

W. D. and T. Galloway, 38 & 40 Strand.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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VOL. VIII. No. 395.]

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1857.

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Review of the Week.

THE intelligence from India is decidedly an improvement, although it tells us of no startling change. The principal interest still centres in HAVELOCK; but his fortunes now appear to be brightening, with the prospect of a happy issue. He was still at Cawnpore, exhausted by the sickness of his men; but he had received from OUTRAM at once the notification of arrangements which would, he said, enable him to accomplish the relief of Lucknow, and a letter declaring that OUTRAM should not assume the military command, nor take the glory of accomplishing that laborious enterprise in which HAVELOCK had already suffered so much. In the meanwhile Lucknow was still holding out against the rebels, with every prospect of being able to keep them at bay until HAVELOCK should arrive. EYRE had succeeded in making good his visitation of the Dinapore mutineers, having completely dispersed them, although both EYRE and the reward of a thousand pounds had failed to secure the capture of KHOR SINGH, the traitor, who had joined the mutineers. At Agra 'all was quiet.' In some places there appears to be an 'uneasy' feeling. In Rajpootana, for example, the Bombay Sepoys were mistrusted; and even in the Punjab there is the same expression of 'uneasiness' here and there. Still the Sikhs continue firm. Suspicions are hinted at the extraordinary friendliness of JUNG BAHADOOR in Nepal, but his conduct is perfectly intelligible. Some few of the Rajahs, like the Rajahs of Puttecalah, of Rewah, and of Jheend, have been faithful throughout; and it is more than probable that an individual chivalrous feeling may actuate some of these men, especially such as the Rajah of Puttecalah, who might have done us so much harm without committing himself. But many will also be calculating the comparative probabilities of victory, for the mutineers or for the British, and will see that by far the most promising course would be to join with the more powerful empire. Where this selfishness reigns, it is a point in our favour. In the meanwhile the reinforcements, like those under OUTRAM, are moving forward in all quarters. The British army at Delhi had received an additional contingent, from Scinde, of men and artillery. The rebels made a desperate attempt to intercept this force, but they were themselves intercepted by NICHOLSON, at Nujuffghur, and defeated with immense loss. The consequences are

important. Besides so far reducing the mutineers and securing an addition to the British force, NICHOLSON had also secured communications with the Punjab. An overwhelming force had gradually concentrated around the rebels at Delhi; and it may be considered that the result was no longer a question of chance.

In the meanwhile the feeling of uneasiness appears to be somewhat openly expressed at Calcutta and Bombay, but without any apparent ground, at least, for increase of mistrust. It is even possible that familiarity may have somewhat diminished the awe which checked discussion, and that the tendency to talk is no longer so repressed as it was, so that the uneasiness has increased less in fact than in the expression of it. The Governor-General was active. Some hold that his activity was too great, and there are insinuations that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL had been irritated at intrusions upon his proper province of military administration. Lord CANNING had issued a minute 'in Council,' preaching to the military commanders the necessity of clemency towards natives not taken in actual conflict, and especially a regard for those who may still be faithful to the British Government, although unavoidably mixed up with the rebels.

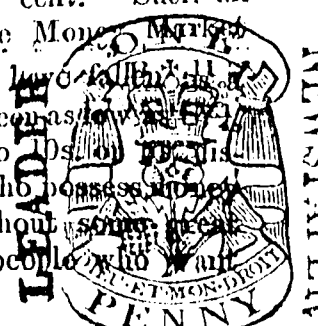
One opinion is decidedly gaining ground in this country, and it will give Ministers some trouble: it is the necessity of conducting the government of India, after the suppression of the revolt, more on Christian principles. This view was expressed with great force by Mr. GLADSTONE at a meeting of the Foreign Missions Society, in Chester, where the Bishop of OXFORD also was a conspicuous speaker. Alone, Mr. GLADSTONE would go for little; but he stands as one of the most eloquent spokesmen of what is evidently the general feeling of the public, and Government will have to attend to it.

Another troublesome question has been raised lately. The Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have been accused of malversation under the influence of fanaticism. The story is this:—Some of their subordinates have given freely to the orphans of Protestant soldiers who have fallen in the Crimea; but the orphans of Catholic soldiers who have fallen in the same battles are few and far between in the schools of Ireland; and the mere comparison of numbers shows that, by some means or other, the Roman Catholics have not obtained their share of the charity, though it certainly was not intended to be distributed with any kind of religious distinction. Lord ST. LEONARDS, one of the commissioners, has promised an inquiry.

In another quarter there is a rebellion against Ministers, only, however, in a departmental view. The Metropolitan Board of Works is flying in the face of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works. The Board laid before the Chief Commissioner a plan which the Board particularly favoured,—it was marked B*. The Commissioner saw that it would not work, because it opened drainage outlets in the Thames at points which would have permitted the tide to bring the sewage back within the metropolitan boundary. He referred it to three practical men, who pointed out the defects and suggested alterations. The Board feels its dignity injured, and passes resolutions graciously deigning to hold a 'communication' with the Chief Commissioner on the subject. It reminds one of the Emperor of RUSSIA's inviting the Emperor NAPOLEON to meet him at Stuttgart!

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science has been vigorously started at Birmingham by Lord BROUGHAM, seconded by colleagues who have put their shoulders to the wheel in real earnest. Its five sections have been laboriously active, and, upon the whole, the work done has been well worth the doing. The introductory speech of Lord BROUGHAM on the uses and advantages of associative labour, which his long experience enabled him to deal with as with ascertained facts, is remarkable for its comprehensiveness, and will worthily take its place among the many similar efforts of the speaker. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, too, as President of the Section of Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law, delivered an excellent address, the chief points of which were in favour of cheap law and of the long-debated codification of our laws. The Recorder of Birmingham produced important details as to the working of the system pursued in the prisons of Ireland for the punishment and reformation of criminals, the result of a recent visit to the convict prisons of that country. In fact, the new Association has given more than promises of usefulness.

In money affairs the week has been really eventful. The Bank of England has thought it necessary to make a further advance of one per cent., discount now standing at 7 per cent. Such an event can never take place in the Money Market without a commotion; the funds have fallen all over the matter of course, and they have been as low as 92½ while Exchequer Bills are down to 95½ in the count. This means, that people who possess money are very unwilling to lend it without some great security and high profit, while people who want



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money will pay a large price for the accommodation. The chief cause, of course, has been the difficulty in the United States; but that which most especially forbids the hope of any very favourable or any sudden reaction is the state of the Continent. The panic has now extended itself to Vienna, where it has been raging in these latter days. Here the position is exactly the reverse of our own. There is comparatively restricted trade, the protective system of Government keeping down commerce to the minimum; and the State is not only a beggar, but bankrupt. With such a state of things all around, France cannot sustain her artificially puffed-up show of prosperity. The Bank of France has been obliged to raise its rate of discount to 6½, and the shock to commercial confidence is much greater in Paris than in London. Though here we are in some agitation, and 'another bankruptcy!' is a daily exclamation—it is indeed sometimes heard more than once a day.

The Queen of SPAIN has taken new advisers—that is, new Ministers. NARVAEZ has given place to General ARMIERO, and Spain has neither lost nor gained by the arrangement. Only in all these changes of men, the Queen's tendency is to go further and further from constitutionalism, and to lose sight of the fact that, if, as the *Times* says, Spain is an absolute kingdom, Don CARLOS, undeniably, ought to be king.

While Royal Prussia is gradually fading out of life—the reprieve just announced being only temporary—Royal Sweden is obliged, in invalided abdication, to look on while his eldest born, as Prince Regent, reverses his policy; introducing a despotic spirit into Stockholm, and equally threatening to antagonize Russia and Liberalism.

The second elections in the Danubian Principalities appear to be little more acceptable than the first. At the beginning of the week there was a report current that the British and Austrian Ambassadors had jointly protested against certain malpractices and irregularities; but it was denied. It turns out, however, that the report was well founded. The Austrian Commissioner in the Principalities has forwarded to M. DE PROKESCH a document setting forth a great number of illegal proceedings in connexion with the new elections; that document has been submitted to the Porte, and will be laid before the Paris commission. The probability that the solution of the whole question will be such as was described some weeks back, namely, that the institutions of the two countries will be alike, but separately administered, is strengthened by the circular despatch sent by AALI PACHA to the Ottoman Legations at the Courts that were parties to the treaty of Paris; and this, notwithstanding a rumour that the Emperor NAPOLEON is putting forward one of his own house, Prince JOACHIM MURAT, as a candidate for the Moldo-Wallachian throne.

'Another railway accident!' Such is the daily cry. That is, another case in which a number of helpless railway travellers have had life, and limb, and health sacrificed by the brutal neglect of ordinary and reasonable precaution on the part of railway servants. On Wednesday, the 6.30 morning train from Cheltenham to Milford Haven reached, about noon, a small station called Pyle, next to Port Talbot. It was ten minutes behind its time. Word was brought that the line ahead was blocked up by a broken-down truck belonging to an Irish goods train. A messenger was sent forward, with orders to return and report when the line was cleared. Now comes the scandalous neglect of caution. Without waiting for the return of the messenger, at an order given by some one in authority—by whom, it is not at present clear—the train was driven back for some distance, then crossed from its own (the down line) on to the up line of rails. It went forward, passed the spot where it had been delayed about a mile, and then an up-train, known to be over-due, was seen approaching at its usual speed. It was too late to avoid a collision; the two engines

met like rams; and—the consequences are not difficult to imagine. Now, supposing the case to be as we have stated it, we say it should be made memorable by the punishment awarded to the authors of the catastrophe. But, moreover, strong measures must immediately be taken to extort from railway companies preventive security to passengers. At the end of last week we had a train on fire on the Great Western line, and, a few days later, another train, going from Carlisle to Lancaster, was on fire. In both these cases the danger was of the most appalling kind, and the sufferings of the passengers such, that possibly some of them will never recover from their effects; in both cases the terrified passengers could do nothing to make known their situation to either the engine-driver or the guard; the men going on unconscious of the state of the train in their charge. Fortunately, in one case, the danger was observed by a policeman, and in the other by some labourers on the line, who gave the alarm, and so prevented the occurrence of a frightful calamity. But as things now are, the passengers of any train that leaves a station are exposed to the danger of being helplessly burned to death, with no hope, and barely the possibility, of assistance from the officials whose duty it is to see that they are carried in safety to their destination. As the railway authorities will not do anything to remedy this monstrous evil, the Legislature must compel them. What is done on American and Continental railways for the public safety and convenience can be done on ours. Perfect means of communication between passengers and guard, and between guards and engine-drivers, must at once be established; arguments against the imperative demand for this arrangement are all futile: it must be done.

'Another murder!'—the third daily cry. There seems just at present to be a rage of homicide in men's minds. The red stains of no less than eleven atrocities of this kind are fouling the columns of our newspapers. With quick tempers it is now not merely a word and a blow, it is a word and a mortal stab or razor-gash. A man and his wife have a tip-sy wrangle—he throws himself upon her and cuts her throat. Two brothers get into a dispute about family matters—worsted in argument or abuse, one plunges a butcher's knife into the other's heart. A party of five Roman Catholic dock-labourers have a theological discussion—two of the five are stabbed, one mortally, the other within an ace of death. A son is dissatisfied with his father's mode of conducting the business of a farm—he places a gun at the cheek of his sleeping parent and shoots him dead. On the mind of one man, a farm-servant, the idea of murder has taken such hold that he cannot resist the impulse to start up and stab to death two of his fellow-servants, a man and his wife, who have looked in upon him to inquire after his health. In the Leigh Wood case, a woman is murdered apparently for a few pounds which were in her pockets, and for the contents of two or three boxes of wearing apparel, of no great value. The Waterloo-bridge atrocity brings this catalogue of horrors to a climax, compared with which we may almost say with SHAKESPEARE, "All murders past do stand excused." The 'rains of blood' of the old annals and of old 'Magazines of Wonders' are no longer apocryphal.

FOREIGN RUFFIANS.—Under this heading, the *Times* gives publicity to the following statement:—"Rather more than three weeks ago, one of my younger sons, about ten years of age, was passing through London, on his way to school, under the care of an elder brother, a sixth form boy at Harrow. The day was extremely wet, and the little boy was carrying an umbrella to shelter himself from the heavy rain that was falling. As he was passing up Regent-street, near the Circus, about two P.M., he accidentally pushed against, or in some way incommenced with his umbrella, one of the numerous foreigners who swagger about that vicinity, with red caps on their heads, and sticks in their hands. The ruffian immediately turned round and followed the child, and struck him from behind a violent blow on the head with the knot or handle of his stick. His brother, who was just in front, turned round on hearing the child cry, and, having learnt what had occurred, followed the assailant, and, fortunately meeting a policeman almost immediately, gave the man in charge. The policeman gave every attention to the complaint, but said that, as on examining the child's head he did not find any blood, he had no authority to take the assailant into custody. As a considerable crowd had collected, and the boys were only passing through London, and could not stop without very great inconvenience, the elder brother thought it better to let the matter drop there; and I do not know that he could have well done otherwise."

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

A somewhat brighter aspect is presented by the news received from India during the present week. Lucknow is reported safe; the rebels have been defeated in several encounters with our troops; Eyre and Nicholson have augmented the brilliant catalogue of successful encounters with the enemy; Outram is in the field; the additional attempts at insurrection have been promptly suppressed; there have been no more wholesale massacres; Central India continued undisturbed; and all were looking forward hopefully to the assault of Delhi. The newspaper despatches from Alexandria and Marseilles, and the Government despatches from Cagliari and Malta, state:—

"The intelligence from Delhi extends to the 30th of August. The siege train was expected on the 1st or 3rd of September, after which the place would probably be immediately assaulted. On the 26th of August, a body of the rebels, which left the city with the object of intercepting the siege train, was attacked by General Nicholson at Nujufghur, and utterly defeated, with loss of all their guns (thirteen) and their camp baggage. On the 30th of August, some of the enemy's breastworks were taken between the Sammy-house and the town. The mutineers inside the walls only number 17,000, of whom one-fourth are cavalry.

"On the 1st of September, General Outram was at Allahabad with strong reinforcements, and was expected to reach Cawnpore on the 9th. Large bodies of troops were marching from Calcutta towards Allahabad, which city, together with Benares, is threatened by the Oude mutineers. The garrison of Lucknow, it was thought, would be relieved on the 15th of September, up to which date it was confidently expected that they could hold out without difficulty.

"At Agra all was well. A detachment from the fort, under Major Montgomery, attacked a body of insurgents near Allyghur on the 24th of August with complete success and trifling loss on our side. The 55th Bengal Native Infantry were disarmed at Ghazee-pore on the 10th of August. Seventeen prisoners were executed for treason at Sattara on the 8th of September.

"The 51st Native Infantry mutinied at Peshawur on the 28th of August. By the following day, the mutiny was completely crushed. Mutinies of part of the 10th Light Infantry at Ferozepore and of a portion of the 55th at Hazura, have in like manner been promptly suppressed. At the former place, Veterinary Surgeon Nelson has been murdered.

"The garrison at Arrah, after being relieved by Major Eyre, had safely reached Dinapore. Eyre had subsequently attacked Koor Singh at Jugdespore. The rebel force had been broken. The insurgents were trying to make their way to Delhi. A small portion of the 5th Irregular Bengal Cavalry had mutinied at Bhagulpore. The 23rd Fusiliers had arrived at Calcutta. Lord Elgin left for Hong-Kong on the 3rd of September.

"Central India, the Punjab, and Hyderabad country, continue undisturbed. The remainder of the Jodhpore Legion have mutinied, and marched towards Nussersabad, from which station troops have been sent to intercept them. At Neemuch, part of a squadron of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry mutinied on the 12th of August; but the troops were disarmed. The 89th Regiment has arrived from the Cape, and been sent to Dacca; and the 95th was hourly expected. The Madras and Bombay Presidencies were perfectly tranquil. The Mohurram had passed off quietly in all parts of India.

"The waters of the Ganges and the Jumna are higher than ever. The excessive rains render the march of the troops very difficult.

"Exchange at Bombay (September 17th) closed at 2s. 1½d. Government securities had improved, but again receded to 80 for 4's and 90 for 5's, owing to low quotations from Calcutta. Prices of imports continued to advance.

"Sir H. Lecke has arrived at Suez by the Bombay, and states that affairs in India are a shade better."

The Trieste correspondent of the *Times*, dating from that place on the 12th instant, says that the steamer Australia, which had just arrived there from Alexandria, brought dates from Calcutta to the 10th of September; from Madras to the 15th; and from Ceylon to the 20th. He gives the following summary of news:—

"The safety of the garrison of Lucknow was looked upon as perfectly secured. Intelligence, dated Lucknow, September 2nd, had been transmitted by General Neill. A second successful sortie had been made, two guns captured, and a large quantity of provisions brought into the fort.

"The steamers Cleopatra and Penelope, with 400 Royal Welsh Fusiliers and 208 men of the Royal Artillery, had sailed at Galle, and gone on to Calcutta. It is stated that some 2500 troops were known to have arrived at the Mauritius.

"It is affirmed that the troops at Bhopal have rebelled. The Begum, who continues friendly, has already sent away the Europeans in safety.

"At Calcutta, the prices in the export-market had declined. The import-market continued dull. Money was excessively scarce. The Bank of Bengal refuses to make

advances against Government paper or bills having more than thirty days to run."

A letter from a native who has been in Delhi gives a fearful account of the state of things there. Large bodies of the rebels are said to be deserting; the commanding officers are opposing each other; the streets are filled with the wounded; and the bazaars are intolerable.

In the neighbourhood of Agra there has been a fight between the militia and the collectors of revenue. The latter are said to have appropriated the Government taxes to their own use and that of the so-called King of Delhi. In the encounter with the militia, they were defeated, and several were captured or killed.

The Santals are perfectly quiet, and are engaged in agriculture. Major Hasell, of the 48th Native Infantry, has, by the authority of Government, departed for Assam, in order to raise soldiers there. Symptoms of an outbreak, however, have shown themselves in that country.

The *Englishman* mentions that, on the withdrawal of the British from the district of Goruckpore, the standard of the Prophet was planted, and the place taken possession of in the name of the King of Oude. A Benares letter of the 24th ult. informs the same journal that an engagement between the Ghoorkas from Goruckpore and a body of Mussulmans took place north of Azimghur on the 19th. Three hundred were killed and wounded, after a severe contest.

The Gwalior Contingent is now positively stated to have deposed the Maharajah Scindia, and to have placed a prince of the Delhi family on the throne. The aspect of the Mussulmans at Calcutta during the Mohurram was so threatening that volunteers were stationed at the public places with guns. No disturbance, however, ensued, though the Mahometans were allowed their usual processions.

Sir James Outram has resolved to leave the uncontrolled control of the measures adopted for the relief of Lucknow in the hands of General Havelock. In their sally from the fort, the besieged sprang a mine under a battery of the assailants, and inflicted on them a severe loss. The mutineers have entrenched themselves on the bank of the Ganges opposite Cawnpore, and are provided with heavy guns.

We find the subjoined statement in the leading columns of the *Morning Star*, but do not, of course, commit ourselves either to its accuracy or the reverse:—

"None of the Indian newspapers which have come to hand make mention of the continued anxiety that existed at Madras. One fact, however, we may here state, though we receive it only by private advices, but of its truth there can be no doubt. A hasty message was received at Madras in the middle of one night before the departure of the mail, and the consequence was that, early in the morning, two hundred and forty men of the Queen's 43rd Regiment, accompanied with two guns and horse artillery, started for Vellore, the place where mutiny had to be suppressed fifty years ago. The probability is that the services of this force were needed, not to suppress military disorder, but to awe a multitude of people of an insurrectionary disposition."

Instructions have been drawn up by the Governor-General and Council relative to the treatment of mutineers, deserters, and other persons concerned in the recent and present disturbances. In these instructions we read:—

"Last measures of extreme severity should be too hastily resorted to, or carried too far, his Lordship in Council thinks it right to issue detailed instructions on this subject, by which all civil officers will be guided in the exercise of their powers in the cases of mutineers, deserters, and rebels.

"There is reason to believe that in some even of those native regiments whose revolt has been stained by the most sanguinary atrocities, some men may have distinguished themselves from the mass by protecting an officer. In some such cases men of very guilty regiments possess certificates in their favour from officers of their regiments; but there may be others equally deserving of clemency who are without any such ready means of clearing themselves from the presumptive evidence of their deep guilt.

"Where the number of men guilty of what it is impossible to pardon is so great, the Government will gladly seize every opportunity of reducing the work of retribution before it, by giving a free pardon to all who can show that they have a claim to mercy on this ground, provided they have not been guilty of any heinous crime against person or property, or aided or abetted others in the commission of any such crime.

"It is understood that in regiments which mutinied, and for the most part went over to the rebels, without murdering their officers or committing any other sanguinary outrage, there were men who appeared to have had no heart in the revolt, though they failed in their duty as soldiers, and who have evinced their peaceable disposition, and their want of sympathy with those who are now armed in open rebellion against the Government, by dispersing to their villages when the regiment broke up, and mixing quietly with the rural population.

It is desirable to treat such men with all reasonable leniency.

"No native officer or soldier, belonging to a regiment which has not mutinied, is to be punished by the civil power as a mere deserter, unless he be found or apprehended with arms in his possession. Every mutineer or deserter who may be taken before or apprehended by the civil authorities, and who may be found to belong to a regiment which killed any European officer, or other European, or committed any other sanguinary outrage, may be tried and punished by the civil power. If the prisoner can show that he was not present at the murder or other outrage, or, if present, that he did his utmost to prevent it, full particulars of the case should be reported to Government in the Military Department before the sentence, whatever it be, is carried into effect. The Governor-General in Council is anxious to prevent measures of extreme severity being unnecessarily resorted to, or carried to excess, or applied without due discrimination, in regard to acts of rebellion committed by persons not mutineers."

Lord Canning has refused to accede to a petition requesting him to establish martial law.

Some official particulars have been communicated from Calcutta (September 9th) to the East India House. They run thus:—

"GENERAL HAVELOCK'S COLUMN AND LUCKNOW.

"General Havelock was still at Cawnpore [at the date of the despatch], waiting for reinforcements, and Lucknow still unrelieved. The 90th Regiment, about half the Fusiliers, and a 9-pound battery, in all 1270 men, were at Allahabad on the 3rd or 4th. Six hundred infantry and the battery were immediately pushed towards Cawnpore, and General Outram was to follow with the remainder of the infantry on the night of the 5th inst. He expects to join Havelock on the 11th or 12th, and has directed the latter to have everything ready for crossing the river on his arrival. Meanwhile, we have intelligence from Lucknow up to the 2nd inst., when the garrison were in good spirits, and sufficiently provided with food. They had recently repulsed a determined assault, and had disabled the only heavy guns belonging to the assailants.

"The garrison have been told to hold out to extremity, and were now confident that they will be relieved about the middle of this month.

"BENGAL AND BEHAR.

"The Rewah troops detached, as reported in last message, to intercept the Dinapore mutineers, were not in time to arrest their progress; the latter crossed the Touse River about the 26th ult., after some detention by high floods, and their march has been marked by plunder. They give out that they are going to Delhi. The rebel Koor Singh fled from Rohtas about the 27th or 28th ultimo, and sought refuge in the Rewah Territory. The Rajah warned him off, whereupon most of his Sepoy adherents deserted him. A column, consisting of a wing of the 53rd Queen's, 27th Madras Native Infantry, and some guns, left Raiceunge on the 27th ultimo, and will clear the Trunk Road. The Nepal Durbar has given 1000 Ghoorkas to aid in the occupation of Chumparun and the districts on the left bank of the Ganges, which are endangered by the abandonment of Goruckpore by the civil officers. It is thought that the force stated, which left Katmandoo on the 13th or 14th ult., will suffice to restore order in those districts.

"DELHI.

"Our latest accounts from Delhi extend to the 26th ult. The Punjab reinforcements mentioned in last message reached camp on the 14th ult., and more recently an auxiliary force of about 2600 men from Cashmere has marched to join the force. It is expected to do good service.

"A new siege train from Ferozepore is expected by the end of August, and the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab calculates that by the middle of this month the force before Delhi will be little short of 15,000 men. This estimate may be somewhat too high. There has been the usual skirmishing, with the same result. On the 12th ult., a battery which was troublesome was taken, and on the 25th, Brigadier Nicholson attacked the insurgents, who were trying, in a large body, to get to our rear, entirely defeated and routed them, and took 12 guns, with all the ammunition, equipage, and baggage of the enemy.

"The troops are in good health and spirits. Wounded doing well. Supplies abundant. It is said that some overtures have been made by, or on behalf of, the King. They will not be entertained. The garrison have been levying contributions in the neighbourhood of Agra and the North-Western Provinces.

"AGRA.

"Latest intelligence from Agra to the 25th August. All still in the fort, and general health good. Nothing particular had occurred, except an expedition to Futehpore Sikri, and another to Hatterass, which latter defeated the insurgents, but was not strong enough to re-occupy Allyghur. The Furruckabad Nawab is said to be on the road between that place and Cawnpore with three regiments of mutinous infantry and one of cavalry. He will be dealt with by General Havelock's column, after the relief of Lucknow. On the deserting of Goruckpore by the civil officers, a Chokedar from Oude took possession. Anarchy and confusion in the district, and Chumparun consequently in some danger,

as mentioned elsewhere. Azimghur and Jaunpore have been occupied by the Ghoorkas, who marched from Goruckpore with the civil officers.

"NATIVE STATES.

"The mutineers of the Gwalior Contingent, joined by those from Indore and Mhow, reckoned at 4500 infantry, 900 cavalry, and 30 guns, are still believed to be at Gwalior, held in check, it is reported, by Scindia.

"The Political Agent, Major Macpherson, writing from Agra on the 7th ult., expresses a confident belief in his loyal and friendly attachment to us. The peace of Bhopal is imperilled by the open mutiny of the Contingent. All the Bundelcund chiefs continue to behave well, as also the Nawab of Jowoh and the petty States of Dhar, Dewass, &c., none having openly revolted except Anijhera. In Rajpootana, native chiefs quiet and apparently true. The conduct of the Nizam's Government at Hyderabad admirable. Mohurram Festival passed off without any commotion or disturbance whatever. Puttialla and all the Sulej chiefs continue in active and zealous co-operation. Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, died on the 2nd of August: his successor is, as he was, our staunch adherent.

"PUNJAB.

"Intelligence from the Punjab is to the 15th of August. Punjab and Cis-Sulej-States quite tranquil. Large local levies are being raised to supply the place of the reinforcements gone to Delhi. Gholab Singh, of Cashmere, before his death, promised seventy-five lakhs to the Six per Cent. Loan, and about twenty were expected in Cis-Sulej. It will probably draw nearly a crore, which is the estimated want. The disarmed 26th Native Infantry at Lahore murdered their commanding officer on the 30th of July, and broke away from the cantonments. The troops sent in pursuit took the wrong road, but the mutineers were followed by the police and the people of the country, and in the first days of August were either destroyed or captured, and executed; hardly a man has escaped. Fugitives of the 55th Native Infantry at Peshawar have been seized, and similarly dealt with. These vigorous measures will probably deter others from similar attempts.

"G. F. EDMONSTONE,

"Secretary to the Government of India."

A supplement to the *London Gazette* of Friday week contains several official despatches from the various officers now employed against the mutineers, received from time to time at the East India House. They have reference to the earlier days of the insurrection, and describe the several incidents with which we are unhappily too familiar.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.

A very interesting narrative of the dreadful events at Cawnpore is thus given by a native Indian woman:—

"On the 3rd of May (?), all the Native Infantry and Cavalry regiments at Cawnpore mutinied and ran off to loot the treasury, all of which they took; they then burnt the collector's house, and then proceeded to Kulcanpore, seven miles from Cawnpore, and encamped there. At this place the Nena Sahib met them, and said to the mutineers, 'You receive seven rupees from the British Government; I will give you fourteen rupees; don't go to Delhi; stay here, and your name will be great. Kill all the English in Cawnpore first, and I will give you each a golden bracelet.' On hearing this all the mutineers agreed to the terms of the Nena. The mutineers made a Subahdar of the 1st Regiment General, and he again made all the Havildars and Naicks captains, lieutenants, and ensigns. The Nena said, 'I will supply you all with food.' On the following day, the Nena, with the above regiments, proceeded to Cawnpore, looted all the residents' houses, and then set fire to them. The residents were in the entrenchment; those who did not go there were murdered, together with the drummers and native Christians. It was the intention of some of the officers to blow up the magazine, and for this purpose they proceeded into the station. When they reached the canal all the regiments fired on the party, killed one officer, adjutant of 2nd Cavalry, and the rest escaped to the entrenchment for their lives. They unfortunately left a gun behind them, which they had taken from the entrenchment. On the party reaching the camp, fire was opened on the English people by the mutineers, and cannon were placed on the three sides of the entrenchment. On the canal side a 24-pounder, on the hospital side an 18-pounder, on the third side, near Subada (?), two 12-pounders were placed. There were six guns inside the entrenchment; only 9-pounders. The guns of the entrenchment only fired twenty-four hours, being injured by the heavy shot of the enemy. The mutineers fired day and night for twenty-two days. Nearly all the English people died from wounds from cannon balls, musket balls, hunger and thirst, and *coup de soleil*. Nearly all the bheesties were killed by cannon balls. The chief well being outside the entrenchment the people got very little water to drink except what the soldiers drew for them under fire of the guns. After ten days a shell burst on the roof of the pukka-house in the entrenchment, which set the building on fire. All the good clothes and other articles of the soldiers and children were burnt, for which reason they were reduced to the greatest straits, and

very little food was cooked, as nearly all the servants ran away from fright. The soldiers used to cook for the ladies and children, but for several days they took no food at all. During this period, about one hundred and fifty men, women, and children died from natural causes and wounds, particularly women and children; some died from the falling of walls.

"Mr. Jacobi's wife was hiding in one of the Nawab's houses, and was discovered by a Sowar, who took her to the Nena Sahib in Hindostanee clothes, having caught her at one of the ghauts crossing to Lucknow, as the Nawab was sending her there for safety. The Nena imprisoned her with one Mrs. Greenaway. The Sepoys were by this time becoming disgusted at the fight continuing so long, and said, 'If you don't keep your promise with us, we will kill you.' On this, the Nena said, 'Don't be alarmed, I will give you more than I promised.' He then said to Mrs. Jacobi, 'Will you take a note to General Wheeler?' She said, 'Yes;' the letter was written, and sent by Mrs. Jacobi to the General; she was not at first allowed to come near the camp by the soldiers, but when they heard the English voice they allowed her to do so. The contents of this letter were, 'It is far better for you who are alive to go at once to Allahabad, unless you wish to continue fighting; if so, you can do so. Let Cawnpore be given up, and you shall be saved.' On reaching the entrenchment, General Wheeler went to meet Mrs. Jacobi, and, after having read the note, said, 'I cannot agree to anything sent this way by letter; if the Nena has any proposition to make, tell him to make it in person.' Mrs. Jacobi took this reply back to the Nena, who said, 'If the Europeans will cease firing, I will go;' and sent back a reply. The General said, 'Let both sides cease firing during the conference;' it was agreed to. On the following day, the Nena, his brother Baber Dutt (?), and nephews, and a large party of soldiers, came up to the entrenchment; General Wheeler was ready to meet them; the Nena said, 'Take away all the women and children to Allahabad, and, if your men want to fight, come back and do so. We will keep implicit faith with you.' General Wheeler said, 'You take your solemn oath, according to your customs, and I will take an oath on my Bible, and will leave the entrenchment.' The Nena said, 'Our oath is that whoever we take by the hand, and he relies on us, we never deceive; if we do, God will judge and punish us.' The General said, 'If you intend to deceive me kill me at once, I have no arms. The Nena replied, 'I will not deceive you; rely on us. I will supply you with food, &c., and convey you to Allahabad.' On this, the General went inside the entrenchment, and consulted with the soldiers. They said, 'There's no reliance to be placed on natives, they will deceive you;' a few said, 'Trust them; it is better to do so.' On this, the General returned, and said, 'I agree to your terms. See us away as far as Futtehpore; thence we can get easily to Allahabad.' The reply was, 'No, sir; I will see you all safe to Allahabad.' On this, twenty boats were ordered with covers to them. When the Nena saw all was settled, he said, 'Don't let the treasure be taken; send that to me.' The General said, 'You may have the money;' there were three lakhs in cash at this time. The Nena said, 'You breakfast on board the boats at ten A.M. to-morrow, and dine on board, and leave the entrenchment clear by eleven A.M.' The General assented to this. They were all ready, when a message from the Nena came, saying, 'The boats will not be ready to-day; you must leave to-morrow, leave in the evening.' The General said, 'I won't leave at night, as you may play us false.' The Nena said, 'Very well, leave at four P.M.' On the following day, the Nena took away all the treasure. At this time, the delay again took place in their departure; all the ladies and children were dressed and ready. The General asked the Nena, 'Are all our servants to go with us, or do you supply us with servants?' The reply was, 'Yes.' On the following day, though suspicions were entertained of the faith of the Nena's party, still they hoped that all was right. The Nena sent on Sunday to say the servants were not to go, as the ladies and women could look after themselves. On this being heard, they were all alarmed. At seven A.M. the mutineers surrounded the entrenchment and all the Englishmen in their power; the servants ran away and were cut down; a few escaped; all were alarmed. The rebels reached (?) the entrenchments and said, 'Come to the boats; all is ready.' Ladies and children were sent on elephants, dhoolies, &c., and the men marched to the river, and then embarked on the boats. When they all saw food prepared and all comfortable, they were delighted. When a few had gone on board, and others were waiting to embark on the river-side, a gun opened on them with canister (this gun and others had been masked); one boat took fire, and then another gun opened, and four boats were fired; on this, those who escaped the fire jumped into the water. The Sepoys also fired muskets, the Sowars entered the water on horseback, and cut numbers down. Fifteen boat-loads of English were massacred; one hundred and eight women and children escaped this massacre, but many of them were wounded. The Nena said, 'Don't kill these; put them in prison.' One boat, in which General Wheeler was, was pulled off by the soldiers. The poor people on the burning of the boats, and when in the water, were calling on God for help. A daughter of General

Wheeler's was taken off by a Sowar and put into his house along with his wife, near the church. This girl remained till nightfall, and, when he came home drunk and fell asleep, she took a sword and cut off his head, his mother's head, two children's heads, and his wife's, and then walked out into the night air, and when she saw other Sowars she said, 'Go inside and see how nicely I have rubbed the Rissaldar's feet.' They went inside, and found all of them dead. She then jumped into a well and was killed. From fear of what this girl had done, none of the rebels would have anything to say to the English women, whom the Nena at first proposed to give to the soldiers; one hundred and fifteen women and children were imprisoned with scarcely any food for six days except gram and such stuff. The boat containing General Wheeler and other ladies and gentlemen got off for twenty-two miles, when they were seized by the Zemindars of Joagruhar, and had their hands tied behind them and were taken back to the Nena. Mrs. Read, Thomas Greenway, Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. M'Kenzie and Captain M'Kenzie, and Dr. Harris and several Europeans were among the party. The Nena was much pleased. Owing to the General's old age, he said, 'Loosen his arms.' Hoolar Sing, Kotwal of Cawnpore, said, 'Don't do so.' The Nena said, 'Take them to the guard, and let the others remain where they are.' One Sepoy and Sowar killed each a European. Dr. Harris was wounded with two balls, and then addressed the rebels:—'Shoot me or kill me; my countrymen will revenge my death before long.' Two Sowars then cut him down, and he died. If the Zemindars had not seized this boat, all would have been saved in it. Those ladies who were first in the Nena's prison had their food of the worst description from the bazaar. Ten days after this, he sent them to a house near the Assembly-rooms. Then the Nena wrote to Delhi, mentioning the number of women and children whom he had taken, and soliciting instructions regarding them. A reply was received that they were not to be killed. The Nena then entertained servants for the prisoners. Again, shortly after the mutiny at Allahabad, a Sowar came in and reported that one of the imprisoned ladies had written to Allahabad, and that a large body of Europeans was advancing upon Cawnpore. Then the Nena gave the order to kill every one—to spare no one. This took place on the 15th of July, but the General and others who were brought back with him were killed on the 2nd of the month. When the ladies heard of the Nena's order to kill them, they tore their clothes, and with the shreds fastened the doors. "First the Sowars killed the native doctor, the cook, and the metranee. Then one Sowar jumped over the wall and began the slaughter; other Sowars came through the doors, and all the prisoners were killed. This was duly reported to the Nena, who ordered the bodies to be cast into a well, and the twenty-five women and children who had remained alive under the heap of dead bodies were killed by executioners, and some of the little children were dashed to pieces against the ground. This took place early on the morning of the 17th of July, and in the evening the Nena ran off to Bhitoor. Many wounded women were thrown into the well with the dead bodies and earth. Before the Nena retreated, he blew up the magazine."

Further subscriptions for the Indian sufferers have been collected, and meetings held, at Barnsley, Birkenhead, Cambridge, Chatham, several towns in the eastern counties, Nottingham, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Harrow, Great Grimsby, Tavistock, Aberdeen, Hexham, Farnham (Surrey), Kingston, Langport (Somerset), Marylebone, Redruth, Yeovil, Lambeth, Ilfracombe, Exeter, Edinburgh, Pancras, Durham, Ryde (Isle of Wight), South Molton, Manchester, South Shields, Sheerness, Bury St. Edmunds, Great Yarmouth, Greenwich, and various other provincial and metropolitan districts.

The British, American, and Sicilian residents at Palermo have contributed 113*l.* to the fund. A cheque for 100*l.* has been sent to the Lord Mayor from his Highness Meer Ali Morad, of Kheerstord, Upper Scinde.

With respect to the London committee for managing the subscriptions, we read in the *Times*:—

"The committee are not relaxing their efforts either for the augmentation of this fund or for the prompt relief of the sufferers. Ten thousand pounds were transmitted to the Relief Committee of Calcutta by the mail which left on the 10th inst. At the same time they sent the further sum of 1000*l.* to Sir John Lawrence in aid of the funds of the Lawrence Asylum. This institution was established by the late Sir Henry Lawrence, who subscribed 1000*l.* annually to its support. It has also received support from the subscriptions and donations of civil and military officers in India. Many of these sources of income have been temporarily, and many more finally, dried up by the calamities which have recently occurred. The Asylum is situated at Kussowlee, in the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and its object is to supply maintenance and education to the children of British soldiers who have lost either one or both of their parents."

The committee have respectfully declined an invitation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the management of the fund himself.

At the Marylebone meeting, some dissension was

caused by the Rev. Canon O'Neal complaining of the unfair imputations cast by the *Times* on Cardinal Wiseman in connexion with the additional funds which he is endeavouring to collect in aid of the sufferers by the revolt. After he had gone on for a short time, a gentleman in the body of the meeting rose and said that he had not come there expecting to hear a defence of the Cardinal; but the chairman (the Rev. Mr. Eyre, rector of the parish) told the speaker that he might go on. He afterwards digressed into a repetition of the charge brought forward by Archbishop Cullen with respect to an unfair appropriation of the Crimean Patriotic Fund; but here the chairman said he thought he was straying from the matter in hand. Another speaker having afterwards spoken in opposition to these remarks, the Rev. Canon O'Neal said:—

"No doubt the rules drawn up in reference to the application of the Patriotic Fund were most excellent; but, when it was remembered that that fund amounted to 1,500,000*l.*, that nearly half the soldiers in the Crimea were Catholics, and that there were not more than ten orphans of Catholic parents in the schools founded in Ireland by the committee of that fund, while there were between six hundred and seven hundred orphan children of other religious professions educated in those schools, it was impossible to remove the impression from the minds of the Catholics that the fund had not been impartially administered."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

DR. LIVINGSTON AND LORD GODERICH ON THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

DR. LIVINGSTON, last Saturday afternoon, addressed an aggregate meeting of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Chambers of Commerce, in the Leeds Stock Exchange. After he had finished his speech, various questions were put to him respecting the resources and capabilities of Africa. Subsequently, resolutions were adopted expressing the meeting's approbation of Dr. Livingston's discoveries; earnestly requesting Government to place at his disposal a steamboat duly appointed and suitable for ascending the navigable portion of the Zambesi, with such further accommodation, in boats or otherwise, as may be deemed expedient for the exploration of the tributaries of that river, and for establishing and maintaining friendly relations with the natives of that interesting region; and at the same time impressing upon Government the recommendation of the Leeds and Bradford Chamber of Commerce, that the aid of the Portuguese Government should be specially requested towards facilitating, in every possible manner, the further researches of Dr. Livingston in the interior of Africa, and more especially in the district surrounding the Zambesi. By a further resolution, the aggregate commercial chambers of the West Riding called upon their respective borough members to support Dr. Livingston in his application for aid to the English and Portuguese Governments; and the county members—Lord Viscount Goderich and Mr. Edmund Denison—were also requested to support it. In reply to this resolution, Lord Goderich delivered a speech, in the course of which he said:—"When we consider the vast industry in the neighbouring county (Lancashire) which is altogether dependent on the regular and extensive supply of cotton, can we doubt that Dr. Livingston's discoveries are of the greatest political interest to the country? We ought to have the means of drawing our supplies of cotton from various sources; we should be as nearly independent of local circumstances as possible, for these circumstances might at any day affect both the extent and the source of the supply." (*Hear, hear.*) His Lordship then proceeded to say that he advocated the views of Dr. Livingston, not merely on commercial grounds, but for the sake of carrying civilization and Christianity into the distant regions in question.

OPINIONS ON THE INDIAN CRISIS.

MR. MORFAT AT ASHBURTON.—"What is to be done in India? The government of India for one hundred years had been of a mixed form, partly commercial, partly legislative; more and more, as each period came round for renewing the charter of the East India Company, that Government assumed a legislative and dropped its commercial character; but they still had a divided responsibility, and that meant no responsibility, and every one was at a loss to say whether the Board of Control or the East India Company were most in fault in their utter ignorance with regard to the recent outbreak. Here occurred a revolt of tens of thousands of soldiers; the English had 12,000 civil and military officers in the country where it occurred, and not one discovered that the conspiracy was hatching, or how it was hatched, or the reasons for it—none saw either its commencement or progress. (*Hear, hear.*) Was there not a fault here, and who was responsible for it? They must fix a responsibility somewhere for the future. India is worth possessing: India with its rich territory—unequaled for productiveness on the face of the globe, blessed with great natural advantages, inhabited by a mild and manageable people—India is indeed worth preserving, and it may be preserved by the firmness and intelligence of the Saxon race. They must not tamper or trifle with the question. They must fix the responsibility in the right place—on the Ministers of the Crown, and abolish the outgrown and irresponsible powers of the Board of Com-

trol and East India Company. That is the question for the House of Commons to settle. They should make a terrible example of the mutineers; but they must not act in the spirit of vengeance."

LORD HARRY VANE AT BARNARD.—His Lordship expressed his opinion that tranquillity would be restored to British India, firm and consolidated, in the course of a few months.

THE HON. F. LYON AT TEWKESBURY.—Mr. Lyon "hoped that some measure would be taken to withdraw the Sepoys from scenes that must necessarily be associated in their minds with their bloody triumphs, and to give them an opportunity of working out in another land some reparation for the atrocities which, perhaps in a moment of excitement, they had been led to perpetrate. (*Hear.*) With regard to foreign politics, he would say the less we had to do with them the better—(*cheers*)—the better for England, as well as for other states. Foreign nations have the same keen sense of national honour with ourselves, and it is therefore most unwise in us to interfere with them. So long as England does so she will have to maintain a semi-hostile attitude towards foreign powers, which cannot be beneficial either to those powers or to England herself."

MR. BUCHANAN AT GLASGOW.—"What are we to do with India? First, and without hesitation, I say these outrages must be punished with signal and prompt retribution. Vengeance is not a word for man—it belongs to a higher power. But justice requires that the foul insults offered to our countrymen should meet with due punishment. (*Applause.*) To accomplish this object no sacrifice should be considered too great. But then comes another question—What are we to do in regard to the future of India? (*Hear, hear.*) It appears too evident that up to this time we have done nothing to conciliate the inhabitants of that vast region. During the two hundred years that our rule has existed we have made no progress. We have governed, no doubt, but we have not exalted, nor have we in any sense touched the sympathies of the inhabitants. What causes may have been at work to produce this result I shall not stop to inquire; but what I wish to say is, that, in every sense, our work in India is to do over again. I think you will agree with me that the work must be done. We cannot give up India." (*Loud applause.*)

MESSRS. PEASE AT DARLINGTON.—A meeting was held at Darlington on Monday in aid of the Indian fund. Mr. H. Pease, M.P., in moving the first resolution, expressed his sympathy with the sufferers by the revolt, but at the same time alluded to our misgovernment of India, and said that a reform is imperative. Mr. Joseph Pease (late M.P.), in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman, spoke at some length on Indian affairs. "As an Englishman, he took shame to himself for the way in which we had abused our power over 150,000,000 human beings. It had been his lot to sit for many years in the House of Commons, and he felt shame as an Englishman that while the smallest and most trivial personal dispute would bring houses of from three hundred to five hundred members, and while senators would sit patiently to hear the cavillings and personal piques and prejudices of individuals, Lord Glenelg and others whom he had himself assisted found it the most difficult thing in the world to keep forty members together on a subject affecting the interests of millions. The agriculture of India ought long ago to have made us independent of that cotton supply with which the United States vauntingly flouted us in the face when we spoke against her abominable traffic in human flesh and blood, and of the sugar supply from all the slave-labour in the world. But Indian agriculture had been shamefully overlooked." A subscription was commenced in the room. The venerable Edward Pease (father of railways) sent a donation of 15*l.* in a letter in which he requested its application to the relief of the widows and orphans of civilians. He said "he sympathized with those belonging to the military rank, but in choosing their profession they knew what was before them, and he could not in any way countenance an employment forbidden by the Saviour."

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, M.P., ON CHURCH EDUCATION. The eighteenth anniversary meeting of the Diocesan Board of Education was held on Friday week at Maidstone, in the college schoolroom. The chair was taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the chief speech was that of Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P. Alluding to the large amount of crime which we see around us, he said he believed that we are in no darker condition than our forefathers, but are blessed with a greater perception of the evil, and consequently with a greater power to remove it. The object of the Diocesan Society, he observed, is to elevate the peasant class of England—a class about which great delusions exist. Many have supposed that our towns have a monopoly of wickedness, and that the rural districts are all innocence and happiness. Nothing could be further from the truth. "The rhapsody of the poet, that

'God made the country, and man made the town,' is as false in fact as it is bad in theory. It is well sometimes," continued Mr. Hope, "to see what is going on for good as well as for bad in the north of England. It is as well to see how much they are doing there for the education and comfort of the people, and to find how

happy the working classes may be in those great mills which many are too apt to look upon as the scenes of grinding, purse-proud tyranny on the part of the master, and of hopeless toil and suffering on the part of the operative. I had one day the pleasure of visiting one of the largest mills in the north of England. I found the operatives looking the very perfection of happiness; the building was fire-proof, the ventilation admirable, the people employed cleanly, cheerful, and intelligent. I then visited the house of the proprietor—a gentleman whose father had raised himself from a very humble station—a gentleman who devotes a noble fortune to pious and good works, and whose recreation is the cultivation of the fine arts. After my inspection of his mill, he said, 'Well, we are not so bad in the north as you expected to find us?' For myself, I at once repudiated any such idea, and I now mention the fact as a proof that all classes ought to understand each other better, and also to show how very susceptible the manufacturers are of the opinions of rural districts, such as our own. It teaches us also how necessary it is that we should exert ourselves if we would not be wholly left behind by the manufacturing districts in the religious training of the lower classes. (*Hear, hear.*) There is one point in the report to which I will now take leave to allude—namely, that which refers to the early age at which the children leave school, or are taken away from school. Perhaps I may be allowed to throw out a hint on this subject. This difficulty may be met by considering what is best to be done with respect to the peculiar class of society from which the children spring. I should be sorry to advocate lowering the standard of our teaching, but I do advocate a greater adaptation of it to the peculiar circumstances of those we have to train up. (*Hear, hear.*) We want something more like what is called industrial training—a more familiar, common-sense grappling with the necessities of the case."

After a few words from the Archbishop of Canterbury, intimating his satisfaction with the progress that had been made, the meeting broke up.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD AND MR. GLADSTONE AT CHESTER.—The annual meeting of the Society for the Aid of Foreign Missions, held at Chester on Monday, gave occasion to the Bishop of Oxford and Mr. Gladstone to look at the Indian question from a religious point of view. Both attributed our disasters to our having discouraged Christianity and encouraged Paganism in our Oriental empire, and both desired that India should be retained by us, not for the augmentation of our power and glory, but as a means of carrying the Christian faith among a vast race of people, to whom however, they would allow the liberty of following their own faith as long as they pleased. Mr. Gladstone also protested against the cry for a bloody vengeance on the whole Indian nation, and said that there could be no fear of our soldiers out there, after what they had seen, showing undue leniency. On the contrary, they may be expected to show a degree of rage which will be natural in them, but which is odious in persons sitting safely and quietly at home.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETINGS.

The National Association for the Promotion of Social Science was inaugurated at the Town-hall, Birmingham, on Monday. The body of the hall was crowded, and the platform showed a large gathering of eminent men. The Mayor having briefly introduced Lord Brougham to the meeting, his Lordship proceeded to deliver the inaugural address. After some preliminary remarks, and some observations on the difficulty of arriving at an exact and logical division of the various departments of inquiry which the Association proposed to discuss, Lord Brougham proceeded:—

"But it is manifest that we are taking a right, in some sort, a necessary, course in bringing together those who chiefly devote themselves to promote the inquiries and the measures connected with social improvement; and this position appears to rest upon most solid grounds, both from considerations common to all joint undertakings, and from the peculiar nature of the subject itself. Of the former description is the great advantage which must accrue from the mutual help afforded to one another by fellow-labourers in the same cause; the increased efficacy thus given to the efforts of each; the lights struck out by full discussion, with the valuable suggestions thus produced, the experience, the reflections of each individual being made as it were common to all; the security against error by timely examination of each plan before its author's prepossessions have become too deeply rooted, and before he has been committed to its details; the authority given to proposals ultimately, and after mature deliberation persevered in, even if not sanctioned by the assent of others; the influence which may be acquired in various ways when that sanction has been declared. These advantages attend all such unions, and may be cited in favour of any combined operations, whatever be the nature of the subject. But there is a peculiar expediency—it may rather be said necessity—for such a common or united action where a great variety of opinion is likely to exist upon many matters, possibly no universal concurrence upon all the particulars of any one. Placing all preju-

dices arising from diversity of political party or religious sect entirely out of view, and assuming every person to be inspired with the pure and single desire of performing his duty towards the community, it is still unavoidable that men should view the same subject in different lights, and that the absence of such standards from demonstration or experiment as the reasons on other sciences can appeal to should create doubts and introduce diversities of opinion. In some cases these differences may yield to full discussion, but in not a few instances they will remain, and here is precisely the inestimable advantage of such a union as ours. That discussion and explanation may often remove the grounds of dissent is undeniable. We have classical authority for observing that, how widely soever men may differ in their reasonings upon human conduct, it is singular how seldom they differ much in the judgments which they form respecting it. We may go further and affirm that there is less diversity of opinion than might have been supposed even upon general subjects; and that ignorance or misinformation, or inattentive and therefore inaccurate observation, or careless reflection and hasty declaration, is the cause of most of those differences. However that may be, we summon those who honestly differ in opinions, because they regard the same subject from different points of view, to look at both sides, when possibly they may be found to agree, and because it is of incalculable importance that those points on which they are agreed should be separated from the rest, and the measures approved regarding which no material difference exists. . . . Upon the beneficial effects of united action in its different applications I can venture to speak from an experience of some duration and considerably varied. It may suffice to mention two instances of this successful operation. About thirty years ago, the Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge was founded, its object being to bring the different branches of science and of literature within the reach of the great bulk of the community by reducing the cost of books, maps, and prints to a very moderate scale, and by preparing various works at once didactic and attractive. The committee which carried on these operations consisted of sixty persons among the most eminent in science and literature, ancient and modern, with members of three learned professions, and distinguished statesmen. Regular meetings were held to receive reports of sub-committees charged with preparing the various works composed either by their own members or by authors who were employed. Every matter was discussed by the general committee, both on the writings submitted and on the new works to be undertaken. The most severe examination had been applied by the sub-committees, but the proof-sheets were further submitted to the whole of the members, who had to consider both the substance and the manner of treating it; and even those who on any subject might not feel competent to criticize the scientific part exercised a vigilant superintendence over the style, so that errors in composition and offences against correct, even severe, taste were sure to be detected."

His Lordship then gave some particulars of the immense sales which were attained by the publications of the Society; of the effect they had in advancing popular education, and cheapening sound literature; and of those similar efforts which were made in emulation of the London Society in France, Holland, America, and other countries. Before quitting this part of his subject, Lord Brougham denied the common assertion that the Society had ceased to exist. "It is a body incorporated by Royal charter, and cannot be extinguished unless by a forfeiture, although for some years it has not been in active operation, because almost all the purposes of its institution have been amply fulfilled." He also denied that classical studies were underrated in its publications.

"But the other experience—*which reference may be had is that of the body whose approach most nearly to our own—the Society for Promoting the Amendment of the Law. It would not be easy to describe the many pernicious attempts at legislation which it has stopped in their earliest stages—attempts tending to the injury, not to the amendment of the law; and, if ending in failure and its attendant exposure, calculated to bring the great cause of legal improvement into disrepute. But it is more pleasing to dwell upon the signal benefits that have accrued from the measures maturely digested and strenuously promoted which have obtained the sanction first of the public assent—that is the approval of those who are capable and well informed—and, finally, the assent of the Legislature itself. To give particular instances would only weary those who are familiar with the history of the society; but I am bound to state that since its establishment in 1844 most of the bills which I have brought forward, and of which many have been passed, making a great change in our jurisprudence, either originated in the inquiries and reports of the society's committees, or owed to the labours and authority of that body valuable help towards, first, their preparation, next, their adoption. The great measure of local judicature, and those which arose out of the common law and real property commissions, were no doubt adopted prior to the society's foundation; but*

many of the bills extending and improving those measures are materially indebted to its co-operation."

Lord Brougham also referred to the mercantile law conferences of 1852 and of the present year, and pointed out that such public consultations must be of use in guiding the Legislature of the country in its modifications of particular laws. The conference recently held under the presidency of Prince Albert was likewise alluded to. The speaker then dilated on the Conservative effect, in the best sense of the word, which the diffusion of knowledge is sure to have, and continued, alluding to the opponents of popular progress:—

"It is, in truth, ignorance continued, not knowledge advanced, which they have to fear—nay, which, when we come to an explanation with them, they really do fear. Knowledge is power; but its natural ally is the friendly power of virtue, with which its dominion is willingly shared. This is above all true of the knowledge which we shall seek to improve and to impart. The supreme Disposer and Preserver, who 'decketh himself with light as it were a garment, but defendeth all the earth as it were with a shield,' has provided that the false steps into which we are led by the twilight will be prevented or retraced when the day dawns. If any one is still alarmed at the force which the people seem to gain when their faculties are expanded by cultivation, let him recollect that this happy process cannot be continued, and further knowledge acquired, without a new security being given by that very increase of knowledge against the delusions and the excesses from which the peace of the community has most to fear."

His Lordship concluded amidst loud and prolonged applause; and Lord John Russell then moved the inauguration of the Society, and thanks to Lord Brougham for his excellent address. He bore eloquent testimony to the life-long services of his Lordship; and the motion, having been seconded by Mr. Cowper, M.P., and supported by Mr. Recorder Hill, was carried. The proceedings soon after terminated for the day.

On the following day, the inaugural addresses of the five presidents of departments were delivered in succession in the Town-hall before the whole of the members and their friends. These lectures were by Lord John Russell on Jurisprudence and Amendment of the Law; by Sir John Pakington on Education; by Lord Stanley on Public Health; by Sir Benjamin Brodie on Social Economy; and by the Recorder of Birmingham (in the absence of the Bishop of London, who had consented to preside over that section) on Punishment and Reformation. The delivery of the addresses by the Presidents of Sections did not conclude until past three o'clock, after which the business of the sections was commenced in their respective rooms at Queen's College.

The business of the various sections commenced on Tuesday evening, when, in the department which comprehends Jurisprudence and the Amendment of the Law, a paper was read by Mr. E. T. Wakefield, on the 'Transfer of Land.' In the department of Education, the Rev. Dr. Booth, the Rev. Evan Davies, and Dr. Humphries, read papers on the Examination of the Society of Arts, the 'Education of the Middle Classes,' and the 'Plan and Object of the Royal College of Preceptors.' In the third section, Mr. J. C. Symonds, one of her Majesty's Government School Inspectors, read an essay on the subject of 'Crime growing with Density of Population;' Mr. T. B. Baker discoursed on 'The Possible Extirpation of Regular Crime;' and the business of the section was brought to a close by a paper from Mr. A. Hill on the 'Industrial Schools Act of 1857.' In the department of Social Economy, presided over by Sir Benjamin Brodie, a paper was read by Mr. E. Akroyd, M.P., on 'Employers and Employed;' and by Mr. Hastings, on behalf of Miss Twining, upon the 'Condition of Workhouses.'

On the third day (Wednesday), papers were read on the 'Influence of Habitation on the Community;' on 'Houses for Working Men, their Arrangement, Drainage, and Ventilation;' on 'Density of Population, and Localization of Dwellings;' and on 'Distinctive Principles of Punishment and Reformation.'

In the course of the day, an address was presented to Lord Brougham by the Birmingham and Midland Institute; and in the evening the Mayor entertained his Lordship and the leading members of the Association at dinner at Dec's Hotel.

STATE OF TRADE.

THE reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns during the week ending last Saturday, show considerable dulness, in consequence of the increase in the rate of discount and the losses from American failures. At Manchester, business has also been again affected by the stoppage of several silk houses. Birmingham is stated thus far to have escaped very well the effects of the New York crisis. Bradford, it is feared, has suffered to some extent, and at all points the cessation of orders from the United States is likely to cause inactivity during the next few months. Four or five failures—some of them

of importance—have been announced from Glasgow. The principal was that of J. Monteith and Co., whose liabilities are believed to be extensive. They were large shippers of Glasgow goods to America and elsewhere. The other houses mentioned are Patteson and Co., Macdonald and Co., and Wallace and Co. Prompt measures were felt to be necessary to prevent as far as possible any increase of disaster, and a committee of the Western Bank of Scotland has been summoned to investigate the position of these and other firms. The failure has been announced of the respectable firm of Messrs. Ross, Mitchell, and Co. They were engaged in the Canadian trade, and have a house in Toronto. Their liabilities are estimated at about 250,000*l.*, while their assets were recently valued at about 350,000*l.* The disaster is attributed to bills having been returned upon them against which they hold securities not immediately available, and hopes are expressed of the practicability of a resumption.—*Times*.

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has been little change. The total of ships reported inward was 212, showing a decrease of 15 from the previous week. The number cleared outward was 109, including 20 in ballast, showing also a decrease of 14. The number of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 64, being 7 more than at the last account.—*Idem*.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE Butterley Company's New Colliery at Ripley, Derbyshire, has been the scene of a series of explosions by which about fifteen persons have been more or less injured. On Monday, the 5th inst., an explosion took place, when two men were severely burnt. On the following day, the ground-bailiff, Mr. John Smith, went down the pit to ascertain the state of the workings, and, while going round, the gas ignited and burnt one poor fellow very badly. Mr. Smith himself was also burnt, but not seriously. Precautions were taken to prevent further damage, and, notwithstanding the continued presence of much foul gas, it was considered safe for the men to continue at work while proper caution was taken. Early on the morning of Friday week, however, intelligence was spread that another and more fearful explosion had taken place, by which nine men and two boys had been severely burnt. Doubts are entertained of the lives of several of these being saved. The immediate cause of the last explosion appears to have been the placing of a naked candle too near the roof.

A fatal railway accident has occurred in Ireland. A train from Enniskillen came into collision with a carriage on the rails three miles from Derry, and forced it off the lines. The fireman and driver of the train were thrown off and killed; but the passengers sustained but slight injury. The line was completely blocked up.

A boiler exploded at the Basingstoke station of the South-Western Railway early last Saturday morning, or, more properly speaking, in the course of the previous night, by which two men were killed. The internal cylinder of the boiler burst, and the door of the engine, striking against the stoker, forced him a distance of forty or fifty yards up the line, while the driver was blown in a contrary direction, and carried to the top of the refreshment-room. Both were killed at once, and greatly mutilated. They were very steady and sober men, and the engine was a new one. At the inquest, which was held on the same day, Mr. James Tandy, foreman of the boiler-makers in the employ of the South-Western Railway Company, said he had examined the boiler, and could not discover the cause of the accident. It appeared to be a mystery. John Smalley said: "I was guard of the up goods train from Southampton last night. We arrived at Basingstoke five minutes after one o'clock. I knew Thoroughgood and Farrell well [these were the men killed]. I have known them ever since they have been in the company's service. They both seemed perfectly satisfied with the engine. I have been with the former driver of this engine, and he liked it very much. We were an hour late. We were fifteen minutes behind our time in starting, and I consider that we lost the other time on the road. It is mostly up hill, and there was a very strong wind. On arriving at Basingstoke, I got out of my van and put out some oysters. Thoroughgood called out to me, 'Is there anything else, father?' and I replied, 'No, my son.' At this moment there was a terrific noise, like a great cannon going off, and something came by me like lightning. I supposed afterwards it was the body of the driver. The other poor fellow we found up the line, lying face downwards, with his skull blown off, which we have not been able to find. They were both perfectly sober." As it appeared certain that no blame could be attached to any one, the jury simply returned a verdict of 'Accidentally killed.'

A railway carriage on the Great Western Railway took fire on Friday week a little on this side of Slough. The passengers vainly endeavoured to make the driver aware of their position; but, after a lapse of twenty minutes, a policeman saw their signals and those of some persons in another carriage, who had observed the smoke. The train was then stopped, though only just in time to prevent the passengers in the compartment which was on fire from being burnt alive. The flames

afterwards spread, and three carriages were consumed. It is a disgrace to the railway companies that there is no communication between the passengers and the engine; but, as Sydney Smith said, until a bishop is burnt alive, there will be no remedy.—Another similar case has also occurred within the last few days.

Three men have been drowned in the river Ware, near Reedham, in consequence of a boat, in which they were sailing with some others, having been capsized by the wind. The bodies were carried down the river by a strong current, and were not recovered for some time. The men leave families in a more or less destitute condition.

Two trucks, loaded with stone, were on Monday accidentally left on the up line of the Bristol and Exeter Railway, in the tunnel at Bourton, about five miles from Bristol. The tunnel was undergoing repair, and the trucks had been left by the workmen. The rail at that point turns rather a sharp angle, and the train could not be stopped in time to avoid the collision. The engine and tender were knocked off the rails, the first truck was shattered to atoms, and the second was sent about a quarter of a mile up the line. The passengers, though much shaken, were not seriously injured. The next up train was warned of the danger, and kept back, by detonating balls placed along the rails.

Mr. W. James, superintendent of the Leeds police force and the head of the fire-brigade of that borough, died on Monday morning under somewhat singular circumstances. On Sunday night between nine and ten o'clock, he was called to attend with the brigade at a fire which had broken out at the patent felt cloth manufactory. He went into one of the rooms of the building to discharge a patent fire annihilator. Some other persons were also in the same room for a similar purpose; and, after two or three of the annihilators had been discharged, Mr. James was found lying on the floor in a state of unconsciousness. He was quickly got into a purer atmosphere, and was attended by medical men; but he never recovered his consciousness, and died on the following morning. The cause of his death was apoplexy.

While the farm-servants of Mr. Brethwick, of Mountpleasant, near Boston, were preparing a thrashing-machine for work last Saturday morning, the boiler suddenly burst, and the fragments were blown in all directions, some of them to a great distance. A poor woman, the wife of a labouring man, with five children, was torn to pieces by the explosion. A boy who was standing by was very seriously, but not fatally, injured.

Two trains on the South Wales Railway met each other about noon on Wednesday between Pyle and Port Talbot, and a horrible crash ensued. The tenders of the two trains were crushed into the carriages, dreadfully mutilating twelve of the passengers, bruising and cutting many others, and killing a child on the spot. It was some time before medical assistance could be procured for the sufferers, and in the meanwhile it was feared that the express train, then due, would run into them. This, however, did not happen. It appears that the accident was caused by one of the rails being blocked up by a previous break-down, owing to which the down train was culpably ordered to proceed on the up line. Two of the sufferers have since died.

AMERICA.

THE financial affairs of the United States appear to be again settling themselves into something like order. The *New York Shipping List* says:—"A conference of the leading bank officers has been held, which resulted in a resolution to recommend an immediate increase of loans and discounts to the extent of three per cent. This will doubtless produce a favourable effect, and have a tendency to strengthen confidence in a good degree. There never was a year since our existence as a nation when the same extent of those resources which constitute the only real basis of prosperity were so abundant or so valuable. The crops already gathered exceed all precedent, and those of the south, in cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco, will realize more money by many millions than they ever did before." Some further particulars are given by the *New York Times*, which writes:—"The suspended banks of Philadelphia and Baltimore are gradually settling themselves down upon a non-specie currency, and their movements for the next twelve months will be regulated in the first place by the legitimate demands upon them by their merchants; and, secondly, by the means and measures essential to a restoration at an early day. Of a resumption there is no hope under twelve months. The sales of produce and of merchandise, and business operations generally, in the suspended cities, must be adapted to a depreciated currency; hence prices, when compared with those of New York, will be nominally higher, but, in fact, will be somewhat lower. The foreign exports of the country must be regulated by the specie standard only. The process of redemption of country bank issues goes on with regularity and consistency. The bank circulation of Rhode Island will be taken to any extent in the purchase of current liabilities in that State or in the purchase of cotton goods, the latter being more depressed in market value than the bank bills. Thus far the suspension extends to the banks of Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pittsburgh (the Bank of Pittsburgh only excepted),

Baltimore, Cumberland, Norfolk, Wheeling, Wilmington, North Carolina, and the interior towns generally of those States, Providence, and all the provincial banks." The exchange market, both foreign and domestic, was very much deranged at the last dates. The transactions in continental bills were very slight, but sales were considerable. Bills on London were four to six and a half per cent. premium.

A partial or total suspension of labour has taken place in the woollen and cotton manufacturing establishments of New England; but the American papers notice the steady accumulations of deposits of small sums in the savings banks and the increased number of depositors.

Among the reported failures are Foster and Co., Abbott, Dodge, and Co., and J. M. Mackay and Co., of New York; Lovejoy and Co., of Boston; Tirrel and C. Hearsey, of South Weymouth; W. H. Bottom and Co., Bottom, Tiffany, and Co., and James S. Stirling and Co., of Trenton; J. B. Holmes, of Cincinnati; J. P. Jewett and Co., of Boston; Bogy, Mittenberger, and Co., Anderson and Co., and Dawley and Barkdale, of St. Louis; Garner and Co., of Baltimore; and, lastly, E. J. Tinkham and Co., of Chicago.

The *Boston Traveller* gives currency to a rumour that a large amount of forged paper has been discovered, stated by some at 30,000 dollars, and by others at 50,000 dollars, and conjectures that the forged paper in question is that which has been freely circulated in the city within a few months, bearing the supposed signature of James Paul and Co., small traders, of Biddeford or Saco, Maine, and the endorsement of Hallet, Pinkham, Quimby, and Co., a dry goods firm, of Hanover-street, in that city, which failed a few days since.

Mr. Lawton, the cashier of the Erie City Bank, has been arrested for embezzlement, and, after an examination, has been held in bonds of 10,000 dollars to answer the charge.

All hope of the safety of the commander and missing passengers of the Central America has been abandoned.

An extraordinary affair has happened at Honeygall, a small settlement in Georgia. A band of thieves has for some time committed depredations on the property of the farmers, and it was at length resolved to punish them by Lynch law. They were therefore ordered to leave the locality, with a promise that, if they went quietly, they should be paid their travelling expenses, and be compensated for what little property they might leave behind. One of the principal of these thieves was Moses Hornsby, a man with a wife and family. He promised to go by the required time, though never intending to do so; and, as he continued to stay after the stipulated term was up, fourteen mounted 'Regulators,' as the executioners of Lynch law are called, made their appearance outside his house. All were armed, with two exceptions. A Dr. Foreman advanced to parley; but at that moment a shot was fired from the house through a sort of porthole. Foreman's horse was struck, and fell dead; and another of the 'Regulators' was himself wounded by a second shot, and made off, crying out to his comrades to 'scatter.' The firing from the house continued rapidly and fatally for some minutes; and the lynching party were forced to fly, leaving four of their number on the field. One of these, a young man named Radcliffe (whose father was also present and seriously wounded), was struck mortally; but he resolved to have some revenge before he died. Crawling to a stump, he rested his gun on it, and fired through the porthole, killing Hornsby on the spot. He then fired again at another figure which he perceived somewhere on the walls. This was Hornsby's wife, who was immediately struck dead, while an infant she was carrying in her arms was wounded in the legs and hips. At this moment, Mike Hornsby, son of the elder Hornsby, appeared with a gun in his hand, fired one barrel, and was about to discharge the second, when one of the 'Regulators' who had remained on the field cautioned him that, if he fired again, the shot would be returned. Mike did fire, and then turned to fly; when the 'Regulator' discharged his piece, and brought him down, mortally wounded. This seems to have concluded the affair.

Some slaves have been landed in Cuba, despite the officers whose business it is to prevent it. The correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says:—"The American ship *Mazeppa*, or General Paez, has been seized, near Cardenas, by the Spanish schooner *Habanera* while in the act of landing a cargo of Africans. She was ashore at the time, and the schooner approached and boarded her for the purpose of rendering assistance. When the officer came on deck his eyes met with one of those awful scenes so common in the slave trade. The deck and hold were strewn with hundreds of naked Africans in different stages of the small-pox. The able-bodied portion of the cargo had been successfully landed, and it seems that the captain was making arrangements to get off the rocks and proceed to sea again until the disease had disappeared. The vessel was carried into the port of Cardenas, where she will undergo quarantine. Her captain is an American, and nearly all the crew Spaniards and Portuguese. The number of negroes saved was about five hundred, and had she not been aground she would not have been suspected by the Spanish cruiser." Shortly after, some one went into the harbour of Havannah, immediately under the guns of

the Punta castle, and close to the sentry's box, and landed four hundred negroes. This occurred at midnight.

The mahogany cutting in Belize, Honduras, has this year been a decided failure, falling short of the first estimate by nearly 10,000,000 feet. The product of logwood has also fallen short.

IRELAND.

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.—The *Cork Reporter* mentions that the Great Britain steamship was recently chartered by Government to take two cavalry regiments out to India. The men, however, were not directed to get themselves ready to start until after the contract was made. Of course, a great delay took place, the vessel all the while being a heavy daily expense to the nation. The day of starting was fixed for the 2nd inst.; but then it was found that the soldiers (who, on such occasions, are obliged to take out new equipments with them) had not a single saddle! This entailed a further delay of six days, at an expense of 300*l.* a day. Of such were the blunders which lost us an army in the Crimea; such are the triumphs of an exclusive system of administration!

THE BELFAST GUN CLUB has laid down its arms. A meeting of the members was held on Thursday week, when, after some discussion, the following resolution was adopted:—"That, inasmuch as this club was established solely for mutual self-defence against the attacks of Orange rioters, and as, on the appeal of the peaceful portion of the population of Belfast, an investigation has been held into the causes of the recent riots which disgraced our town; and as, furthermore, the Government have, through the voice of the Lord Chancellor, pronounced condemnation on the Orange system and its leaders, the cause of these disturbances, as dangerous to the peace of society, we, willing to believe that the authorities will afford us henceforth sufficient protection for our lives and properties, do hereby dissolve this self-defensive society, and throw ourselves on the Executive for that protection to which as peaceful citizens we are entitled."

REFORMATORIES FOR JUVENILE CRIMINALS.—Mr. Serjeant Berwick, the chairman of the East Riding of the county of Cork, in opening his court, on Thursday week, delivered a charge to the grand jury, in the course of which he spoke at some length on the question of secondary punishments, and the substitution of penal servitude for the old system of transportation to the colonies. Alluding to the committal of children to prison for vagrancy, 'or, in plain English, begging,' he continued:—"The law which enforces imprisonment for vagrancy is, in my mind, a cruel and unjust law. I have long sought to get it altered, and I never shall cease to struggle until I have it established that the child who begs a piece of bread or asks for a halfpenny shall not be considered a criminal, as at present. I can answer for it that the month in gaol for vagrancy is the commencement of a training in crime which sticks to the child during the term of his life. If the gaols could be managed as well as one could in the highest flight of fancy have wished, the term of imprisonment is still never one of reform. One, two, or six months is never sufficient for training." He mentioned that a Roman Catholic reformatory is about to be established in Ireland, and expressed his opinion—in which he says he is encouraged by the views of eminent philanthropists in England—that 'a mixture of creeds' in the persons instructing the children would be impracticable. "Mixed education is a most excellent thing among the ordinary classes of society for the time during which they are engaged in school education; but, when you come to deal with the whole period of the children's time, and particularly with their hearts," the case is different. Mr. Serjeant Berwick proceeded:—"When I tell you that this society, which has undertaken the establishment of a reformatory, intends to have a number of Protestant patrons, it will show you that there can be no injury by its being confined to a society devoted to the teaching of Roman Catholic children. I have a return of the number of juvenile convicts who have been in the County Cork Gaol for the last nine months, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, and in the whole of them there are but two Protestant children. That will show you that the great majority, if not almost the whole amount, of the criminal population are from the lowest class—are all Roman Catholics. I should, however, be very glad if the different counties in the south of Ireland would join together for the purpose of establishing a Protestant reformatory, and I would give the same assistance and support in every way in my power to the one as to the other."

THE LATE FRAUDS AT BELFAST.—The Belfast magistrates sat in private on Friday week, and issued a warrant for the apprehension of Andrew Harbison, a clerk in the employment of Moore. He was arrested shortly afterwards. Moore is now known to have left Ireland, but it is almost certain that he has not succeeded in getting off by the *Asia* to America. His defalcations to creditors are variously stated at from 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.* The persons in custody were on Saturday remanded till the following Wednesday. Henley was admitted to bail in personal security of 500*l.* and two sureties of 250*l.* each. The other prisoners were recommitted.

MURDER NEAR DROMARA.—Mr. John Alexander Rankin, a grocer living at Aughneskeagh, near Dromara, has been stabbed on the highway by a Mr. William Hanna, of Gransha, a sewing agent, with whom he had a quarrel. He died almost instantly. Hanna is not yet in custody.

INAUGURATION OF THE MOORE STATUE.—The statue of Thomas Moore, the poet, was unveiled in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Mayor, and other distinguished persons on Wednesday.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

SOME very amusing stories in connexion with a singular embassy from France to Algeria are related by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who writes:—"Every one has seen or heard speak of the great Robert Houdin. Besides being the prince of conjurors, he is an able mathematician and mechanician, and his electric clock, made for the Hôtel de Ville of his native town of Blois, obtained a medal at the Paris Exhibition. It is not generally known that he was sent to Algeria by the French Government on a mission connected with the black art. Its object was to destroy the influence exercised among the Arab tribes by the marabouts, an influence often mischievously applied. By a few clumsy tricks and impostures these marabouts pass themselves off as sorcerers; no one, it was justly thought, was better able to eclipse their skill and discredit their science than the man of inexhaustible bottles. One of the great pretensions of the marabout was invulnerability. At the moment a loaded musket was fired at him, and the trigger pulled, he pronounced a few cabalistic words, and the weapon did not go off. Houdin detected the trick, and showed that the touchhole was plugged. The Arab wizard was furious, and abused his French rival. 'You may revenge yourself,' quietly replied Houdin; 'take a pistol; load it yourself: here are bullets; put one in the barrel, but before doing so mark it with your knife.' The Arab did as he was told. 'You are quite certain now,' said Houdin, 'that the pistol is loaded and will go off. Tell me, do you feel no remorse in killing me thus, notwithstanding that I authorize you?' 'You are my enemy,' coldly replied the Arab; 'I will kill you.' Without replying, Houdin stuck an apple on the point of a knife, and calmly gave the word to fire. The pistol was discharged, the apple flew far away and there appeared in its place, stuck on the point of the knife, the bullet the marabout had marked. The spectators remained mute from stupefaction; the marabout bowed before his superior: 'Allah is great!' he said, 'I am vanquished.' Instead of the bottle from which, in Europe, Robert Houdin pours an endless stream of wine and liqueurs, he called for an empty bowl, which he kept continually full of boiling coffee; but few of the Arabs would taste it, for they made sure that it came direct from the devil's own coffee-pot. He then told them that it was in his power to deprive them of all strength, and to restore it to them at will, and he produced a small box, so light that a child could lift it with its finger; but it suddenly became so heavy that the strongest man present could not raise it, and the Arabs, who prize physical strength above everything, looked with terror at the great magician who, they doubted not, could annihilate them by the mere exertion of his will. They expressed this belief; Houdin confirmed them in it, and promised that, on a day appointed, he would convert one of them into smoke. The day came, the throng was prodigious; a fanatical marabout had agreed to give himself up to the sorcerer. They made him stand on a table and covered him with a transparent gauze; then Houdin and another person lifted the table by the two ends, and the Arab disappeared in a cloud of smoke. The terror of the spectators was indescribable; they rushed out of the place, and ran a long distance before some of the boldest thought of returning to look after the marabout. They found him near the place where he had been evaporated; but he could tell them nothing, and was like a drunken man, ignorant of what had happened to him. Thenceforward Houdin was venerated and the marabouts were despised; the object of the French Government was completely attained. The fashion of 'testimonials' having, it appears, infected even the Arabs, a number of chiefs presented the great French conjuror with a piece of Arab writing, wonderfully decorated, hyperbolic and eulogistic, and to which they were so attentive as to append a French translation. Besides this memorial of his Algerine trip, Houdin has a rosary which he one day borrowed from an Arab to perform a trick with, and which the owner, persuaded that Sheitan in person was before him, refused to receive back."

Jules Favre, the Republican barrister, who defended Bel-Hadj, one of the Arab chiefs lately found guilty at Oran of the murder of Abdallah Aga, and condemned to hard labour for life, recently arrived at the camp at Châlons to present to the Emperor a petition from the culprit, praying for a mitigation of the sentence. The advocate was accompanied by a little boy, the son of Bel-Hadj. The Emperor granted an audience to Jules Favre and the boy, and it is said promised to pardon the chief.

There seems to be no doubt that the sentence of death

passed upon Captain Doineau, as instigator of the murder near Tlemcen, will be commuted to banishment to a French penal settlement.

The army in Algeria is to be reduced. The 45th, 54th, 60th, and 68th infantry regiments are ordered to return to France.

Official despatches received at the Ministry of Marine from Senegal, under date of the 15th ult., say that during the entire month of August the expeditionary column commanded by the Governor, M. Faidherbe, had had constant engagements, invariably successful, with the bands of Al-Hadji, the Arab chieftain. It is said to be intended to appoint a maritime prefect at Algiers, which will be the chief city of the sixth maritime arrondissement of France.

The Emperor, previous to leaving the camp at Châlons, issued the following order of the day:—"Camp of Châlons, October 8th. Soldiers!—The time which we have passed together will not have been lost. Your military instruction has been improved, and the bonds which united us have been drawn closer. When General Bonaparte had concluded the glorious peace of Campo Formio, he hastened to again place the conquerors of Italy in the platoon and battalion training, thus showing how useful he considered it, even for old soldiers, to constantly fall back on the fundamental rules of theory. That lesson has not been forgotten; as, scarcely had you returned from a glorious campaign, when you applied yourselves with zeal to the practical study of evolutions, and you have now inaugurated the camp at Châlons, which is to serve as a great school of manœuvres for the whole army. The Imperial Guard will thus always set a good example, in peace as well as in war. Instructed, disciplined, and ready to undertake and support everything for the welfare of the country, it will be for the Line, out of which it comes, a just object of emulation, and will contribute with it to preserve intact that old reputation of our immortal phalanxes, which have only succumbed from the excess of their glory and of their triumphs.—NAPOLEON."

The troops from Châlons are beginning to arrive at Paris.

Several women who served in the armies of the First Napoleon have claimed the St. Helena medal, and the Emperor has ordered the claims to be admitted.

Great excitement is being caused by a trial before the Colmar Tribunal, where Count Jules Migeon is accused of corrupt electoral practices, and of wearing the riband of the Legion of Honour without having any title to it. M. Migeon was an Opposition candidate during the late elections, and, having defeated the Government, the Government is now desirous of casting discredit on him. He was at one time a Bonapartist, but has since quarrelled with his former friends. Jules Favre is now his counsel; and he has succeeded in showing that the Government resorted to the most arbitrary measures to prevent the success of the Count during the elections of July. The ballot-boxes, it appears, are not inviolable, but will easily admit a hand, so that the votes may be altered. M. Favre, having elicited some damaging admissions on the part of Government officials, exclaimed, "This, then, is the liberty we enjoy!"—an ejaculation of so bold a nature that few of the papers have ventured to report it. A good deal of skirmishing between the accused and the witnesses has taken place, marked, as usual in French courts, with great heat and violence.

Lamentable accounts are still published of the floods in the departments of the Drôme and Ardèche. The Mayor of Colombières has been drowned.

The Bank of France has raised its discount to six and a half per cent.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial crisis still continues, the Narvaez Government only remaining in office till the new Cabinet can be appointed.

AUSTRIA.

The Duchy of Parma has ceased to be a member of the Austro-Italian Customs Union.

"While in the theatre at Weimar," says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "the Emperor had a conversation, which lasted full a quarter of an hour, with Prince Gortschakoff. Before Francis Joseph quitted Weimar, he gave Prince Gortschakoff the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen. The Weimar correspondent of the *Augsburg Gazette* states that, while his Majesty was talking in the back part of the box with Prince Gortschakoff, the other Russians 'drew a cord round them.' The same writer states that the Emperor was somewhat embarrassed when first he found himself in the company of strangers, some of whom were prejudiced against him, but he soon recovered his self-possession. The Austrian monarch conversed freely with the persons with whom he was brought into contact, 'but the Emperor Alexander was as cold and reserved (*boutonné*) as he was at Stuttgart.'"

We read in the same letter:—"It appears that Dr. Zugschwerdt, who is the Dean of the Vienna notaries, as well as a member of the Board of the Credit Bank, is a much greater malefactor than was originally believed. He has already confessed that he has pledged the property of several minors to some of his creditors, instead of depositing it in the hands of the authorities, as he ought to have done. His wards and acquaintances lose about 40,000*l.* by him."

The health of Count Buol is improving.

A colonel in the Austrian army, recently deceased, has been forcibly buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Romerstadt in Moldavia, though a Protestant. He was interred, however, in the Protestant division of the ground; but no clergyman was allowed to follow the body, nor were the bells tolled, 'because the deceased had neither gone to church, nor confessed at Easter.' A dead march was played as the coffin was carried through the streets of the town. The circumstances of the case have led to much public agitation.

Hardly a day passes in Vienna without some ruined speculator on the Bourse committing suicide.

ITALY.

The Duchesse de Montpensier, Infanta of Spain, arrived at Turin on the 7th inst. with her husband and family.

The Pope has published an allocution giving a sketch of his late journey through Central Italy. He professes to be excessively pleased with the reception he met with from people, priests, and princes.

A passenger train on the railway from Alessandria to Arona, Piedmont, ran into another train, which was stopping at the station of Valenza, on the 7th instant. The shock was extremely violent, and more than forty passengers were wounded. Fortunately, none were killed.

The town of Carrara has been declared in a state of siege in consequence of a murder committed there on the 28th September. The garrison has been reinforced by three hundred men, at the expense of the town.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The Divan (says a despatch from Jassy, dated the 6th inst.) was opened on Sunday, the 4th, by the Metropolitan. His speech was moderate, and was well received. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed throughout the assembly. During the sitting, cries were raised in favour of Moldavia, the Porte, and the friendly powers. The cry most frequently repeated was for the self-government of the Danubian Provinces. On the same day, the Prince Kaimakan reviewed the troops. The town was illuminated in the evening, and fireworks were let off. Perfect order prevailed. On Monday, the 5th, the powers of the deputies were verified. M. Basily, the Russian Commissioner, has returned to Bucharest.

Great sympathy is being shown in Wallachia for Russia. The 'name-day' of the Emperor Alexander was recently celebrated in the Principality with great enthusiasm, and the Czar was referred to as having 'guaranteed and protected the rights and privileges of the Wallachians,' and was styled 'the illustrious Protector of the orthodox faith,' i.e. the Greek church.

It is rumoured that the English and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have demanded the annulling of the Moldavian and Wallachian elections, on the ground that they have been conducted in an illegal manner. The Democratic party has got the upper hand, owing, it is said, to the return of the political refugees to Bucharest and Jassy. The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies the truth of the rumour.

The Porte has issued a circular, disavowing any intention of permitting the union of the Principalities, but adding that it is not intended 'to exclude all idea of the assimilation of certain administrative laws that may be reconcilable with the rights of the Sultan, and with the maintenance of the political separation of the two provinces.'

TURKEY.

This Turkish Government has announced that it has arrested, and intends to punish, certain 'Primats' of the province of Widdin, and Youssouf Effendi, the Mudir of Beligradjik, for oppressing and squeezing money out of 20,000 inhabitants of the province in the name of the Imperial authorities. The money is to be restored to the persons from whom it was taken.—*Times Vienna Correspondent*.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Government has advertised the particulars of a proposed loan of about 1,200,000*l.*, to be expended in the further extension of the railway system in Sweden and Norway; but the *Journal de Frankfort* states that, according to Hamburg advices, the contract has already been adjudicated to Messrs. Merk and Co. and the Bank of Northern Germany.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia has been suffering during the present week from an alarming illness, which at one time threatened almost immediate death, and which even now is not altogether unattended with danger. Feeling symptoms of indisposition when travelling in company of the Emperor and Empress of Russia from Potsdam to Berlin, with the intention of proceeding to Silesia, he consented to give up his visit to the Duke of Augustenburg, and returned to Potsdam. Here he took to his bed, and showed great depression. Violent vomiting ensued, and two days afterwards pressure of blood on the brain exhibited itself to so alarming an extent that blood was let twice during the night. This produced an improvement and the King slept for several hours. Previously to this, he had been insensible for a considerable time. Congestion of the brain is reported to have set in; and the

physicians think that the King, who is subject to determination of blood to the head, has broken a small blood-vessel in the brain, and that the extravasated blood has led to the paralyzing pressure in that region. The patient has continued to progress, though he is still confined to his bed, and is very feeble. The latest accounts (dated the 15th inst.) are favourable.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Two youths were rowing up the river in a boat from Richmond between five and six o'clock on the morning of Friday week, when they noticed a carpet-bag lying on the third abutment from the Middlesex shore on the west side of Waterloo Bridge. A long cord was fastened to the handle, and was partly immersed in the water. By means of this, the lads pulled the carpet-bag into the boat. They found it heavy, and conceived they had discovered something worth having. They then went to Lambeth, to the elder brother of one of them, a bargeman, and told him they had found a prize. The brother, John Kilsby, tried to open the lock with a key, but, failing, forced it open. A large number of bones, rolled up in some clothes, with the exception of one large bone which stuck up in the middle, presented themselves to the view. The clothes, which were those of a man, apparently in a respectable rank of life, were slightly damp, but not wet; and the carpet-bag itself was perfectly dry, and had evidently not been in the water at all. Some of the clothes were much stained with blood, particularly the shirt and under-waistcoat, which were covered with it. They also exhibited several cuts and gashes; viz., three in the back of the coat, two on the shirt, as if over the abdomen, and seven through the breast of the shirt and under-waistcoat. The cuts were all very sharply made, and blood had coagulated round them. The coat was also torn up the back, as if it had been hurriedly stripped off a dead body. The youths, on the advice of John Kilsby, immediately put the remains and the garments back into the bag; took them to the Fox-under-the-hill, a public-house in the neighbourhood of the Strand; and spoke to a policeman who was doing duty in the Adelphi arches. He went with them to the public-house, between six and seven o'clock in the morning, and there found the bones and the clothes laid out in the yard. By him they were taken to the Bow-street station-house, where Mr. Paynter, the divisional surgeon, examined the bones, and found that they formed a complete skeleton, with the exception of the cervicle, seven of the dorsal vertebrae, some portions of the ribs, the head, the hands and feet, and a portion of the small bone of the leg. At the inquest on Monday, Mr. Paynter thus described the more minute appearances presented by the remains:—

"All the principal bones were sawn into two or more portions, and nearly all had pieces of tendon and muscle attached to them as if the flesh had been cut off in a rough, haggling manner. On four places only was the skin left adhering to the bones—a piece of considerable size being on the back of each wrist, and on the right tubercle of the left tibia. These portions of the skin left were partly covered thinly with short black hair, showing that the individual had been a vigorous adult. The flesh adhering to the bones was neither fresh nor decomposed, except in one part, and one part only, where decomposition had commenced in the socket of the left thigh bone. The capsular ligament of this thigh was cut open, and upon rotating the thigh bone I perceived a strong smell of decomposition, with the blue marks produced thereby. The whole of the remaining muscles and bones appeared to be quite undecomposed, and, on seeking to discover the cause of this, I found in several parts a gritty matter like salt. To the presence of this saline matter I attribute the preservation of the other portions of the remains. The flesh upon the bones was, on the surface, of a reddish-brown colour, as if from the action of salt, and of a brighter colour when cut into. I should perhaps have remarked before that every portion of the internal viscera of the person had been removed. On examining the ribs, I found the second, third, and fourth ribs with a piece of the sternum and flesh adhering. Between the third and fourth ribs was a cut in the flesh of rather smaller size than the cuts in the shirt and under flannel waistcoat. That piece of the ribs when placed in its natural position had its stab or hole exactly corresponding in position and direction (its long axis being up and down) with the cuts in the clothes. The reason of the wound in the flesh being smaller is because flesh, when wounded, after the weapon is withdrawn, contracts again directly."

Mr. Paynter felt convinced, from appearances, that the stabs were given to the living body, and not after death. He was also quite certain that the body had not been used for dissecting purposes. A medical man would not have cut up the corpse in the way in which it had been cut up. The deceased was most probably a man, though Mr. Paynter felt it necessary to guard himself in making that statement, as, though the bones, skin, and hair upon the skin were those of an adult male, the pelvis was larger than is commonly found in men, and was more like that of the other sex. Still, Mr. Paynter had little doubt that the body was

that of a man. "In pursuing my examination of the remains," continued Mr. Paynter, "I found some stray hairs adhering to the flesh. They appeared to have fallen there. Some that I now produce seem to be hair from the head of a man. It is not black, though very dark. There are likewise some dark hairs from whiskers. I also found a few hairs which, from their length and fineness, must have been a woman's. I have no doubt the dark short hair belonged to the deceased. I think the body was not cut to pieces until the rigidity of death had set in some time, because, in fitting together the portions of the right leg, I found the right knee-joint and hip-joint firmly fixed, so that the thigh must have stiffened completely at right angles with the rest of the body. The right arm had also stiffened with the forearm under and pointing towards the body. The decomposition I observed in the left hip-joint could not have been produced in less than a week before I saw the remains." Mr. Paynter added that he should not be surprised, from the appearance of the remains, if it was found that they had been partly boiled. He imagined so from the extraordinary tightness and rigidity of the tendons.

The amount of evidence tending to throw light upon the committal of the murder is very scanty. On the night of Thursday week, about half-past eleven, an elderly woman, rather short and stout, came from the direction of the Strand towards Waterloo-bridge. She carried a carpet-bag, long, of rather peculiar shape, and having a large bright flower in the pattern on the side. It appeared to be very heavy, and the woman, after paying her halfpenny to the toll-collector, had some difficulty in getting it through the turnstile. In endeavouring to do so, she turned the stile twice, and the toll-collector said, "Why don't you ask people to lift up your bag for you? See what you have done; you have made me lose a halfpenny." She muttered something in reply in a gruff, and rather masculine, tone of voice, apparently simulated. Errington, the toll-collector, then stooped down and lifted the bag over. In doing so, he observed that it had leathern sides, handles, and bottom; and the bag found by the lads on the abutment in all respects corresponded with the one carried by the woman. The woman's hair looked as if it had been powdered, and plastered thickly down on her forehead. She seemed agitated, as if in a hurry; and Errington conceived she was desirous to catch the train which was to start from the Waterloo station at a quarter to twelve. He has no recollection of her going off the bridge again at the same end. Besides the carpet-bag, she carried a brown paper parcel, supposed to contain the head, &c.

It has been suggested that the 'elderly woman' was in fact a man in disguise; but to this it has been objected that, if she was short for a woman, she must have been a dwarf for a man. Errington stated on the inquest (which stands adjourned to next Monday week) that she seemed, at a rough guess, to be about five feet three inches in height. In that case, the individual might well have been a man; and several of the circumstances seem to point to that conclusion.

Some further details are thus given in the daily papers:—"The police, under the directions of Mr. Superintendent Durkin, are engaged in active search for any clue which may lead to the detection of some one of the persons (for there is no doubt that there were several) who have been concerned in the murder. As yet, only very slight traces have been obtained. Kilsby brought to the station on Monday the missing sock and part of the neckerchief of the deceased, which were overlooked when the contents of the bag were first emptied out into the barge. The sock is, of course, the fellow to that in the bag, and both, there is not the slightest doubt, are of German manufacture. They are cotton, ribbed in a very peculiar manner, and such, it is stated, as are only made in Germany. This quite bears out the opinion expressed by tailors who have seen the clothes of the deceased, that at least the greater part were made abroad. Of course, with a foreigner who may have had but few friends in London, or possibly was only here on a short visit, this still further diminishes the chance of his clothes being recognized. The half of the necktie which has been found in the barge is a black silk one, with a small-patterned blue silk end. As with the other portions of the dress, it has been cut in half at the back, and only one half appears to have been put into the carpet-bag. From the make of the deceased's shirt, it is evident that he must have worn his shirt-collar turned down over the necktie, which again confirms the suspicion that he was not a native of this country."

Among the several guesses, more or less probable, which have been put forward, it has been suggested that the murder was committed in Germany, and the body brought over here, to be more safely got rid of; that the murdered man was a refugee, killed for political reasons by some of his comrades; and that he was a stranger in London, and was decoyed to some infamous den, under pretence of being taken to a respectable lodging for the night, and there slaughtered for the sake of his money. No coins were found in the clothes, the pockets of which were turned inside out.

The bag with its contents weighed about a quarter of a hundred weight. The motive for lowering it by the string over the side of the bridge was probably to avoid

the splash in the water which would have followed had it been thrown over, and which would have attracted the attention of the Thames police. Had the bag been let down directly over one of the arches, it would of course have gone into the water; but the person concerned, by a singular blunder, chose one of the recesses over the piers, and the bag was thus deposited on the abutment. On its reaching this, and there resting, the operator no doubt supposed that it had gained the surface of the water, and so let go the string.

Every effort has been made to discover the missing parts of the body; but to no effect. The police, however, have several times been put on false scents. A carpet-bag was washed ashore at Lambeth last Saturday; but it was found to contain only a pistol-case, some bullets, and one or two articles supposed to have been used in a recent burglary. A report was also brought on Saturday to the police-office, to the effect that the head of a man had been found slightly concealed under the soil of the enclosure in Sussex Gardens, Hyde Park. On inquiry, it was found that two heads had been turned up there, one of a man, the other of a woman; but it was soon made evident that they had been used for anatomical examination. Among these false tracks would seem to be a statement made by a Mr. Taylor, who is connected with the wardrobe department of the Adelphi Theatre, and who said on Saturday at the Bow-street station that on the Thursday night, between half-past eleven and twelve o'clock, he was proceeding homewards from the Adelphi Theatre. "He saw at the corner of the Belvidere-road," say the daily papers, "two persons walking together, one a tall, stout man, carrying a carpet-bag, and the other a shortish, elderly woman carrying a parcel, which she carefully enveloped with a shawl. The man appeared to have some difficulty in carrying the bag, which was a very long one, and appeared to be bulky. Every now and then he 'bumped' it on the ground, as though for the purpose of temporarily relieving himself from the burden. As there was a strong light at the time from several lamps, particularly from one opposite, at the Crown Hotel, Mr. Taylor had no difficulty in seeing the persons. He felt some surprise that persons of respectability should have been out at that time of night with luggage; but he passed on, and thought nothing more of the matter until he saw the report in the newspapers. The time mentioned by Mr. Taylor as that of his seeing these persons does not, however, tally with the statement of Errington, the toll-collector. Mr. Taylor was not able to identify the carpet-bag, when shown to him, as that which he states was carried by the man whom he had seen."

"Another person who came forward last Saturday was a man who is known as 'Bill,' a sort of hanger-on at the New Inn, opposite Astley's Theatre, and he stated that on the same night (Thursday) he was standing at the corner of the Belvidere-road, after his labours of the day were over, when a man and woman came up to the place where he was standing, and hailed a cab. The man, he says, had in his hand a long and bulky carpet-bag, but he does not remember that the woman had a parcel. He perfectly recollects that the man was fussy and fidgety about his bag, and that when he attempted to take it from him, in order to put it in the cab, the man said, 'I can do very well without your services,' and prevented him from taking it. The man then gave him a penny, and the woman went away alone in the cab, taking with her the bag, the man giving directions that she was to be driven to Regent-circus. As soon as the cab had left, the man walked down the Belvidere-road, but shortly afterwards returned; and, hailing another cab, drove off in another direction—that is, towards the York-road, where he was lost sight of, and it is supposed from this that the woman proceeded to the Mid-dlesex side of Waterloo-bridge, while the man went on to the bridge at the Surrey end. 'Bill' says further that the woman had a veil over her face, so that he could not see her features, and that he thinks she was about five-and-twenty years of age. He should not know the man again if he were to see him." These stories seem to have very little bearing on the case, but are interesting as showing the fever of speculation into which people are thrown on the discovery of any great and mysterious crime.

It has been presumed that, the bag being heavy, it must have been conveyed to the bridge, or its vicinity, in a cab or some other vehicle. The police, however, cannot discover that any one with a carpet-bag was set down in the neighbourhood in question on the Thursday night, at the hour fixed by the toll-collector.

The murdered man appears to have been attacked when partly undressed; for the waistcoat is not pierced, though the breast of the shirt is, and the trousers are only punctured in one spot, though the lower part of the shirt shows marks of three stabs. The trousers must therefore have been partly open in front. A great number of persons have been to the station, to see if they can identify the clothes, but have always failed. It would seem from these numerous applications that mysterious disappearances are of frequent occurrence in the metropolis.

The Government has offered a reward of 200*l.* to any one giving such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers; and 100*l.* to whoever shall give such information as

shall lead to the identification and apprehension of the person or persons placing the carpet-bag in the place where it was found. A pardon is also offered to any accomplice, not being the person actually committing the murder, who will give such evidence as shall lead to the conviction of the guilty parties.

Mr. Richards, chief of the Stafford police, states that a Scotchman, of the name of Paterson, was in that town on the 29th ult., and that he had a carpet-bag corresponding with the one found at Waterloo-bridge. Some of his clothes, also, were similar to those discovered in the latter bag. He had just returned from Melbourne, Australia, and said that his bag contained 3800*l.* in gold. He intimated his intention of going to London, and thence to Scotland, and of being back in Stafford in about three weeks. His shirt-collar he wore turned down, as the murdered man would seem to have done; and the opinion of those who saw him is that it is he who has been murdered in London.

The London police are of opinion that this story offers an important clue to the mystery; but the gentlemen or whom Mr. Patterson called in the metropolis think that the remains and the clothes now lying at Bow-street are not those of the person alluded to.

A young man in the employ of a grocer at Saw-bridgeworth, and who recently came to London to see his sister, is also missing, after having gone to a coffee-house in the Borough. His sister says that the clothes are like those found in the carpet bag; and he likewise carried a carpet bag with him. Another missing person is a tide-waiter, said to be of intemperate habits, and a frequenter of disreputable houses on the Surrey side of the water, in which locality it is now generally thought the murder was committed.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A woman jumped into the river Ribble at Preston on Thursday week, with her child in her arms, and was on the point of drowning when a ship carpenter went into the water after her, and seized her round the body. The child was still in her arms, but at that moment she relaxed her grasp, and suffered it to fall into the river. The man brought her ashore, and then went after the child, which he recovered only just in time to save its life. The mother is the wife of a spinner, from whom she is separated; and family differences are supposed to have led to the crime. She is kept in custody.

THE BRAMALL MURDER.—James Henderson was finally examined on Friday week before the Stockport magistrates, and committed for trial at the next Chester Assizes.

A CLEVER RASCAL.—John Williams, a middle-aged man, well known to the police, has been examined at the Worship-street police-court, and committed for trial, on a charge of defrauding numerous tradesmen by an ingenious trick. He was in the habit of going to shops, and ordering certain articles to be sent to the houses of neighbouring tradesmen, and then of returning in a great hurry, saying he had forgotten to give some other order, which he would then specify, and taking with him the goods originally applied for. He has only recently come out of prison, where he was undergoing a sentence for robbery.

MANSLAUGHTER.—Henry Welsh, the stoker at the London Gasworks, Vauxhall, has been committed for trial on the charge of killing his wife. Exasperated at finding her intoxicated, and neglecting the children, he struck her with his open hand, and she fell, her head coming with violence against the door-post. After lingering for some days, she died.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A MANIAC.—Ever since the late murder in Leigh Woods, a groom and his wife, named Andrew and Sarah Border, living in the parish of Bathford, a few miles from Bath, have been in the habit of taunting a labouring man, one Thomas Miller, with being like Beale, the supposed murderer in the case alluded to. This appears to have preyed on Miller's mind, and to have produced a species of insanity, during which he was subject to strange delusions. On Friday week, he seemed to be ill, and on Saturday evening he was visited by Andrew and Sarah Border. They found him sitting in the kitchen of his cottage, and, on asking him how he did, he jumped up, rushed towards them, and stabbed them fatally. The husband, who received a severe gash in the abdomen, ran into an adjoining lane, where he was afterwards found in a dying state. The woman dropped a few yards from the door, and appears to have died at once from a stab in the left breast and a fracture of the skull. Miller was afterwards found at the end of the garden with his throat cut, but not dead. His mother was partly a witness of the murders. Andrew Border lingered for about two hours, and then died. An inquest has been opened, but is adjourned.

THE MURDER NEAR NOTTINGHAM.—A man named John Rogers, forty-three years of age, was apprehended at Doncaster, on Friday week, on suspicion of having murdered the boy, John Wesley Atkinson, in Nottingham Forest, and stolen his boots. The prisoner was sent in custody to Nottingham for examination.

HOLYWELL-STREET.—Mr. Jardine, the Bow-street magistrate, gave judgment on Tuesday on the six summonses against printsellers in Holywell-street, whose books, prints, &c., were recently seized. In only two cases the defendants appeared, and at attempted by counsel

to show that their books, &c., did not come within the meaning of the Act, the learned gentleman quoting a definition of 'obscenity' from Cicero, *De Officiis*. Mr. Jardine decided that the works were obscene, and ordered their destruction, subject to a delay of seven days, in case of appeal, or in case Government should decide upon indicting the parties. In the four remaining cases, the same order was made in regard to the greater proportion of the articles, a few being excepted on the ground that they were not sufficiently indecent to come within the meaning of the act. Among those excepted were some copies of the paper called *Paul Pry*.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A WIFE.—A man, named Alexander Moody, carrying on business as a shoemaker in the North Bruton Mews, Bond-street, has been charged at the Marlborough-street police-court with the murder of his wife. At eleven o'clock on the night of the 17th of August, Mrs. Moody was last seen alive at a neighbour's house by a woman named Mary Appleton, who lived at No. 30, Grosvenor Mews, adjoining the house occupied by Moody. The woman Moody seemed to have been drinking, but was not intoxicated. She asked Mrs. Appleton to have some gin, and, the latter consenting, they went together to a public-house, and Mrs. Moody shortly afterwards returned to her home. About two o'clock in the morning Moody came home, and began quarrelling with his wife, and struck her three heavy blows. The blows and the words were distinctly heard by Mrs. Appleton, whose room in the next house was close to that in which the quarrel between Moody and his wife took place. Mrs. Appleton only heard Mrs. Moody cry out once, and, after she had been struck, nothing further was heard until Mrs. Appleton got up in the morning, when Moody called her into his house and asked her to look at his wife. She went into the room where Mrs. Moody was lying on the bed, and her husband then taxed her with being very drunk when he came home the previous night. Mrs. Appleton denied this, and accused Moody of beating his wife in the night. The man replied that he had only struck her with his hand, but added that he had a good mind to take a hammer, and finish her. Mrs. Moody was quite senseless, her right eye closed and greatly swollen, and the pupil of the other eye considerably dilated, with an effusion of blood on the lid, which was completely paralyzed. She was in other respects much injured. Mrs. Appleton spoke to her and asked her how she felt, but, although she breathed hard, she could not speak. The floor of the room was wet, and Moody said that blood had flowed from his wife's mouth as she lay on the ground. About seven o'clock in the evening a policeman was sent for, who forced open the door, and Mrs. Appleton then went in with the constable. She again spoke to Mrs. Moody, who could then talk a little, and was able to drink some tea. When Mrs. Appleton left the house, she met Moody, who was returning home from a fishing excursion, and he told her that he had been praying all day to find his wife a corpse. Ultimately, at the request of Mrs. Appleton, medical advice was sent for; but the injured woman continued to get worse, and at length died in St. George's Hospital, without giving any explanation of the cause of her wounds. Moody, who asserts that his wife fell down and hurt herself in an apoplectic fit, has been committed for trial.

THE BIRKENHEAD STABBING CASE.—The three men concerned in the death of John Drury at Birkenhead, under circumstances which have already been related in these columns, were on Wednesday committed for trial.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—During the sittings in the present week, a case casting great discredit on the police was tried. A man named Diedrich Rathgen was charged with having assaulted two policemen. They found him, as they alleged, quarrelling with some other men during the night in Spitalfields, and one of the officers, according to this account, was beaten about the head with a poker by Rathgen, and was compelled to use his truncheon. According to the evidence for the defence, the constable had first insulted Rathgen's wife, and then behaved, together with the other officer, with outrageous violence to the man himself, striking him and another man on the head with his staff. On hearing this evidence, the jury stopped the case, and acquitted Rathgen.

OUTRAGE ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—Professor Rogers has been struck by a stone thrown at the down express train near Wymondham. It has been ascertained that the lower jaw-bone has been splintered, and that the upper jaw has received a severe fracture. The injured gentleman is progressing towards recovery in a very satisfactory manner.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN THE REGENT'S-CANAL.—Shortly before six o'clock on Wednesday evening, considerable alarm was created in consequence of the discovery of the body of a male person in the Regent's canal at Twig Folly-bridge, Green-street, Bethnal-green, under very suspicious circumstances. A young man named George Gonthy, a labourer, was standing on the bank of the Regent's canal, immediately at the rear of the Queen's Arms public-house, when he suddenly saw a human body rise to the surface of the water in front of him. He raised an alarm, and called several men to his assistance, when the body was got on the towing-path. It exhibited several gashes and contusions. The police have ascertained from persons living near the spot that, on Monday morning, between one and two o'clock, they

were aroused by cries of "Murder!" and "Police!" and, although several of the neighbours left their beds, they were unable to learn the cause of the outcry, or to make any discovery.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

EIGHT seamen belonging to the steamship Holyrood have been convicted by the Leith magistrates of being on board that vessel at the same time that it contained several pounds of smuggled tobacco. According to an act passed in 1855, every one on board a vessel containing smuggled tobacco is liable to a penalty. In the present case it was shown that the tobacco belonged to a seaman who had absconded; but this did not alter the law. Baillie Lindsay, in giving judgment, said it would, no doubt, be a great hardship in some cases to apprehend and fine every one found on board a ship where goods liable to seizure were found; but in the present instance there was no great hardship, for only those who had been eating and sleeping in the fore-castle (the place where the tobacco was found) were before them, and it had come out in evidence that some of the defendants had a guilty knowledge of the tobacco being concealed on board. He fined them 100*l.* each, with costs, and, failing payment, to be imprisoned during Her Majesty's pleasure. Of course the fines could not be paid, and the men were carried off to gaol. Whatever may be said of this particular case, the law is iniquitous, and should be at once amended on the reassembling of Parliament.

The alleged misconduct of the porter at the Charing-cross Hospital in connexion with a recent case of attempted suicide received its final explanation last Saturday, when one of the gentlemen employed at the hospital waited on the Bow-street magistrate, and said that Mr. Sprague, having attended the investigation before the committee, professed entire satisfaction with the result. Among the resolutions agreed to by the committee was the following:—"That it is proved beyond doubt, and fully admitted by Mr. Sprague, that the porter was perfectly sober, but, having an impediment in his speech, and being suddenly aroused from his sleep (his previous night's rest having been unusually broken), an entire stranger was not unlikely during a momentary interview to have regarded him as under the influence of drink."

An instance of the defiant disregard of magistrates' orders commonly shown by parish authorities has recently been brought forward at the Thames police-office. The relieving officer of the Whitechapel Union refuses to give out-door relief to a woman who is a native of, and resident in, the parish, because her late husband was an Irishman. On this ground, he insists on transferring her and her children to Ireland. She therefore applied to the magistrate, Mr. Selfe, who wrote a letter to the relieving officer, pointing out that he was not justified in what he was doing. The officer, immediately on receiving the letter, tore it in fragments, said he did not care for what any magistrate said, refused to let the woman go before the board of guardians, as she wished to do, and repeated that she must go to Ireland. On the woman again appearing before Mr. Selfe, he told her the parish could not pass her to Ireland without previously obtaining a magistrate's order, which of course would not be given under the circumstances. He advised the woman to go with her children into the union, and disregard the threats of the relieving officer. The way in which the poor are treated by relieving officers and guardians he condemned as most disgraceful, and he regretted that the complaints against the Whitechapel Union had been very numerous. He then directed that half-a-crown, which had been forwarded for the woman's use by some benevolent individual, should be given to her, and remarked that her case was a very hard one.

Mr. Holder, late Captain and Paymaster of the 5th Lancashire Militia has been finally examined at Bow-street, and committed for trial, on a charge of misapplying the balance of 1153*l.* 10*s.*, due from him at the expiration of his service.

The bankrupt Feistel, who was concerned some months ago in several actions against noblemen for wines supplied by him on their account to a certain notorious house—all of which failed, as they appeared to be a means of extorting money—has now been released from prison by order of the Bankruptcy Court, on account of being extremely ill, and apparently on the point of death.

A contributor to the Householders' Genuine Bread and Flour Company (limited) has petitioned the Bankruptcy Court for a winding-up order. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd has fixed November 12th for the hearing of the petition.

Mr. William Tyler, described as a dealer in foreign animals and birds, until recently the proprietor of the Royal Surrey Gardens, passed his examination meeting in the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday.

THE TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(Communicated.)

This most striking characteristic of the present age is unquestionably to be found in the marvels which have been wrought in the subjugation of the powers of nature to the wants and uses of mankind. Whenever man finds any instance in the natural world of greater power,

quickness, or precision than he himself possesses, he endeavours to employ it in such a manner as to further his own ends, and is always ready to make use of that which would otherwise be an obstacle to the successful accomplishment of his desires. For instance, water, when highly heated, shows so great a tendency to assume the gaseous form that it will burst through the strongest barriers which may oppose it, and we find this enormous force employed by him in work for which his own physical strength, or that of the animals subject to him, would be insufficient. He finds, also, that by means of the mechanical powers he can exchange strength for quickness, and hence we see steam used where great velocity is required, such as in locomotion and most of the arts and manufactures. The discovery of the action of the light of the sun upon certain chemical substances, combined with a knowledge of the laws of optics, enables him to produce a picture with much greater fidelity and detail than could be accomplished by the most practised art. The noxious and dangerous exhalation from coal mines supplies him with a plentiful and efficient means of artificial illumination, and the swift, though often disastrous, lightning becomes a medium for transmitting his ideas to distant places with a rapidity far exceeding the wildest dreams of ancient mythology.

Electricity, or lightning, was first proposed as a means of communication about the latter part of the last century. About six hundred years B.C. Thales, the Milesian philosopher, observed that a piece of amber (called by the Greeks *electron*) possessed, when rubbed, the remarkable property of attracting any light objects which were near it; and it was from this circumstance that electricity obtained its name. In later times light was observed to accompany these effects, which it was found were not confined to amber; but it was not until the eighteenth century that Franklin proved the identity of electricity with lightning.

One of the most remarkable properties of electricity is that it travels over and through certain bodies almost instantaneously, while it is altogether stopped by others, the first-mentioned bodies being called *conductors* and the others *insulators*, or non-conductors. If, therefore, electricity be applied to one end of a wire, which is a conductor, and proper means be taken to insulate it or prevent it from reaching the ground, it will be diffused equally over the whole length of the wire, and produce the same effects at the other end as it does at that at which it is first applied.

It was this property of electricity which was first made use of in electro-telegraphic experiments, the electricity being conducted from place to place by means of wires; but these experiments were unsuccessful, except at short distances, in consequence of the great tendency of the fluid to fly off from the conductors, and it was not until Volta discovered the means of producing steady currents of electricity that it could be successfully applied to telegraphy.

The wires in England are generally stretched on posts by the side of railways, but in London and some other large towns they are laid underground. The insular position of England prevents her from communicating with neighbouring countries by either of these methods. The only way by which an electric communication can be effected between two places separated by water, is by laying a wire properly insulated and protected, on the bed of the sea which divides them. The first important attempt of this nature was made in August, 1850, when a wire, coated with gutta-percha, was sunk across the channel from Dover to Cape Griznez, on the French coast. This was for a time successful, but the coated wire was too weak to withstand the action of the waves at the parts near the shore, and soon became imperfect. This experiment proved, however, that a submarine telegraph was not an impossibility, and that all that was required to render it successful was to invest the wire with an iron covering strong enough to protect it from injury, but still sufficiently light and flexible to enable it to be laid without difficulty. This was accomplished by Messrs. Newall and Co., of Gateshead, who succeeded in surrounding the insulated conducting wire with a number of stout iron wires, thus forming a strong and flexible cable. Such a cable was laid down between Dover and Calais, and the communication established between those places on the 17th October, 1851. It contained four copper conducting wires, each coated with gutta-percha, which were enveloped in a mass of tarred yarn, and round the whole were twisted ten iron wires, each a quarter of an inch in thickness, and galvanized, or coated with zinc. The thickness of the cable itself was 1½ inches, its length 25 miles, and the cost 9000*l.*, being at the rate of 360*l.* per mile. Its weight was 7 tons per mile.

In consequence of the success of this enterprise, numerous submarine telegraphs were established in different parts of the globe, and the project for connecting the old world with the new by means of an electric cable is now very near its realization. The cable was completed some weeks since, but a considerable portion has been lost in consequence of an accident in laying it down. One half was manufactured at Messrs. Newall's works at Birkenhead, and the other at Glass and Elliot's at East Greenwich. The conducting wire is not single as in other submarine cables, but is composed of seven fine copper wires twisted together, forming one strand one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. This certainly appears very small to convey an electric current for

early 3000 miles under water, and doubts are entertained, as to the success of the undertaking from his cause alone. The gentlemen, however, who superintend the scientific part of the arrangements, appear satisfied that this is amply sufficient for the purpose for which it is intended. The conducting wire is compound in order that it may have the power of stretching. It is insulated by being coated three times with gutta serena, which increases its thickness to three-eighths of an inch. If the wire was covered with but one coat of insulating material, and any defect arose in this coat, the whole cable would become useless, and a wet air, or a hole of the same size, in the covering, is said to be sufficient to destroy the insulation, but when three, or even two coats of gutta serena are used, there is scarcely, if at all, a possibility of a defect occurring at the same place in all of them.

The coated wire was manufactured in two-mile lengths. The first of these was connected at one end with a sand battery of two hundred and forty cells for the purpose of testing its insulation, and each new length was then joined on and tested by means of the battery and a galvanometer. It had then to be covered with tarred yarn, and this was accomplished by the serving machine, which consists principally of a large horizontal wheel, on the circumference of which are five bobbins each supplied with a quantity of five-thread yarn. The wire moves slowly up through the centre of this wheel, which revolves at the rate of three hundred and seventy-five times in a minute, and the yarn is thus bound tightly round it. The object of the yarn is to protect the gutta serena covering during the operation of closing, which consists in tightly surrounding the whole with iron wires. The cable contained, when complete, between four and five hundred thousand miles of wire, a quantity nearly sufficient to reach to the moon and back again, or to circle the globe sixteen times. The wire used for closing is about the thickness of a moderately sized pin, and even twisted into one strand and eighteen strands round the cable by a process somewhat similar to that employed in serving the yarn. The cable was then covered with eight layers of an inch in diameter, and was completed by being passed through a tank of hot tar.

The wire covering just described is employed only for the deep-sea part, and might at first appear a very inefficient protection for a cable to be laid under such a stormy ocean as the Atlantic; but it is required only in the process of laying down, as when the cable is once lodged at the bottom it is entirely out of the reach of vessels, anchors, waves, or disturbances of any kind. But at the shore ends, for fifteen miles from Ireland and five miles from Newfoundland, the metal covering requires to be immensely strong, and is therefore composed of wires one-fourth of an inch in thickness.

The cable is as flexible as an ordinary rope, and is stated to bear a strain of four tons. Its weight is one ton per mile, and its cost 100*l.* per mile.

It was originally intended that the half of the cable constructed at Messrs. Newall's works should be shipped on board the Niagara American steam-frigate, and that the other half should be borne by the Agamemnon, each of the vessels being accompanied by a large steam-frigate, and that when the squadron had proceeded to the centre of the Atlantic, the ends of the cable should be joined. The vessels were then to separate, the Niagara going on to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, and the Agamemnon returning to Valentia Bay, Ireland, and pay out the cable as they proceeded. But the plan of operation being altered, a squadron of five ships-of-war, including the Agamemnon and Niagara, started from Valentia with the cable, the end of which was joined to the shore; but when about four miles of the shore end had been paid out, it became entangled in the machinery; and that part of the cable being very thick and unyielding, and the Niagara also slightly rounding at that moment, it snapped. The sunken portion was, however, soon under-run, and joined firmly to the remainder of the cable. The work then proceeded satisfactorily for some time, but when traversing the two-mile depth about 100 miles from land, it was found that the cable was so carried away by submarine currents that its length would be insufficient to reach the opposite shore. A heave was therefore put upon it, which caused it again to part. A length of about 300 miles is consequently lost for the present, but it is hoped that some part may yet be recovered. Communication was kept up between the vessels and the shore until about four o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 11th of August, the time of the accident.

It has been suggested that while traversing the two-mile depth (which was where the accident just mentioned occurred) the cable should be loaded with sliding weights at intervals of a quarter of a mile, which would keep the cable in its place and thus lessen the great expenditure consequent upon the action of the submarine currents. The weights being made to slide like a ring would not injuriously strain the cable.

One great difficulty consequent upon the usual method of paying out from the stern is the pitching motion of the vessel, but this might be avoided by paying out from the side, near the centre of gravity, of the vessel.

It is hoped that in an enterprise of such great importance advantage will be taken of everything that may tend to diminish the risk of accidents similar to those which have occurred in the first experiment.

F. R. BAKER.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SHIPPING DISASTERS ON THE EASTERN COAST.—Several serious casualties occurred last week among the shipping on the eastern coast. The brig Fame, of Yarmouth, came into collision with the schooner Lamplighter, of Rye, and sank almost immediately. The crew of the Fame were saved and landed at Scarborough. A collision, in which both vessels sustained considerable damage, also took place between the Ardwell and the Maid of Kent. The brig Sprey, of Whitstable, struck on the Holm Sand, off Lowestoft; she afterwards floated, but having lost her rudder, became unmanageable. In this condition she drifted against two other vessels, and drove them from their anchors. Eventually she sank off Corton. The crew were saved.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—A large number of troops belonging to the East India Company's Artillery, and the Company's Sappers and Miners, arrived at Tilbury Fort last Saturday, from the depot barracks, Warley, for embarkation on two ships, Malabar and Bengal, which will sail to Madras. The total number which embarked in both ships is 390.—In accordance with regimental orders, the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of Captain J. E. Thring's company, 2nd battalion, and Captain A. M. Calvert's company, 11th battalion, Royal Artillery, under orders for India, assembled on parade at seven o'clock last Saturday morning, and, after inspection, the companies formed in marching order, and proceeded from the garrison to the Arsenal Station of the North Kent Railway, where a special train was provided for their conveyance to Southampton.—The screw steamship Australasian left Southampton on Monday for India, carrying with her 3 officers and 110 men of the sixth company 11th battalion, and 6 officers and 111 men of No. 8, Captain J. E. Thring's company, 2nd battalion, Royal Artillery.

THE LATE GALE.—Further reports have been received of damage to shipping and of loss of life along the southern coast during the recent high wind.

A NEW BATTERY is about to be erected at Stallingborough, Lincoln. It will command the channel, above and below, and will mount six guns, made to traverse on centres embedded in masonry. There will be a parapet of brickwork, and the whole is to be covered externally with earthwork. Magazines, barracks, and out-buildings are to be provided for the accommodation of two officers, forty men, and one master gunner, and the area of the whole will be about two hundred and fifty feet square. The works are to be completed in four months.

VOLUNTEERS FOR INDIA.—The greater number of the men belonging to the Royal Lancashire Militia Artillery have volunteered to go to India. The 1st Regiment of Derbyshire Militia has also offered itself.

WRECK OF TWO GREENLAND WHALERS.—Two fine whale ships, the Undaunted and the Gipsy, of Peterhead, were wrecked in Melville Bay when prosecuting the whale fishery in June and July. The Undaunted got entangled among the heavy floating ice, and was crushed about fifty miles north of the Devil's Thumb on the 28th of June, and the Gipsy met a similar fate at the same place, on the 11th of July. The crews saved themselves by the boats, and got on board the ships Emma, of Hull, and Victor, of Peterhead, and were afterwards distributed among other vessels, until they got to the Danish settlement of Lively, where they were kindly treated until an opportunity offered by which they got home in a Danish brig, from which they were landed last week at Lerwick. They report that the Davis Straits fishery had been most unsuccessful up to the 1st of August, only six whales having been killed by the whole fleet.

SHIPWRECK.—The Lexington steamship, during the gale on the 8th inst., went on the rocks off Bray Head, near Valentia, and was totally lost. The crew escaped, with, it is feared, three exceptions.

LOSS OF SEVEN LIVES AT SEA.—An American barque, the Warden, laden with railway iron, from Newport for Boston, was wrecked on Santon Sands, about five miles from the Barnstaple Lighthouse, on Friday week. The crew consisted of eleven, seven of whom were drowned, the captain and three men only being saved.

MURDER AND MASSACRE.—A French seaman, a black cook, and an Irish lad, on the British vessel Albion Cooper, have murdered the officers of that ship, which they set on fire, and got off with 200*l.* They have since fallen into the hands of the Spanish authorities at Havannah.

OBITUARY.

EARL FITZHARDINGE died at Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, last Saturday night, in the seventy-first year of his age. It will be recollected that he was thrown from his horse last February, and that he sustained some injuries from which he seems never to have recovered. He was a Liberal in politics, and was elevated to the peerage, with the title of Baron Segrave, by the Earl Grey administration. In 1841, he was made Earl Fitzhardinge, just previous to the retirement of the Melbourne Government. His Lordship never married, and consequently the earldom and the barony of Segrave are extinct. He was the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Berkeley; but, after an investigation before the House of Lords, he was adjudged to have no claim to succeed that nobleman as there were doubts of his legitimacy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and Royal family left Balmoral on Wednesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, to visit the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo-house. She was received at the park avenue by the Hon. Colonel Alexander Gordon and five hundred of the Earl's tenantry on horseback. The tenantry presented an address to her Majesty. Lord Aberdeen received the Queen at the landing, and conducted her to the balcony, on the staircase, whence she acknowledged the salutations of the people, while the horsemen defiled before the house. The weather was very fine. Bonfires were kindled in all parts of the estate. The Queen left Haddo-house at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, and arrived at Aberdeen by half-past one. Here she was escorted by the Magistrates and Town Council through the city. She then started by train for Edinburgh, stopping on the way at the Bridge of Dun, Perth, and Stirling, and reaching the Scotch capital at twelve minutes before seven. Her Majesty was received on the platform by the Duke of Buccleugh, Viscount Melville, the Sheriff, and the other authorities. The Royal carriages passed through the park, which was lit with torches, while the hills blazed with bonfires, and reached Holyrood Palace a little after seven. Her Majesty left Edinburgh at a quarter to eight yesterday morning, and crossed the Tweed at a quarter after nine. The weather at first was cold and rainy, with an east wind, and then settled into a dense fog. The time was kept to a minute to Berwick-on-Tweed. The train left York at five-and-twenty minutes to two yesterday afternoon, being one minute after the stipulated time.

AUSTRALIAN COPPER MINES.—The arrival of each mail from South Australia brings fresh evidence of the great extent of her mineral deposits by the discovery of copper mines. Another is mentioned on the present occasion, but at the same time it is stated that hands suited for this description of labour are inadequate to the demand, and it is recommended that the superfluous mining population of Cornwall and Devon should emigrate to these localities, where high wages would be given, and the mineral resources be effectually developed. The copper mines of South Australia are well known throughout the world for their great yield and richness, yet many, such as Port Lincoln and others, remain unproductive, in a commercial sense, from the difficulty of obtaining miners.—*Mining Journal.*

MARRIAGE OF MISS CATHERINE HAYES.—A small circle of intimate friends witnessed on Thursday week, at St. George's, Hanover-square, the marriage of Miss Catherine Hayes, the singer, to Mr. William Avery Bushnell, a citizen of New York.

THE REV. EDMUND HOBHOUSE, B.D., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, has been nominated to the new Bishopric of Nelson, New Zealand, and will be consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury as soon as the necessary legal formalities can be completed.

THE NIGHTINGALE FUND.—In reply to a letter inquiring, "What has become of the large sum collected for the purpose of erecting a memorial of the services of Miss Nightingale?" Mr. S. C. Hall says that the money collected—amounting to 41,851*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* (since augmented by other subscriptions)—was paid on the 20th of June into the hands of five trustees, appointed by Miss Nightingale to receive it. They invested the sum in Government securities, bearing interest. Unhappily the state of Miss Nightingale's health does not, as yet, enable her to apply that fund to the purpose for which it was raised, and for which purpose alone she consented to receive it; viz., 'to establish an institution for the training, sustenance, and protection of nurses and hospital attendants.' A report, accompanied by a balance-sheet of receipts and expenditure, has been published by direction of the committee.

HERAT was evacuated by the Persian troops on the 27th of July.

THE CRIMEAN PATRIOTIC FUND.—With respect to the charges brought by Archbishop Cullen against the administration of the Patriotic Fund—charges which were denied by Lord St. Leonards and reiterated by the Duke of Norfolk—the following letter to the Duke has been published:—"Boyle Farm, Oct. 10.—My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's letter. I believe that the manner in which the sums entrusted to the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have been dealt with as far as they have been finally appropriated is already before the public; but the Royal Commissioners will, no doubt, reassemble before the meeting of Parliament, when your Grace's letter to me can be brought under their consideration. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Grace's faithful servant,—ST. LEONARDS."

OPENING OF A DRY DOCK IN THE MAURITIUS.—The 13th of July was signalized in the Mauritius by the opening of a vast dry dock, and all the *élite* of the inhabitants assembled to witness the entrance therein of the Northern Light, a vessel of some 1600 tons burden.

FINANCES OF THE CITY CORPORATION.—A question as to the state of the City finances having for some time past been repeatedly urged upon the consideration of the Court of Common Council, a Special Revenue Committee was appointed to inquire and report upon the subject. After careful consideration, the committee made their report, which has just been printed, and of which the following is an abstract:—"It appears that the total

receipts of the corporation for the year 1856 amounted to 254,741*l.*, whereof 227,125*l.* is classed as ordinary, and 27,616*l.* as extraordinary receipts; while 215,944*l.* is given as the amount of its ordinary, and 46,391*l.* as its extraordinary expenditure during the year; so that while there was a surplus of 11,181*l.* of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure, there was an excess of 18,744*l.* in extraordinary expenditure over extraordinary revenue, leaving upon the entire year's account a general deficiency of 7593*l.* From tables of revenue and expenditure for the ten years from 1847 to 1856 (inclusive), it appears that the receipts of the corporation during that period amounted to 2,595,216*l.*; whereof 2,007,442*l.* is classed as ordinary, and 587,773*l.* as extraordinary receipts. *Per contra*, it appears that during the same period the corporation has expended 2,578,928*l.*, whereof 1,780,111*l.* is given as ordinary, and 798,817*l.* as extraordinary expenditure; the surplus of receipts over expenditure during the ten years being 16,288*l.* The extraordinary receipts for the ten years show 92,700*l.*, the amount borrowed for the construction of the new prison at Holloway, and 443,000*l.* raised for the new cattle market. These two sums (535,700*l.*) are treated as so much money actually sunk, and deducting 159,711*l.*, the sum standing to the credit of the City on the account, a sum of 375,989*l.* is left, which shows the excess of expenditure over income; but to reach the actual excess a further sum of 540,000*l.* must be added, that amount having been raised upon bonds for the formation of New Cannon-street, and being still an outstanding debt, yielding no return. Thus, during the ten years, the expenditure of the City has exceeded its income by 915,989*l.*

THE REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY delivered at the Bristol Institution, on Monday evening, a lecture on the subject of social reform, in which he more especially insisted on cleanliness and pure country air as a means of elevating the working classes, and diminishing drunkenness. He said "he would have cities as workshops, warehouses, and places for business, but residences he would have outside the city contaminations; and he hoped and trusted that, ere many generations had passed away, we should see masses of working men's houses springing up on the hills around our cities, where, without any greater expense than living in the city, the workers will be enabled to enjoy light, pure air, the advantages of a reading-room, wash-houses, &c. But, it would be asked, will such improvement pay? That was a sound and proper question, and, if it could be shown that the change would pay, it would be carried out. If the thing was right, as he believed it was, it would sooner or later be carried out because it would pay. Any right scheme would pay."

JOLLY JURYMEN.—The hotel bill of the jury empanelled in the recent trial of Gentles and Reid at the Stirling Court of Justiciary was within a trifle of 70*l.* This fact may help to dispel the popular belief that jurymen during the progress of a trial are doomed to subsist on such common-place fare as bread and water. Considering the number of days over which the trial extended, perhaps the score run up at the Golden Lion is not very unreasonable, which is more than can be said for a jury at Aberdeen, who ran up a bill of 17*l.* between the hours of seven in the evening and ten of the morning following, or of a jury at Inverness, whose bill for toddy alone for one night was 8*l.*—*Alloa Advertiser.*

PEDESTRIANISM EXTRAORDINARY.—James Lambert, 'the English pedestrian,' has performed, at Boston, United States, the astonishing feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand consecutive hours. The feat (say the American papers) began on Tuesday, July 28th, at ten A.M. At first, it was an easy matter, and he was in the habit of walking two miles consecutively, beginning at the latter part of one hour and walking for a part of the next, thus obtaining an intermission of about an hour and a half. But, after a while, tired Nature began to require rest, and he was fain to yield to her demands at the end of each mile. As he went on, he became more and more tired; his muscles began to swell and give him pain; he slept very soundly in the intervals of his task, and the belief became prevalent that he could not endure to the end. It was necessary to use a great drum and other very loud noises to wake him, and his walk was more like the insensible actions of a machine than the inspired movements of a human being. During the last few hours, he required some assistance in turning the corners of his path, and, whereas at the first he would accomplish a mile in twelve or fifteen minutes, it now took him half an hour or more. On the last night, the hall was filled with people (including several ladies) anxious to witness the conclusion of the task. A brass band was in attendance to cheer the spirits of the pedestrian, and to enliven the spectators. The task was completed with comparative ease, and, to show that he had some strength still remaining, Lambert ran round the course, 196 feet, two or three times, amid the cheers of the spectators and the music of the band, which now played 'Yankee Doodle,' and other inspiring airs. An umpire then mounted a chair, and announced that, "James Lambert, having completed the task of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours, is the winner of one thousand dollars." Lambert also ascended a ladder, and said that he had promised at the outset never to leave the hall until he had accomplished the feat, and thanked the crowd for their sym-

pathy. He then retired to rest; but it appears that it will be imprudent for him to indulge at present in much sleep, after his long deprivation of continuous repose.

MYSTERIOUS NOCTURNAL EXPLOSIONS.—For a long time past, small packets of lighted paper, containing gunpowder and other explosive substances, have been thrown into the area of No. 28, Bryanstone-square, and a great many panes of glass have been broken by the explosions. Between nine and ten o'clock a few nights ago, the dwellers in the street were startled by hearing a loud report. The premises being afterwards searched by the police, a thick brown paper parcel, tightly bound with strong twine, and filled with gunpowder, was found in the area. A burnt fusee, lighted probably by a cigar or pipe previously to being thrown down, was attached to the packet. This material in the packet was of a precisely similar description to that which had been used on all the former occasions. This outrage, it seems, has been practised for the last two years and a half, and, although a police constable has been stationed all night, for some months, at the door of the house where the mischief was perpetrated, the culprit is not yet detected. At the first explosion, as many as forty squares of glass were smashed, but since that time, the number of broken panes has gradually diminished at each successive explosion.

A LETTER FROM BERAMPORE.—The following is an extract from a letter from Colonel Campbell, commanding 90th Light Infantry, dated Berampore, August 2:—"My time is so taken up with the novelty of everything connected with the service here that positively I have not a moment to spare, and every day endeavour to learn the Indian customs and forms as regards the army. The 90th left the Himalaya steamer for Chinsurah in two boats towed by steamers, large covered vessels, and we remained six days at Chinsurah, and got on extremely well,—no drunkenness, no sickness, and the regiment all I could wish, so clever and orderly. I implored them daily not to poison themselves with bad spirits, but to buy beer, and during six days I had only three cases of drunkenness in eight hundred men, and only four men sick, who came so from England. We have had no casualty since leaving England. I was hurried off from Chinsurah, and embarked the regiment again in steamers towing boats, and we have been four days coming here. My instructions were to land here quietly and expeditiously, and to disarm the 63rd Native Infantry and the 11th Irregular Cavalry, to take also the horses of the latter, also to disarm some native Artillery here. The total force considerably exceeded mine, with the additional advantage on the native side of three hundred of the most splendid cavalry I ever saw; as regards men, horses, and equipments, I never saw anything equal to them. The regiment was landed by me seven hundred and thirty strong, and I ordered the Commandant here, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 63rd Native Infantry, to parade the whole of the troops. He wished to put it off until to-day, but I would not grant an hour. The Sepoy regiment came out on parade; I drew up the 90th opposite and on one flank, and ordered them to lay down their arms: they obeyed; and then ordered them to take off their belts, which was done; and having secured them in carts and upon elephants, I kept the regiment of Sepoys standing upon parade until the 11th Irregular Cavalry came up, and they came from a distance of five miles off, not expecting to find an English regiment, but only a detachment of the 35th Regiment, one hundred and eighty strong, whom they were prepared to fight. Their commanding officer wished to put off the parade until to-day, the same as the others, but I refused. Fortunately I did, for not a man would have been here this morning; they would have gone off with horses, arms, and ammunition. They seemed thunderstruck when they discovered our men, and had no idea that their fine horses were to be taken from them; if they had thought so, they would have gone off in a body. They told the Sepoys afterwards that they were cowards to give up their arms, and that if they had waited until they came up they would have fought us, but that my men were so placed that they could not escape. The cavalry obeyed orders to lay down their arms, but with a much worse grace than the Sepoys; they looked at each other, and then put them on the ground. I collected them, and found all the carbines and pistols loaded. I was standing opposite to them. I then ordered all the belts to be taken off, and this was not approved of; some broke their swords, others threw their pouches into the air, but still the order was obeyed. Having collected them, I surrounded them with my men, and ordered them to lead their horses off to a safe place I had selected for them, and where they were turned out loose. The men then pulled off their long jack-boots and spurs, and pitched them away. The regiment had not mutinied, but no doubt would have done so, and of course I treated them as a regiment having committed no crime. They are splendid men, but savage beyond expression. Their swords are like razors. The Political Agent there had no idea that we should have succeeded in getting this regiment together, and told me that we had done the best service yet done in India since the outbreak. He has reported our valuable service to the Government of India, and I have reported direct to the Commander-in-Chief. Had I delayed as requested until morning not a man would have been found. We are steaming

up the Ganges, the weather terribly hot, mosquitoes most barbarous, heavy rains. I have to disarm and dismount another Irregular Cavalry regiment in two days' time if they have not already gone off. I want to come near some mutinous Sepoys; they shall remember the women and children if I do."

THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE METROPOLIS.—This subject was discussed at great length at a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, on Wednesday, when resolutions were agreed to expressing regret that Sir Benjamin Hall had rejected the plan B* without communicating to the Board the reason of its rejection; declaring that open sewers are inadmissible; and appointing a committee for the purpose of drawing up a written communication to be made to the First Commissioner, preparatory to a conference with him.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL FITZWILLIAM.—The remains of this nobleman were removed from Wentworth House, near Rotherham, on Monday evening. They were buried in the family vault at Marham on the following day.

BURSTING OF A WATER PIPE.—Considerable alarm was created on the night of Friday week among the people residing in the neighbourhood of the valley lying between Cowley-hill and Denton's green, Liverpool, by the sudden bursting of one of the huge Rivington water pipes, by which Liverpool is supplied. All the small brooks, ponds, and ditches in the neighbourhood were soon overflowing, and in two hours there was an extensive river of about two hundred yards wide. Mr. Clarke, of St. Helen's, at once proceeded to the hydrant at Mossbank, and there stopped the progress of the water; but, for some time after, the stream continued to rush out, as the breach was made near the centre of a valley some two or three miles long, and it did not subside until Saturday evening.

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR INDIA.—A public meeting was held on Thursday evening at St. Martin's Hall, Long Acre, relative to raising volunteer corps for India. Between four hundred and five hundred persons were present, mostly young men of the artisan class. It was agreed:—1. That a regiment of volunteers be enrolled for special service in India; such regiment to be called the 'British Volunteers.' 2. That such regiment be composed of young men of approved moral and physical qualifications. 3. That the period of service be determined upon at the time of the candidate's attestation. 4. That the officers of the corps be appointed, in the first instance, by the Commander-in-Chief, and all future vacancies in ensigncies be selected from the non-commissioned officers of the corps, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief. 5. That the necessary arms, accoutrements, &c., be found by the Government. 6. That the proposed corps be placed on the same footing in every other respect as her Majesty's army. 7. That as soon as a sufficient number of names be enrolled, these propositions be submitted to her Majesty's Government.

GHOLOB SINGH.—The death of Gholab Singh is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The annual distribution of the national medals for drawing among the students of the Schools of Art of the United Kingdom took place, in the Manchester Town-hall, on the evening of Friday week, under the presidency of Earl Granville. The exhibition of the prize designs by students in all the Schools of Art in the kingdom had previously been opened at the Manchester School of Art. The collection comprised upwards of five hundred specimens, filling three large rooms. On the occasion of the prize distribution, the principal room of the Town-hall was completely filled with ladies and gentlemen. Lord Granville was accompanied, as the deputation from London, by the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Redgrave, and Mr. Cole. On the platform were also the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. W. Dargan (of Dublin), Mr. Cheetham, M.P., Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., Mr. Joseph Whitworth, Mr. W. Fairbairn, and most of the gentlemen who have been engaged in promoting the Manchester School of Art and the Exhibition of Art Treasures. Several speeches of considerable length were made; but the pressure on our space forbids our giving any extracts from them.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.—A 'Circular Despatch' has been issued from the Colonial-office to the Governors of colonies, in which Mr. Labouchere says:—"I am desirous that you should take every opportunity of impressing upon your Government that it behoves them not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparation during peace which it is desirable should be everywhere maintained. It is obvious that the state of defence in which each colony is maintained must have a great influence upon the general resources of the empire during war. They will be a source of weakness in so far as it is necessary for the land and sea forces of the mother country to defend them against aggression, and a source of strength if, while they are able to repel any ordinary efforts of an enemy's squadron, they will afford shelter and support to our own forces. In fact, the defences of the colonies, from whatever source maintained, form part of the defences of the empire, and it will be necessary that the Secretary of State for War should have on record information as to the state of defence in which each colony is kept."

DISCOVERY OF ANGLO-SAXON REMAINS.—Some interesting Saxon funeral deposits have been recently brought to light near Scarborough. There is a knoll of chalk rock which forms almost the whole of the high land called Seamer Moor, a great part of which has been cut away by a very extensive lime quarry. A few days ago, the wife of one of the quarrymen brought into Scarborough several gold ornaments and other articles, and sold them to a shopkeeper, from whom they soon passed to Lord Londesborough. Having ascertained the spot where these objects had been found, Lord Londesborough resolved immediately to have the place dug, and on Thursday week he and Mr. Thomas Wright (then on a visit to his lordship) commenced researches. In sifting the earth that had been thrown down, there was found a beautiful lozenge-shaped pendant, set with stones, an extremely elegant gold pin, with an enamelled head, several fragments of other ornaments, and a great quantity of fragments of iron and pottery. The ground above was then trenched, but only one grave was found. It contained a skeleton, with a few ordinary articles in bronze and iron. The objects accidentally met with comprise the gold pendant and pin mentioned above, a bulla consisting of an onyx set in gold, a small gold ring, a large ornamental gold ring, a silver ring resembling the last in size and form, two ornaments in gold which appear to have belonged to earrings, a large ring-formed fibula of silver, fragments of a band of plaited silver wire, a number of beads of different sizes and materials, a small urn in very perfect condition, and various other articles.

DESTRUCTION OF A FLOUR MILL.—An alarming fire broke out at the flour mill of Mr. Croysdale, Whitley-bridge, near Pontefract, at about three o'clock on Sunday morning. Shortly after the discovery of the fire, the whole of the roof fell in, and in about three hours the mill was gutted. About three hundred bags of flour and a large quantity of corn were consumed, and the whole of the internal machinery, with twelve pairs of stones, were destroyed. The damage done amounts to about 10,000*l.*, only 2000*l.* of which is covered by insurance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. William Pigott, inspector of bridges on the Great Northern Railway, was run down by a train on that line, while in the discharge of his duties, on Tuesday.

A 'STATE OF SIEGE.'—The *Messaggere* of Modena of the 9th publishes the decree declaring Carrara in a state of siege, as already stated. All coffee-houses, places of public resort, and shops, are to be closed from nightfall to sunrise. Crowds are to be dispersed, and no three persons are to be allowed to stop altogether in the streets.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, October 17.

CIRCASSIA.

THE Russian commandant of Fort Nokka, being out hunting with ten of his officers, was suddenly attacked by a party of Circassians concealed in a forest on the banks of the Adikan. After a severe conflict, in which two officers were killed and three wounded, the commandant was taken prisoner and conveyed to the mountains.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

General Armero (says a despatch from Madrid, dated yesterday) has been named President of the Council of Ministers. Don Alexandro Mon is expected to arrive from Rome. The Under-Secretaries of the Ministers have, in the meantime, been charged with the ordinary despatch of business.

FAILURE OF A RAILWAY CONTRACTOR.—Mr. Hutchings, of Adam-street, Adelphi, and elsewhere, railway contractor, &c., was before the Bankruptcy Court yesterday (Friday). He had undertaken some large contracts on the Llanethly Extension and Tovey Vale Railways, in South Wales, and the bankruptcy is attributed to some large unsettled claims for extra works, which are disputed by the companies, who have taken possession of his stock. The liabilities are stated at 30,000*l.*, and assets, dependant on the amount found to be due from the companies, 12,000*l.* Messrs. Grissell Brothers are among the assignees appointed yesterday.

THE MANCHESTER EXHIBITION will be finally closed to-day.

WALLACHIA.—The opening of the Wallachian Divan took place at Bucharest on the 12th.

THE REFORMATORY QUESTION.—A great meeting on the Reformatory question was held on Thursday night in the Town-hall, Birmingham. Five thousand persons were present. Resolutions urging extension of the movement were moved by Lords Brougham, John Russell, and Stanley, Sir John Pakington, and others, and were enthusiastically carried. The general meeting was to be held on Friday.

Open Council.

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

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

LORD CANNING AND THE MUTINY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Your remarks on Lord Canning are just to the letter. I am sure they will be approved by the European commercial community in India. Why were no precautions taken? As you say, why was the rebellion allowed 'to creep over Bengal like a cloud in the night?' I know the opinions of men well acquainted with India, and they shudder at the bare thought that the people who were warned of the danger, and neglected to take measures of defence, are to be left to deal with the horrible tumult that has arisen through their blind incapacity. As you say, the Gagging Act was intended to hide the truth; but it will all come out, and your words will be more than justified.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
A RELATIVE OF THE SLAIN.

LORD CANNING.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—I observe in your abusive article on Lord Canning a statement which is at least novel to old residents at Delhi. You say that by the end of June a thousand blue-jackets might have arrived before that city, but you do not explain by what means. I presume you allude to water-carriage; if so, you are greatly mistaken, for the Jumna does not feel the effect of the rains before the end of July. Besides, no steamer has ever yet succeeded in making her way above Agra, and I believe even that only once occurred, the vessel having frequently grounded on the ever-shifting sands. And even if it were possible for a steamer to proceed to Delhi, there is little chance of the voyage being performed in less than two months from Calcutta: the mutineers, you will remember, did not seize the Imperial city until the 11th of May. But the want of water will be acknowledged by dispassionate persons as a sufficient reason for not sending up the river a number of sailors greater than could have been collected at Calcutta without impressing all the merchant seamen.

It may appear hypercritical to notice your repeated remarks about 'Oordoo scribblers,' and 'Mahratta lies.' Mahomedan lies would have been nearer the truth, but Oordoo is by no means the only language in which those seditious falsehoods have been disseminated. As for the English press, it is possible that if there had been no other papers than the *Englishman* and the *Hurkaru*, Lord Canning might have paused before he extended the licensing act over all; though the former of these journals has long since been notorious for its virulent antagonism to the Government. Unhappily, public spirit is by no means the most striking characteristic of the English press in India, and this is the less surprising from the fact that several journals in the English language are, either in whole or in part, the property of natives.

It is not for me to undertake the defence of Lord Canning's conduct in this trying emergency. His Lordship will probably be content to have received the warm approval of the most enlightened and respectable portion of the Calcutta community, without heeding the ravings of second-rate barristers and lately insolvent merchants. Nor will his composure, perhaps, be greatly ruffled by the rounded periods of captious journalists.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
AN EX-INDIAN JOURNALIST.

[Upon this we have to observe:—That the article was not 'abusive;' that in the absence of 'presumption,' a Governor-General of India might have foreseen, from the earlier developments of disaffection in the North-West, that reinforcements should have been sent up to Delhi; that we have never stated that the Oordoo was the only dialect in vogue among the writers for the native press; that there have been 'Mahratta lies' disseminated; that antagonism to the government of Lord Canning might not have been an offence properly subjecting an English journalist to the gag; and that two lines by one of our correspondents do not settle the question whether Lord Canning has 'received the warm approval of the most enlightened and respectable portion of the Calcutta community.']

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

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, OCTOBER 17, 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 INDIAN DESPATCHES.

WE are now beginning to witness the recoil of the Indian insurrection. That this should commence before a single soldier had arrived from England, except Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, is the most remarkable fact connected with the entire movement. When we say, however, that the rebels have actually recoiled, we keep in view the position of affairs at Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, Cawnpore, and the line of stations thence to Patna. In all these places the mutinous Sepoys, with the co-operation of the treacherous chiefs, are holding the English in check; but, examined closely, the course of events was unfavourable to the mutineers. They were gaining nothing at Delhi; on the contrary, they were being rapidly exhausted; their most desperate efforts had failed, and they were witnessing the concentration of a great force designed to scatter them and dethrone their shadowy Mogul. With at least from twelve to thirteen thousand men under his command, and an adequate siege train, there is little doubt but that General WILSON would be enabled, more or less speedily, to bring the siege of Delhi to a satisfactory conclusion. That operation, it is true, may be no more than the prelude of a harassing campaign, in which the enemy will fall back upon one strong position after another; but it will be a great point gained if Delhi be reoccupied by the English. The Sepoys appear to have entrenched themselves at Allyghur, whence Major MONTGOMERY was unable to dislodge them; but the movements of that officer show that, on the 21st of August, the fort of Agra was in a condition of safety, since the garrison was enabled not only to keep up its communications with the open country, but to send out detachments for offensive purposes, to retaliate upon the Sepoys. In fact, it would appear that the blockade of Agra had been virtually raised, since, with an army occupying the district round the town, Major MONTGOMERY would scarcely have undertaken a march of fifty miles against a second force of the enemy. At all events, the inmates of the fort are under no apprehensions; their difficulty seems to be, not how to defend, but how to amuse themselves.

The mistake of the alarmists has been to estimate the revolt in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces as a national rebellion, the struggle itself as a regular war, and the power of the English in India as far less substantial than it is. Thus, we have repeatedly heard that Lucknow could not be relieved, and that General HAVELOCK was surrounded by

a multitude of the rebels sufficient to exterminate his column. Within his entrenchments, there is little doubt that he could encounter the whole of the Oude, Futtehpore, and Gwalior troops. But he is not in that desperate position. At the date of the last despatches from Calcutta, General OUTRAM was rapidly forcing his way up with reinforcements; and so far from the garrison of Lucknow being in such a critical situation as to tempt HAVELOCK to push on as the leader of a forlorn hope, at the risk of sacrificing himself and his men, they could hold out well until the 15th, if not until the 30th of September, and had beaten their besiegers upon two distinct occasions. The enemy's assault had failed, and they had lost their only heavy guns. Meanwhile, the preparations for their relief were satisfactory. Of the twelve hundred and seventy men who had come up with OUTRAM to Allahabad, six hundred and a 9-pounder battery were pushed on on the 4th of September; OUTRAM himself would follow on the next day with seven hundred and fifty; by the 11th or 12th he would be at Cawnpore: there, it was anticipated, the passage of the river could be effected without delay; and by the 15th, if no disasters happened, the Fusilier fife and drum and the Highland bagpipe would be heard by the English women and children in the fort of Lucknow. As a stimulus to the energy of the garrison, a message had been sent bidding them not to despair, since succour was on the way. They are said to have responded by requesting the Brigadier-General not to undertake any desperate enterprise on their account. It is probable that, should OUTRAM and HAVELOCK march in company from Cawnpore on the 12th, the rebels before Lucknow would relax their pressure on that point and face about to defend themselves against the approaching columns. It was while they were in this attitude, we imagine, that the additional supplies of grain and bullocks were taken into Lucknow. Under any circumstances, it is mere wantonness to describe HAVELOCK's victories as barren, since they undoubtedly aided in protracting the defence of Lucknow, kept the enemy in a state of alarm, and interrupted the construction of immense entrenchments along the line of highway from Cawnpore through the territory of Oude.

The English, with their allies, were gradually regaining their position in Bengal and Bahar, although the enemy continue in possession of small forts sprinkled in various directions over the country. It is important to notice that the Madras troops on the Grand Trunk road were doing useful service, and had marched with alacrity from Raneegunge. The Ghoorkas were giving new proofs of their military qualifications and their fidelity. Throughout the Presidency of Madras itself, the state of affairs, considering the alarm that had been created, was eminently satisfactory. Nothing unpleasant had occurred in Bombay, although the temper of the army is evidently equivocal. The Mohurrum had passed off quietly in all parts of India, demonstrating the general loyalty of the people; above all, the rebels seemed to have lost the confidence of their former comrades. No fresh mutinies had taken place, except among the contingent forces, while no native chiefs had declared against us. That extensive and powerful body, with only two or three exceptions, remained friendly and faithful; probably they, who are upon the scene, comprehend the state of affairs better than most persons at home, and they foresee nothing but ruin to the insurgent bands. The expected disturbances in Rajpootana had not taken place; no outbreak had happened

in Bundelcund; in the North-West and in Central India the protected princes remained staunch. The Gwalior contingent is reported to have deposed their Maharajah and proclaimed a Mogul prince, but SINDIAH was virtually in power, the Delhi pretender being no more than an effigy. The Bhopal contingent had rebelled. Bhopal is a native state in Malwa, under the political superintendence of the Governor-General, and is contiguous to the possessions of HOLKAR and SINDIAH. It has a Hindoo and Patan population, and is governed by a Nawab, whose revenues do not exceed 223,000*l.*, and whose military force, including the British contingent (259 cavalry, 522 infantry, and 48 artillerymen), with the quotas of the Jagheerdars, numbers about 4300 men of all arms. The revolted battalions are capable of disturbing the district, but not of undertaking any serious movement. We regard these details as encouraging. They appear to promise that the English will have improved their position in India before the arrival of any reinforcements. The reinforcements, however, were nearing their destination when the Alma left Calcutta. She passed a strong detachment at Point de Galle, and heard that a considerable force had reached the Mauritius. One regiment from the Cape had disembarked at Bombay, another was daily expected; two, diverted from China, were on their way to the Hooghly, the 23rd Fusiliers had mustered at Calcutta. Sixteen thousand men will follow them to that port. It is too late to regret that the insurrection was allowed by Lord CANNING to spread unchecked, until it became necessary to make these tremendous preparations. Perhaps, also, it was too late in the last days of September to prevent certain possible disasters, of which we must be prepared to hear until decisive successes have been announced from Lucknow and Delhi; there may be new ravages, and massacres; but we believe that wiser and clearer views have been taken, from the outset, by those who have predicted the extirpation of the mutiny, than by others who have been absorbed by the gloom of the crisis, and have prophesied only an interminable succession of failures and calamities.

THE MYSTERY OF THE MURDER.

EVEN so far as we have unravelled it—and that is but a little way—how strange the story of that carpet-bag! We boast that life and property are peculiarly safe in the British Empire; London is the centre of that empire, and we have before us, amongst the most ordinary occurrences of the day, murder in every variety of form. There is indeed some reason to suppose that the luggage which passes from one part of the kingdom to another sometimes comprises cargoes as hideous as that of the carpet-bag; and it is certain that in all these cases the malefactors are not secured. A contest is going on at this moment between civilization and barbarism, to settle this account of the carpet-bag, and as yet few of us would bet on civilization. If an angel were looking down upon earth he would see spectacles more strange than could be exhibited by the most savage country in the world.

Already we have traced the carpet-bag through much of its travels; and through some of the hands that have used it. We know the wholesale manufacturer that sold it, but there we lose sight of it. Next we see it in the hands of that elderly woman, who brought it to the toll-gate on Waterloo-bridge, and trembled as the toll-keeper lifted it over the turnstile. We find it next on one of the buttresses of Waterloo-bridge, filled, not with the ordinary luggage of a tra-

veller, but with the traveller himself, mangled and compressed, his clothes cut to pieces. We see it carried to the surgeon, and with him, examine its contents.

Civilization is now embodied in the surgeon, who bends poring over the loathsome remains of humanity, tracing out—through the hacking of the saw, the discoloration of the flesh, the puncturing of the clothes, and the substances which accidentally adhere to the relics—some story of the crime, some trace of those who have committed it. By the make of the clothes, it is conjectured that the murdered man was a foreigner, probably from Germany; by the mark of the laundress, he had probably come straight from Paris; by the measurement of the bones, he was probably a man about five feet eight or ten inches in height—a tall man; by the colour and texture of the hair, still observed on some parts of the skin, he was an adult in the full vigour of life; by the shrinking of the wounds, which are smaller in the flesh than in the clothes, he was stabbed while yet alive; by the collocation of the stabs, he must have changed his position—probably struggled violently with his murderer between the first wound and the last fatal blows—the stabs beginning in the back wide apart and struck at random, ending in front in those seven closely planted blows that pierced to the heart. By the bleeding, which soaked the clothes, we see that, immediately after death, before the blood coagulated, the murdered man lay stooping forward on his face; by the cramped position of the joints, that his limbs were bent as he lay crouched down, probably where he fell, and that he was so left before the murderers attempted to hide away the bloody work. The tearing of the clothes and the hacking of the limbs tell that the guilty people found some difficulty in disposing of the body, which they mangled in reducing it for purposes of stowage; soaked it in brine that it might 'keep' until they could carry it away; and then they packed up body, clothes, and all, as well as they might, in the carpet-bag.

But there are some other traces which open another branch of the story. Amongst the mangled pieces of flesh and bone are found some few hairs which, by their length and fineness, fell from a woman's head—from a woman's head as she was stooping over the corpse. A woman then helped to mangle the body, as probably a woman had inveigled him to the place of the murder, and assisted in holding him while the murderer began his work. For the strong and vigorous man had broken away from his murderers before their work was finished, had leaned his back against the wall, as we see by the stains on the coat, and had in that posture received the last fatal stabs.

The police are still baffled with manifold and inconsistent tales. The woman that brought the carpet-bag came from the Middlesex side of the river; but on the other side, some few hours before she showed herself at the toll-gate of the bridge, were seen a man and woman in the Westminster-road with a carpet-bag like the one that has been found. The woman was placed with the luggage in the cab, and sent off; the man departing in another direction. Inquiry has been raised about these persons; and silence, although it cannot be taken as positive evidence, implies at least that they do not care to appear and show that they had no connexion with the crime. Government will give 300*l.*—200*l.*, even to accomplices if they are not the actual murderers, who will inform; and 100*l.* to any one who will identify the old woman. Elderly women about five feet two or three inches in height, with voices capable of 'gruffness,' must, just at present, be watched with curious covet-

ousness by their neighbours. Strange spectacle for the recording angel to witness—numbers of anxious scrutineers, scanning the features, measuring the voices of elderly women, in hopes that by denouncing them they may gain some money. This is one part of the way in which civilization is doing its work.

While the police are thus inquiring in all directions, while the jury are 'sitting on the body,' while the surgeon is looking into the carpet-bag and closely scrutinizing every particle of its contents, piecing together the relics of the story, the recording angel will see another group as anxiously watching. One is the man who has done the murder, and who is wandering about somewhere in this great town, or perhaps off by rail to take holiday in the country. Few amongst us ask for the *Times* with so fevered an anxiety. And the woman, too, some few of whose gentle hairs fell upon the body as it was mangled, is reading to see whether agony and disgrace are to come home to her, or whether concealment is still possible. And of all the groups, that woman who conveyed the bag to Waterloo-bridge asks for the latest news about the murder with the greatest solicitude. She feels conscious as she goes about—even as if her back had eyes to see the glances that are cast upon her, and to learn whether the police, whether her neighbours, and whether ERRINGTON the toll-keeper, are at that moment seeing and identifying her.

KING FREDERICK-WILLIAM.

THE death of the King of PRUSSIA would open no question of immediate importance. Still, it would not be a commonplace event. Diplomatically, FREDERICK-WILLIAM has been The State. His successor might be The State with a different policy. FREDERICK-WILLIAM could not help being the representative of a cultivated nation which honours intellect, art, and learning. He is himself a scholar of the pedantic class. His court reflects the lustre of much erudition, and, as a translator would say, of the 'beautiful letters.' But no King in Europe has been more fatally enslaved by the doctrine of paternal authority than his Majesty of PRUSSIA. It was he who, when the burghers asked him for a constitution, vowed that no written leaf should ever come between him and 'his people.' He had to recant his oath and accept another, but he avenged the first by violating the second. FREDERICK-WILLIAM has not been a fostering King of the Germans. With one of the finest armies in Europe he has (wisely) stood aloof from military enterprises. The little principalities of Hohenzollern fell to his share as a reversion; otherwise he will leave the territory of Prussia as he inherited it, minus Neufchâtel. It has not been his fortune to erect a barrier on the Rhine, or to obtain securities from Sweden or Denmark for his frontier along the sea. The truth is, that the cloudy day of Jena destroyed a large part of that which FREDERICK THE GREAT had built up, and the restoration has been attempted in vain by subsequent monarchs. Prussia is liable to be rent by any continental war; her provinces hang loosely together; her state policy is inconsistent with itself. It is a combination of Protestantism and divine right, of MILTON and SALMASIUS, of an army that crushes genius and a church that defers to conscience. FREDERICK-WILLIAM was wise when he refused the imperial crown at Frankfurt. He was not born to be Emperor of Germany. And yet he is out of place in the conclave of Catholic sovereigns. A prince who would spurn a Concordat has no natural affinity with the members of a Holy Alliance.

STEIN, SCHÖN, and HARDENBERG could not have been the ministers of Austria. It was their influence, acting upon the pride or fear of his predecessor, that produced the Stadtordnung, which gave self-government to the towns, the abolition of serfdom, the act assigning these serfs an independent state, and the other decrees which, before 1840, had been falsified, in every detail, by FREDERICK III. That King died, and left a military despotism to his successor, who would allow no 'written leaf' to part him from the people; but he parted from them in bloodshed in 1848, and, while the Berliners were loading their muskets, pronounced ponderous orations about the wickedness of thrusting paper documents 'between our Lord and God in Heaven (otherwise FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV.) and his country.' SCHÖN addressed the public, and FREDERICK-WILLIAM talked about high monarchical duties; SIMON wrote, and the king went on with his discourse; JACOBY circulated his prohibited appeals, and every city in Prussia began to bleed for the love of liberty. The sovereign had a choice between the Germans and Russia. He preferred Russia; she was his sister. All his generals, all the officers of his army down to the second lieutenants, shared his sympathies.

Should he pass away, how will the change affect Prussia and Europe? The Crown-Prince might abandon his claim, in which case the throne would revert to the betrothed husband of the English Princess Royal. Probably, however, the brother of FREDERICK-WILLIAM would not forego the privilege of being King of Prussia even for a few years. The best that can be said of this personage is that we know little about him. He is reputed to be a mild, generous man, of feeble intellect, with despotic views. Characterizations of this sort are seldom to be relied upon. We know what was said concerning the Prince Regent of Sweden simply because he advocated the great Scandinavian Idea. The young prince to whom the daughter of our Queen is affianced, is, as yet, almost a political nullity. His uncle has not taken counsel of him; nor has he displayed any particular bias to justify an anticipation of the course he would adopt as the successor of FREDERICK-WILLIAM IV., who, when the sceptre falls from his hand, will be styled 'of glorious memory,' notwithstanding that, whatever his reign has been, it has not been glorious.

THE SOCIAL CONVENTION.

At length it has been found practicable as well as desirable to form a special body of men for 'the promotion of social science,'—a great stride in the intellectual advancement of this country. The man to move that 'the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science be now established,' was Lord JOHN RUSSELL; who has thus stepped forward from the old and beaten ground of Parliamentary Reform, to that of Social Reform. It is not surprising that the orator who inaugurated the society should be Lord BROUGHAM; for although he has never, that we remember, actually and positively recognized the principle upon which all social reform must be based, he has practically assisted the development of the idea, as well as the practice, throughout the whole of his long and active public life. Not distinctly apprehending the principle—for such we believe to be the real state of the case—he has sometimes promoted improvements which have been only partial in their benefits, and have to a certain extent increased or revived ancient evils. In Lord BROUGHAM we see one great advocate of the principle of 'cheapness' on high ground. ADAM SMITH perceived that cheapness, the selling price

for articles of large consumption, means facility and abundance of production, and therefore it means advantage for both parties in the bargain. One form of cheapness which Lord BROUGHAM has done so much to advocate has lain in the world of literature—of books, maps, and prints. In former times it was assumed that only 'the upper classes' would feel interest in history, science, and practical subjects; very early in his public life Lord BROUGHAM devoted himself to acquiring personal information respecting the state of all classes in the country, including 'the lower orders;' and he will confirm us in our assertion that there is more thought, more study amongst many persons of the working classes, than can be readily found among the shopkeeping class. No doubt, experience of this kind was among the reasons why he and his friends established the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The publications of that Society related entirely to practical, scientific, and historical matters; they were sold at a price which placed them within the reach of all classes; they were consumed by all classes, and at the present day we have the results of that diffusion in a much greater amount of cultivated understanding, of practical apprehension, and working knowledge, than in previous generations. Here one class was working for another to the benefit of all. Lord BROUGHAM has also done much to improve the administration of justice, to render it cheaper and more serviceable. He must be held responsible for having assisted in lending the countenance of intellect to the development of our manufacturing system which has also greatly improved the condition of the working classes; placing larger means at the service of much larger multitudes, and substituting, say, for a comparatively limited number of handloom weavers, on niggardly fare, hundreds of thousands of power-loom weavers, with all the attendants of a factory, in receipt of better pay for almost every member of the family. All this is clear and substantial gain, and it is all the result of a social improvement empirically worked out, and unguided by social science; and the association inaugurated by Lord BROUGHAM, established on the resolution of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, is intended to develop the science which may guide us in its further progress.

For our own part, we may say that we have constituted an organ of this kind of movement years before the association was established; and we cannot but have considerable hope the more systematic study of the subject will result in bringing the promoters of the science to the principle which really gives to it vitality. We have the more confidence from some of the names which we see amongst the members of the association. There are all the practical men of the present day, in the Legislature or out of it, who are engaged in the investigation of particular evils, and in the attempt to reform them. There are RUSSELL, PAKINGTON, STANLEY, ADDERLEY, and many other promoters of education; STANLEY, SOUTHWOOD SMITH, and other sanitary reformers; M. D. HILL, SYDNEY TURNER, Lord TALBOT, J. J. FIELD, EARDLEY WILMOT, and the great advocates of the reformatory principle; BROUGHAM, M. D. HILL, FITZROY KELLY, ADDERLEY, HASTINGS, and the working reformers of the law; BROUGHAM, CARLISLE, SHAFTESBURY, KAY SHUTTLEWORTH, FREDERICK MAURICE, and the apostles of better social and industrial arrangements amongst the poor; JOHN STUART MILL, KINGSLY, ARTHUR HELPS, BROUGHAM, and the most earnest intellectual inquirers into social economy. Amongst these men there are some who

have more or less held the true principle—who know that increase of wealth, and the mode of rendering it most useful to the community, lie in the combination of labour and the division of employments, with an intelligent concert amongst the combined labourers in their divided employments. It is this good understanding, in lieu of competition between the divided workers of a community, which enables them best to serve each other, and, through each other, themselves. This is the keystone of the arch of social science. But although many members of the association who are impelled to urge reforms, by their training and perhaps by the bent of their faculties, necessarily treat each branch of the subject in a separate and empirical manner, we have a perfect confidence in the force of the reasoning which is inherent in the whole subject combined. We believe that when men of so much zeal and intellect as those who have been brought together are devoting their minds to the study, they must by degrees work out the principle in a practical form. At present, the Social Parliament is held at Birmingham instead of Westminster: we may remember that our own political Parliament used, in old times, to be held in strange places about the country.

A LAMENT IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE peerage and an admiring country mourn the Lord of Berkeley Castle. Not HOWARD, not WILBERFORCE, could from his mortuary urn, have drawn more exalted lamentations than have been showered over the coffin of Earl FITZHARDINGE, famous in story. We have no nineteenth century MOSCHUS, or there would be an elegy calling upon the damsels of Gloucestershire to weep, the dogs to hang their heads, the horses to be tearful, the castle retinue to wonder whether ever again there would be such doings at the dining-table, or in the cloistered cabinets. Many places and many persons have reason to deplore the illustrious departed. Unhappily, he was of an order not now common; for fifty years out of the seventy-five of his life he was a distinguished public character. Town and country were dazzled by his generous dissipations, the marvellous eloquence of his objurgations, the unity and concentration with which he prevented his relatives and dependents from bursting into anarchy. Besides, no fox-hunter rode so boldly with the hounds. For twenty years 'Colonel BERKELEY' was the topic of the club and green-room, and not seldom of the courts of law, which knew him well on account of the fame he gathered where coryphæans congregated, and where gentlemen were accustomed to illustrate what the poets meant when they talked of satyrs. At first the noble scion was a persecuted man. The Earldom of Berkeley was withheld from him; also, the courtesy title of Lord DUNSTON; then, after Miss FOOTE's case, in 1825, society, in one of its uncharitable moods, stared him in the face without speaking; so to Berkeley Castle he went, and pleasure ran riot at his board. Many and strange are the legends relating to those mysteries of hospitality. Malice said every banquet was an orgie; gossip talked of Memphian revels; but two English sovereigns held up an example to the prudish, and honoured the Cavalier Colonel. Say, was not Cheltenham delighted when its favourite obtained two peerages in succession, and the Lord-Lieutenancy of his native county! A Whig of Whigs, he was a prop of the administration, returned his nominees for Cheltenham and Gloucestershire; and bargained for a reward. Their Lordships had then the pleasure of his company in the Painted Chamber. Heraldically, however,

but not often personally. It was beneath the Earl to do the duties of a peer. In Gloucestershire was his delight. Justice bewails him there. Morality sighs to think of his heavy affiliation orders on 'heartless villains,' for thus he discountenanced the impure. Profane language and drinking among the rustics were abominations in his sight; the genius of good manners is grieved to reflect that he never more can inflict those retributive fines. Conviviality, again, is saddened by the loss of one so invariably hospitable. Did he not swear by the nine gods that the great house of BERKELEY should feast its friends after a fashion never before conceived? Was it not, upon that remarkable night when Berkeley Castle blazed with illumination and rang with riot, that a dish with a silver cover five feet six inches long was placed upon the banqueting-table? It contained—not a marble statue, not a dwarf under a pie-crust, but such a delicacy as once upon a time was set before the King of Prussia when he had grown melancholy. We are bound to say that no murder was committed, and that the guests were not invited to become dainty cannibals. Without the aid of any CALEPINE, SERENA escaped the knife. The lord of the castle had a gentle heart. Did he not appear on the stage at Cheltenham for the benefit of Miss FOOTE, before 'Pea-green HAYNE,' was sentenced to 3000*l.* damages in the celebrated action? These anecdotes are among the records of patrician benevolence, and entitle the departed Earl to take rank as a benefactor of his species. The places that knew him know him no more. His affable eye will be missed by the farmers' daughters. In Gloucestershire his name is fragrant. Purveyors of all sorts have to deplore the lost patronage of Berkeley Castle. But for many a day the Earl will be remembered as a sort of tenth-rate ROCHESTER, who, but for his noble birth, might have been a Boots.

LORD CANNING AND THE CABINET.

WE believe that the Cabinet has not withdrawn its confidence from Lord CANNING. On the contrary, the fashion is to talk of him as the very man for the crisis. The East India Company, perhaps, holds a different opinion; but this is not the time, we should think, which the Court of Directors would choose for coming into violent contact with the Board of Control. The Company is in need of assistance. The million sterling borrowed from the Bank will go a very little way towards meeting the demand from India. There is a rumour that the Indian railway deposits will be applied as a temporary accommodation. The Government, we presume, would in that case promise an indemnity. Probably, some arrangement will be made, through Mr. VERNON SMITH, with the Treasury. We have reason to think that all the reports in circulation as to the intentions of the Government with respect to Indian Reform are premature. The question is not one that will yet arise. No doubt it is under general consideration; indeed, we do not anticipate any obstinate adhesion, against the sense of the country, to the existing form of Anglo-Indian administration. It is impossible but that Lord PALMERSTON should have recognized the defects of the system, and addressed himself at least to a review of the whole subject. But there is no necessity for precipitation. Parliament will not meet before February, according to present arrangements. The question of a Leadenhall-street Loan may then be raised. This will open the way to a discussion; but the utmost that can be expected is that the party insisting upon Indian Reform may exact a pledge that the Cabinet will reconsider the problem of a

double or a simplified Government. Meanwhile, Lord CANNING retains his post, against the sense of the Anglo-Indian community, and in spite of the most earnest and, as we think, solemn and impressive representations. The Court of Directors has now an opportunity of rendering the public a service.

REFORM AGITATIONS.

THE lost Reform Bill has not been discovered; however, we know where the Reformers are. They have not yet broken ground; but they have their plans for next session, and we believe that, whatever be the pressure of Indian affairs, Parliament will be challenged vigorously on the subject of the representation. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has said, "The time has come." Those are not desultory words. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is taking up a position. He has now before him the chance of uniting the parliamentary Liberals; these, again, will have the support of a very large public; so that Lord PALMERSTON's alternative will be to make a move in advance of the Woburn Abbey Whigs, or to take them into his confidence and propose the carrying of a mutual measure. Whatever the rumours afloat, it is positive that the Premier has not, up to this moment, disclosed any part of his intentions on the subject. All the writers who are 'enabled to say' what he proposes to do are simply the inventors or dupes of the most empty conjectures. It is true, however, that representations continue to be urged upon the Government, and that some of them have originated among Members of the House of Commons. We cannot yet inform our readers on the progress of the new Manchester Idea. It is altogether in abeyance. The initial league at the Reform Club, of course, has not held a meeting since the prorogation of Parliament. But several local working-class combinations have taken place. The tone of the provincial journals, moreover, proves that considerable interest is felt in the question of Representative Reform, the local Conservative writers—the most reliable exponents of the party—being engaged in endeavouring to extort explanations from the Government. But the Government maintains a dead silence, and we cannot reasonably complain that Lord PALMERSTON is at present devoting his attention almost exclusively to the affairs of India—keeping his left hand and eye, of course, upon the diplomacy of Europe.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday is 993. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1007; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, it is necessary, with a view to comparison, to raise the average in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1108. The public health is therefore so far in a satisfactory state that the number of deaths last week was less by about a hundred than would have occurred under the average rate of mortality as derived from the early part of October in former years. The excess of births over deaths is 375. Diarrhoea, which was so prominent during the summer, is now reduced nearly within its ordinary limit.—Last week, the births of 690 boys and 678 girls—in all 1368 children—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1397.—According to an analysis which has been made by Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson, at St. Thomas's Hospital, the composition of the Southwark Company's water, taken from the stand-pipe at the cab-stand opposite the hospital, was in August 16.28 grs. of total impurity per gallon, of which 1.08 gr. was organic matter. On the 7th of September the total amount of impurity was 75.56 grs. per gallon, and of this 5.66 grs. were organic matter. This water, in September, 1857, was as impure as the dirty water which was supplied to the inhabitants of London in former years, when the water was taken from the Thames at Vauxhall.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—Mr. Joseph Pollock, judge of the Liverpool County Court, has been compelled to resign his office, on account of continued ill-health, arising from overwork.

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*.

THE most striking articles in the last number of the *National Review* are those entitled 'The Ultimate Laws of Physiology,' and 'Unspiritual Religion: Professor Rogers.' The writer of the former states at the outset that he might have termed his paper an Essay on Transcendental Physiology, as he proposes to consider the highest or ultimate laws of the science, and the term *transcendental* is used in philosophy to denote 'inquiries of the most abstract character, such as deal, or endeavour to deal, not with special phenomena, but with the fundamental conditions of thought and existence.' He is mistaken, however, in supposing that the term 'transcendental' is used in philosophy to express higher and more abstract generalizations. It is employed to denote the search for existences that transcend the sphere of sense and perception; being thus, in fact, synonymous with ontology. In this sense, no doubt, there might be a transcendental physiology; whether of much value or not is another question. If, for instance, following the development hypothesis, there were discovered in man rudiments of higher organs whose development might constitute a new species or genus, a paper discussing the nature and attributes of these nobler beings might, in strictness of speech, be termed an Essay on Transcendental Physiology. The term is, however, already employed in biological science, and there is no harm in this when its meaning is so precisely defined as by the writer of the paper in question. "The title Transcendental Anatomy," he says, "is used to distinguish the division of biological science, which treats not of the structure of individual organisms, but of the general principles of structure common to vast and various groups of organisms, the unity of plan, the constancy of type, discernible throughout multitudinous genera and orders which are more or less widely different in appearance. And here, under the head of Transcendental Physiology, we propose putting together sundry laws of development and function which apply not to particular kinds or classes of organisms, but to all organisms; laws, some of which have not, we believe, been hitherto enunciated." Though the promise of the last clause is scarcely fulfilled, the paper contains a number of wide and striking generalizations—too wide and general, in fact, to be of much use. The drift of the first general law enunciated is given in the following passage:—

And first, returning to the last of the great generalisations above given, let us inquire more nearly how this change from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous is carried on. Usually it is said to result from successive differentiations. This, however, we conceive to be a very incomplete account of the process. As every physiologist knows; there occurs, during the evolution of an organism, not only separation of parts, but coalescence of parts. There is not only segregation, but aggregation. The heart, at first a large, long, pulsating blood-vessel, by and by twists upon itself and becomes integrated. The layer of bile-cells constituting the rudimentary liver, do not simply diverge from the surface of the intestine on which they at first lie, but they simultaneously consolidate into a definite organ. And the gradual concentration seen in these and other cases forms an essential part of the developmental process.

This progressive integration, which is seen alike in tracing up the several stages passed through by every embryo, and in ascending from the lower organic forms to the higher, may be most conveniently studied under several heads. Let us consider first what may be called *longitudinal integration*.

The lower *Annulosa*—worms, myriapods, &c.—are characterized by the great number of segments of which they consist, reaching in some cases to several hundreds; but as we advance to the higher *Annulosa*—centipedes, crustaceans, insects, spiders—we find this number greatly reduced, down to twenty-two, thirteen, and even fewer; and accompanying this there is a shortening or integration of the whole body, reaching its extreme in the crab and the spider, which stand at the head of this sub-kingdom. Similarly if we watch the development of an individual crustacean or insect. The thorax of a lobster, which in the adult forms, with the head, one compact box containing the viscera, is made up by the union of a number of segments which in the embryo were separable.

That which we may distinguish as *transverse integration*, is clearly illustrated among the *Annulosa* in the development of the nervous system. Leaving out those most degraded forms which do not present distinct ganglia, it is to be observed that the lower annulose animals, in common with the larvae of the higher, are severally characterized by a double chain of ganglia running from end to end of the body; while in the more perfectly formed annulose animals this double chain becomes more or less completely united into a single chain.

Here is the second general law:—

Intimately related to the general truth that the evolution of all organisms is carried on by combined differentiations and integrations, is another general truth, which physiologists appear not to have recognised. When we look at the organic creation in its ensemble, we may observe that, on passing from lower to higher forms, we pass to forms which are not only characterized by a greater differentiation of parts, but are at the same time more completely differentiated from the surrounding medium. This truth may be contemplated under various aspects.

In the first place, it is illustrated in *structure*. The advance from the homogeneous to the heterogeneous itself involves an increasing distinction from the inorganic world. In the lowest *Protozoa*, as that structureless speck of jelly the *Amœba*, we have a homogeneity nearly as great as that of air, water, or earth; and the ascent to organisms of greater and greater complexity of structure, is an ascent to organisms that are in that respect more strongly contrasted with the structureless environment.

In *form* again we see the same fact. One of the characteristics of inorganic matter is its indefiniteness of form; and this is also a characteristic of the lower organisms, as compared with the higher. Speaking generally, plants are less definite than animals, both in shape and size—admit of greater modification from variations of position and nutrition. Among animals, the *Amœba* and its allies are not only structureless but amorphous: the form is never specific, and is constantly changing. Of the organisms resulting from the aggregation of amœba-like creatures, we find that while some, as the rhizopods, assume a certain definiteness of form, in their

shells at least, others, as the sponges, are very irregular. In the zoophytes and in the *Polysa* we see compound organisms, most of which have a mode of growth not more determinate than that of plants. But among the higher animals, we find not only that the mature shape of each species is very definite, but that the individuals of each species differ very little in size.

This difference is illustrated in a number of other points, such as *chemical composition*, *specific gravity*, *temperature*, and *self-mobility*. The latter part of the paper is occupied with a review of the controversy going on between Professors OWEN and HUXLEY with regard to the value of the deductive method as a guide and instrument of discovery in physiological inquiries. In this discussion, we cannot help feeling that Professor OWEN pushes CUVIER's noble principle touching the correlation of forms to an extreme. Deduction is a valuable, often an invaluable, but not an infallible, guide in physiological researches.

The article on Professor ROGERS, headed 'Unspiritual Religion,' obviously from a well-known pen, is excellent in thought and purpose, spirit and style. The writer only expresses what most earnest minds must have felt in reading Professor ROGERS's religious polemics, that they are marked by a hard, sneering, flippant spirit, a petty logic, and a narrow charity, utterly at variance with the subject and avowed purpose of the writer. There is a gratuitous insult in the very position Professor ROGERS assumes towards his opponent. He presupposes at the outset that he is either a rogue or a fool, and deals with him accordingly, the discussion being a curious mixture of vulgar abuse and small cunning.

The *National* contains, besides the above, a genial gossiping article on the veteran naturalist CHARLES WATERTON; a paper on BÉRANGER, containing suggestive passages, but too vaguely philosophical and diffuse; and a review of ALEXANDER SMITH, which, though true in the main, is far too sweeping and severe. SMITH's power of description may be greater than his power of thought, but he is not so utterly destitute of all thinking faculty as the writer would make out. He lacks dramatic force and intensity, but even in his smallest pieces there is a reflective and imaginative insight sufficient to redeem them from the charge of being simply musical lines.

The *London Quarterly Review* opens with an article on the University of London, towards the close of which the position recently taken by a majority of the graduates against the Senate in favour of what is called the 'College system,' is defended. There is a good deal to be said for the graduates' position, but we suspect it will be found untenable. Apart from the fact that it is opposed to the whole educational tendencies of the time, it is really too late to restrict the action of the London University to institutions that can, with propriety of speech, be called colleges. The college principle has been in effect abandoned, and the scope of the University is already so wide that the proposed change would probably make little difference in this respect. The *Review* also contains an article on 'Contemporary French Philosophy,' very readable but too superficial; as well as an interesting notice of 'Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices.'

The most interesting paper in the *Journal of Psychological Medicine* is the opening one by the editor, on 'The Mission of the Psychologist.'

We can only this week announce the appearance of two important works, which mark the return of the literary season—*The Accession of Nicholas I.*, compiled, by special command of the Emperor ALEXANDER II., by Baron KORFF, and published in English by Mr. MURRAY; and Mr. OXFORD's translation of FISCHER's *Francis Bacon of Verulam*, published by Messrs. LONGMAN. The former of these books is a curiosity in historical literature.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF NATHANAEL CULVERWEL.

Of the Light of Nature. A Discourse. By Nathanael Culverwel, M.A. Edited by John Brown, D.D. With a Critical Essay by John Cairns, M.A.

Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

THE latter half of the seventeenth century was illustrated by the writings of numerous great moralists—Cudworth, Cumberland, Jeremy Taylor. But before their works appeared Culverwel had published his *Discourse on the Light of Nature*,—a treatise neglected by scholars, yet one that left an impression upon the literature of the period. Culverwel was a Puritan, and this one book suffices to refute the favourite assertion of Church critics that the Puritan school was destitute of taste and elegance. So far from being cold or harsh, the composition is enriched with imaginative ornaments of the most refined and brilliant order. Dillingham, indeed, says it is 'cloth of gold, woven of sunbeams;' but, ornate as the style is, the force of the reasoning is even more remarkable, while the extent of learning, unostentatiously displayed, is, considering the age in which Culverwel wrote, absolutely prodigious. Not only does he sift the opinions of the leading Greek and Roman philosophers, the Fathers of the Church, the chiefs of the Schoolmen, the two Bacons, Selden, Grotius, and Hooker, but his researches, spreading far beyond that luminous circle, penetrate the recondite disquisitions of Suarez and Vasquez, Nemesius and Zabarella, Averroes and Prosper. He was allied, in point of philosophical genius, says Mr. Cairns, with the Cambridge Platonists of his day; but he was less a pedant than most of them. Although an antagonist of Descartes, he had a sympathy with that peculiar, thoughtful, original, erudite mind. Generous in his appreciation of Bacon, he nevertheless refused to cast a slur upon Aristotle. Though a Puritan, he testified to the unsurpassed virtues of Lord Herbert of Cherbury; though a Protestant, he bore witness to the merits of the Jesuit Suarez. An intellect so expansive and a heart so warm could not but reverence all the masters of learning, whether Irenæus or Abelard, whether Alexandrian

Dr. Cordovan, whether bestowed upon an investigation into the powers of the celestial hierarchy or devoted to the arts of the Trivium or Quadrivium. We cannot but mark, in the purpose and style of Culverwel's great essay, a singular superiority over a vast number of treatises written even by men of the same stamp before the date of the Reformation. The student of Emmanuel College wrote in defence of reason in the light of an enlarged religious philosophy, so that, while he excelled many of his contemporaries who possessed equal advantages, the academicians of the earlier Renaissance period are not to be mentioned in the same breath with him. The *Discourse on the Light of Nature* has a practical aim, is pure in its morality, is logical and rational in its expositions, is, indeed, a book from the perusal of which no student, of whatever age, can fail to derive a certain benefit.

There is too much laborious elaboration of analogies, with perhaps a too frequent garlanding of the argument with fanciful though chaste illustrations; but for point and felicity some of Culverwel's sayings are not often surpassed. Mr. Cairns indicates the following:—"Reason is the firstborn, but faith has the blessing." "I shall always reverence a grey-headed truth; yet prefer reason, a daughter of eternity, before antiquity, which is the offspring of time." But we confess to our admiration of Culverwel even in his bolder moods, as when he says: "How fond is the fancy of a semi-deity!" "Paradise had so much of the lily that it had nothing of the rose." "A crown of roses does not become the grey head." "How does poetry insinuate and turn about the minds of men?" "Anacreon might take more delight in one of his odes than one of his cups, and Catullus might easily find more sweetness in one of his epigrams than in the lips of a Lesbia." These are conceits, and in such the writings of Culverwel abound, but they are fresh, and hang like fruit upon the branches of the stately argument. Infinitely more profitable are these chapters of Puritan philosophy, although decorated with curious figures of speech, than the dusty theses of Pico of Mirandola, Gaspar Schott, De Sabonde, Durand, Aquinas, or Buridan. What was the gain to the human mind when, from folios chained to desks, the scholar of the middle ages, wrapped in a gown, with an iron stile in his hand, heard the professor discuss how many angels could dance on a needle-point, or whether the moon could possibly be proved, beyond the reach even of a subtlety, to be anything more than an adjective. Well might Addison complain that, in the debates by syllogism, all the good sense of the age was cut and minced into almost an infinitude of distinctions. In contrast with these empty but sounding rhetoricians, Culverwel occupies a conspicuous eminence. He undertakes to deal with subjects equally remote from the common understandings of men, the theory of knowledge, and conscience, the universality of moral distinctions, the foundation of morality, the dependence of moral obligations on the Divine will. Moreover, he was evidently acquainted with the works of the pantheologists, the metaphysicians, and the body of the hermetic writers, from the author of the *Almagist* to Avicenna. To a thorough familiarity with the classics, he added, as we have noticed, an extraordinary knowledge of modern European literature, which he studied with intense enthusiasm; in truth, his earnest convictions occasionally give a sharpness and violence to his method of controversy a little inconsonant with the general fine temper of the discourse. Thus, after comparing Averroes and the plagiarist Avicenna, and casting a retrospective reproof at Plotinus and Themistius, he rebukes 'the brutish tenet' for which Cardan was so fiercely assailed by Scaliger, that intellect shines into man but round about beasts, the substance of the one accounting for its admission, and that of the other for its exclusion. No less vigorous is he in the utterance of his approval, as when, after quoting Zoroaster's famous apostrophe to the soul, he says, "The consideration of this made the divine Trismegistus break into that pang of admiration, 'Who is fit to be the father of the soul?'" From an analysis of ancient and modern theories of the soul, he proceeds to a most learned account of necromancy, geomancy, pyromancy, hydromancy, belomancy, libanomancy, oscimomancy, and the other pretended sciences of prophecy, which, he says, "are all but the various expressions of the same madness," assuming these various forms according to the tendencies of the Assyrian, the Chaldean, the Persian, the Greek, or the Roman mind, some 'lighting their candles at the stars,' others interrogating the dead, who seem, by their faces, to know all things; some calculating by the flight of javelins, others by the changing shapes of a flame. Culverwel deals as forcibly with these cabalas as with the quintessence of Sextus Empiricus and the Pyrrhonian theory.

Dr. Brown and Mr. Cairns have rendered a service to literature by reproducing this remarkable work, with an appropriate preface, critical discourse, notes, and index. It is a book that does not deserve to lie in seventeenth-century dust.

HASSAN; THE CHILD OF THE PYRAMID.

Hassan; the Child of the Pyramid. An Egyptian Tale. By the Hon C. A. Murray, C.B. J. W. Parker.

MR. MURRAY has put Egypt upon the stage. The characters, the costumes, the scenes, are Oriental, but the Orientalism is that of the theatre—not that of the Arabian Nights Entertainments. Perhaps the most natural descriptions in the book are those of landscapes. These are vivid, and redolent of Eastern reality; but the life and manners represented, although strictly within the limits of possibility, belong to the gallery of high romance. This, indeed, appears to have been the writer's aim. He would not study a hero, but make one, and so he has produced *Hassan, the Child of the Pyramid*, a sort of Avatar of heroism, who is more than an Aladdin in the strange vicissitudes of his career. The desert, the tents of the Bedouins, the Fellah villages, the Nile, Alexandria, Cairo, hovels, palaces, dahabiahs, constitute the shifting scenes of the story in which Sheikhs, Hadjis, Pachas, Bays, English men and women, Greeks, and Negroes figure, in addition to *Hassan*, around whom is gathered, at the outset, a dun cloud of mystery. His parentage is unknown. A horseman had deposited him, in his infancy, at the foot of a pyramid, and dwelling upon this secret, he goes forth into the world, convinced that he is the son of some great man, and destined to

wed some maiden of exalted rank and more than human beauty. Perils and difficulties of every imaginable kind beset his path; but he has a cool and successful method—which he owes to Mr. Murray—of settling with all antagonists. Wild horses and savage athletes are toys to him; not a soldier, not a wrestler, not even the black body-guard of a noble lady whom he has despised, can withstand his strength and agility. He clears a way through them, and, when necessary, leaps from a window far above the Nile, and takes to the water like a crocodile. Every misunderstanding is explained; the damsel he loves loves him, although many rivals intervene, and at last, after an Iliad of surprising encounters, the wine of love is poured into the goblet of felicity. Mr. Murray manages all this with adroit facility. His object is to create a story that shall revive the bloom of old romance, and compel the reader to be interested, although conscious that he is watching a series of tableaux in a highly-coloured extravaganza. In this object he succeeds. Whatever the novel is not, it has the merit of being amusing. We set aside the fact that it violates the probabilities of modern life, and sometimes makes unsparing havoc of human nature. If the idea of the tale is granted, all this must be allowed, for it is but the ancient allegory of virtue and courage, embodied in the person of the hero, overcoming treachery, jealousy, violence, tyranny, and pride, and winning love and loveliness represented by the heroine, as its reward. Mr. Murray, however, intersperses his narrative with sketches from memory, and introduces one or two delicious legends of the East, as thoroughly Oriental as the poetry of Hafiz. We regret that he has marred the work by appending an imaginary dialogue between himself and a supposititious critic. If it was necessary to protract the story beyond the marriage of Hassan and Amina, the English personages might have been dismissed in a manner more pleasing, and less in contrast with the general warm and radiant flow of the romantic narration. With some defects, however, and many exaggerations, *Hassan, the Child of the Pyramid*, is a book to read and recommend. It is light, fanciful, and characteristic.

THE FACTORY MOVEMENT.

The History of the Factory Movement from the Year 1802 to the Enactment of the Ten Hours Bill in 1847. By Alfred. 2 vols. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

THIS History forms three distinctly marked divisions—it presents a picture of the factory system as it originally existed, a narrative of the agitation for reform, and a slight summary of the results derived from eleven years' experience of the legislation of 1847. The writer has mastered the details of his subject, and proves himself to be peculiarly fitted, in one important respect, to describe the progress of such a movement as that to which his two well-written volumes are devoted. We mean, that he does justice to the acts and motives of public men of all shades of opinion. He is, perhaps, led by enthusiasm to overvalue some of his political favourites; but brought, as he has probably been, into intimate association with them, he is, naturally enough, cordial and complimentary. With a few defects of manner and method, his work is meritorious, and will be useful as the record of a great advance in the social legislation of the country. We have no desire, in this place, to reopen the debate between the colleagues and the opponents of Richard Oastler; but a broad view of the entire question in its several developments—such a view as this book supplies—cannot be without its effect. It establishes, at least, two points—that factory children under the old system were liable to cruel and scandalous tyranny, and that their condition, under the new law, has been largely ameliorated. It was Michelet who, descanting upon the unnatural innovation of infant labour, ascribed to Pitt the words *Take the children*, in reply to certain manufacturers who complained that industrial production was inadequate to meet the pressure of taxation. In this, as in many other instances, the French historian has distorted the circumstance he describes. Pitt recommended the institution of schools of industry during a discussion on Whitbread's Labourers' Wages Bill, and remarked on the advantages derived from the early earnings of a working man's family; but he did not suggest that children should be employed to work the Midland cotton-mills, under the lash or billy-roller, for thirteen hours a day. How that practice arose it is impossible to say; it seems to have been aggravated after the introduction of steam; and its most miserable victims were, at first, the parish apprentices. The working classes in general, until demoralized by habit, objected to employ their children; a parent sometimes refused to open the door to his young daughter, because she had been to a factory; consequently, the manufacturers resorted to the Poor-law overseers. These gentry selected a number of children who were frequently told that, upon arriving at their destination, they would be fed on roast-beef and plum-pudding, allowed to ride their masters' horses, have silver watches, little or nothing to do, and plenty of money. They were sent off in boats and waggons, and, upon reaching Manchester or other towns, were taken into large empty rooms or cellars, to which the manufacturers came in order to examine the limbs and stature of the little slaves. After this, the fate of the young workpeople depended, of course, on the characters of their masters and overseers; too often it meant labour only limited by exhaustion, and converted into torture by continual whippings, stinted food and sleep, disease, vice, and misery. It was allowable to offer one idiot with twenty sane children, and as to the idiots, no one knew what became of them. Sometimes the working day was protracted to sixteen hours; even the Sunday was invaded; in heated rooms, and amidst dust and machinery, the children sometimes snapped their fingers at their toil, or dropped down fainting, or worked in irons. At Litton mill, a smith was employed to put iron anklets on the girls who were suspected of running away; long links and rings connected the iron near the foot with a chain about the waist. Above all, the overseer was armed with a strap, a whip of many thongs, or a heavy rod; with this he moved about the building touching up the children who appeared to slacken at their tasks; usually, the blow, or the lash, fell on them as they stood at the frames, but when the taskmaster was particularly irritated, he took his young helot into a corner, or a private room, and there inflicted a pitiless and inhuman flagellation. The lord of the mill sometimes stood at the door at five o'clock in the

morning, and if any of the apprentices came in after the bell had rung, followed them with a horsewhip, lashing them all the way to their places. Mr. Sadler, in the House of Commons, when he spoke on this part of the subject, struck the table with 'some black, heavy leathern thongs, fixed in a sort of handle,' and the blow, 'resounded through the House.' Mr. Oastler, at a great public meeting 'struck the front of the platform with a long, heavy strap,' and told how he had seen factory children of both sexes marked with black weals from head to foot, and one beaten naked with a hazel stick until the skin was flayed off. Nor were these charges brought against the manufacturers merely in declamatory speeches; evidence was accumulated before parliamentary committees, and it was demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, that numbers of factory children, besides being worked through an unnaturally lengthened day, were tortured with sticks, straps, and whips to stimulate them, when they gave way to absolute physical exhaustion. But the exhaustion was even worse than the flogging. Give a factory child good food and a fair amount of labour, and then, even if an irritable overseer makes an improper use of his authority, the result may not be actually brutal. The whipping, however, was intended to keep the children at their work when they should have been at school, in the playground, or, still oftener, in their beds. From five in the morning to nine at night was constantly in particular factories the allotted task of a boy or girl thirteen years of age, while in many from twelve to fourteen hours' labour was exacted. All the testimony collected, not from sciolists, but from physicians and others who dealt practically with the matter, went to prove that the worst form of American slavery was not more inhuman than the sufferings systematically inflicted in English factories. Illustrations are multiplied in the work before us; but they are too painful to dwell upon. We prefer to note the agencies by which the reform was effected. The Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Ellesmere, Mr. Richard Oastler, Mr. Sadler, Mr. William Dawson, and Mr. Hearne were among the workers in the good cause. Other names possess almost equal claims upon the gratitude of the operative class—Brooke, Whitacre, Cook, Raud, and Kay, all well known in Lancashire, besides nearly thirty working men who 'distinguished themselves by their persevering and anxious labours.' Landor, Southey, Wordsworth, and James Montgomery wrote in behalf of the factory children; Mrs. Trollope gave much offence by her *Michael Armstrong*, but it was an assistance to the reformers; Charlotte Elizabeth published *Helen Fleetwood* in the interest of the movement; and the press generally adopted, as a basis of argument, Richard Oastler's 'fact' that 'infants of seven years of age, in the mills of Bradford, positively work thirteen hours per day, with an intermission of half an hour for dinner.' In May of the present year Lord Faversham, to whom is due the lasting gratitude of the industrious classes, wrote: "Of all the measures I supported, whilst a representative of Yorkshire, I look upon the Ten Hours Bill as the best, and most fraught with beneficial effects; it was a measure of justice, philanthropy, patriotism, and policy." The 'Fieldens of Todmorden' also bear witness to the benefits conferred upon the factory operatives by the act of 1847. Moreover, as the writer of these volumes observes, 'it was the working men of Huddersfield who first united with Mr. Oastler in active efforts to instruct and direct public opinion on the factory question; the 'History' pays a debt also to Pitkethly, to David Weatherhead, to John Leech, to Hindley, to Robert Blincoe, concluding with a warm promise to all earnest reformers, that 'a small band of men, united together, for a common (and just) purpose, and pledging their word that they will succeed,' will become masters of public opinion, and not only fulfil their work, but witness the gathering of its fruits.

LATTER-DAY POETRY.

Psyche, and Other Poems. By James Cruice. (Bryce.)—Here is a little volume of verse, ushered in by a prose 'Proem,' commencing, "Go forth, O my Book! if there be any merit in thee," &c., and ending with an assurance that the author will be content "if but an occasional beauty, or now and then a stroke of nature, attract the eye or find its way to the heart." Why he should be content with such parsimonious success, which would leave to the reader all the trouble of digging out the 'occasional beauties' from the constant desert, it would be hard to say; and there is always something suggestive of after foolishness in such exclamations as "Go forth, O my Book!" But, undeterred by his Proem, we bravely swam out into Mr. Cruice's verses. Of course we imagined that the Psyche who forms the subject of the first poem was the Psyche of the declining, but still beautiful, Greek mythology; and we were therefore somewhat surprised at finding her described as having 'her plumed hat beside her laid.' Fancy the lovely winged impersonation of the human soul in an 'all-round hat!' But Mr. Cruice's Psyche turns out to be an Italian maiden of high lineage, while her Cupid is a doughty knight. Young ladies still in the flush of sweet seventeen, and gentle youths whose affections are yet divided between blue eyes and mild cigars, may like the story of their loves: to us, it is unendurably nanby-pamby.

Another book of poems about Psyche—the true Psyche this time—is entitled *Psyche's Interludes*. By C. B. Cayley, of the Translators (*sic*) of 'Dante's Comedy' (Longman). Such is the singular title of a singular volume. For these 'Interludes' are written in so furiously metaphysical and ultra mystical a strain that, to speak honestly, we are at a loss for their meaning. We might possibly draw some golden wisdom from their obscurity if we could isolate ourselves for a year, and concentrate our faculties entirely on Mr. Cayley. But life has other duties besides the guessing of riddles; and, although the race of Sphinxes has greatly increased of late years, there does not appear to have been a corresponding development of the Oedipuses. We greatly regret Mr. Cayley's tendency to the enigmatical, because we fancy we detect through the mist some hints of beauty and suggestiveness. Mr. Cayley may be a prophet of truth, and his readers may be mere dull heaps of insensate matter; but, as the mountain cannot come to Mahomet, it is a pity that Mahomet does not go to the mountain.

Vol. IV. has reached us of *The Modern Scottish Minstrel; or, the Songs of*

Scotland of the Past Half Century. With Memoirs of the Poets, and Sketches and Specimens in English Verse of the Most Celebrated Modern Gaelic Bards. By Charles Rogers, LL.D., F.S.A., Scot. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.) This is a comprehensive collection of Caledonian minstrelsy, and to those whose tastes lie in that direction it must be a perfect treasure. Our own tastes, as the reader knows, do not lie in that direction; but this is a weakness arising from our 'Southron' exclusiveness.

We have two volumes of American poems before us—*Rural Poems*, by Thomas Buchanan Read (London: Longman); and *Poems*, by William W. Story (Boston: Little, Brown and Co.). The first of these is occasionally diffuse and morbid, being overspread with that melancholy hue which is often found in Transatlantic literature; but it contains some delicate painting of natural scenery, and some tender versification. Here is an Autumn scene, admirably 'felt,' as the painters say:—

Within his sober realm of leafless trees
The russet year inhaled the dreamy air,
Like some tanned reaper in his hour of ease,
When all the fields are lying brown and bare.
The grey barns, looking from their hazy hills
O'er the dim waters widening in the vales,
Sent down the air a greeting to the mills,
On the dull thunder of alternate fairs.
All sights were mellowed and all sounds subdued;
The hills seemed farther, and the streams sang low:
As in a dream the distant woodman hewed
His winter log, with many a muffled blow.
On slumbrous wings the vulture held his flight;
The dove scarce heard his sighing mate's complaint;
And, like a star slow drowning in the light,
The village church-vane seemed to pale and faint.
The sentinel-cock upon the hill-side crew—
Crew thrice, and all was stiller than before,—
Silent, till some replying warder blew
His alien horn, and then was heard no more.
Where erst the jay, within the elm's tall crest,
Made garrulous trouble round her unfledged young,
And where the oriole hung her swaying nest
By every light wind like a censor swung;
Where sang the noisy masons of the eaves,
The busy swallows, circling ever near,
Foreboding, as the rustic mind believes,
An early harvest and a plenteous year;
Where every bird which charmed the vernal feast
Shook the sweet slumber from its wings at morn,
To warn the reaper of the rosy east,
All now was songless, empty, and forlorn.
Alone from out the stubble piped the quail,
And croaked the crow through all the dreamy gloom;
Alone the pheasant drumming in the vale
Made echo to the distant cottage loom.

Filled to overflowing with the spirit of ever-youthful antiquity, and with the love-languors of celestial passion, are these verses on Endymion:—

What time the stars first flocked into the blue,
Behind young Hesper, shepherd of the eve,
Sleep bathed the fair boy's lids with magic dew,
Mid flowers that all day blossomed to receive
Endymion.
Lo! where he lay encircled in his dream,
The moss was glad to pillow his soft hair,
And toward him leaned the lily from the stream,
The hanging vine waved wooing in the air
Endymion.
The brook, that whilom won its easy way
O'errun with meadow grasses long and cool,
Now reeled into a fuller tide, and lay
Caressing, in its clear enamoured pool,
Endymion.
And all the sweet, delicious airs, that fan
Enchanted gardens in their hour of bloom,
Blown through the soft invisible pipes of Pan,
Breathed, 'mid their mingled music and perfume,
Endymion.
The silvery leaves, that rustled in the light,
Sent their winged shadows o'er his cheek entranced;
The constellations wandered down the night,
And whispered to the dew-drops where they danced,
Endymion.
Lo! there he slept, and all his flock at will
Went star-like down the meadow's azure mist:
What wonder that pale Dian, with a thrill,
Breathed on his lips her sudden love, and kissed
Endymion?

Mr. Story has more strength and more substance; but he so closely copies the manner of Robert Browning that he hardly does justice to the large fund of original power which he has in him. Like our own poet, he has a singular mixture of vivacity and reflection; and he has the same rich facility of versification, the same power of subtly-inwoven rhyming, the same tendency to dramatic monologues, the same love of Italian scenery and characters, the same abrupt and rather perplexing method of dashing at once into the very midst of a subject, the same colloquial familiarity in the manner combined with abstruseness in the matter, and the same exquisite sensitiveness to whatever is typical of internal emotion in external sights and sounds. 'Castle Palo' is a striking story, though a little overwrought, and a little too closely resembling in style Browning's *Flight of the Duchess*, as the ensuing lines will show:—

"'Tis a bleak, wild place, for a legend fit,"
I thought, as I spelt out over the gate
The Latin inscription, with name and date,

So rusted and crusted with lichens old,
So rotted and spotted by rain and mould,
That in vain I strove to decipher it.
The whole place seemed as if it were dead,
So silent the sunshine over it shed
Its golden light,—and the grasses tall,
That quivered in clefts of the crumbling wall,
And a lizard that glanced with noiseless run
Over the moss-grown broken shield,
And, panting, stood in the afternoon sun,—
Alone a token of life revealed.

The castle was silent as a dream,—
And its shadow into the courtyard slanted,
Longer and longer climbing the wall
Slowly to where the lizard panted.
All was still—save the running fall
Of the surf-waves under the stern sea-wall,
As they plunged along with a shaking gleam,—
And I said to myself—"The place is haunted."

I to myself seemed almost weird
As I mused there, touched by a sort of spell,—
Whether 'twas real or all ideal,
The castle, the sea, and myself as well,
I was not sure, I could not tell,
The whole so like a vision appeared,—
When near me upon the stones I heard
A footfall, that with its echo woke
The sleeping courtyard, and strangely broke
In on my dream,—as a pool is stirred
By a sudden stone in its silence thrown,—
And turning round, at my side I found
A mild old man with a snowy beard.

We have no space for further quotations, or we would cite a poem called 'In St. Peters: the Convert talks to his Friend.' Whatever can be said in favour of the Romish Church, on the score of its appealing to emotion, and sentiment, and the natural love of beauty and splendour, and thus not contenting itself, like the Reformed Church, with simply addressing the intellect on matters of opinion, is here said with subtle perception of the real points at issue, and with great richness of illustration. But our tether is run out, and we must be content with referring the reader to Mr. Story as to one of the best and most promising of new American poets.

Orestes and the Avengers. An Hellenic Mystery. In Three Acts. By Goronva Camlan, Author of 'Lays from the Cimbric Lyre.' (J. W. Parker and Son.)—We have here a drama written partly after the ancient Greek model, with Chorus, Strophe, Antistrophe, and Epode, together with many compound words and Hellenic forms of thought and expression. The unities, however, are not observed, for there is change of scene. The terrible story of Orestes, and of the pursuing Furies who haunted him in revenge for the murder of his mother, is told with a strong feeling for antiquity and with some dramatic power, though of a nature very different from what we are accustomed to in the romantic literature of modern Europe. Mr. Camlan appears to us to be pedantically classical, and to be often dry and wordy where he should be impassioned, rapid, and abrupt; but there are some fine passages in his play, especially in the speeches of the dark and fatal Sisters who dog the wretched matricide with remorse and terror and appalling visions of his crime, and in those of Orestes himself. At any rate, the stately, processional character of old Greek tragedy is a relief in the midst of the feverish flush and noisiness of the current forms of verse-writing.

Arnold. A Dramatic History. By Cradock Newton. (Hope and Co.)—Mr. Newton writes in the very latest fashion, and repeats that idea of which we are tired of even saying we are tired—the character of a young student involved in scepticism, and working his way to faith through the paths of love and sorrow. Again in these pages we have those wearisome comments on 'the age' and 'the soul' which we have read in dozens of other volumes; and once more we have to endure (would to Heaven it were for the last time!)—but that it is certain not to be) those fearfully over-worked passages about 'the stars,' and 'sunset,' and 'primal dawns,' and 'God's thoughts'—or phrases to the same effect, if not precisely those. *Arnold* exhibits considerable imagination and power of expression, and we could quote several beautiful passages; but why will Mr. Newton flutter his wings in the sickly, exhausted air of morbid self-analysis, instead of going into the clear daylight of honest mother Nature? We have had enough of the poetry of the psychological dissecting-room. In God's name, let us have a little more of the living human heart, and something less of the *post mortem* examination. But, to show that Mr. Newton is capable of adding to the stock, we will quote two passages from his 'Dramatic History':—

Hush! 'tis the hour of worship, and earth kneels
As a child to evening prayer. Above us, like
Siloam's angel-troubled waters, all
The starry silence is disturb'd with God.

As, unto one who fares
From home at eve, dies all the village hum,
And the last drowsy murmur of the kine—
The mists of distance drown the dark'ning fields—
The homestead trees take undistinguish'd shape—
The grey spire fadeth into evening's grey,
As, with sad vision marr'd by sudden tears,
He gazeth awhile, then goeth on his way,
And morning bringeth unto him new scenes,
New duties—likewise have I look'd my last,
And seek with forward feet the morning land,
Nor with unmanful mourning cloud my way,
Nor waste my strength on sorrow.

This is very exquisite, though it is subject to the drawback of being like a well-known and beautiful passage in Dante.
Poetry from Life, by C. M. K. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), is a volume printed

after the quaint old fashion, with head and tail pieces and illustrated initial letters. It contains some weak, but rather elegant, verses.

Weak also are the verses of Mr. Colburn Mayne, who publishes *The Lost Friend—a Crimean Memory; and Other Poems* (John Chapman). Mr. Mayne, however, writes in a genial strain, has a feeling for Nature, and is an admirer of the beautiful country in the neighbourhood of London; which alone says much in his favour.

Such is Life. Sketches and Poems, by 'Doubleyou.' (Samuel Eyre).—This writer is amusing when he confines himself to light, humorous sketches; but his sentimentalism is dreadful. He dedicates his book to Mr. Dickens; and two Sonnets which he addresses to the great novelist exhibit his poetical powers in a rather favourable light.

Hours of Sun and Shade. Reveries in Prose and Verse, with Translations from Various European Languages. By Percy Vernon Gordon De Montgomery. (London: Groombridge and Sons. Edinburgh: James Hogg.)—It is somewhat strange to find an author with so many high-sounding names publishing his book by subscription; but Mr. De Montgomery does so, and a magnificent subscription list he puts forth. He likewise publishes a set of panegyrics from various fellow poets, among whom we notice the gentle 'Quallon,' who testifies to some of Mr. De Montgomery's verses being 'musical as pebbled rills.' Then we have several commendations of the author's Lecture on 'the Beautiful' (printed in the present volume); and a perfect chorus of country clergymen and provincial editors hails this production as a new light to the age. But, while Mr. Percy Vernon Gordon de Montgomery is not above receiving—and printing—the eulogies of friends, he can bestow approval on others with a lofty grace. In fact, there appear to be little accommodation bills of puffery passing between him and his acquaintance; for we find the Rev. F. J. Perry and Miss Elizabeth R. Bailey, authors of books of poems, swelling the song of triumph for Mr. De Montgomery, while, in the advertisements at the end of that gentleman's book (not the least singular part of this singular production), we discover Mr. De Montgomery patronizing the poems of the Rev. F. J. Perry and Miss Elizabeth R. Bailey. Of the former we are told that 'their flow is as smooth as that of a summer stream;' and, to the lady, Mr. Percy Vernon Gordon de Montgomery writes:—"Like to a clear fountain scattering its liquid pearls, so hath your richly-stored mind produced thoughts as pure, as bright, as fair, and you have woven them into fadeless garlands of loveliness." A singular picture is here unfolded of the way in which the celebrities of little provincial coteries attend reciprocal *conversaciones* of simpering egotism, and admire themselves in each other's mirrors. But we find some more strange things among the advertisements. The author has a new volume in preparation, and he announces that advertisements for it must be forwarded to himself, as well as those intended for the second edition of the present work; and he adds a scale of charges. Then comes an announcement of 'Poems by Quintus and Curtius,' to be published by subscription. "Real service may be rendered the authors by subscribing to the above. Send for specimens, pronounced by a distinguished writer" (whose name is not mentioned) "to be 'in the highest degree honourable to their authors.'" Further on, we come across this notification:—"Poetry, Prose, and Acrostics written upon any Subject. Poems and Acrostics suitable for Ladies' Albums, Birth-day Presents, Presentation Books, &c., for Half-a-Crown in Stamps. Address, Clarence, 4, Johnson-street, Notting-hill." Mr. Percy Vernon Gordon De Montgomery, by the way, lives at Notting-hill; and this brings us back again to him. We always wish to greet every humble struggler for a literary position with sympathy and encouragement; but Mr. De Montgomery seems to be in no want either of praise or pudding, and he has a tone of complacent self-conceit which provokes severe reproof. In his Preface he says:—"I am as yet but tuning my harp: the quivering chords are but vibrating with a feeble prelude; yet I hope hereafter to boldly sweep the lyre, till its tones swell into noble, lofty strains." In announcing his new collection of Poems, Tales, Essays, &c., he promises that 'his whole energies will be devoted to the work: he will employ his utmost efforts to give living expressions to living thoughts, so that his book may prove worthy the perusal of all intellectual minds.' He prints extracts from his lectures and fragments from his note-book, under the evident impression that such gems should not be lost; and, with all this self-worship, he exhibits no trace of faculty. His 'poetry' is the merest common-place; and his prose is a species of copy-book sentimentalism, stuck all over with showy gauds of metaphor.

Pencillings in Poetry. A Series of Poems. By the Rev. M. Vicary. (Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.)—These 'pencillings' are very faint indeed. There is nothing offensive in the poetry; but it is just such as clergymen are in the habit of pouring out—copious, fluent, vapid, and colourless.

Still more copious is a thick volume containing twelve books of heroic couplet, and entitled *The Last Judgment* (Longman). Very dull and foolish are these verses; and they have the aggravation of some impious ravings about eternal punishment—a state of things which the author contemplates with the sweet serenity of a bigot warming himself at the fire which consumes his heretic opponent.

THE ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

An Address delivered to the President and Members of the Royal Irish Academy, at their Meeting, February 9, 1857. By John Mitchell Kemble, A.M.
Dublin: Hodges, Smith, and Co.; London: Reeve.

Most archæologists, adopting a mode of arrangement usual among the Danish savans, classify their Celtic collections as belonging to the stone, the bronze, and the iron periods. The first of these, having reference to a very remote antiquity, and to the earliest ages of human culture, consists chiefly of flint arrow-heads, sharp splinters of the same substance, which antiquarians have agreed to consider as knives, and those curious implements called celts, formed of granite, black basalt, and other hard stone. These silicious arrow-heads exhibit, in many cases, a very high degree of finish; in others, they are merely rude fragments, chipped off from a larger mass; and were in almost general use among barbarous tribes in every portion of

the globe. Our great National Museum contains specimens not only from Ireland, Northern Europe, Mexico, and the United States, but among its Egyptian collection there is a collection of flint arrows taken from the sepulchres of the Wady Magara. In the cases containing modern Esquimaux weapons—darts, similarly pointed, repose in the same quiver with those headed with bone, iron, &c.

Celts, a name derived from the barbarous Latin *celtis*, a chisel, are very numerous in the Museum of the Irish Society. They are, in fact, stone wedges, and were attached to a wooden handle, according to the nature of which, this implement might be used as a chisel, a mattock, or a battle-axe. They still prevail in the Polynesian Islands and in New Zealand, where the handle and stone head are bound together by grass cord in a series of layers and interlacings, extremely symmetrical and pleasing to the eye. However rude and edgeless this implement may appear, with it and some sharp fragments of flint, the New Zealand savage felled the great pine of which he constructed his war canoe, often seventy feet in length, hewed it into graceful outline, hollowed the interior, and finished off all that exquisite carved work along its sides and upon its lofty prow, which excites the admiration and the cupidity of his curiosity-seeking European visitant. The native Australian also uses the stone axe when engaged in close quarters with a herd of kangaroos, and for making those consecutive notches in the gum-tree, by placing his toe in which he nimbly ascends to seize the opossum and her young. He, however, is able to dispense with the lashing, by burying his lump of granite with its handle in a mass of grass-tree gum, which, when cold, becomes so hard and tenacious that no ordinary violence can detach them.

"It is well known," observes Mr. Kemble, "that certain races connect a strong superstitious feeling with the possession of these ancient stone implements, treasuring them up as something supernatural. In many parts of Germany, and, as I am informed, in Ireland and Scotland, they are still looked upon as amulets, particularly valuable in the diseases of cattle. The collector meets with no greater difficulty than that which occasionally arises from the disinclination of the possessor of such a stone to give up what he looks upon as a useful remedy for the sickness of himself or his neighbours. The concurrent testimony of ecclesiastical and secular history proves to us that the Germans attached a superstitious veneration to stones."

The Teutonic god Thor had a stone hammer for his sceptre. The primitive inhabitants of New Zealand, separated from Europe by an ocean journey of more than 16,000 miles, regard their stone implements with equal solemn veneration. The Maori maiden, whose ear it lacerated by a huge pendant of semi-transparent obsidian, esteems it, and the grotesquely carved stone idol suspended around her neck, as the most precious of her simple decorations. No inducement, save indeed the promptings of an impulse even more potent than that of superstition, can procure their transfer to another. The grim chieftain, her father, equally reverences his *meri*, a short, sharp-edged greenstone club, at once the terror of his foes, and the symbol of patriarchal authority. It is deposited with him in the grave, but dug up again after the lapse of a certain period, and then descends to his successor, as the tutelar idol of the tribe.

The collection of bronze celts in Dublin, and also in our own Museum, is considerable. They are classed under the separate heads of looped, socket, side-ridge, and stop-ridge celts. These distinctions refer merely to the mode of securing the wooden handle. We have seen a bronze socket celt, in which a portion of wood still remains, fitted probably by some ancient British artisan more than two thousand years ago.

In reference to the bronze swords in this Museum, we do not quite agree with Mr. Kemble that the smallness of the hilt would indicate their owners to have been a diminutive race. In most specimens we have seen, the shank is pierced with holes, and the very rivets remain by which, as in modern swords, a covering of wood, horn, or ivory was secured, and completed a handle suited for the grip of ordinary men. The small, square, sharp-edged metal hilt affords no purchase to the user's hand, and would certainly soon put him *hors de combat* by its singular non-adaptation to the end in view. Where the hilt remains undrilled, such swords probably left the armourer's hand incomplete.

The Royal Irish Academy's collection of tiaras, fibulae, rings, brooches, and other ancient ornaments of native gold, is extremely valuable. But mines of the precious metal have always existed in Ireland. As late as the close of the last century, a lad, crossing a torrent of the Wicklow range,

picked up a single nugget worth more than twenty pounds. The whole district soon gathered to the spot, but the authorities, dreading a famine from the total neglect of cultivation, wisely sent a detachment of soldiers to occupy the ground, and the diggers were soon dispersed. Among the auriferous specimens from these same Croghan Hills, deposited in the British Museum, is one lump of pure metal equalling a good walnut in size.

As the author of this pamphlet makes no mention of the *torque*, we presume no specimen exists in his collection. The non-archæological reader may be interested to know that this Celtic emblem of chieftain dignity was a collar, often of twisted gold, sometimes of bronze, about eight or ten inches in diameter. A magnificent gold torque is preserved among the collection of antiquities at a palatial mansion near Chester. We remember one of these valuable relics being discovered some years ago in North Wales, under remarkable circumstances. A tourist descending Cader Idris, lost his footing, and was hurried onwards at a pace more speedy than safe; to check his involuntary speed, he planted his foot against a large stone, half buried in the path before him. It was uprooted, and in the cavity he discerned a portion of some object very bright and glittering. By the aid of his knife he soon drew out a beautiful torque of pure gold, and we are not quite certain but this may be the specimen just named as so charily cared for at Eaton Hall.

NEW EDITIONS.

We have a few new editions to mention. Mr. Bohn, in 'The Historical Library,' has published the third and concluding volume of Jesse's *Memoirs of the Court of England During the Reign of the Stuarts*, enriched with thirteen steel portraits, and, in 'The Scientific Library,' the first volume of a seventh edition of Dr. Mantell's *Wonders of Geology*, to be completed in two volumes, edited by Mr. T. Rupert Jones. Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, send us a second edition, revised and enlarged, of Thomas Aird's characteristic and fascinating book *The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village*. From Messrs. Kent and Co., the successors of Mr. Bogue, we have 'an entirely new edition' of Mr. Timbs's popular volume *Popular Errors Explained and Illustrated: a Book for the Old and Young*. We know of few better books for young persons; it is instructive, entertaining, and reliable. Mr. Bentley has added to his two shilling series Major Warburton's remarkable *History of the Conquest of Canada*—a work of profound interest, written with rare ability. In the same series we have also Mr. Shirley Brooks's *Aspen Court*, and in Mr. Hodgson's 'Parlour Library' one of Mrs. Trollope's successful novels *The Days of the Regency*. Messrs. Knight have reprinted Mrs. Trollope's *Father Eustace*, a Tale of the Jesuits, in one handsome volume.

The Arts.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

MISS AMY SEDGWICK, a lady known to the provinces, but not to Londoners, has been acting successfully at the HAYMARKET in the part of *Pauline* in the *Lady of Lyons*, and of *Constance* in the *Love Chase*.

A *Very Serious Affair* is the rather suggestive title of a farce produced at the LYCEUM last Saturday as a makeweight to the opera. Two very cowardly gentlemen—played respectively by Mr. TILBURY (who commences an engagement at this theatre) and Mr. GEORGE HONEY—get into a quarrel and become involved in a challenge. They only give each other their Christian names, and their addresses at coffee-rooms; and the next day they play at hide-and-seek in spasms of mutual fear. Mr. *Muffy*, performed by TILBURY, has a house in Camberwell, and here he secretes himself; but his wife has put up a bill to let a room, and this room is taken by Mr. *Theophilus*—the antagonist of Mr. *Muffy*. Here he thinks he shall be safe from his bloodthirsty foe; but he soon finds that Fate has directed him to the residence of the very man he most seeks to avoid. The two timid gentlemen are at length induced to fight a mock duel in the dark, an assurance being given to each that the pistols shall merely be loaded with blank cartridge. On the lights being extinguished, they hide themselves in the window curtains, and ultimately, at the first explosion, tumble backwards out of window—one falling into the water-butt, and the other into some equally ignominious receptacle. The story is preposterous enough; but it would have been amusing had it been shorter, and not obscured, as it is, by an underplot with respect to which we confess we are in the dark. Messrs. TILBURY and HONEY act with much spirit and humour, though they play to almost empty benches; and the farce may perhaps protract its existence for some weeks.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CORBETT.—On the 13th inst., at Clare-street, Dublin, the wife of D. Corbett, Esq.: twin sons.

DRAPER.—On the 12th inst., at Ilfracombe, North Devon, the wife of Commander J. S. Draper, I.N.: retired: a daughter.

FAIRBAIRN.—On the 12th inst., the wife of P. Fairbairn, Esq., of Manchester: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BACKHOUSE—NICHOLSON.—At Thelwall, Cheshire, John Backhouse, Esq., late H.B.M.'s Vice Consul at Amoy, son of the late J. Backhouse, Esq., Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Anne, daughter of the late Peter Nicholson, Esq., of Thelwall Hall.

COLLINS—BLANDFORD.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. H. Collins, Missionary to Shanghai, son of James Collins, Esq., of Putney, near Hereford, to Helen Jane, daughter of J. F. Blandford, Esq., of Bruton-street.

DEATHS.

ASHURST.—October 13th, at All Souls' College, Oxford, the Rev. T. H. Ashurst, D.C.L., aged 73.

BRINTON.—October 12th, at Franche House, near Kidderminster, H. Brinton, Esq., aged 33.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, October 13.

BANKRUPTS.—JAMES CHARLES JOHNS, Duchess-street, Portland-place, commission agent—CHARLES EDWARD BACK, Tottenham-court-road, grocer—WILLIAM FISHER, Kilburn, Middlesex, butcher—FREDERICK BRACHER, Old Jewry, City, tailor—MICHAEL BAKES, Watling-street, sewed muslin warehouseman—JAMES WADE, Postford-mills, Chilworth, Surrey, papermaker—CHARLES STARKER, Brunswick-wharf, Agar-town, King's-cross, dust contractor—CHARLES FOULD, Cannon-street, City, merchant—JOHN

ALLINGTON, Norwich, grocer—GRACE SIMONITE, Birmingham, iron plate worker—JOHN ROGER REES, Llanelli, Carmarthenshire, grocer—HERBERT BENNETT, Chester, draper—JOHN STOCKS BOOTH, Sheffield, pianoforte dealer—WILLIAM LORD and THOMAS LUPTON, Shawforth, near Rochdale, cotton spinners.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. M'CRAITH, Glasgow, dairyman—J. HUNTER, Maryhill, near Glasgow, provision dealer—S. LIBERNAN, Glasgow, oil-cloth manufacturer—J. YOUNG, Glasgow, commission merchant—A. ROBERTSON, Botolphine, Banffshire, farmer—S. M'INNES, Edinburgh, wholesale grocer—H. ORR, Glasgow, grocer—A. SMITH, Paisley, coachbuilder.

Friday, October 16.

BANKRUPTS.—CHARLES REED, Upper Whitecross-street, Middlesex, draper—WILLIAM NATHAN SYKES CORE, Goswell-street, Middlesex, cigar merchant—THOMAS BACKHOUSE, Leeds, painter—RICHARD PALMER, Brighton, plumber—JAMES BLACKHURST, Liverpool, attorney—THOS. BURY, Salford, Lancashire, dyer—JOS. MOSEDALE, Coventry, engineer—JOHN TAYLOR, Leicester, manufacturer of fancy hosiery—JAMES THOMAS RUNDLE and BICKTON HULL RUNDLE, Plymouth, linen drapers—JAMES STEEDMAN, Albany-street, Regent's-park, pianoforte manufacturer—EDWARD HUXLEY, Old Cavendish-street, surgical bandage maker—CHARLES ZONCA DA, St. Mary Axe, importer of gilt mouldings and general merchant—JAMES ANDREWARTHIA, Forest-hill-terrace Kent, builder—SAMUEL EMERY, Birmingham, roller of metals—EDWIN MILES TAYLER, Coal Exchange Vaults, Lower Thames-st., City, wine merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—DAVID DICKSON LEGGERT, Water of Leith, near Edinburgh, skinner—JAMES PURVIS, Kilmarnock, grocer—YOUNG, FOTHERINGHAM, and Co., Glasgow, provision merchants—WILLIAM TAYLOR, Kilmarnock, salesman—BRUNTON and THOMSON, Kirkcaldy, builders—Mrs. CHRISTIAN CLARK, Newhaven, in the county of Edinburgh, hotel-keeper.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, October 16, 1857.

THE stringent measures taken by the Bank of England on Monday at eleven took the City by surprise. Every one was forced to admit that the Bank directors were acting prudently, but the rate of discount—7 per cent., with the threat of 8 per cent. being demanded before the end of the week, unless this restriction produced less demands on the resources of the Bank—weighed heavily on the market. The Funds fell 3 and 3½ per cent. Turkish Six per Cent. Bonds, 6 to 7 per cent., and affairs look black enough. Rumours of several houses, provincial and metropolitan, being in difficulties, made every one anxious. Tuesday being the first day of dividends on Three per Cent. Reduced, and New Three-and-a-Half per Cent. being paid, a reaction took place—people reinvesting their dividends. The arrival of the Royal Charter and another vessel from Australia, with nearly half a million of bullion has produced a further improvement to-day, but this afternoon brings very little better tidings of affairs in New York, with adverse exchanges.

The Railway Share Market has maintained a better position than Government securities. Some heavy failures in the Stock Exchange here and elsewhere, also defaulters at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, &c., depreciated the value of Eastern Counties, Caledonians, Great Westerns, and Dovers. There has since been considerable reaction in Eastern Counties. Canadian and East Indian railway shares have been dull all the week. Grand Trunk as low as 9½. Great Western of Canada, once last year at 20½, are now 18½ per 20½ share. French shares are about the same, no improvement. Miscellaneous shares have been hardly touched.

Mining shares have been enquired after, Wheal Edward,

Margaret Penstruthal, Wheal Crafty, Vale of Iowey, Par Consols, Lady Bertha, Trelawny, Alfred Consols, and North and East Bassetts dealt in at advanced prices. The settling in Consols and shares took place this week. Six failures were announced, but the amounts trifling and a good dividend expected.

Blackburn, 7½, 8½; Caledonian, 78, 79; Chester and Holyhead, 30, 32; Eastern Counties, 54, 55; Great Northern, 25, 26; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97, 99; Great Western, 52½, 53½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½, 94½; London and Blackwall, 5½, 5½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 100, 102; London and North-Western, 95½, 96½; London and South-Western, 89, 90; Midland, 81½, 82½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 91, 92; South-Eastern (Dover), 62½, 63½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½, 6; Dutch Rhineish, 5, 4½ dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 26½, 27½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 5½, 6½; Northern of France, 34½, 34½; Paris and Lyons, 32½, 33; Royal Danish, —; Royal Swedish, 3½, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 6½, 7½.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, October 16.

WHEAT is 2s. lower than last week, but this was expected, quite independently of the rise in the rate of discounts. The price of good Red English Wheat in London is 54s. per quarter. Norfolk Flour, 39s. to 40s. per sack. Saxons Wheat, 50s. per 496 lbs. Archangel Wheat, 47s. per 496 lbs. Barley has also slightly declined in price, but the sale is very good. 52 lb. Danish, 34s. per quarter. Odessa, prime, 22s. Secondary, 37s. 6d.; and Oats are 6d. per quarter cheaper. Archangel, 22s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. Odessa, 22s. 9d. to 23s. 6d.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock.....	213½	213	213	213	211	213
5 per Cent. Red.....	87½	87½	87½	86½	87	87½
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	89½	87½	87½	87½	87½	88½
Consols for Account.....	89	87½	87½	86½	88½	88½
New 3 per Cent. An.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 2½ per Cent. An.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Long Ans. 1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock.....	211	210	209½	.....	.....	209
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 d	.....
Ditto, under £1000.....	23 d	.....	.....	.....	29 d	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	4 d	4 d	7 d	5 d	10 d	5 d
Ditto, £500.....	4 d	5 d	.....	.....	10 d	.....
Ditto, Small.....	3 d	3 d	.....	4 d	10 d	5 d

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	98½	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	79½	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	103½
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	.....	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	95½
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	63½	Spanish.....	40
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	95	Spanish Committee Cert.....	.....
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.....	.....	of Coup. not fun.....	.....
Equador Bonds.....	19½	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	87½
Mexican Account.....	76½	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	97½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	43½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.....	.....
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	.....	.....	.....

THE ART LIBRARY OF BOOKS, DRAWINGS, PRINTS, &c. on Ornamental Art, at South Kensington, is now open from 10 A.M. on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, till 10 P.M.; on Thursdays and Fridays, till 7 P.M.; and on Saturdays, till 4 P.M.

All Students have free admission, and tickets at 6d. weekly, 1s. 6d. monthly, and 10s. yearly, may be obtained at the Library. Copying and tracing of prints, &c., under proper regulations, are permitted.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS. — POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND.—Open every Evening, and, on Saturday, a Morning Entertainment, commencing at Three.—Seats can be secured at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Hall.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Commence every evening at Eight.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS.—This medicine has astonished the world for the last twenty years, and the individuals who have taken them, for after having had recourse to all remedies without success, in cases of liver and bowel complaints, indigestion, and other fearful disorders, these pills have restored them to health where in many instances they were considered to be past relief. Such facts do not require comment, and all sufferers can easily prove their truth.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stampas, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID, 1, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN. — ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling irons; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free (under cover) for 54 stamps.—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is of little trouble in application, perfect in effect, and economical in use. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free in a blank wrapper, the same day as ordered, for 54 stamps. Alex. Ross's Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d. per bottle; sent free for 54 stamps; or to be had of all chemists.

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the Crimea, having been restored to perfect hearing by a native physician in Turkey, after fourteen years of great suffering from noises in the ears and extreme deafness, without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist in England, is anxious to communicate to others the particulars for the cure of the same. A book sent to any part of the world on receipt of six stamps, or the Author will apply the treatment himself, at his residence. Surgeon SAMUEL COLSTON, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London. At home from 11 till 4 daily.—6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 53, Pall-mall. May, 1857.

GOODRICH'S SISAL CIGARS! at his Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 109, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS IN VETERINARY SCIENCE.

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

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS IS SECURED BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS. They give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

DR. DE JONGH, in recognition of his scientific researches, has received from his Majesty the King of the Belgians the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, and the large Gold Medal of Merit; and from his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, a Silver Medal specially struck for the purpose.

Numerous spontaneous testimonials from physicians of European reputation attest that, in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c. &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. DR. GRANVILLE HAS FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OILS. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

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SPECIAL NOTICE.—SIXTH DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1825. Constituted by special Acts of Parliament.—The Directors request attention to the close of the books for the present year, on 15th of November next, with reference to the advantage of effecting assurances before that date.

The Sixth Division of Profits will be in 1860, and the fund to be divided will be derived from the profits which may have arisen between 1855 and 1860.

Those persons who effect assurances before 15th November, 1857, will participate in the division of 1860, securing four years' bonus, while they will be entitled to the division in 1865 to rank for nine years; in 1870 for fourteen years; and so on, their claim increasing at each quinquennial period.

The mode of division is essentially tentative, and the Directors confidently assert that no life assurance institution holds out greater advantages than the Standard to persons who, looking forward to long life, effect assurances for the benefit of their families.

The Company's large accumulated funds are invested in the security of land and Government Securities. Its income considerably exceeds a quarter of a million sterling, and during the last TEN YEARS ALONE 3390 policies have been issued by the Company, covering assurances exceeding in amount four and a half millions sterling.

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