in the exercise of its discretion, called him “a greater man than AUGUSTUS, greater even than SOULOUQUE.” Reverting to political affairs, you will incur no risk in stating that Lord JOHN RUSSELL is positively anxious to reappear as Prime Minister. Without indicating the source of the information, it may be guardedly used. From Parliamentary to dramatic—there is no longer any doubt on a subject which has been rather anxiously discussed of late among literary notabilities—that at a theatre conspicuous for the comic genius of its manager a new farce will be produced, next season, from the racy pen of — (we have again to suppress the name of the correspondent). You are now in possession of the town talk in these dull days, when one yearns to be murmuring *Oasta diva* along the pebbly shore.

#### SWEET ‘MUSIC FOR THE MILLION.’

“I’m never merry when I hear sweet music.”

*Poem by a Surrey Gardens Shareholder.*

IN the golden age of the Surrey Gardens there were zoological shareholders who had a common interest in the concern. The shares of raw flesh (no cooked accounts!) were

fairly allotted under the special clause; roaring dividends were declared with only a fair amount of growling, while the human auditors were always impartial. If the retired lion, who ‘at some little place down in Surrey’ is enjoying a modest competence, or the tiger who is making a rapid fortune on a tour of business with WOMBWELL,—if these influential members of the former Surrey Company read the records of the fights between COPPOCK and JULLIEN, what brutal homilies they may read on the depravity of human nature! The lion may improve on Dr. WATTS, and tell his cubs that they should never let such angry passions rise; their little claws were never made to pocket moneys, nor cook accounts.

‘Nothing succeeds like success’ is an old worldly-minded maxim, but in the Surrey Gardens case we must reverse it ‘Nothing fails like success.’ Here were gardens crowded with company—a most popular entertainment—JULLIEN himself, ‘a name to conjure with,’ and the man who can manage a General Election with ease—the renowned COPPOCK—kindly directing the affair. Yet the whole affair has broken down. Over 33,000*l.* was raised from the shareholders; and there is nothing to represent that money paid into the directors’ hands but a building for which the architect is not paid. In addition to the 33,000*l.* raised from the poor shareholders, the directors received the moneys paid for two seasons at the doors, and, as we all know, the Gardens were well attended. M. JULLIEN was not paid his nominal salary of 1000*l.* a year, and, in addition, the unfortunate maestro paid up 400*l.* in his shares, and so may be fairly said to have lost 2400*l.* in addition to sums advanced to the members of his orchestra. Where all the money has gone to is a mystery. One hears stories of M. JULLIEN, whose bad English and good feeling have been conspicuous in the affair, saying to the chief director, “You are a FRAUD;” but one hesitates to believe that shrewd men (to say nothing of honesty, for it is old fashioned) would so commit themselves to simple embezzlement. One may fairly attribute a great deal to sheer stupidity of management, but the sarcasm of SHERIDAN, that some one had muddled away his income in paying his debts, is not applicable to the directors; they have muddled away the income, but the debts are unpaid. We look up and down the report, but we cannot find any one who was paid. Architect, conductor, orchestra—all suffer. Some few hints are given as to the causes. M. JULLIEN says that he saw two thousand persons enter the Gardens one evening without paying! The directors, we believe, gave free admissions away in grand style—a kind compensation. How ALBONI must have soothed the savage breast of some shareholder who had just paid up a call; how the flattering reports eagerly, believingly read by the public, must have been illustrated by the fireworks still more ‘brightly, beautifully’ red; while to promenaders enjoying the *al fresco* fête, the clear and honest accounts must have seemed even ‘fairer than the evening air.’

One part of the recent exposure is painful, and we cannot make a joke about it. We all have heard of that middle-aged ‘ministering angel,’ whose mulatto lips spoke comfort to many of our brave fellows out in the Crimea, and whose hands smoothed away pain from many an aching head in the hospital or on the field. She lost her ‘all’ by the sudden peace, and those who saw poor old Mrs. SEACOLE going about doing good in the camp organized a benefit for her at the Surrey Gardens. A mass of people helped: some with time, others with money. A large sum was received at the doors, but the same mysterious and unnamed harpies who



have swept the rest of the money away have devoured the benefit which the old lady should have had. When pious Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL embezzled the orphans and widows' mites, people who are always glad to throw dirt upon religion, quoted with glee the text, "Those who devour the widow's substance and for a pretence make long prayers." But here were a band of very worldly-minded directors—'men about town,' some of them 'fast men,' and never accused of saying long prayers; and yet under their management our national *vivandière*—a kind-hearted, good old soul—is shamefully cheated out of her money.

That the Gardens could have paid is certain. M. JULLIEN tested it by organizing a musical festival, the expenses of which were 1200*l.* and the receipts 3400*l.* This money, however, went like all the rest into the pocket of some grand myth, as yet unnamed, who seemed to stand at all the doors of the Gardens every night and run off with the money about the time that the final 'blaze of triumph' took place on the fire-lit lake. And thus the united orchestra, the Guides' band, the eleven military bands, and the numerous and well-trained chorus combine to give us, as a grand finale, that shareholders' anthem—the 'Rogue's March.'

#### A WORD TO FORESTERS.

WE might apply to the Foresters' Festival, last Tuesday, an adaptation of a famous passage in the oratory of GRATTAN. The vault of the Crystal Palace could scarcely contain the flight of its pinion; the decorated youth of the country, like a thousand streams, made a rejoicing clamour upon the Sydenham hills, and filled the gardens with the congregated fraternity. It was a pleasant and a profitable sight; but we fear that the Friendly Societies Institute would scarcely countenance some of the features—to use a cant expression—of that day's entertainment. We allude to the aprons, scarves, banners, girdles, horns, and other gaudy tag-rag with which the gentlemen of the party were invested. Now, there is no merit in a Quaker's abhorrence of brilliant colours. Ornament is beautiful. We would not have our pretty ones make merry without garlands, gauzy robes, and satin shoes; we would not take the pearls from the delicate dancer's hair, or the emerald from her neck, or the bracelet from her white arm. Though not concurring with SYDNEY SMITH's ideal Conservative, who said that to propose judges without bombazine robes and horsehair wigs was downright Atheism, we do take pleasure in seeing a Chief Justice or a Speaker characteristically attired. Let our grenadiers wear scarlet, and our riflemen green; but if we belong to Friendly Societies, established for mutual benevolence and assistance in cases of bereavement and sickness, is it necessary on particular days to sally forth like Tyrolean peasants (with an undercoating of cockneyism), decked out as though for an extravaganza? The absurdity has two evil consequences;—it is a waste of funds which might be better employed, and it deters many persons from taking part in the seasonal festivities of the Order. The remark, be it observed, applies to the Freemasons and Odd Fellows, no less than to the Foresters; but the Forester processions at Sydenham were particularly extravagant. There were thirty-four thousand persons in the Crystal Palace and its grounds on that day, and we should like to know how much money was expended upon unmanly garnishments, which forced a derisive smile upon many a countenance by no means puritanical. First strutted a gentleman who, doubtless, every other day of his

life, wore an aspect of unimpeachable dignity; but on Tuesday he might have been taken for the King of the May-day Sweeps, disporting broad cloth upon the strength of a 'find' or legacy, or for a miracle-player of the dark ages enacting a mystery. Then followed youths and men of all ages, fluttering with ribbons, scarves, little packages of white wool, quivers of arrows, small comical satin aprons, cabalistically embroidered, and an infinitude of ROBIN HOOD and LITTLE JOHN varieties which might have been tolerable when gay costumes were in fashion, but which, in appalling contrast to drab alpacas, chocolate cut-aways, dust-coloured Raglans, and other modern uglinesses, gave the exhibition a resemblance to an aggregate meeting of Ethiopian serenaders, who had forgotten their lamp-black. The foolery would be harmless were it inexpensive; but we have reason to believe that not a little money evaporates to satisfy the cravings of full-grown men to put on once a year the trumpery of holiday children.

These observations we offer in a spirit of perfect friendliness to the Foresters. They form an important order with a noble purpose, and it is grievous to find them liable to ridicule on account of their persistence in obsolete shows, which have even less significance than the mummeries of Lord Mayor's Day. We might have added a word on the customary conviviality of Lodge Meetings; but that we defer. Meanwhile, we wish our good friends would reflect that they are not ROBIN HOODS, that they do not live in forests, and that it is painful to any one decently attired, to see the father of a family marching in front of his own shop with a little white satin apron, a green scarf, a pretty sash, and a toy horn, and other braveries which look more like Red Indian wampum than the holiday suit of a sober Great Briton.

#### THE GREAT NORTHERN AUDIT.

WE recommend to the notice of Major-General Fox the auditors of the Great Northern Railway Company. They would exactly suit his views of official responsibility. 'A Pigeon left without a feather to fly with,' writes to the *Times* on Thursday, stating—

*So long back as 1854 the auditors were cautioned by the accountant that the dividends just paid exceeded in amount the sum due on the various stocks of the company; notwithstanding which they issued the half-yearly certificates under their hands of the correctness of the accounts; and, this being the case, I question whether these gentlemen could not be made legally liable for the immense increase of loss which has since accrued in consequence of their laches.*

I am also informed upon undoubted authority that this discrepancy was also brought under the notice of the directors by Mr. Slaughter, the secretary of the Stock Exchange, whose communication was, however, unnoticed; nor where any steps taken to check the registers with the books of the company.

The shareholders lost a quarter of a million of money, while 'unbounded confidence' was the gentlemanly order of the day. But are the auditors to blame? Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, Viscount GODERICH, Lord HARRY VANE, Mr. BRAMSTON, and Mr. HANS HAMILTON have publicly and formally sanctioned a theory of an auditor's duty, under which the Great Northern auditors would stand excused. The Duchy of Lancaster auditor imagined it his business so to check the accounts as to render fraud impossible. That principle is objected to in our Government departments. We have no guarantee whatever against official Redpathism. Redpathism had its way in the finance office of the Great Northern because the departmental principle was at work there. Half-yearly certificates were issued, covering fraud. Mr. BERTOLACCI was required to sign certificates which might have covered

fraud. In the one case the auditor is threatened by exasperated shareholders; in the other he is told not to be fussy. We make no imputations; we have never made a charge of corruption against the exalted guardians of the Crown estates; but this we do say, that the public funds are open to unlimited robbery if the rule laid down by the late Judicial Committee be the rule of the service.

**REPORT OF THE COMMON LAW (JUDICIAL BUSINESS) COMMISSIONERS.**—This report has been issued in the form of a blue-book with evidences and appendices. The commissioners come to the conclusion that to reduce the number of judges at present would cause an arrear even of ordinary business, and certainly render it impossible for the courts to despatch any unexpected influx of an extraordinary nature. They next consider whether any alteration could be made in the present mode of transacting the judicial business in London which would justify them in recommending a reduction in the number of judges. This question is resolved in the negative, as any such arrangement would reduce the number of judges sitting *in banco*. The practice of one judge remaining in town during the circuits to dispose of the chamber business must, it is thought, be retained as indispensable. The memorials from certain towns claiming separate assizes are next discussed, and a report is made in favour of the extension of this privilege to Manchester and Bristol, while the applications from Leeds, Hull, Birmingham, Kendal, and Wisbech for separate assizes are refused. As regards the question of assizes generally, the plan of spring and summer assizes, with a special commission in the winter, is reported as most convenient, on the whole. With respect to the remodeling of the circuits, it is proposed (if Manchester be separated from Liverpool) to add to the North and South Wales Circuits the adjacent counties of Salop and Hereford (from the Oxford Circuit), and to add to the Oxford Circuit Warwick (from the Midland Circuit), and to annex York to the Midland, diminished by Warwick and Northampton, the latter town to be annexed to the Norfolk Circuit. Two judges, it is suggested, should go to Cardiff and Swansea. The Home and Western Circuits would remain unchanged. The commissioners propose no alteration in the four legal terms, leaving the judges to dispense at their discretion with the term London sittings or not. They recommend that one judge, sitting for all the courts, should attend daily at chambers at a much earlier hour than at present, leaving the two other out-sitting judges to sit at *nisi prius* in either of the courts, as occasion may require, without leaving for attendance at chambers. As regards pleadings in vacation, it is recommended that the 1st of October be substituted for the 24th of October as the period at which certain suits may be proceeded with, and that one or more judges be empowered to try causes arising in any of the three courts after the 1st of October at such intervals between that time and the Michaelmas Term as may be deemed necessary.—*Times*.

**REPORT OF THE LUNACY COMMISSIONERS.**—A Blue-book of one hundred and thirty-five pages, just issued from the warehouse of the Parliamentary printers, contains the 11th report of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the Lord High Chancellor of England. The commissioners have always strongly objected to asylums exceeding a certain size, as they forfeit the advantage, which nothing can replace, of individual and responsible supervision, and the consequence is an accumulation of chronic cases in the larger asylums. Thus the proposition for the enlargement of Colney-hatch and Hanwell Lunatic Asylums was objected to by the commissioners, but in vain; the committees, after a conference with the commissioners, remained firm, and the latter reluctantly gave way. They still insist, however, on the necessity of more carefully classifying patients, separating recent and acute from chronic cases, and placing the latter in a less expensively-built asylum. The irregular practice of sending lunatic paupers to work-houses in the first instance instead of to regular asylums is denounced by the commissioners as directly contravening the law applicable to insane paupers. An appeal has been made to the Poor Law Board against lunatic wards, and in one case it is the intention of the commissioners to appeal to the Secretary of State to require the local authorities (of Norwich) to provide for their lunatic poor according to the requirements of the statute. The grave structural defects of the criminal wards of Bethlehem Hospital are once more censured, but the resolution of the Government to provide a new State asylum, to accommodate six hundred criminal lunatics, will happily obviate the evil consequent on the neglect of the authorities of Bethlehem. The want of proper asylums for lunatic soldiers is pointed out, and attention is once more specially directed to the subject. It is sad to think that the vilest abuses still prevail, here and there, in the treatment of single patients, and still more so to be assured (by the commissioners) that the provisions of the law are extensively evaded. The proportion of lunatics and idiots to the population has risen from 1 in 847, in 1852, to 1 in 701, in 1857.—*Times*.

## 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*.

WE are glad to welcome the reappearance of the *North British Review*, after its temporary absence from public and publishing life. This return is, of course, the most effectual refutation of the vague rumours that were afloat touching the severe and hopeless character of the malady from which it suffered. Though sufficiently recovered as to take the air again, the *Review* is, however, far from being thoroughly convalescent. It looks thin and emaciated, as though still suffering from the effects of the theological fever which loosened its firm-knit joints and brought it to the gates of the grave. Evidently it needs a more strengthening diet, and more active stimulus, than the orthodox cordials and ghostly consolations which have been freely administered during the late crisis; and with the generous regimen of its best days it would, no doubt, speedily regain its former vigour. Whether this, however, will be permitted, seems doubtful. The promise of the present number is certainly not encouraging. It seems to indicate a return to the meagre and acid diet of its worst days, rather than to the rich and varied table of its best. The original prospectus of 1844 is now reprinted as an index to the future character of the *Review*. This programme, while liberal in terms, is sectarian in substance, and the *Review* under its operation never attained anything beyond a very limited circulation. To return to that previous state would be a death-blow to the higher position the *North British* has recently acquired as an able, independent, and influential journal. The contents of the new number are hardly more reassuring than the preface. Two of the literary papers, for instance, are devoted to religious hymns, and in each case the poetic merit of the compositions reviewed is immensely exaggerated by the religious sympathies of the writers. Now, however valuable such lyrics may be for their feeling, as truthful utterances of the devout heart, the recognition of this ought not to interfere with a just estimate of their literary worth. And criticism, in which the perverting influence of severe theological views or narrow religious feelings is apparent, can never secure general confidence or respect. It is fair to add, that many of the papers in the present number are free from any such bias; but this, nevertheless, is clearly the danger to which the *Review*, under the new management, is specially exposed.

The first article, on 'Whately's Edition of Bacon's Essays,' is evidently written by one of the Archbishop's admiring disciples. The writer, at the outset, notes, as remarkable, the fact, that WHATELY's works, while very widely read, have rarely been reviewed in the leading quarterly journals, which he attributes to their special excellence, in being, to a great extent, above criticism. The reverse would be much nearer the truth. WHATELY has no real originality, and his books, showing only a ready and adroit use of the most commonplace materials, scarcely call for serious criticism. The article is necessarily fragmentary, but here and there the critic gives interesting scraps of information, as in the following passage touching the 'Evil Eye':—

Bacon's Essay on Envy is the work of a man who had suffered much from the envious. He passed the earlier and the most active portion of his life in a small, ambitious, intriguing society, in which all were acquaintances and rivals; and the sovereign—the last and the best despot that England has ever endured—could scatter prizes, such as, in our sober aristocratical community, only Parliament can give, and only once perhaps in a century. All the ambitious, all the covetous, and all the vain, crowded to the court, to contend, by flattery, by subservience, and, we must add, by real service, for the favour which gave power, wealth, and station. Such a court was a hotbed of envy; and Bacon's masterly enumeration of those apt to envy, and of those apt to be envied, is evidently the result of personal observation and experience. It is remarkable that he appears to have been infected by the Oriental superstition of the evil eye.

"There be none of the affections," he says, "which have been noted to fascinate or bewitch, but love and envy: they both have vehement wishes, they frame themselves readily into imaginations and suggestions, and they come easily into the eye, especially upon the presence of the objects, which are the points that conduce to fascination, if any such thing there be. We see, likewise, the Scripture calleth envy an evil eye, and the astrologers call the evil influences of the stars evil aspects; so that still there seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an ejaculation or irradiation of the eye; nay, some have been so curious as to note that the times when the stroke or percussion of an envious eye doth most hurt, are when the party envied is beheld in glory or triumph, for that sets an edge upon envy; and besides, at such times the spirits of the person envied do come forth most into the outward parts, and so meet the blow."

We once, in Cairo, conversed on this superstition with an intelligent Cairene, who described it as the great curse of his country.

"Does the mischievous influence of the evil eye," we asked, "depend on the will of the person whose glance does the mischief?"

"Not altogether," he answered. "An intention to harm may render more virulent the poison of the glance; but envy, or the desire to appropriate a thing, or even excessive admiration, may render it hurtful without the consciousness, or even against the will, of the offender. It injures most the thing that it first hits. Hence the bits of red cloth that are stuck about the dresses of women, and about the trappings of camels and horses, and the large spots of lamp-black which you may see on the foreheads of children. They are a sort of conductors. It is hoped that they will attract the glance, and exhaust its venom."

"A fine house, fine furniture, a fine camel, and a fine horse, are all enjoyed with fear and trembling, lest they should excite envy and bring misfortune. A butcher would be afraid to expose fine meat, lest the evil eye of passers-by, who might covet it, should taint it, and make it spoil, or become unwholesome."

"Children are supposed to be peculiarly the objects of desire and admiration. When they are suffered to go abroad, they are intentionally dirty and ill-dressed; but generally they are kept at home, without air or exercise, but safe from admiration."

This occasions a remarkable difference between the infant mortality in Europe and in Egypt. In Europe it is the children of the rich who live; in Egypt, it is the children of the poor. The children of the poor cannot be confined. They live in the fields. As soon as you quit the city, you see in every clover-field a group, of which the centre is a tethered buffalo, and round it are the children of its owner, with their provision of bread and water, sent thither at sunrise and to remain there till sunset, basking in the sun, and breathing the air from the desert. The Fellah children enter their hovels only to sleep, and that only in the winter. In summer, their days and nights are passed in the open air; and, notwithstanding their dirt and their bad food, they grow up healthy and vigorous. The children of the rich, confined by the fear of the evil eye to the 'hareem,' are puny creatures, of whom not a fourth part reaches adolescence. Achmed Pasha Tahir, one of the governors of Cairo under Mehemet Ali, had 280 children; only six survived him. Mehemet Ali himself had 87; only ten were living at his death.

"I believe," he added, "that at the bottom of this superstition is an enormous prevalence of envy among the lower Egyptians. You see it in all their fictions. Half of the stories told in the coffee-shops by the professional story-tellers, of which the Arabian Nights are a specimen, turn on malevolence. Malevolence, not attributed, as it would be in European fiction, to some insult or injury inflicted by the person who is its object, but to mere envy: envy of wealth, or of the other means of enjoyment, honourably acquired and liberally used."

An article on 'English Metrical Critics' is interesting as an intelligent discussion of a subject very imperfectly understood, and in the treatment of which each successive writer seems determined to vindicate a prescriptive right of blundering. The writer in the *North British* is no exception: witness his curious discovery that accent 'has no material and external existence at all.' Of all the false views held and propounded touching accent this may claim the distinction of being the most suicidal and absurd.

Of the remaining articles in the number, those on 'French Treatment of Criminals' and 'The Indian Crisis' are well worth reading.

## CITY POEMS.

*City Poems.* By Alexander Smith.

Macmillan and Co.

AFTER a great success it is perilous for an author to appear before the critics; and this peril is tenfold when the appearance is made in a *second* work, because experience proves that the second work is generally inferior to its predecessor in freshness or in power. *Shirley* was in many respects an advance on *Jane Eyre*, but in essentials it was inferior.

Alexander Smith achieved a great success—in spite of the overpraise of injudicious admirers, in spite of the malice and ridicule of some detractors, he gained a place among the English poets. He has been often harshly and ungenerously dealt with; but, unhappily, that he has to bear in common with most distinguished men; and we have no doubt he has sense enough to see what truth there may be in the criticisms of his opponents, while heartily despising their tone and sentiments.

The new volume of *City Poems* will require to be read two or three times before justice will be done to its merits, because the first impression it produces is that of disappointment. At least this was the impression it produced on us. On recurring to its pages, we began to modify our first opinion, and finally we came to the conclusion that it held much the same relation to the *Life Drama* as *Shirley* holds to *Jane Eyre*. The cause of this disappointment seems to us to be the absence of any well-marked character, well-told story, or clearly developed passion—in a word the want of poetic substance—and the cause of the admiration felt on closer scrutiny is the presence of great beauty in the treatment: the poems are poetical talk about subjects rather than vividly conceived pictures. We hear of Horton, his genius, his dissipation, his love and sorrow, but we do not see him, know him, feel with him. Squire Maurice is in a tragic situation, but the situation is indicated, not presented: the real pathos and the real difficulty are evaded. The Glasgow boy who tells us of his early sorrows interests us more than either Horton or Maurice, but even he is far too vague in his confessions. A sense of vagueness fatal to the effect of a story, and giving the whole volume an unfinished air, creates the disappointment we have alluded to. But on turning back to each of these poems we are impressed with the sense of exquisite power in the musical utterance of emotion, and of delicate felicity in the use of language. The descriptions are admirable: concrete, picturesque, suggestive. Like most modern poets he is something over-fond of description, caring less for human than for scenic beauties; what he says of the painter may be said of himself:—

An empire's fall was less in his regard  
Than sunshine pouring from the rifted clouds  
On an old roof-tree furred with emerald moss;  
A wide grey windy sea bespeckled with foam,  
A ship beneath bare poles against the rain;  
Or thunder steeping all the sunny waste  
In ominous light.

In answer to those ridiculous imputations of plagiarism, which, on the strength of coincidences perfectly unavoidable, and of some reminiscences common to all poets, charge Alexander Smith with making up his poems out of detached similes stolen from others, let this passage be quoted, its length forbidding the idea of its having been plagiarized from any page except Nature's:—

Inland I wander slow,  
Mute with the power the earth and heaven wield:  
A black spot sails across the golden field,  
And through the air a crow.  
Before me wavers spring's first butterfly;  
From out the sunny noon there starts the cuckoo's cry;  
The daisied meads are musical with lambs;  
Some play, some feed, some, white as snow-flakes, lie  
In the deep sunshine, by their silent dams.  
The road grows wide and level to the feet;  
The wandering woodbine through the hedge is drawn,  
Unblown its streaky bugles dim and sweet;  
Knee-deep in fern stand startled doe and fawn,



And lo! there gleams upon a spacious lawn  
 An earl's marine retreat.  
 A little footpath quivers up the height,  
 And what a vision for a townsman's sight!  
 A village, peeping from its orchard's bloom,  
 With lowly roofs of thatch, blue threads of smoke,  
 O'erlooking all, a parsonage of white.  
 I hear the smithy's hammer, stroke on stroke;  
 A steed is at the door; the rustics talk,  
 Proud of the notice of the gaitered groom;  
 A shallow river breaks o'er shallow falls.  
 Beside the ancient sluice that turns the mill  
 The lusty miller bawls;  
 The parson listens in his garden-walk,  
 The red-cloaked woman pauses on the hill.  
 This is a place you say, exempt from ill,  
 A paradise, where, all the loitering day,  
 Enamoured pigeons coo upon the roof,  
 Where children ever play.—  
 Alas! Time's webs are rotten, warp and woof;  
 Rotten his cloth of gold, his coarsest wear:  
 Here, black-eyed Richard ruins red-cheeked Moll,  
 Indifferent as a lord to her despair.  
 The broken barrow hates the prosperous dray;  
 And, for a padded pew in which to pray,  
 The grocer sells his soul.

What a novel and truthful line is that which shows the rustic Lothario as heartless as a lord! Here is another bit of actual life seen through the poet's eyes:—

I plucked my flowers before the dawn. I heard  
 A loud bell ringing on the dewy pier,  
 And went on board. Away the vessel sped,  
 Leaving a foamy track upon the sea,  
 A smoky trail in air. We touched, half-way,  
 A melancholy town, that sat and pined  
 'Mong weedy docks and quays. Thence went the train;  
 It shook the sunny suburbs with a scream;  
 Skimmed milk-white orchards, walls and mossy trees  
 One sheet of blossom; flew through living rocks,  
 Adown whose maimed and patient faces, tears  
 Trickle for ever; plunged in howling gloom;  
 Burst into blinding day; afar was seen  
 The river gleaming against a wall of rain,  
 A moment and no more; for suddenly  
 Upflew the envious and earthen banks,  
 And shut all out, until the engine slackened.  
 Amid the fiery forges and the smoke  
 I reached the warehouse.

We have too many references to the sea, the stars, and the larks; but we have few of those extravagances which in *A Life-Drama* gave critics the easy victory of ridicule. Fine passages and fine separate lines abound, from the Miltonic

With the invariable and dread advance  
 Of midnight's starry armies, must we set  
 Our foolish wandering hours;

to the Shakspearean simplicity and pregnancy of

The right hand learns its cunning, and the feet  
 That tread upon the rough ways of the world  
 Grow mercifully callous.

Sometimes the old thought almost impresses us as new by the words it utters:—

Love, unreturned,  
 Hath gracious uses; the keen pang departs,  
 The sweetness never. Sorrow's touch doth ope  
 A mingled fount of sweet and bitter tears,  
 No summer's heat can dry, no winter's cold  
 Lock up in ice. When music grieves, the past  
 Returns in tears.

How very beautiful is this, especially the opening line:—

The past is very tender at my heart;  
 Full, as the memory of an ancient friend  
 When once again we stand beside his grave.  
 Raking amongst old papers thrown in haste  
 'Mid useless lumber, unawares I came  
 On a forgotten poem of my youth.  
 I went aside and read each faded page  
 Warm with dead passion, sweet with buried Junes,  
 Filled with the light of suns that are no more.  
 I stood like one who finds a golden tress  
 Given by loving hands no more on earth,  
 And starts, beholding how the dust of years,  
 Which dims all else, has never touched its light.

In the address to Glasgow how finely it is said:—

City! I am true son of thine;  
 Ne'er dwelt I where great mornings shine.  
 Around the bleating pens;  
 Ne'er by the rivulets I strayed,  
 And ne'er upon my childhood weighed  
 The silence of the glens.  
 Instead of shores where ocean beats,  
 I hear the ebb and flow of streets.

We have been dipping very much at random among the pages of this volume, and are content to rest our verdict on the evidence of the passages adduced, because, although they might have been greatly multiplied, no poetical reader requires more than a specimen or two to assure him of intrinsic excellence. In parting from Alexander Smith we have but one critical remark to offer, namely, that when next he writes he should bestow more thought and care upon the groundwork of his poem, and instead of writing poetry about incidents and characters, write poems which will vividly present them to our imaginations and our hearts.

## AN IRISH MEMBER IN ROME.

Rome; Its Rules and Institutions. By John Francis Maguire, M.P.

Longman and Co.

A SCARLET tinge suffuses Mr. Maguire's panoramic picture of Rome. Not a single shadow crosses the luminous perspective. The Pope is represented as an Apocalyptic elder, seated upon a throne of gold, with myriads of an angelic people harping hymns of gratitude to the incarnation of Catholic Christian virtue. The Papal States form a paradise, unprofaned except by the lurking villany of a few disordered malcontents. In the palace there is glory sobered by meekness, in the city proud and peaceful freedom, in the hospital all charity and grace, even in the prison affection and joy. To read—and believe—this book, we might set down as a fool every human being, who, from this time forth, does not bend his whole heart upon the prospect of gaining a foretaste of heaven by naturalizing himself in Rome, and living in the sweet light of the Italian Llama's eye. But there is one circumstance to qualify the effect of Mr. Maguire's ecstatic rhapsody. The author is not a credible witness. He is obviously incapable of hearing with his ears, or seeing with his eyes, or learning with his understanding. His head swims in the roseate illusion; he had a delirious vision on the Appian Way; he has eaten ashes among the Columbaria, and he comes home to publish a hollow, hysterical volume, which contains sillier ravings than any we have met with for a considerable time. Not that the Irish member of Parliament is addicted to the use of bad language. On the contrary, he writes in the spirit of a beatified nun, except, indeed, when he has to fling a clot of invective at some name honoured in Italy; but his account of the Papal dominions suggests very strongly the idea of a simple savage describing the marvels of England. He is all wonder, all admiration; but we wish he had confined himself to a personal narrative, instead of losing his way in the biography of 'our Pius.' Since this part of the work is mere commonplace rhodomontade, we shall point only to one passage, simply to show of what gross distortion of facts a writer as slavish as Mr. Maguire is capable. Referring to the events of 1848, he is impudent enough to say that profane rites were celebrated by the triumvirs in the metropolitan church. We then meet with the following passage:—

The short-lived Roman Republic was not unfruitful of monsters, some of whom, for savagery and bloodthirstiness, would not have suffered by comparison with the most ferocious 'Reds' of the Reign of Terror, in the first French Revolution. Amongst those who earned for themselves an infamous notoriety was Lambianchi, who appeared to have had a special mission—namely, to hunt down and kill all kinds of ecclesiastics.

On this we shall only remark that it is a disgrace to the writer. If he knows how false it is, we need not go far for a qualifying epithet; if he does not, he has been imposed upon by some hooded beggar of Rome, and writes recklessly from sheer ignorance. In either case the statement is unpardonable. But it is not the worst in his book. Periodical butcheries of unarmed and helpless men, he says, took place in Rome during the reign of the Republic. This is utterly and notoriously false; but the spirit of malicious misrepresentation or servile panegyric degrades every chapter in the volume:—

The names of the victims are not accurately known; but amongst those who thus fell by the hand of this monster, was another Dominican, Father Pellicciolo, the priest of Santa Maria sopra Minerva. It was said that fourteen were found half-buried in the convent garden; but it is certain that, having information of these assassinations, the Government sent its officers to save the prisoners who remained alive, and that twelve were rescued in spite of the resistance of the executioners. Those who were thus rescued were either priests or monks.

A still bloodier tragedy was enacted in the noonday, on one of the most public spots in Rome, and in the presence of a considerable multitude. Two unfortunate men had been seized, and were conducted into Rome in the midst of a threatening mob. They were clad as vine-dressers, but the cry was raised that they were Jesuits! To be a Jesuit, was to be an enemy of the Republic, and to be an enemy of the Republic was to deserve death. Shouts and imprecations rose on every side; eyes flashed and daggers gleamed; furious hands were thrust forth to clutch the innocent victims of popular rage. "At them! at them!"—"Kill, kill!"—"They are Jesuits!"—were the cries with which the sanguinary mob lashed itself into frenzy; and, on the Bridge of Saint Angelo, the wretched victims were literally torn to pieces by bloodthirsty savages—an immense multitude being spectators of the tragedy!

To this public butchery might be added a long list of atrocious murders at Rome, Ancona, Sinigaglia, Bologna, and throughout the Papal States.

This is an example of Mr. Maguire's historical method, and it is worthy of him. But we pardon something to his credulous simplicity. He got his 'facts' where he got his opinions, from monasteries and nunneries; and when we find a tissue of libels against honourable men, do we not also discover Mr. Maguire struggling with the English language in a desperate endeavour to express his veneration for the character of his master the Pope? 'That figure, clad in a white cloth soutane, with a cape and belt of the same colour,' and wearing a wide-brimmed, crimson hat, adorned with a gold cord, is the cynosure of his dreams, the morning star of his memory, on the Pincian Hill. Therefore, when he visits an hospital, it seems to him irradiated by the piety of the Vatican; as to the prisons, their inmates are happier than those of cottages in England; the foundling hospitals are guarantees against infanticide. With what fervour does Mr. Maguire enforce this point:—

Shame and despair are fearful prompters to a weak woman, who hears, in her anguish, the fiery hiss of the world's scorn, and beholds its mocking finger pointing her out as a lost one. And many a tender and gentle woman, whose soft white hand never before inflicted injury on a living thing, has, in a moment of mental agony and moral bewilderment, clutched, with a grasp of frenzy, the neck of her infant, and crushed out its little life in the mad hope of hiding one crime by the commission of a greater.

As to lunatics, Roman idiocy appears almost preferable to English sanity; but Mr. Maguire may be allowed to have a strong opinion on that subject. From the Bethlehems he went to the female prisons, and records how the nuns of the Termini compelled all the ladies under their charge to strip one fine morning, and clothe themselves in penitential uniform. When he reaches the condemned cells, he draws an interesting sketch of the Tuscan Brotherhood, which undertakes to console criminals doomed to die:—

On the day previous to the execution of a criminal, they invite, by public placard, prayers for his happy passage to the other life. In the night of that day, the brothers, some half dozen in number, including priests, assemble in the church of S. Giovanni di Fiorentini, not far from the New Prisons. Here they recite prayers, imploring the Divine assistance in the melancholy office which they are about to perform. They then proceed to the prisons, walking, two by two, in silence, some of the brothers bearing lanterns in their hands. On entering the chamber called *conforteria*, they assume the sack and cord, in which they appear to the prisoner as well as to the public. They divide between them the pious labours. Two perform the office of consolers; one acts as the *sagrestano*; and another makes a record of all that happens from the moment of the intimation of the sentence to that of the execution. These dismal annals are carefully preserved. At midnight the guardians of the prison go to the cell of the condemned, and lead him, by a staircase, to the chapel of the *conforteria*. At the foot of the stairs, the condemned is met by the notary, who formally intimates to him the sentence of death. The unhappy man is then delivered up to the two 'comforters,' who embrace him, and, with the crucifix and the image of the Sorrowful Mother presented to him, offer all the consolation which religion and charity can suggest in that terrible moment. The others assist in alleviating his misery, and, without being importunate, endeavour to dispose him to confess, and to receive the Holy Communion. Should he be ignorant of the truths of Christianity, they instruct him in them in a simple manner. If the condemned manifest a disposition to impenitence, they not only themselves use every effort which the circumstances of his case render necessary, but call in the aid of other clergymen. The other members of the confraternity employ the hours preceding the execution in the recital of appropriate prayers, and confess and communicate at a mass celebrated two hours before dawn. Clad in the *sacco*, they proceed, two by two, to the prison, the procession being headed by a cross-bearer with a great cross, and a torch-bearer at each side, carrying a torch of yellow wax. The procession having arrived at the prison, the condemned descends the steps; the first object which meets his gaze being an image of the Blessed Virgin, before which he kneels, and, proceeding on, does the same before the crucifix, which is near the gate that he now leaves for ever. Here he ascends the car which awaits him, accompanied by the 'comforters,' who console and assist him to the last; and the procession moves on to the place of execution, the members of the confraternity going in advance. Arrived at the fatal spot, the condemned descends from the car, and is led into a chamber of an adjoining building, which is hung with black, where the last acts of devotion are performed, or, if he be impenitent, where the last efforts are made to move him to a better spirit. The hour being come, the executioner bandages his eyes, and places him upon the block; and thus, while supported by his *conforteri*, and repeating the sacred name and invoking the mercy of Jesus, the axe descends upon the criminal, and human justice is satisfied. The brothers then take charge of the body, lay it on a bier, and, carrying it to their church, decently inter it. Finally, they conclude their pious work by prayer.

Excepting a few pages of similar descriptive matter, we have found in the volume nothing but extravagance and absurdity. Intelligent supporters of the Poppedom, we fully believe, will be anxious to disclaim an advocate so incautious, reckless, and liable to ridicule as Mr. John Francis Maguire.

#### WASHINGTON'S PART IN THE AMERICAN WAR.

*Life of George Washington.* By Washington Irving. Volume IV. Bohn. THE long-expected fourth volume of Washington Irving's history has at last made its appearance. We expressly say *history*, for although the three other volumes, and especially the earliest, were, as the title indicates, a biography, this fourth volume contains more historical than biographical matter; dwells more on the events of the revolution than on the individual deeds of the republican leader. And this could not well be otherwise. General Washington himself, when applied to by his old friend Dr. Craik for materials to write his memoirs, answered that any memoir of his life, distinct and severed from the general history of the war, would be unsatisfactory to himself as well as to the world. However, in spite of the kaleidoscopic changes of this ever-changing struggle, in which Dame Fortune was even more unstable than is her wont, with victory up to the last moment hovering to and fro between the British and American lines, General Washington's venerable figure is seen standing in the centre of the grand drama, ever calm and great. In the same hour in which he sends instructions to the commanders of the army and reports to the Congress of the United States, he gives directions to his gardener at Mount Vernon to sow holly berries in drills. Not content with the fame of being a first-rate general, he strove, above all things, to be a worthy citizen, and a *man*, in the full sense of the word. It is this which raises George Washington so infinitely above the Cæsars and Napoleons of all ages.

Throughout all his campaigns he kept himself informed of the course of rural affairs at his much-beloved Mount Vernon. By means of maps, on which every field was laid down and numbered, he was enabled to give directions for the cultivation of the different parcels of land, and to receive accounts of their crops. No hurry of affairs ever prevented a correspondence with his overseer or agent; and he, in return, exacted weekly reports. Thus his rural occupations were interwoven with his military cares; the agriculturist was mingled with the soldier, and perhaps often predominated over it. Those strong sympathies with the honest cultivators of the soil, and that paternal care of their interests to be noted throughout his military career, may be ascribed, in a great measure, to the influences of his distant country home. Another element, too, contributed greatly to make George Washington more a soldier-citizen than a citizen-soldier, namely, the presence of his wife, who accompanied him through all the storms of war and revolution. Mrs. Washington presided with quiet dignity at head-quarters, and cheered with her presence the wintry gloom of Valley Forge and other encampments. She had a cheerful good sense, that always made her an agreeable companion; was besides an excellent manager, and — *honi soit qui mal y pense* — had an inveterate habit of knitting. In the wintry soirées, under tents and among soldiers, she used to set an example to her lady visitors by diligently plying her needles, knitting stockings for the poorer of the fighting republicans. Perhaps if Cæsar's wife had knitted socks, Brutus would not have soiled his dagger.

There are in this fourth volume some very interesting details, many of them from hitherto unpublished sources, about the War of Independence. Poor André's fate occupies three chapters, in Mr. Irving's best manner, and thrilling with interest. Old wounds have been long ago healed, national jealousy between England and America has lost its sharpest stings, and in

our day, calmer readers will be found on this side of the Atlantic to agree in the sentence of Washington's court-martial as regards the unhappy young man. A romance has been thrown round André which seems to increase with the progress of years; yet Washington Irving, though a novelist before he became an historian, spurns romance in this case, and cites unromantic facts to prove that Major André was actually a spy, and that his doom was just. He knew the risk he ran, and he faced it.

George Washington was a great man, neither friend nor foe will and can deny it, but never was George Washington greater than when he answered Colonel Nicolas's letter. Colonel Lewis Nicolas was a veteran officer, once commandant of Fort Mifflin, who had been in habits of intimacy with Washington, and he had warmly interceded in behalf of the suffering army, neglected by the men of talk who formed the Congress. The Colonel attributed all the ills experienced by the army and the public of the United States to the existing form of government. He condemned republican institutions as incompatible with national prosperity; and he and a number of other citizens formed a daily growing party, who looked up to Washington as the *King of America*. In the summer of 1782, Colonel Nicolas writes to Washington:—

"Some people have so connected the idea of tyranny and monarchy as to find it very difficult to separate them. It may therefore be requisite to give the head of such a constitution as I propose some title apparently more moderate; but, if all other things were once adjusted, I believe strong arguments might be produced for admitting the title of king, which, I conceive, would be attended with some material advantages."

Washington indignantly replies:—

"Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and which I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary. But I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to an address which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. . . . Let me conjure you, then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate as from yourself or any one else a sentiment of the like nature."

This fourth volume concludes with Washington's election as First President of the United States of America. With resigned yet not unhopeful modesty, the author adds:—"Should the measure of health and good spirits with which a kind Providence has blessed us beyond the usual term of literary labour be still continued, we may go on, and in another volume give the presidential career and closing life of Washington."

#### ESSAYS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

*Essays on Natural History.* Third Series. By Charles Waterton.

Longman and Co.

MR. WATERTON is a favourite writer on natural history. He has been an Audubon in his way, and has met with adventures scarcely less wild and picturesque than those of the unparalleled American. But we are sorry that he presumes upon his popularity to gossip on ecstatic virgins, miracles, and Protestant dogmas. Nor can we praise the spirit in which, in his latter days, he debates unsettled questions as to the habits of beasts, birds, or snakes. Surely, a mild manner of disputation is more effective than flippancy or arrogance, even when the arrogance and the flippancy proceed from a gentleman aged seventy-four. We make this remark in the belief that it is proper to warn even a veteran who has no new habits to acquire, that he is in danger of misapplying his pen when he descends to ridicule and invective. We have no doubt that many absurd errors have crept out of the nursery into our natural history manuals; but it must be remembered that even great naturalists are at issue on important points with Mr. Waterton. After this preamble, however, we have to thank him for a book of delightful notes, of sketches so genial, of anecdotes so pleasant, of criticism so intelligent, that it is a serious disappointment to find it spoiled by egotism and puerility. The first essay is on Monkeys. We know what disquisitions Bailey founded upon the resemblance of those animals to men; but here comes Mr. Waterton, with a very justifiable laugh at the Latinizations of the *Encyclopædia*. He refuses to discourse on the distinction between the *Cercopithecus*, *Gallitrix*, *Sciurus*, *Oristile*, *Arachnoides*, *Subpentadactylus*, *Hypoxanthus*, *Plattixarhini*, and *Pygerythraeus* species, and distributes them into apes, baboons, monkeys with ordinary tails, and monkeys with prehensile tails. The ape has no tail, and is never found out of the Old World; the baboon has a short tail, and also belongs to the Old World exclusively; the common-tailed monkey is found in both continents, the prehensile-tailed tribe in America alone. Universally, these brutes are, in their natural state, inhabitants of trees, like sloths; they rarely or never resort to the ground except through accident or misfortune. Properly speaking, the monkey is neither a quadruped nor a quadrumanus; but the extremities of its limbs are so peculiar that it is impossible not to recognize them. The feet of some dogs might be mistaken for those of some wolves, those of the fox for those of the jackal; but from the huge ape of Borneo to the dwarf sacawinki of Guiana, there is no mistaking the 'hands and feet' of monkeydom. We now learn how to catch small monkeys. The mother is not to be fired at, but to be struck with an arrow poisoned with wourali, which not only relaxes every muscle, and prevents her clinging in death to the branches with her young, but spares her all suffering, and gives her with a death-wound 'a balmy soporific.' At this point Mr. Waterton comes full upon the elder naturalists, denies that monkeys ever throw dust in self-defence at wild beasts, or hurl branches from tree tops at travellers, and takes a foreign author to task for describing the 'hissing words' of an orang-outang. One gentleman talks of apes, called pongos, who kill many negroes in the woods, and sometimes fall upon the elephants 'which come to feed where they be, and so beat them with their clubbed fists and pieces of wood that they will run roaring away from them;' another, of orang-outangs who 'carry off girls of eight or ten years of age to the tops of trees.' A third 'knew a negress at Loango who remained three years with these animals.' Mr. Waterton, whose in-



credulity may be carried too far, satirizes the idea that a monkey might hunt down a negress, but declares solemnly his belief that the residence of the Virgin at Nazareth has been miraculously transported to Loretto, and that the Ecstasies of Botzen is supernaturally inspired.

We have not been convinced by Mr. Waterton's essay on cannibalism. It is superficial and unsatisfactory. The ordinary feeding of man upon man, incited only by hunger, may be a practice that never existed; but the historical reports of savage manners, numerous and well authenticated as they are, have not been set aside by Mr. Waterton's chapter of jocular objections. He neither cross-examines the witnesses nor adduces the results of his own researches, but occupies himself with analogies no doubt very amusing and scientific suggestions undoubtedly ingenious. During the whole of his wanderings in the barbarous interior of Guiana he never once met with a cannibal, although he saw boxes containing dried human hands; but this circumstance was explained by another, that when the maroon negroes escaped it was the custom of the colonists to pay a reward for every maroon's hand brought them, and the Indians having slain one in the forests pickled his hands to preserve them to produce at head-quarters. Moreover, the body of the red monkey, which is frequently cooked as food, resembles when eaten that of a child. Hence a corroboration of the horrible rumour. But Mr. Waterton's illustrations do not suffice to clear up this mystery of human passion and crime.

We have been delighted by his Essay on Snakes. He 'advocates the cause of snakes.' They are a maligned race of creatures. The prejudice against them originated in Paradise. Orpheus lost his Eurydice through the malignity of a snake, Laocoon and his sons were strangled by a sea-serpent, Cleopatra died from the bite of an asp, and yet, Mr. Waterton urges, snakes are neither aggressive nor vindictive—they do not use their poison-fangs in capturing their food; even when attacked they never strike twice. "In no instance have I seen a snake act on the offensive." If assaulted or disturbed, it retorts by pricking its enemy. The adder is 'a harmless little fellow;' the viper seldom uses its fangs. Confiding in his knowledge that snakes never use their poison-fangs, except when driven to extremities, he was accustomed, when in South America, to rove the forests day after day without shoes or 'stockings,' and yet no other region swarms with 'such a show of magnificent serpents.'

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Quits: a Novel.* By the Baroness Tautphæus. 3 vols. (Bentley.)—The Baroness Tautphæus, author of *The Initials*, has written a better story in *Quits*. Her style is improved; her invention has more grasp; her power of drawing character has strengthened. She has still, however, to guard against a habit of grotesque delineation, which she carries to its height in the picture of her heroine playing battledoor. The plot of the novel is by no means involved. It turns upon a family feud, but the conception is ingeniously worked out, and the effect of variety is produced by rapid transitions of time and place, managed with art, and rendered interesting by a mingling of romance, satire, and sketches of pastoral continental life. The Baroness writes with a good deal of knowledge of society, and with sufficient taste to avoid exaggeration of language. Incidents that might otherwise appear extravagant are thus reduced to a sober tone. Her device for bringing the history to a close is certainly original, and takes the reader by surprise after his interest has been thoroughly aroused. We are so weary of fashionable fiction, with heroines of incomparable beauty, superhuman young men, 'a father's curse,' and pale, proud ladies, that it is a refreshment to find a novelist striking into fragrant byways, and going among woodlands and woodmen, without reverting to the old tricks of melodrama. Upon the whole, *Quits* is a healthy, sensible, amusing book, with a tinge of originality, and vigorously as well as agreeably written.

*St. Eustace; or, The Hundred and One: a Novel.* By Vane Ireton St. John. 3 vols. (Newby.)—We have to welcome, in a friendly way, Mr. Vane St. John, who brings us a romance of the seventeenth century, full of pictures and adventures. His intention is to effect a romantic restoration of manners, customs, and architecture as they existed some two hundred and fifty years ago, dashing his narrative with a few historical episodes, and relying principally upon the excitement produced by a perpetual procession of incidents, over which are thrown the lights and shadows of the Huguenot war.

*Farina: a Legend of Cologne.* By George Meredith, Author of 'The Shaving of Shagpat.' (Smith, Elder, and Co.)—*Farina* is a wild, quaint, surprising story, written with excessive elaboration. Mr. Meredith seems to take up one sentence after another, not laying it down until it has been wrought, chased, polished, and tinted into a separate bit of art or fancy. The effect is novel; but Mr. Meredith's peculiarities are occasionally wearisome. *Farina*, by distributing flasks of a curious-scented distillation, enables Kaiser Heinrich to enter the odorous city of Cologne, and thus wins the White Rose Margarita, whose bridal preparations are luxuriously described. Such is the legend. The narrative opens at Cologne, where Margarita's father is the Emperor's money-lender, whose raftsmen were thick upon the Rhine. We have an early specimen of Mr. Meredith's literary theory: "A wailful host were the wives of his raftsmen widowed there by her watery music." He is an heraldic artist in the use of colours in bright contrasts. Half his pages are made of purple clusters, red blushes on 'brow and bosom,' yellow hair decked with crocuses, blue eyes, silver arrows, and other kaleidoscopic fancies. His Schwarz-Thier 'swung himself on his broad-backed charger, and gored the fine beast till she rattled out a blast of sparkles from the flint.' His 'Werner's brows grew black with blood.' Out of his Margarita's cheeks 'the colour had passed like a blissful Western red, leaving rich paleness in the sky.' His *Farina* is a loving poet, who looks on 'the white sea' of the saints, who apostrophises 'colourless peace!' 'Oh, my beloved! So walkest thou for my soul on the white sea every night, clad in the strait pall of thy spotless virgin linen; bearing in thy hand the lily, and leaning thy cheek to it where the human rose is softened to a milky bloom of red, the espousals of heaven with earth; over thee, moving with thee, a wreath of sapphire stars, and the solitude of purity

around.' Meanwhile, Margarita 'lay and dreamed in rose colour, and if she thrilled on her pillowed silken couch like a tense-strung harp, and fretted drowsily in little leaps and starts,' she is happy in the end; Aunt Lisbeth undresses her; 'she stands in her hair,' and Farina is the happiest man in Cologne, purified by the exquisite perfume of his distillation. The story, with all its eccentricities, is clever and amusing.

*Nearer and Dearer: a Novelette.* By Cuthbert Bede, B.A. (Bentley.)—*Nearer and Dearer* is a trifle and an extravagance. It might have been written in a day, and it may be read through in an hour. The entire tissue is made up of coincidences and improbabilities, worked over with grotesques, relieved now and then by a passage of graceful sentimentality. The merit of the piece is that it is sure to entertain the reader, to keep him awake in a railway-carriage, to sweeten his solitary coffee—in fact, to answer its author's purpose, and add a rattling fragment of agreeable nonsense to the series commencing with *Verdant Green*.

#### SACRAMENTAL WORSHIP.

*The Principles of Divine Service: an Inquiry concerning the True Manner of Understanding and Using the Order for Morning and Evening Prayer, and for the Administration of the Holy Communion in the English Church.* By the Rev. Philip Freeman, M.A., formerly Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, late Principal of the Theological College, Chichester.

John, Henry, and James Parker.

THE present volume contains the introduction to the second part of Mr. Freeman's work, and contains an elaborate history and analysis of the various opinions held respecting the Eucharist at different epochs and in the different countries of Christendom. Regarding this sacred institution as the basis of the Christian faith, Mr. Freeman uses it as a test of the purity of the Church at various times, and for that purpose divides his account of it into two great periods—the *Uncontroversial*, when the simple belief in one set of opinions respecting it lasted a thousand years unchallenged, and the *Controversial*, which includes the subsequent period to the present day. It is not our province to enter into the discussions that have taken place and still divide the Christian world on the subject of the 'elements' and the 'mystery' contained in the Sacrament. Even the most zealous enthusiasts admit their ignorance of the nature and manner *positively* of the operation of this institution, and hence they fall back upon the terms 'heavenly or spiritual' as explicatory of effects which are above their comprehension. Mr. Freeman relies much upon the superiority of the Liturgies over the Fathers in determining Eucharistic questions, since there is a general tendency in them to maintain the harmony of Eucharistic teaching when compared with the capricious doctrines of individual preachers. From this point the question becomes polemical. Perfect submission is no longer the rule of faith. Various views are taken of the corporeal and spiritual nature of the elements, and the war of pens begins. The doctrine of the annihilation of the Eucharistic elements, first asserted about the year 1035, commenced the controversy, which extended throughout Europe and Christendom, notwithstanding the condemnation of Berengarius for upholding the old doctrines of the West in opposition to the new doctrine introduced. It was this event that brought about the final separation into two great divisions of the East and West, and so far is a matter of history as well as of theology. From this date these two great branches of the Church exhibited diametrically opposite phenomena with reference to the mystery of the Eucharist. The Western mind is thenceforth largely and intently occupied in discussing, defining, and contesting it; the annihilation view becomes dominant, is systematized by schoolmen, and imposed with increasing stringency by councils. But in England, however, the opinions that prevailed on the Continent were not altogether palatable. It is true that they were early imported by Lanfranc, after the conquest of this country by William, but they met with a strong opponent in Anselm, and subsequently in Duns Scotus, Occam, Bacon, and Holkot. It is a curious fact that the old English Eucharistic Offices differ in many points from the Roman, especially in not recognising the worship of the consecrated elements; and the unanimity of the ritual works on this head is significant. Diocesan decrees enjoin *reverence*, but they refrain from using the term *adoration*. The reason of this difference between the English and the Papal rituals is probably to be traced in the insularity of our character. The Pope had never a strong hold upon the affections of the English, and though for a while, during the pure Norman ascendancy, his authority was enforced, the reaction that took place in the middle of the thirteenth century was a certain indication that his rule was doomed. It is unnecessary to enter upon this period. For the next three hundred years the Church of Rome held disputed sway in this island, and by aid of the fagot and the sword maintained a dubious dominion over the souls and consciences of the people. The Wickliffites and Lollards, however, persevered in the work of opposition until Luther effected the Reformation, when the national spirit declared itself against Italian interference, and shook off a yoke they had impatiently borne for several centuries.

#### NEW EDITIONS.

Mrs. COLIN MACKENZIE has republished 'The Mission, the Camp, and the Zenana,' under a new title, *Delhi, the City of the Great Mogul* (Bentley).—It contains a good description of Delhi, and is altogether an instructive and agreeable book. In a similar form we have Mrs. Susannah Moodie's *Roughing It in the Bush; or, Life in Canada* (Bentley), a volume deservedly popular. Taking advantage of the excitement concerning India, Captain Rafter reissues his clever compilation 'A Military History of the British Empire in the East' as *Our Indian Army* (Bryce).—It is full of interesting matter, closely packed and neatly arranged. The hundred and sixty-ninth volume of the ParLOUR Library is *The Man-at-Arms* (Hodgson), by G. P. R. James, and decidedly one of his best. A somewhat remarkable reprint is *The Land of Silence and the Land of Darkness*, by the Rev. B. G. Johns (Longman and Co.).—It consists of two essays which originally appeared in the *Edinburgh Review*. Messrs. Smith and Elder announce a series of cheap reprints of successful novels, and now we have *Juno Eyre*, by Charlotte Brontë, neatly printed on good paper with elastic covers, for half-a-crown.

# The Arts.

## MONT BLANC.

WE expressed last week our somewhat selfish regret at the temporary loss of Mr. ALBERT SMITH, who is off on his usual Autumnal tour, and our pleasant anticipations of what he has in store for the ensuing Winter nights; but a few extracts from his lively prorogation speech may not be inappropriate. He thus reviewed the history of his successes:—

"I took the Egyptian Hall in February, 1852; and so little opinion had I, at that time, of my subject, or my own powers, that I only engaged the room for a few weeks, and of these nearly a month was spent in putting it in order; for a succession of cheap exhibitions had left the building in a most disreputable condition. I gave my first entertainment on the 13th of March, 1852—five years and a half ago—and to-night is the 1744th time I have had the honour of appearing before you—consecutively and in the same room. I believe that this success has been, in a great degree, owing to several reforms I introduced here, which the larger places of public amusement might follow with advantage. Those of my audience who care for figures may be interested in hearing that my rent here is nearly 600*l.* a year; that the working expenses of the entertainment are 75*l.* a week; and that the cost of producing the yearly alterations for a new season has never been under 500*l.*; indeed, in 1854, when the Oberland and the Simplon were brought out, and the Swiss decorations built in the room, I spent nearly 1000*l.* before a farthing came back again. I mention these facts against the absurd statements I have seen, both in the English and American papers, of the enormous fortune I have made here. Let me briefly state what are my intentions for the winter. I start the day after to-morrow to collect new materials; and my route will be through what I may term the 'popular Switzerland'—by Zurich, the Rigi, Lucerne, and Grindelwald, to Chamouni, and thence over the Great St. Bernard (where my excellent old friends, the monks, have got a pup for me) to Genoa. I shall then take ship for Naples; and I hope that in Pompeii, in the Blue Grotto at Capri, and in the Grotto del Cane, and on the summit of the crater of Vesuvius (which has been rather turbulent and unsettled lately), I may find something to beguile the long evenings of the ensuing winter. I only hope, after my visit, that everybody will not go scrambling up Vesuvius as they did up Mont Blanc, until the subject is utterly vulgarized and spoilt."

## THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

PREVIOUSLY to his departure from England for America, Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS made a final appearance on the night of Friday week at the ROYAL

AMPHITHEATRE, Liverpool, when the house was crowded in every part. In his farewell address, Mr. MATHEWS said:—

"I made my first appearance in Liverpool more than fifty years ago. (Oh, oh!) Pardon me, I don't mean to say a public appearance, though doubtless I made myself heard. (Laughter.) I happened to be born in Basnett-street, within a few doors of this theatre; so that, in pride of birth, and in the feelings that still link me to you, I am actually a Dickey Sam. (Cheering.) Ladies and gentlemen,—really, I have nothing to say. (Laughter.) I think that, as we have over and over again laughed together for so many years, it would not be right to try to make you cry at parting. I yet hope to make you laugh once more on my return. In all my troubles, and they have not been few, I have been accustomed to come for hope and sympathy to the public. About twenty years ago I made my first false step in life. I took Covent Garden Theatre, and the consequences have hung a millstone round my neck, which I never could get rid of since. My fair fame has been, perhaps, somewhat tarnished. (No, no!) Oh, yes; I know the existing opinion is that I am a thoughtless fellow, who is eternally getting into difficulties, then getting out of them, and then creating new ones. I assure you that this is an error. (Cheers.) It reminds me of the story of the nigger, who, when his master said to him—'What! drunk again, you rascal?'—replied, 'No, no, massa, not drunk again—same drunk—same drunk.' (Cheers and laughter.) Well, so it is with me."

The 134th meeting of the choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, commenced on Tuesday.

The grand festival at the conclusion of the second season of the ill-starred SURREY GARDENS commenced on Monday night, under the sole direction of M. JULLIEN, and was largely attended,—certain circumstances, which are related in another part of our this day's paper, exciting in the public a strong feeling of sympathy with the buoyant Frenchman. GRISI, ALBONI, and Miss POOLE, combined their attractions in the Music Hall, while in the gardens a vast number of out-door entertainments—including old English morris dances, performances on the 'double trapeze,' a Spanish ballet on a stage erected for the purpose, balloon ascents, an open-air concert, and a display of fireworks, accompanied by a perilous ascent and descent of the tight-rope by Mademoiselle PAULINE VIOLANTI—afforded ceaseless amusement to the crowds of pleasure-seekers.

The regular dramatic season at the PRINCESS's having closed, Mr. BEALE has opened the theatre for a series of Italian opera performances. Monday was the first night, when VERDI's *Traviata* was acted. Madame GASSIER sustained PICCOLOMINI's celebrated part with considerable effect; and MARIO was tender and impassioned as the hero. The elder *Germont* was performed by a new barytone, Signor DRAGONE, who was well received by the audience. *Norma* and *Rigoletto* have since been given.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

### BIRTHS.

DE LALAING.—At Upper Berkeley-street, the Countess de Lalaing: a son.

DOUGLAS.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Lady Elizabeth Douglas: a son.

LILLEY.—On the 16th inst., at No. 3, King Edward-street, Lambeth-road, the wife of Mr. Edwin J. Lilley: a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

ASHLEY—CHICHESTER.—On Saturday, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Anthony Ashley, eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to Lady Harriet Augusta Seymourina Chichester, only daughter of the Marquis of Donegal.

RICHARDSON—KING.—At St. Stephen's, Paddington, Margaret Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. John Richardson, Wath, Yorkshire, to Walker George, son of the Rev. James King, Rector of Longfield, Kent, and nephew of Lord Dorchester.

### DEATHS.

KNOX.—On the 12th of June last, before Delhi, while gallantly leading his picket to repel the assault of the rebel army on the Tower Battery, Captain E. W. J. Knox, of her Majesty's 75th Regiment.

ST. AUBYN.—On the 17th July last, at Fontainebleau, the Rev. John Humphrey St. Aubyn, third son of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., of St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 25.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—CHARLES KNOWSLEY, Exeter, draper—JOHN JOSEPH BURGINS, Birmingham, silver plater—JOSEPH CROFTS, Walsall, builder.

BANKRUPTS.—GEORGE HOLT SKINNER, Queen-street, Cheapside, corn merchant—PETER LAWRENCE, Eastcheap and Old Kent-road, fruit dealer—JOHN STOKES, St. George-street, St. George-in-the-East, corn chandler—JOHN SWAN, Leadenhall-street, merchant—THOMAS BLIDRIDGE, Upper North-place, Gray's-inn-road, and Brownlow-mews, Guildford-street, coachmaker—SAMUEL CROOKS, Dudley, leather dealer—WILLIAM STEWARD, Darlaston, Staffordshire, clothier—NATHANIEL RADMORE HAMMETT, Cardiff, grocer—EDWARD PETER and WILLIAM ARUNDEL OATEY, Barnstaple, ironfounders—JAMES PHILLIPS, Audlem, Cheshire, draper—JOHN LONGTON, Liverpool, shipbroker—JOHN PRACOCK, Manchester, starch manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—W. PATISON and J. FORRESTER, Edinburgh, drapers—O. DUNBAR, Latheron, Caithness-shire, innkeeper—B. W. A. SLEIGH, Edinburgh, merchant—W. MURRAY, Aberdeen, warehouseman—A. LISTON, Newhaven, grocer.

Friday, August 28.

BANKRUPTS.—THOMAS BROOKS, Witney, Oxfordshire, mop manufacturer—FREDERICK LEWIS, Surrey-place, Kennington-park, surgeon—CHARLES JOHN CARR, Belper, engineer—WILLIAM HART, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, wine and spirit merchant—FREDERICK RICKARDS, Farnborough, coach proprietor—JOHN DAVIS GOTOH and THOMAS HENRY GOTOH, Long-acre, bankers, tanners, &c.—CHARLES WALKER and FREDERICK JAMES WALKER, Commercial-road-east, drapers—JOSHUA HORNBER HOLE, Birkenhead, broker—ALAN PRIZIE, Saffron Walden, Essex, matting manufacturer—CHRISTOPHER BANCKS, Liverpool, ship chandler—THOMAS BENNETT, Dorby, miller—CHARLES HENRY WHITE, Southampton, glass-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JAMES STEWART, Edinburgh, confectioner—JOHN M'ALAY, Glasgow, chemist—JOHN SMITH, Hilton by Kettle, Fifeshire, manufacturer.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, August 28, 1857.

THE news from India, frightful in its details of past horrors, and pregnant in anxiety for the future, has made but little impression on the Funds. It has become the rule with the daily journals to make light of the occurrences now transacting in our former Indian empire, and of passing

over the supineness and mismanagement of the Downing and Leadenhall-street Boards. This, ere long, will be changed into a succession of abusive articles, as we find how deeply interested we all are, and how imperilled our whole commonwealth must be, by a continuance of the Indian calamities.

So, far ahead in 1858 and 1859, one may see loans and subsidies in perspective. To raise and keep in India one hundred thousand men, to go through the usual official mismanagement and lose stores, and warlike equipments, and men, which will surely come under our system, will cause enormous expenditure, and the expenses of the Russian war will sink into insignificance beside this latter trouble. If Delhi be not taken before Christmas, the war will cost nearer ten millions than five.

Foreign funds vary but little. Turkish Six per Cent. are about 95. French Railway lines are firm, no great amount of business doing. Grand Trunk of Canada and Great Western of Canada are more in demand. Eastern Counties and Doyers are firmly held; in Berwicks, Great Northens, Caledonians, and North Staffords there have been very good buyers. The heavy share market, London and North-Western, South Western, Midland, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, are firm but not buoyant. In other parts of the market, banks, mines, &c., there have been no large transactions.

Blackburn, 7*½*, 8*½*; Caledonian, 80*½*; 80*½*; Chester and Holyhead, 35, 36; Eastern Counties, 11*½*, 11*½*; Great Northern, 96, 97; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103, 105; Great Western, 53*½*, 54*½*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99, 99*½*; London and Blackwall, 5*½*, 6*½*; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 104, 106; London and North-Western, 99*½*, 100*½*; London and South-Western, 92, 93; Midland, 81*½*, 82*½*; North-Eastern (Berwick), 93*½*, 94*½*; South-Eastern (Dover), 70, 71; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5*½*, 6*½*; Dutch-Rhenish, 3*½*, 3*½* dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 27*½*; Great Central of France, 23*½*, 24*½*; Great Luxembourg, 6*½*, 7*½*; Northern of France, 34*½*, 34*½*; Paris and Lyons, 35*½*, 35*½*; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 8*½*, 8*½*; Sambre and Meuse, 7*½*, 7*½*.

## CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, August 28, 1857.

ALL sorts of Foreign Grain are short this week, but the markets, both producing and consuming, are abundantly supplied with New Wheat, which, since this day week, has fallen 5*s.* to 6*s.* per quarter. New Red 63 lbs. Kentish Wheat sells at 5*s.* In Malto there have been several transactions. Odessa and Galatz both at 3*s.* arrived, Galatz on passage 3*s.* 5*s.*, and Odessa 3*s.* 4*s.* and 3*s.* 3*s.*

## BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	214	215	214 <i>½</i>	215 <i>½</i>	214 <i>½</i>	.....
3 per Cent. Red.....	90 <i>½</i>	91	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	91	90 <i>½</i>
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>
Consols for Account.....	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>	91	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>
New 3 per Cent. An.....	91	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	91 <i>½</i>	90 <i>½</i>
New 2 <i>½</i> per Cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860.....	2 7-10	.....	2 7-10	2 <i>½</i>	2 <i>½</i>	.....
India Stock.....	212 <i>½</i>	210 <i>½</i>	.....	.....	210 <i>½</i>	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	.....	19 d	.....	20 d	17 d	.....
Ditto, under £1000.....	.....	17 d	.....	.....	.....	17 d
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	par	4 d	par	4 d	par	par
Ditto, £500.....	1 p	1 p	3 d	4 d	2 p	1 p
Ditto, Small.....	1 p	1 p	1 p	1 p	1 p	2 d

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	102	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents ..	.....	Russian Bonds, 5 per ..	.....
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	.....	Cents.....	112 <i>½</i>
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	.....	Russian 4 <i>½</i> per Cents....	98 <i>½</i>
Dutch 2 <i>½</i> per Cents.....	64 <i>½</i>	Spanish.....	40 <i>½</i>
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf. ...	.....	Spanish Committee Cer-	.....
Equador Bonds.....	14	of Coup. not fun.....	6 <i>½</i>
Mexican Account.....	22 <i>½</i>	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	94 <i>½</i>
Peruvian 4 <i>½</i> per Cents....	82 <i>½</i>	Turkish New, 4 ditto....	90 <i>½</i>
Portuguese 5 per Cents.....	45 <i>½</i>	Venezuela 4 <i>½</i> per Cents..	.....

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessees, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.

Monday, and during the week, will be presented the Drama of the LIGHTHOUSE (by Wilkie Collins, Esq.). The music and original overture by Francesco Berger. Principal characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, Addison, Walter Gordon, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Swanborough.

After which, a Comedietta entitled A SUBTERFUGE, in which Mrs. Stirling, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. G. Murray will appear.

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