

*Speeded by Demand and Followed by 2d Hand.*

# 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.*

## Contents :

<b>REVIEW OF THE WEEK—</b>	<b>PAGE</b>	<b>Contents :</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Public Meetings.....	50	The Approaching Royal Marriage.....	56
The Indian Revolt.....	51	Naval and Military.....	56
Special Letters from India.....	53	Our Civilization.....	57
State of Trade.....	53	Gatherings from the Law and Po- lice Courts.....	57
The Meeting at the Freemasons' Ta- vern.....	54	Miscellaneous.....	58
Accidents and Sudden Deaths.....	54	Postscript.....	58
Ireland.....	54	<b>PUBLIC AFFAIRS—</b>	
The Orient.....	55	The New Government for India.....	58
America.....	55	The Two American Difficulties.....	59
Continental Notes.....	55	Lucknow and Cawnpore.....	60
		Bankruptcy Reform.....	61
		Indian Government and Indian Fi- nance.....	61
		The Muster-Roll of Indian Heroism.....	62
		M. Granier de Cassagnac.....	62
		Hanover Jewels and Coburg Titles.....	63
		French Historians.....	63
		High Art in Short Petticoats.....	64
		<b>LITERATURE—</b>	
		Summary.....	65
		The Works of Samuel Brown.....	65
		Anecdotes of Literary Life.....	66
		A Woman's Thoughts about Women.....	67
		Publications and Republications.....	67
		<b>THE ARTS—</b>	
		Hamlet at the Princess's.....	67
		<b>COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—</b>	
		The Gazette.....	68
		City Intelligence, Markets, &c.....	68

VOL. IX. No. 408.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.  
Stamp.....Sixpen ce.

## Review of the Week.

A FRESH attempt upon the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON shows the instability of his power: it is a *memento mori* to despotic rule even more than to the man. But the assassins in this case have so managed their conspiracy that while it will probably bring themselves to destruction, their intended victim escaping, it must also bring upon such modes of vindicating freedom, and even upon the principle of democracy itself, suspicion and disgrace. No event more unfortunate for Liberal progress has happened within our recollection. In every respect the character of the conspiracy was senseless and degrading. The object in any such attack must be to remove one man from the scene. It is a violent recourse, which nothing but the most conscientious resolve, the purest motive, and the most definite aim can justify. It is a grave question even with the assassin, if he is a man in whom conscience lives at all, whether he has a right to strike by surprise; but if he has that right, it must be only at the one despot, or at that despot's armed defenders. In this last attack the assassins confessed that they had not either that definite aim or the courage to take it; they planned a mode of attack by explosive shells, which only had a chance of striking their quarry; while it left a greater chance of striking those who stood round about. They put destruction into a dice-box, and gambled for lives, with the fraction of a chance only that they could win; the odds in that mortal betting being entirely against the success of the conspiracy, but involving the sacrifice of many lives. Accordingly, numbers of those around were wounded or killed,—an aide-de-camp, private soldiers, persons in the crowd, anybody but the Emperor. The most that in this case the RAVAILLAC can say is, that he succeeded in striking the Imperial hat! This is a plan of action which gives evidence in favour of those who say that the enemies of despotism are sanguinary destructives; men who respect neither age, nor sex, nor innocence.

Turn we to our own conflict—India. If anything under heaven can compensate the nation for the long months of anxiety and pain which it has suffered on account of the perilous position of the garrison of Lucknow, the grand story written by Brigadier INGLIS of the defence of the Residency, from the first threatened attack on the 29th of June to the arrival of OUTRAM and HAVELOCK on the

25th of September, will be accepted as ample payment. The courage, the fortitude, the unshakable fidelity to duty, triumphant against the most appalling danger, are such as exalt not only the men, women, and children to whom the noble characteristics belong, but the whole nation that claims them as its sons and daughters. Brigadier INGLIS has earned a double right to the gratitude and love of his country, first for the almost unparalleled defence of which he was the master-spirit, and next for the perfect telling of the noble achievement. The country will accept, too, with a glowing pride and admiration, the remarks of the Governor-General which accompany Brigadier INGLIS's despatch; they are in every way worthy of their subject.

The late mail, unfortunately, brings us bad news, or rather confirmation of the bad news received last week. We hoped that the report of General WINDHAM's misadventure would turn out to have been exaggerated; this appears not to have been the case, though we are still left in doubt as to the actual causes of the reverse. There are at least three distinct reports current on the subject. One, that he had disobeyed orders in going out to meet the enemy from Cawnpore, which he was left in charge of; the second, that, after beating the small advanced-guard of the Gwalior Contingent, he had suffered himself, on the following day, to be surprised in camp by the whole force of the enemy; the third is, that he was not engaged in the second battle at all, having been surprised while bathing, and having fled precipitately to the British entrenchments. Upon these reports, or rumours, it is of course improper to form an opinion. What seems most likely to have happened is, that being left to defend Cawnpore, as the great military centre of operation against Oude, he has been tempted to overlook the importance of merely holding that position, in the wish to win reputation by striking a blow at the long-threatening Gwalior Contingent. But whatever may have been his inducements for engaging this strong body of rebels, the results are deplorable, and the public mind awaits his explanations with something of foreboding that they will not be satisfactory.

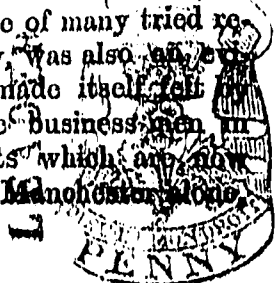
In other respects, the consequences of this painful affair are such as to give us the highest satisfaction. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's defeat of the temporarily successful rebels was as complete as it could be, and achieved by such fine generalship as will win him increased confidence from the nation, if that be possible. The immediate result of the dispersion of the Gwalior rebels will be to make him at ease

with regard to his rear in the succeeding operations against Oude, whither these men will betake themselves, and where Sir COLIN will at a future day settle accounts with them. Meanwhile, the fact of their having gone to swell the ranks of the Oude rebels does not necessarily imply that they have gone to add strength to the enemy; they take with them 'mouths to feed,' and the demoralizing influences of beaten men.

The newest telegram, received while we write, appears to relate no important events.

While the Commander-in-Chief is making way in the work of reconquering India, the days of the remaining life of India's present rulers are passing rapidly away. As the hour draws near for the Company to surrender its powers, the Leadenhall-street directorate and proprietary make uneasy signs. They had a very full meeting on Wednesday, to 'consider the communication addressed to the Court of Directors from the Government respecting the continuance of the powers of this Company.' The view taken by the speakers generally with reference to the abolition of the double government coincided with that taken by Mr. GEORGE CRAWSHAY, the Mayor of Gateshead, which was that the Company was to be sacrificed for the purpose of giving a vast increase of power to the Government of Lord PALMERSTON. There were dissentients among the speakers, and speakers in favour of abolishing the double government, but the majority of the meeting pledged itself to defend the Company to the last.

By slow degrees and by uncertain steps, a popular reform movement appears to be gradually coming on. We refer less to meetings that have taken place in the metropolis or in some other towns, than to the more quiet preparations which have not been suffered to languish. The educational franchise memorial was a sign of the feeling which prevails amongst the educated classes of the community that a decided improvement and extension must be given to the franchise; those memorialists, who were themselves more especially advocating a learned constituency, also recognizing the necessity of a completely restored *burgess* franchise in all towns, of course with corresponding extension in counties. The still more Liberal address, which was published, with the signature of many tried reformers throughout the country, was also evidence that the opportunity has made itself felt by a class whom we may call true business men in Liberal progress; and the efforts which are now making in Manchester, and not in Manchester alone.



to bring about an organization and active co-operation of reformers of all sections, are likely to prepare the public for taking part in the approaching debates on the Ministerial Reform Bill in a way that may considerably modify and enlarge that measure. And in order to show that a measure introduced by the present Government *may* be enlarged, we have only to refer to the Divorce Bill, which was introduced as one measure and left the House a perfectly different measure—a much more extensive, much more valuable, and a far more thoroughgoing reform.

The position of the money-market is extremely curious. The unsettled state of trade continues, and houses are still showing the effects of embarrassment; nevertheless, improvement is steady, and it is established beyond doubt by the reduction of the Bank rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent. Some short time back there was an expectation that the rate would soon be brought down still lower, and we observe that in the City they are all calculating upon 4 per cent. within a month. Already private houses have gone down to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., while considerable sums of money at present go a-begging.

All the arrangements for the royal wedding are now in a state of forwardness that must be extremely comfortable to those who are responsible for their completion; it would seem that they have almost accomplished the miracle of making out of the Chapel-Royal sow's ear a very silk purse, of convenience. It is confidently hoped that at the last moment nothing will be found to have been forgotten. One point, particularly, about which all the brides-expectant of England and Prussia may have felt much concern, is settled: the trousseau of the royal bride is complete, and everything that could be wished—even down to the chausses, which are said to be 'perfect loves.' In Berlin, the same state of forwardness is reported, and everything is there done that can be thought of to make the reception worthy of the great occasion. The cause of two nations' happiness, however, seems destined to be the cause of grumbling on both sides of the Channel, though the ground of complaint in Berlin is exactly the opposite of that in London. In Berlin, some of the close-fisted are saying very ungraceful things about the determination of the municipality to spend 60,000 thalers, about 9000*l.*, on a gold table with an engraved plan of the city on the top, as a present to the young married couple; in London, the complaint is that so little is to be spent and so little done to give popular *éclat* to an event in which the people take so deep an interest.

Preparations of a far less agreeable character, and grumbling far more serious, are going on on the other side of the Atlantic. The Free-soil majority have refused to vote, and the opposite party have voted the Lecompton constitution *with* the slavery clause. Upon this issue the two great parties, not only of Kansas, but of the United States, stand angrily face to face; and almost a word will suffice to set them on to a death-struggle. Another trouble which has very unexpectedly come upon the American Government is the illegal capture of General WALKER. An over-officious Commodore in the service of the United States has landed in Nicaragua and taken WALKER prisoner—committing an offence against the neutrality laws of the two countries exactly similar to the offence for which he has taken upon himself to capture the General. The Supreme Government have been obliged to admit that WALKER's capture was illegal, and ordered its officer home to take his trial. Meanwhile, WALKER demands to be conveyed back in a Government vessel to the place from whence he has been unlawfully removed, and his cause is 'going ahead' like wildfire in consequence of his victory. The dilemma is one of difficulty.

The details of the late earthquake, which have been carefully suppressed by the Neapolitan Government, are finding their way before the public here through the letters of travellers to the devastated localities. A terrible picture they present. Upwards of 15,000 persons have perished, while the number of those who have received injury is immense, as may be imagined. The sufferings of the poor appear to have been heartrending, and aggravated by the want of anything like organized assistance on the part of the Government. Many were seen, days after the occurrence of the calamity, sitting amid the ruins of their homes, weeping and starving, and with not even assistance given them to bury their dead relatives and friends. Another dark memory to be treasured in the hearts of King BOMBA's loving subjects.

Judged by the speech with which Queen Isa-

BELLA favoured her senators and deputies on opening the Cortes, Spain must be one of the happiest as well as prosperous kingdoms in Europe, and its Government one of the firmest. If there is just a little shadow to be detected in the midst of the bright picture, it is in the announcement that the liberty of the press is to be yet a little more restricted, to afford protection to 'interests which are deemed most sacred by the Spanish people.' One other point in her Majesty's speech is noticeable, as seeming to indicate an anxiety in the matter of the estimates; she said, that her ministers would present to the Cortes various bills, having reference to extraordinary expenses, and the inconvenience of having to make annual demands for them; these bills would be presented with the ordinary budget of the year; she was desirous that, while they were about it, they should discuss the budget for 1859—to save time. Perhaps she is right; the future is always doubtful,—in no place more than in Spain, at least as far as politics are concerned. A change of ministry in Spain must create much less attention there than a change of weather: in England the phenomenon is looked out for every few weeks, and is now observable. The Spanish ministry has resigned because BRAVO MURILLO was appointed President of the Cortes.

Much more of English interest and sympathy followed the remains of RACHEL to their grave in Père la Chaise, on Monday morning last, than would be moved by the death and burial of the best bad Ministry poor Spain is for some time to come likely to suffer under. If there is one thing more than another notable in French artist-society it is the homage which all in it pay to genius. The death of a great artist is a subject of mourning to the whole of his order, and the tears shed are unfeigned, and honourable alike to the object on which they fall and to him by whom they are shed.

From the concerns of death to the concerns of life. The Insolvent Debtors' Court is a first-rate school of manners. A few hours' study there, now and then, gives us some broad views of life and conduct such as we might live very long lives indeed without getting a glimpse of from any other stand-point. The case of Mr. EDWARD SCRATTON, heard on Monday, for instance, afforded some uninterrupted insights into the collegiate life at Oxford exceedingly well worth having. This gentleman had set his wits to do everything that was fast and expensive, and in due course he had pledged his 'expectations' at 60, 70, and 80 per cent. to the accommodating Jews who are at the service of all young gentlemen of Mr. SCRATTON's way of thinking at the two great English Universities. After a few years of struggle, during which his friends paid some ten thousand pounds to save him from arrest, Mr. SCRATTON found himself in prison, from which he was released on security, in the shape of warrants of attorney, "and," said Mr. SARGOOD, "when they ran out, he was run into prison again." His debts from 1844 amounted to 96,448*l.*, and for this amount of liability he had received 34,517*l.*—the difference representing the sum he had been charged for bonuses, interest, &c. &c. upon bills and renewals. Mr. Commissioner PHILLIPS said he really did not know how to deal with such a case; but as not one of the creditors thought proper to appear in opposition, Mr. EDWARD SCRATTON was discharged, with a word or two of counsel as to his future conduct. Now, it appears clear to us, that it is not Mr. Commissioner PHILLIPS who ought to be left to deal with this crying evil of our Universities; the remedy should come from the heads of those establishments. The expense of the students in every one of our colleges may, and ought to, be regulated to a penny, and his subordination to regulations in respect of expenditure should in reason be as much insisted on as it is in any other respect. It is here only necessary to point out this matter, its discussion belongs to another part of our paper.

We must not forget to report the progress made this week in the launching of the Leviathan. She has now ten feet of water under her, and is expected to be floated by the high-tide of the 31st.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

##### THE ABOLITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A SPECIAL general court of the East India Company was held at the East India House on Wednesday, in accordance with a requisition signed by nine proprietors for the purpose of considering the communication addressed to the Court of Directors from the Government, respecting the continuation of the powers of the Company. Mr. Mangles presided, and informed the meeting that it was the intention of the Directors, before Parliament met again, to summon a special Court of Proprietors, and to

lay before them the whole of the correspondence which might then have passed between themselves and the Government. In answer to Mr. Malcolm Lewin, he refused to lay before the court the letter he (the chairman) had addressed to the Ministers. No answer had yet been received to that letter. The production of other letters was asked for, and refused.

Mr. Crawshay stated that "he had received memorials from Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other large towns, strongly opposing the proposition of the Government to take India under the direct control of the Crown. He therefore moved a resolution confirming that view, and then proceeded to trace the origin of the Indian Empire, which was commenced at a time when such charters and privileges were common in this country. Now that the empire had grown up to magnificence and importance, the Government wished to deprive the Company of the powers and the property they had possessed for upwards of one hundred years. He denied that the Government would be able to govern India better than the East India Company could if properly managed at home. The Queen had not got such servants as the East India Company—would to God she had! He did not mean to say that the Court of Directors were blameless, for they had acted most unjustly, and he hoped they never would be able to reconquer Oude. (*Disapprobation.*) They never ought to have annexed it." (*Hear, hear.*)—Mr. Malcolm Lewin seconded the motion, which was opposed by Mr. J. D. Mackenzie, who thought that India ought to be placed under the direct government of the Crown, and that the Queen should assume the title of Empress of that country.—Mr. Remington supported the motion, and Colonel Sykes spoke in favour of the Company, observing that "in 1844-5, the exports were nearly eight millions, and in 1855-6 they had increased to above twenty-three millions, and the imports in the same period had increased from something over four millions to thirteen millions and a half. For those exports, 100,000,000*l.* in silver had been sent into India in bullion that had never left that country, and it was not to be supposed that this money did not circulate through the country. It did, and the labourers and others benefited by it." The Colonel was of opinion that the forcing of the greased cartridges on the Sepoys was the sole cause of the rebellion.—After some further discussion, the debate was adjourned till next Wednesday.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Meetings in favour of Parliamentary Reform have been held during the last few days at Bodmin, Penryn, Liskeard, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham, and Manchester.—A meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday night, under the presidency of Herbert Ingram, Esq., M.P., in favour of Reform. Mr. Ingram expressed some doubt as to the excellence of equal electoral districts, but said he was involuntarily wedded to manhood suffrage. Mr. Passmore Edwards then spoke in favour of a very radical reconstruction of the franchise, and proposed a motion declaring the absolute necessity of manhood suffrage in any measure of Parliamentary Reform. Mr. Ernest Jones warmly advocated a union between the working classes and the middle classes, and deprecated any attempt to create a split by proposing an amendment under 'the sacred name of the People's Charter.' He was here met with cries of "Turncoat!" and "Traitor!" Mr. Coningham, M.P., spoke in support of the motion. Mr. Dickey moved, and Mr. Radford seconded, an amendment proposing the various points of the charter, and Mr. Townsend, M.P., urged the duty of union; and a great deal of confusion ensued, caused by a body of Chartists, headed by Mr. Bronterra O'Brien. At length, the meeting, by a show of hands, refused to hear Mr. O'Brien or to entertain the amendment, and the original resolution was then declared to be carried.

THE STATE OF THE HAYMARKET, &c.—An adjourned meeting with reference to the disreputable state of some of our West-end streets was held on Thursday at the Chambers of the Society for the Suppression of Vice. Resolutions were passed, appointing a deputation to wait on Sir George Grey; instructing such deputation to urge upon the Government the enforcement of public decency by means of a department of police specially devoted to that purpose, and the passing of an act for the regulation of night houses; and calling the attention of Government to the great number of foreign courtizans in the streets, and to the means of controlling that increasing evil.

EQUALIZATION OF THE POOR-RATES.—A meeting of the metropolitan clergy in favour of this object was held on Tuesday at Sion College, London Wall. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were adopted.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.—Mr. Passmore Edwards has delivered a lecture at the Guildhall, Bath, on the subject of 'our growth of opium in India for the purpose of smuggling it into China. He denounced the traffic in very strong language, and a resolution condemning it was carried. A petition to Parliament was also adopted.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.—The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on Tuesday over a large meeting at Exeter Hall in favour of the extension of missionary efforts in India for the conversion of the heathen. Besides his Grace, the speakers were Mr. Venn, the Earl of Chichester, the Bishop of London, Mr. Kinnaird, the Rev. C. Reuthen, Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, Mr. Thomas, the Bishop of Winchester, and the Rev. J. Hobson.



## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

We are now better able to understand the course of events in connexion with the Gwalior Contingent, the intelligence of which first startled the country in the middle of last week. It appears, from despatches published during the present week, that General Windham attacked the formidable force which was subsequently so roughly handled by Sir Colin Campbell. Windham had an encounter with the enemy on the 26th of November, and defeated them; but on the following day they rallied, and, as already known, forced the English General to retreat with immense loss, and burnt a large number of his tents. A successful sortie was afterwards made by our men, when Brigadier Wilson, of the 54th, fell. The Gwalior men made another attack on the 28th of November, but were repulsed. Sir Colin Campbell's action was fought on the 6th of December; and a telegram received on Sunday says that "the whole of the enemy's artillery, ammunition, and baggage, fell into our hands." This, however, is an exaggeration; for, some days later, General Hope Grant came up with the fugitive Gwalior army (still well appointed) at Sernighaut, as they were beginning to cross the ghaut over the Ganges. At once attacking them with his cavalry and artillery, he gained a victory, after half an hour's sharp fighting, and took (according to a despatch from Sir Colin Campbell to the Governor-General, dated December 10th) fifteen guns, consisting of one 18-pounder, eight 9-pounders, three 12-pounder howitzers, two 4-pounder howitzers, and one 6-pounder (native), with all the enemy's stores, carts, waggons, large quantities of ammunition, bullocks, hackeries, &c. General Grant estimates the loss of the rebels at about one hundred. Our force did not lose a man in the action; but the General was slightly wounded. "I congratulate your Lordship," says Sir Colin, addressing Lord Canning, "on the happy finish of this particular campaign."

In returning to Cawnpore, the Commander-in-Chief took with him, besides the poor beleaguered creatures he had saved, and the state prisoners, a large quantity of treasure, consisting of twenty-three lakhs of rupees and the King's jewels. He also carried away all the guns which were worth having.

The ladies and children, and the sick and wounded, from Lucknow, to the number of about eight hundred, have arrived at Allahabad, and are probably by this time safe at Calcutta. Our troops have abandoned Lucknow, but General Outram remains with a division at Alumbagh.

The Oude insurgents have moved southward, and compelled our allies, the Ghoorkas, to retire from the Azimghur and Taunpoun stations, which are respectively about one hundred and one hundred and fifty miles from Lucknow. All Europeans on the march upward have been ordered to halt at Benares, till the arrival of Colonel Franks to take command. Rohilcund, Agra, and Delhi, seem, according to the cautious wording of the telegram sent by Lord Lyons, to be tolerably quiet. We further read:—

"A petty insurrection at Kolapore on the 6th of December was suppressed in three hours by the promptitude and decision of the Commissioner, Colonel Legrand Jacob. A rising to resist the enforcement of the Disarming Act having taken place in the Southern Mahratta country, the insurgents, about 1000 strong, were attacked and defeated by Colonel Kerr, of the Southern Mahratta Horse, near Kullidgee, on the 30th of November, and the country has since been tranquil. The Bengal 84th and 73rd have mutinied at Chhallygory and Dacca, thus extinguishing the Bengal army. The 43rd and 70th, which had been disarmed, are to be sent to China. Two regiments of Holkar's Regular Infantry were disarmed at Indore on the arrival of the Mhow column; they, like the regular cavalry, having been conspicuous in the attack on the Residency on the 1st July.

"Sir R. Hamilton assumed charge of his functions on the 16th. Sir John Lawrence reports the Punjab quiet enough to permit the railway survey to be proceeded with. The steamer Great Britain, with 1000 cavalry, consisting of the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers, arrived [at Alexandria] yesterday [January 8rd]. A wing of the 72nd Highlanders, arrived per steamer Scotia, now forms part of the Bombay garrison."

Further intelligence is thus conveyed in other official telegrams:—

"The Jaunpore frontier having been threatened by a large body of rebels, Colonel Longdon fell back on Jaunpore. He was immediately reinforced by European troops. This had a great effect; and up to the 8th of December all was quiet on the frontier. Colonel Franks has been appointed to command the troops there.

"The Rewah troops have twice defeated the Myhere rebels, capturing the forts of Kunchynpore and Zorah.

"Mehlpore was attacked by rebels on the 8th of No-

vember. The Contingent behaved badly, and their officers were forced to escape. The rebels captured all the guns and plundered the cantonment. They were, however, pursued by a portion of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, under Major Orr, and on the 12th of November were cut up, after an obstinate fight, leaving a hundred dead on the field. All the guns and plunder were retaken.

"Colonel Durand, with the column from Mhow, advanced on Mundesore on the 23rd of November. The rebels were attacked and defeated with heavy loss. Five of their guns were captured. Neemuch, which was threatened by these men, has thus been relieved, and the remnant of the insurgents, who still hold the fort of Mundesore, are much dispirited. Killed: Lieutenant Redmayne, her Majesty's 14th Dragoons. Wounded: Lieutenants James, Martin, and Prendergast.

"The detachment of the 34th Native Infantry [at Chittagong] mutinied on the 18th of November, released the prisoners, and plundered the treasury. They have fled towards Sylhet. No lives have been lost. On hearing of the Chittagong mutiny, it was determined to disarm the three companies of the 73rd Native Infantry stationed at Dacca. They resisted, but were overpowered, and fled towards Jelpigorie, the head-quarters of their regiment, leaving sixty killed. Three sailors were killed. A detachment of the 73rd Native Infantry, with fifty Ghoorkas and eighty Irregular Cavalry, have marched to intercept the mutineers from Dacca. The troopers fled during the night, but were fired upon by the rest of the party. The Europeans from Barjeeling (?), with three guns, have been sent to Jelpigorie. Europeans have also been sent from Calcutta to Chittagong and Dacca.

"Two thousand seven hundred and four men from England have arrived since the last mail."

The Bheels in Candeish are still in rebellion; but no great success has been reported. An armed band has attacked a place called Peinth in one of the telegrams, and plundered the Treasury. Surat troops have been sent for from Madras and Bombay, and police from Tannal and Nassick, to restore order. The rising of Berunds was entirely crushed after a body of them had been severely chastised at Hulfullee. All is quiet in the Punjab, Scinde, the Nizam's country, and Madras.

Jung Bahadoor is said to have passed Segowlic with 9000 men. He has gone to Gorruckpore, to help Sir Colin Campbell. It was he who visited England in 1850; and it will be recollected that he offered assistance to Lord Canning in the early days of the revolt—an offer which was refused, and almost immediately afterwards begged for.

An alarming statement is published in the *Daily News* of yesterday, where we read:—

"A report has reached us—we regret to add, from a reliable source—that, as soon as Maun Sing's adhesion to the insurgent cause in Oude became known, all the small Talookdars, who had hitherto stood aloof, hastened to make the best terms they could for themselves with the rebels. It is stated that, with a view to make their accession the more acceptable, such of them as had previously concealed and protected European fugitives, delivered them up to the enemy, and that all our unfortunate countrymen and countrywomen thus surrendered have been butchered."

The events at Dacca have been signalized by the accustomed bravery and promptitude on the part of our countrymen:—

"When," writes the *Times*, "the defection of the two companies at Dacca reached the ears of Colonel Sherer, the officer in command at Jelpigorie, he at once decided on his course. Calling out the regiment, he boldly announced the mutiny of the detachment, struck its insurgent companies off the roll of the corps, distributed the promotions among the rest, and actually marched them out to meet their traitorous comrades at the point of the bayonet. That the regiment was fascinated by the resolution of its commander, that it answered his call, and followed him to the encounter, are known; but for the result we have yet to wait."

## THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE GWALIOR CONTINGENT.

The lamentable errors of General Windham, and the masterly operations by which Sir Colin Campbell retrieved our disasters at Cawnpore, are thus related by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News*:—

"Cawnpore had been left under the command of General Windham, the hero of the Redan. He had with him about 3000 men, consisting of portions of the 84th, 64th, 82nd, and 88th Regiments, besides artillery. It is said that his orders from Sir Colin were on no account to risk an engagement. However that may be, he heard on the 20th that the Gwalior rebels were advancing on Cawnpore. On the 25th, information reached him that the advanced guard had arrived at Pandoo Nuddi, about eight miles from Cawnpore. These were not the Gwalior troops: they were Koor Singh's rabble, who, having been beaten out of Behar in August by Vincent Eyre, had since joined the Gwalior disciplined troops, and had come on as their advanced guard. Windham, thinking they were the Gwalior troops, went out on the 26th to attack them, and, after a contest of an hour and a half's duration, beat them. He thought, most probably, that

this defeat must so disorganize the rebels that they would make no more head against us. At all events, all accounts agree in stating that no precautions whatever were taken against surprise, that our standing camp remained as though we were in a peaceful cantonment, and that no attack was anticipated for a moment. But the Gwalior men were rather enraged than discomfited. They had sent forward Koor Singh's rabble as a 'feeler,' both to deceive Windham and to mask their own movements. They were very nearly being successful. Finding from Windham's attack on Koor Singh that he was prepared to expect them on the east side of Cawnpore, they moved rapidly on to the Delhi road, making a circuit, and then, on the morning of the 27th, marched on the station from the westward. Instead, however, of attacking with promptitude, they contented themselves with assuming a threatening attitude at Nawabgunge, a suburb two miles distant from Windham's standing camp. This enabled the latter to make preparations. He ordered out the troops, and, marching at the head of more European troops than the lamented Havelock had ever had under his command, went down confident of success to attack the rebels. Our troops, accustomed to be led to victory, went on with their usual dash, the 64th, one of Havelock's victorious regiments, leading. They charged a battery in the left centre of the enemy's line, and gained it, the enemy yielding to them at every step. By advancing the other regiments to support the 64th, the victory would have been assured; but they were left alone, and the enemy closing on them with their left wing, they suffered very severely; they were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained. The want of a general was everywhere conspicuous; confusion reigned on all sides; no distinct orders were issued, and our troops had to beat a hasty, it may be called a disgraceful, retreat into the entrenchments, leaving standing camp, stores, camp equipage, and the entire station of Cawnpore to the west of the canal in the hands of the enemy. Our loss was proportionately heavy, and several of our men, and even some officers, fell alive into the hands of the enemy. It is stated in private letters that one of these was forthwith hanged, a second beaten to death with shoes, and a third tied to a cart-wheel, which in a few successive revolutions crushed him to death. Our camp and stores they burned, and that same evening advancing close to our entrenchment they took possession of and burned the whole of the cold-weather clothing for our men, which had been stored up at Cawnpore. On the following day, the rebels attacked the entrenchment, commencing with a very heavy cannonade from the right and left of their line. Windham attempted a sortie, in which, after some hard fighting, the Rifles managed to capture two guns, but our right were driven back with much loss. It was the sound of the firing on this day which reached the ears of Sir Colin Campbell: a messenger at the same time arrived with accounts of the critical state of Windham's party. Had the rebels at this time cut the bridge of boats, which affords the only means of communication with Oude, Sir Colin would have found it a difficult matter to cross the Ganges; but the rebels not expecting his return, and making sure of Windham's force, were probably anxious to avail themselves of the bridge of boats to crush Sir Colin Campbell. At all events, they let it remain, and by so doing were lost. The movements of the favourite lieutenant of Sir Charles Napier were too prompt for them. With his artillery and cavalry, he marched thirty-eight miles in fifteen hours, crossed the Ganges by the bridge of boats on the night of the 28th, on the next day fell upon the rebels, drove them back, in a way which made the troops feel that they once more had a General at their head, into the town, and then returned to escort the ladies and wounded across the river. Although harassed in this operation by the rebels, who poured in a desultory fire from the town, and threatened on the left bank by the Oude insurgents, he in the space of two days successfully effected this very delicate operation. He did not at once attack the enemy. Commanding from the entrenchment the head of the road to Allahabad, he made arrangements for a safe escort for the ladies, sick, and wounded, as far as that station, remaining meanwhile on the defensive. On the morning of the 6th, the last wounded man having left the entrenchment, he turned his attention to the rebels, and at eleven o'clock moved out to attack them. No details of the action have yet been received in Calcutta; but it is known that the enemy were totally and completely defeated."

The same writer adds:—

"With respect to General Windham's conduct on the 27th and 28th, every account received from the camp expresses but one opinion. By some it is said that he has been placed under arrest for fighting contrary to the express orders of his Chief; by others, that, disgusted with the sentiments expressed by Sir Colin, he has thrown up his appointment on the staff of the Indian army. But both these statements should be received with caution. They may or may not be true; but this fact is certain, that Sir Colin found the camp on the 28th in a state of utter disorganization, and discipline almost at an end. He quickly restored both order and confidence. As for the Chief himself, every one pronounces him a noble old man, and a glorious soldier. By the promptitude of his movements he has saved both Lucknow and Cawnpore, and everywhere vindicated our

prestige. He is now in the position in which he is most at home—at the head of an army of which he is the supreme and uncontrolled commander."

A clever ruse by Sir Colin Campbell during the retreat from Lucknow is mentioned by a correspondent of the *Calcutta Phoenix* :—

"He made an advance with a portion of his force close up to the position of the enemy, who could be observed in swarms in the houses with which the place was crowded, when suddenly a retreat was ordered, to the no small dissatisfaction of the men, the Europeans in particular. Seeing the Commander-in-Chief and his party retiring as fast as they could, the enemy took heart of grace, and, emerging from behind brick walls, gave chase, though at rather a respectful distance. Sir Colin Campbell and his men, however, seemed to show no inclination for a contest, but pursued their retrograde career for about three miles, the rebels still after them, when the apparently retreating force halted, quickly turned round, and, to use the words of the narrator, in a twinkling the men went like bull-dogs at the enemy. The unexpected attack commenced with three volleys fired in quick succession, which being done, the cavalry out-flanked the rebels, and the infantry charged. The result of this simple but admirable strategic movement may be easily conceived. The Lancers, it is stated, drove their lances through three at a time, the rebels were so thick together; and in one place only, fifteen hundred of them were found killed."

The Commander-in-Chief is said to be so jealous of any news reaching Calcutta from the camp that he even intercepts private letters, to say nothing of the communications of newspaper correspondents. It is obvious, therefore, that we can only have a very imperfect knowledge of what is passing in Oude.

#### THE DEFENCE OF LUCKNOW.

The deeply interesting narrative written by Brigadier Inglis of the defence of Lucknow, which the telegrams last week led us to expect by the next mail, has been published. It is dated Lucknow, September 26th, and is addressed to the Military Secretary of the Calcutta Government. The Brigadier succeeded to the command after the death of Sir Henry Lawrence. Having related the disaster which overtook the party sent out on the 30th of June to make a reconnaissance, and who fell into an ambush, and were compelled to retreat with a grievous loss in killed and wounded and in guns—a defeat which appears to be attributable to the treachery of the Oude artillerymen and drivers who accompanied our men—Brigadier Inglis continues the history of the defence. The numbers of the besieged being greatly reduced by the lamentable result of the reconnaissance, Sir Henry Lawrence, on the 1st of July, signalled to the garrison of the Muchee Bhowun—an old dilapidated edifice in a position of danger—to evacuate and blow up that fortress in the course of the night. This was accomplished without the loss of a man. On that same day, Sir Henry Lawrence was mortally wounded by a fragment of shell which burst into the room where he was sitting. Before he died, he appointed Brigadier Inglis as his successor in the command of the troops, and Major Banks to the office of Chief Commissioner. Sir Henry Lawrence died on the 4th of July; on the 21st of the same month, Major Banks was killed. We must reproduce the Brigadier's own account of the ensuing events, to which no condensation could do justice :—

"When the blockade was commenced, only two of our batteries were completed; part of the defences were yet in an unfinished condition, and the buildings in the immediate vicinity, which gave cover to the enemy, were only very partially cleared away. Indeed, our heaviest losses have been caused by the fire from the enemy's sharpshooters, stationed in the adjoining mosques and houses of the native nobility, the necessity of destroying which had been repeatedly drawn to the attention of Sir Henry by the staff of engineers. But his invariable reply was—'Spare the holy places, and private property too, as far as possible:' and we have consequently suffered severely from our very tenderness to the religious prejudices, and respect to the right of our rebellious citizens and soldiery. As soon as the enemy had thoroughly completed the investment of the Residency, they occupied these houses, some of which were within easy pistol shot of our barricades, in immense force, and rapidly made loopholes on those sides which bore on our post, from which they kept up a terrific and incessant fire day and night, which caused many daily casualties, as there could not have been less than 8000 men firing at one time into our position. Moreover, there was no place in the whole of our works that could be considered safe, for several of the sick and wounded who were lying in the banqueting hall, which had been turned into an hospital, were killed in the very centre of the building, and the widow of Lieutenant Dorin and other women and children were shot dead in a room into which it had not been previously deemed possible that a bullet could penetrate. Neither were the enemy idle in erecting batteries. They soon had from twenty to twenty-five guns in position, some of them of very large calibre. These were planted all round our post at small distances, some being actually within fifty yards of our

defences; but in places where our own heavy guns could not reply to them, while the perseverance and ingenuity of the enemy in erecting barricades in front of and around their guns in a very short time, rendered all attempts to silence them by musketry entirely unavailing. Neither could they be effectually silenced by shells, by reason of their extreme proximity to our position, and because, moreover, the enemy had recourse to digging very narrow trenches, about eight feet in depth, in rear of each gun, in which the men lay while our shells were flying, and which so effectually concealed them, even while working the gun, that our baffled sharpshooters could only see their heads while in the act of loading.

"The enemy contented themselves with keeping up this incessant fire of cannon and musketry until the 20th July, on which day, at ten A.M., they assembled in very great force all around our position, and exploded a heavy mine inside our outer line of defences at the Water Gate. The mine, however, which was close to the redan, and apparently sprung with the intention of destroying that battery, did no harm. But as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the enemy boldly advanced under cover of a tremendous fire of cannon and musketry, with the object of storming the redan. But they were received with such a heavy fire, that after a short struggle they fell back with much loss. A strong column advanced at the same time to attack Innes's post, and came on to within ten yards of the palisades, affording to Lieutenant Loughnan, 13th N.I., who commanded the position, and his brave garrison, composed of gentlemen of the uncovenanted service, a few of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and of the 13th N.I., an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, which they were not slow to avail themselves of, and the enemy were driven back with great slaughter. The insurgents made minor attacks at almost every outpost, but were invariably defeated, and at two P.M. they ceased their attempts to storm the place, although their musketry fire and cannonading continued to harass us unceasingly as usual. Matters proceeded in this manner until the 10th August, when the enemy made another assault, having previously sprung a mine close to the brigade mess, which entirely destroyed our defences for the space of twenty feet, and blew in a great portion of the outside wall of the house occupied by Mr. Schilling's garrison. On the dust clearing away, a breach appeared, through which a regiment could have advanced in perfect order, and a few of the enemy came on with the utmost determination, but were met with such a withering flank fire of musketry from the officers and men holding the top of the brigade mess, that they beat a speedy retreat, leaving the more adventurous of their numbers lying on the crest of the breach. While this operation was going on, another large body advanced on the Cawnpore battery, and succeeded in locating themselves for a few minutes in the ditch. They were, however, dislodged by hand grenades. At Captain Anderson's post, they also came boldly forward with scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall; but here, as elsewhere, they were met with the most indomitable resolution, and the leaders being slain, the rest fled, leaving the ladders, and retreated to their batteries and loopholed defences, from whence they kept up, for the rest of the day, an unusually heavy cannonade and musketry fire. On the 18th of August, the enemy sprang another mine in front of the Sikh lines with very fatal effect. Captain Orr (unattached), Lieutenants Mechem and Soppitt, who commanded the small body of drummers composing the garrison, were blown into the air; but providentially returned to earth with no further injury than a severe shaking. The garrison, however, were not so fortunate. No less than eleven men were buried alive under the ruins, from whence it was impossible to extricate them, owing to the tremendous fire kept up by the enemy from houses situated not ten yards in front of the breach. The explosion was followed by a general assault of a less determined nature than the two former efforts, and the enemy were consequently repulsed without much difficulty. But they succeeded, under cover of the breach, in establishing themselves in one of the houses in our position, from which they were driven in the evening by the bayonets of her Majesty's 32nd and 84th Foot. On the 5th of September, the enemy made their last serious assault. Having exploded a large mine, a few feet short of the bastion of the 18-pounder gun in Major Apthorp's post, they advanced with large heavy scaling-ladders, which they planted against the wall, and mounted, thereby gaining for an instant the embrasure of a gun. They were, however, driven back with loss by hand grenades and musketry. A few minutes subsequently, they sprang another mine close to the brigade mess, and advanced boldly; but soon the corpses strewn in the garden in front of the post bore testimony to the fatal accuracy of the rifle and musketry fire of the gallant members of that garrison, and the enemy fled ignominiously, leaving their leader—a fine-looking old native officer—among the slain. At other posts they made similar attacks, but with less resolution, and everywhere with the same want of success. Their loss upon this day must have been very heavy, as they came on with much determination, and at night they were seen bearing large numbers of their killed and wounded over the bridges in the direction of cantonments. . . .

"By countermining in all directions, we succeeded in detecting and destroying no less than four of the enemy's subterranean advances towards important positions, two

of which operations were eminently successful, as on one occasion not less than eighty of them were blown into the air, and twenty suffered a similar fate on the second explosion. The labour, however, which devolved upon us in making these countermines, in the absence of a body of skilled miners, was very heavy. . . . In addition to having had to repel real attacks, they [our men] have been exposed night and day to the hardly less harassing false alarms which the enemy have been constantly raising. The insurgents have frequently fired very heavily, sounded the advance, and shouted for several hours together, though not a man could be seen, with the view, of course, of harassing our small and exhausted force, in which object they succeeded, for no part has been strong enough to allow of a portion only of the garrison being prepared in the event of a false attack being turned into a real one. All therefore had to stand to their arms and to remain at their posts until the demonstration had ceased; and such attacks were of almost nightly occurrence. The whole of the officers and men have been on duty night and day during the eighty-seven days which the siege had lasted, up to the arrival of Sir J. Outram, G.C.B. In addition to this incessant military duty, the force has been nightly employed in repairing defences, in moving guns, in burying dead animals, in conveying ammunition and commissariat stores from one place to another, and in other fatigue duties too numerous and too trivial to enumerate here. . . . All have together descended into the mine, all have together handled the shovel for the interment of the putrid bullock, and all, accounted with musket and bayonet, have relieved each other on sentry, without regard to the distinctions of rank, civil or military. Notwithstanding all these hardships, the garrison has made no less than five sorties, in which they spiked two of the enemy's heaviest guns, and blew up several of the houses from which they had kept up their most harassing fire."

On the 26th day of the siege, a letter was brought from General Havelock's camp, saying the relieving force would be with the garrison in five or six days. A messenger was despatched, requesting that, on the force approaching, they would send up two rockets, in order that the garrison might do the best they could to aid Havelock's men. Day after day after the expiration of the six days did the officers in the beleaguered fort 'watch for the ascension of the expected rockets, with hopes such as make the heart sick.' The relieving army had been compelled to fall back for reinforcements.

"Besides heavy visitations of cholera and small-pox, we have also had to contend against a sickness which has almost universally pervaded the garrison. Commencing with a very painful eruption, it has merged into a low fever, combined with diarrhoea; and although few or no men have actually died from its effects, it leaves behind a weakness and lassitude which, in the absence of all material sustenance, save coarse beef and still coarser flour, none have been able entirely to get over. The mortality among the women and children, and especially among the latter, from these diseases and from other causes, has been perhaps the most painful characteristic of the siege. The want of native servants has also been a source of much privation. Owing to the suddenness with which we were besieged, many of these people, who might perhaps have otherwise proved faithful to their employers, but who were outside the defences at the time, were altogether excluded. Very many more deserted, and several families were consequently left without the services of a single domestic. Several ladies have had to tend their children, and even to wash their own clothes, as well as to cook their own scanty meals entirely unaided. Combined with the absence of servants, the want of proper accommodation has probably been the cause of much of the disease with which we have been afflicted. I cannot refrain from bringing to the prominent notice of his Lordship in Council the patient endurance and the Christian resignation which have been evinced by the women of this garrison. They have animated us by their example. Many, alas! have been made widows and their children fatherless in this cruel struggle. But all such seemed resigned to the will of Providence, and many, among whom may be mentioned the honoured names of Birch, of Polehampton, of Barbor, and of Gall, have, after the example of Miss Nightingale, constituted themselves the tender and solicitous nurses of the wounded and dying soldiers in the hospital."

Brigadier Inglis concludes by honourably mentioning the names of several officers and others who specially distinguished themselves.

A general order of the Governor-General in Council announces the following recognition of the services of the Lucknow garrison :—

"1. Every officer and soldier, European and native, who has formed part of the garrison of the Residency, between the 29th of June and the 25th of September last, shall receive six months' batta.

"2. Every civilian in the covenanted service of the East India Company who has taken part in the defence of the Residency, within the above-named dates, shall receive six months' batta, at a rate calculated according to the military rank with which his standing corresponds.

"3. Every uncovenanted civil officer or volunteer who has taken a like part shall receive six months' batta, at



a rate to be fixed according to the functions and position which may have been assigned to him.

"4. Every native commissioned and non-commissioned officer and soldier who has formed part of the garrison shall receive the order of merit, with the increase of pay attached thereto, and shall be permitted to count three years' additional service.

"5. The soldiers of the 13th, 48th, and 71st regiments, N.I., who have been part of the garrison, shall be formed into a regiment of the line, to be called the Regiment of Lucknow, the further constitution of which, as regards officers and men, will be notified hereafter."

A melancholy occurrence which took place at Lucknow during the siege is related by the correspondent of a Calcutta newspaper, who writes:—

"The enemy have two enormous guns, to which they have given the names of Jasim and Alum. These huge pieces of artillery caused considerable annoyance to Sir James Outram at the Paly Guard, in consequence of which he detached a part of his men to charge the guns and take them. They did so in gallant style; but, when they had advanced far enough, a mine was sprung, and a terrible havoc ensued among our poor fellows. A rumour reached camp to the effect that six hundred of our gallant fellows, who left for Lucknow with a large supply of ammunition, were surrounded on the way by a large body of the enemy."

# SPECIAL LETTERS FROM INDIA.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

Nagpore, November 28, 1857.

SIR,—In my last letter I spoke of the defects which in my opinion had rendered the native armies of the three Presidencies unworthy of trust, and had made the dissolution of the Bengal army in particular so rapidly contagious and so complete; and I made some suggestions for the reorganization of the Indian army, as the subject of more immediate and pressing interest and necessity. I now propose to point out what are the causes which have led to the general distrust and disaffection throughout India, of which the mutiny of the sepoys, and the rebellion over a vast area to the north of the Nerbudda, may be considered as merely premonitory and diagnostic symptoms. But let us first endeavour to estimate the true nature of the crisis through which our Indian Empire has passed, and of the internal and intrinsic forces by which it was saved from utter ruin and destruction. For be it remembered, six months of danger were endured, Delhi was taken and Lucknow relieved, before a single soldier arrived from England.

Dreadful as were the events of last May, June, July, and August, great as have been our humiliation and loss, we have for this time escaped from possibilities a thousand times more appalling. Nothing less than a war of extermination, the natural plan of a weak and ignorant people struggling against a dominant alien race, was aimed at by the Nana Sahib and the other spontaneous leaders of the insurrection; nothing less was hoped by all, and fully expected by the great majority of the mutineers and rebels than that their signal would be taken and their example followed by all the Nawabs and Rajahs of India, and by the armies of the three Presidencies, and in short that a simultaneous rising should take place all over the peninsula. None but the wilfully blind can fail to see how nearly their expectations were fulfilled. The Bombay army, though far from the scene of action and but partially associated in race and customs with the actors, has in a sufficiently alarming manner responded to the cry for war and vengeance on the European masters of India. The Madras army has come through the crisis without any outward agitation; but those who know them best know well, as I explained in my last, where the sympathies of the sepoys were during the uncertain and anxious period of this terrible outbreak. Scindiah, Holkar, and the Rajah of Rewah, the three most powerful and influential princes within reach of the first vibrations of revolt, have all found a large party of their relations, nobles, officers, soldiers, and subjects in general, intent upon making common cause with the rebels—so intent that they have in all three States not hesitated to throw off their allegiance to their own sovereigns. At Hyderabad, the firmness and vigilance of Salar Jung, the Minister of the Nizam, with difficulty prevented a general Mahomedan rising. At Jhansi, one of Lord Dalhousie's annexations, the most terrible massacre of all, with the exception of that at Cawnpore, took place, and the district still forms a rallying place for rebels. At Sattara, another of his annexations, there was a deeply laid plot, which was fortunately discovered in time, baffled by Lord Elphinstone's prompt despatch of European troops to the spot, and punished by seventeen executions. At Nagpore, another and perhaps the most unjustifiable and reckless of all Lord Dalhousie's annexations, there were plottings enough, but, owing to the wisdom and prudence of a venerable lady, H. H. the Banka Baee, the widow of Rughojee the Second, who fought against us at Assaye and Argaum, no important conspiracy was brought to maturity. The Mahratta chieftains at Nagpore without her countenance would not attempt a rising; and the only people who endeavoured to imitate at Nagpore the deeds of Meerut and Delhi were an obscure party of Mussulman fanatics, whose plans were frustrated by the local authorities,

without a shot being fired or any resistance offered. Nine executions terminated the troubles at Nagpore, which never actually agitated the surface of the native population. In the annexation of Oude, the largest and richest of Lord Dalhousie's annexations, the birth-place of nearly one half of the late Bengal army, may be found the climax of the disgust, distrust, and spite which, increasing throughout India for the last twenty-five years, at last exploded in the rebellion of 1857. In Oude we have hitherto met with stout resistance, and now that so many of the large Zemindars in that province are 'up,' it will not be settled again without considerable expenditure of blood and treasure.

We must be very careful not to underrate the magnitude and peril of the crisis through which we have just passed. A partially successful rising at Nagpore, the murder of the Commissioner and the few English officers residing near that city, the plunder of the treasury and arsenal by the Mussulman fanatics, would have forced the more influential and powerful Mahratta and Brahmin chieftains to take possession of the movement, and the Ranees could not, in all probability, have resisted any longer. A little more boldness and determination, an hour or two more to perfect their preparations, would have easily given the Mahomedan conspirators at Nagpore this partial success. There was nothing to oppose them at Seetabuldee, the residence of the Commissioner and his staff. And after this auspicious beginning a Mahratta cavalcade, a few flags, a Rajah or a Ranees in the saddle, distributing money and gold ornaments, would, in the month of June, have terribly tried and shaken the Madras sepoys; and the effect of the news on the immense and turbulent population of Hyderabad would probably have been decisive. The name of the Banka Baee of Nagpore is well known; and the news of any one of the Ranees, a woman, being in the field would have roused the whole Deccan. The Nizam and his Minister, Salar Jung, if they had endeavoured to stem the tide, would have been swept away, and some other member of the family raised to the throne. During June and July, the subordination of the Madras and Bombay armies, and the peace of the Deccan and of the Carnatic, were almost entirely dependent on the tranquillity of Nagpore, Hyderabad, and Poonah. The two former cities were more to be suspected and feared than the latter, but any one of the three would in all probability have carried away the other two in resistance and war to the knife against the British power. It would not have mattered in which city the outbreak first took place, they would have mutually reacted on one another; and the defection of any of the troops at one of these places would have been the signal for the dissolution of the Madras and Bombay armies. Poonah and Sattara, the petty Rajahs and Sirdars of the Deccan, Khandeish and Guzerat, would have risen at a signal from either Nagpore or Hyderabad. Kurmool and Cuddapah, two Madras districts containing numbers of warlike Pathan Mahomedans, would have followed the example of Hyderabad; Mysore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, the Moplahs of Malabar, the Mahomedans of Madras itself, almost entirely denuded of European troops, would have joined in the war of extermination; and with a mutinous and murderous Madras army, what resistance could have been offered by the English? No European fugitive would have had a resting-place for the sole of his foot in any part of India, except perhaps in the three great Presidency towns. There would have been a series of Cabul and Cawnpore massacres throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula. It would have been the beginning of the end, so far as our existing power in India is concerned: we should have had to begin again entirely. Our enemies would have had time and space to organize and establish themselves, and no native State could much longer have pretended to uphold our cause. We should no longer have been able to speak of rebels or mutineers, but should have had to enter India ourselves as foreign invaders.

These possibilities we have escaped for this time; we have never lost the prestige, the awe, the credit, which belonged to an established and recognized Government. Except at Delhi and at Lucknow the rebels have never succeeded in getting even the form and semblance of a national and sovereign leader. Nana Sahib at Cawnpore was almost a foreigner; at Poonah he would have been formidable. In Oude, the most recently annexed, and notoriously an unquiet province, the great zemindars and nobles appear to be about equally divided into a hostile and a neutral party. Several of them have protected fugitive officers, and at least one or two are giving us active assistance. In short, we have never lost our hold on the conservative interests of the country.

And before quitting this part of our subject we must glance at the Punjab, and give some notion of the causes which have not only kept that province, formerly a great source of danger and anxiety, quiet, but have also enabled us to make it the basis of our operations at Delhi, and to draw from it all our supplies of men, money, and stores of every description. This seems to form an exception and answer to our suggested and implied reference to annexation, as one cause of our unpopularity and of our weakness. We shall come to that question shortly, but in the meantime we must not overrate the inferences in favour of annexation to be drawn from the peculiar case of the Punjab. In the first place

it must be remembered that if we had not annexed it, we should not have had to occupy it; and that we have now seven or eight thousand Europeans locked up in the Punjab, who would otherwise have been placed in the stations of our old frontier, and available for service at Delhi, or in Oude. In the next place may we not assume that, if after the war of 1849 we had retained the innocent Dhuleep Sing on the throne, merely exacting from the Punjab Government payment of the expenses of the war, and of such further occupation as might have been necessary, we should in our time of need have found him as faithful and earnest an ally as his neighbour Goolab Sing of Cashmere? And lastly, I am quite willing to allow, and this is a most important point in the inquiry, that this was the most just and reasonable of our recent annexations, and it has excited but little objection or reprobation among the reflecting and influential class of natives.

And while the Sikhs are traditionally hostile to the natives of Hindostan, and to the Mussulman King of Delhi, whose ancestors were the unrelenting persecutors of their earliest and most revered Gooeroos, or prophets, they have learned, ever since the last war, to hate still more the Bengal sepoys, who assumed the airs of conquerors, and whose countrymen monopolized the majority of the best military, civil, and police appointments available to natives. The Sikhs were, therefore, not prepared to sympathize or make common cause with the Hindostanees, or to fight for the Great Mogul; and in the defection of the Bengal sepoys, which was most promptly and wisely met by Sir John Lawrence's invitation to the Sikhs to enlist, they naturally saw their own opportunity to gain the confidence and favour of the ruling power, and to supplant the haughty Hindostanee interlopers. But the Sikhs only form a very small portion of the population of the Punjab; they number, perhaps, 500,000, or about a twentieth of the whole. In India, south of the Sutlej, the Mahomedans, as compared with the Hindoos, are supposed to be about one in ten at the most; in the Punjab, on the contrary, they form the majority of the population, certainly more than the half, perhaps two-thirds. Now, under the Sikh domination, as perfected by Runjeet Sing, the Mussulman religion was subjected to severe restrictions and frequent persecution. The Mahomedans were not allowed to make proselytes, while every encouragement was offered to the young and ambitious among them to submit to Sikh initiation. The cry to prayers of the Muezzin was not permitted to be heard in any city, town, or village; and the celebrated Jumna Musjid, the most ancient and splendid mosque in Lahore, was converted by Runjeet Sing into an arsenal. This mosque, immediately after the inauguration of British rule, was, after being put in thorough repair and order, handed over to the charge of the principal Mussulman Moolahs of Lahore, to be restored to its original purpose of religious worship. The Punjabee Mahomedans had, therefore, good reason to prefer our rule to that of Runjeet Sing and his successors. And great numbers of them serve in the so-called Sikh regiments. Ever since the annexation, also, the Punjab was Lord Dalhousie's particular hobby and pet province; the best men were selected for its administration, money for local improvements was freely granted, and it has been liberally and considerably governed. Large remissions of land revenue have been made, transit duties entirely abolished, and even the wild and predatory tribes on the north and north-western frontier have learned to appreciate the advantages of free commerce and honest payments. I think that I have shown sufficiently that the Punjab cannot be cited as a case which tells either for or against annexation; and that I have also explained how it is that the population in general in that province is better disposed towards our rule than that of perhaps any other part of India, except Bengal Proper. Do not let us run into the other extreme, and imagine that we may trust them in any numbers, and under any temptation, with the use of our most formidable engines of war; and above all, now that we have got twenty or thirty thousand of them in our service, do not let us deluge them and disgust them with a constant succession of boys from England, as we have our old-fashioned sepoy regiments, with a result that ought now to be evident enough.

But I must here conclude my letter, and continue this subject in my next.

Yours faithfully,

E. V.

## STATE OF TRADE.

BUSINESS at Manchester during the week ending last Saturday was even in a more depressed state than in the previous week; but there is a rather better feeling in the lace trade of Nottingham. The hosiery trade in that town, however, is exceedingly dull. Still, manufacturers generally are hopeful, as they expect that the spring trade will make amends for the previous stagnation. The South Staffordshire iron trade remains very quiet. More failures were announced during the week; but only a very few are for large amounts. The colliers are suffering severely from want of work, but they conduct themselves with exemplary patience. The operatives of Birmingham pretty generally resumed work on Monday week; but a good many of the establishments are on short time, and trade is languid. A strike has

occurred in the iron wire trade, owing to a disagreement between the masters and the operatives with respect to certain regulations required by the trades' union. Business is depressed in all the neighbouring towns, and the horseshoe-nail makers near Dudley have struck in consequence of a threatened reduction of wages. At Sheffield, matters still look gloomy; but at Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Leicester, and Kidderminster, there are some symptoms of improvement, though the working classes still continue to suffer severe privations. At Kidderminster, a large failure has occurred—that of Mr. Broom, of Melton Mills, Stourport, and Park Butts, worsted spinner, who has stopped for 20,000*l.* or 30,000*l.*

The strike of the Wear shipwrights has been brought to a conclusion by the employers conceding the disputed point, and paying the old wages of five shillings a day. The struggle has lasted five weeks.

One of the first mercantile houses in Limerick—Messrs. James Bannatyne and Son, corn and flour merchants—has suspended with liabilities which are set down at 50,000*l.* A corn merchant at Neath, also, has failed for 30,000*l.*

Some further failures have taken place this week. These are—Messrs. Arthur and Co., warehousemen at Glasgow, with liabilities believed to be large, but with prospects of a favourable liquidation; Messrs. Joseph Bainbridge and Son, of Rotherhithe, timber merchants (liabilities supposed to be under 10,000*l.*); Messrs. B. C. T. Gray and Son, in the Canadian trade, with liabilities amounting to about 30,000*l.*; and Messrs. Bishop and Gissing, wholesale stationers, with debts which are supposed to be but small.

A petition was presented in the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday for a winding-up order against the Australian Auxiliary Steam Clipper Company (Limited). The company was formed in 1856, with a nominal capital of 250,000*l.*, of which about a third has been paid up. At a later hour, there was a meeting of creditors of the company, very numerous attended, at the office of Messrs. Harding, Pullen, and Co., the accountants, when it was unanimously resolved to confirm the resolution of a meeting of shareholders to wind up voluntarily. It is thought that there are sufficient assets to meet all claims and leave a small surplus.

The general business of the port of London continued very inactive during the week ending last Saturday. The number of ships reported inward was 161, including 31 with cargoes of corn, flour, rice, &c.; 9 with sugar; 4 with dried fruit; and 1 with 7649 packages of tea. The number cleared outward was 83, including 17 in ballast. There are 55 on the berth loading for the Australian colonies.

The trade of the port of Cardiff has suffered to an enormous extent, in consequence of the strike of the colliers in the Aberdare Valley. Business has been at a stand-still, and the roads at Penarth have been crowded with shipping awaiting their turn for loading. Upwards of fifty French vessels have been in the docks, many of them for weeks, waiting for cargoes of coal. The strike of the colliers has caused the Taff Vale Railway to employ only one-eighth of their locomotives.

#### THE MEETING AT THE FREEMASONS' TAVERN.

THE long-arranged initiative meeting of the new Reform Campaign, on the popular side, was held on Wednesday evening in the Freemasons' Tavern. Nowhere in England, save in the metropolis, could a public meeting be held so characteristic of a popular agitation. In boisterousness, in enthusiasm, in hilarious self-assertion, this meeting was thoroughly British—moreover, its elements were essentially national, including the political progressionists of all possible districts. You heard the honest Northumberland burr, and the hearty, iron-throated Lancashire shout; the Scottish penetrating, sharp-pointed interjection, and the Irish ready-tongued vociferation. Voices were heard on Wednesday familiar to old Radical members of Parliament since the days of the Reform Bill. Shouts were emitted from particular lungs that might have been recognized in the dark any time for thirty years past. Fragments of the old Birmingham Political Union, registered by R. K. Douglas in 1829, were upon the platform. Men returned from emigration, some from political imprisonment, some who had wandered in from sick-beds, were there; the old faces beamed as old key-notes were struck, and old hats went up in the air which had waved before O'Connor. Men utterly new to politics—unconscious of the weary work their brethren had gone through—unconscious of the weary work before themselves, huzzaed with all the freshness of recruits. The new dignity of politics had touched them—and they entered public life as the poor do in England—they introduced themselves with their lungs, and the introduction was audible enough to be heard in Downing-street, or to echo over Broadlands. Middle-class people left the counter and the till for one night, with some impression on their minds that they owed political service to their country, and that though it was all very well to pay taxes, it might be equally worth their while to try and economize their expenditure. The meeting was notable in every sense, and though there was more than enough of confusion, the hostility was without the old class hatred which has hitherto pre-

vailed. The strife was without anger—the contention without animosity. The meeting was the beginning of a better understanding than has prevailed in this generation between the working class and middle class.

There was also a feature in the speaking of the night too remarkable to be passed over in silence, and one of which we shall hear more in the coming controversies of the platform and the clubs. It was very gratifying to see Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., in the chair lending his honest and hearty support to the popular cause. The member for Brighton, who, we rejoice to observe, appears to be learning the strength of moderation, gave advice which, since the days of Francis Place, has not been given to the people with the same frank spirit and acknowledged sympathy: it was to regard political settlements and demands as practical questions, and not as passionate theories to be realized, irrespective of the interests and convictions of everybody else. He said to the people, "Negotiate for all you wish, but do not preclude yourselves from accepting all you can get." The feature to which we, however, chiefly refer, was the speech of Mr. Ernest Jones, whose part in the meeting was far more important than even his speech indicated. He on this occasion publicly and professedly risked his large popularity with his usual admirers, by a sincere desire to serve them. Without abating one jot of his own political faith, he came forward to set them the example of seeking, by temporary abatement of their six-pointed demand, a real and substantial victory over the common enemy and a working understanding with the middle class, without which the whole Reform agitation will die out, or be defeated by Ministerial shifts, or be denuded of all significance or popular value. Mr. Ernest Jones is the legitimate successor of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, as O'Connor was of O'Connell. Feargus O'Connor had not the inimitable versatility of oratorical genius which made O'Connell the lion of the crowd, wherever assembled, and by whomsoever (high or low) composed; but 'Poor Feargus' had wonderful qualities of audacious energy and physical power. Ernest Jones is not equal to O'Connor in these respects, but, as an orator, he is without a rival amid all who in his time have appeared to compete with him in the popular tribuneship. Besides he is, in literary genius, before O'Connell or O'Connor, immeasurably. His position among men of letters—certainly of poetical performance—is not disputed by friend or enemy. He is a man of mark among the people, and, right or wrong, was sure to command a formidable following—certainly a pertinacious one. No night of his life ever gave better hope of political usefulness than his speech at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday. The position he took up, and for which he was assailed by cries of 'Turncoat!' and 'Traitor!' by the very men whose battle he was fighting, and which treatment he must have foreknown and foreseen, is a proof of sincerity for which, when he has full credit, will place him high in the esteem of all who know that politics is a science of exigencies (as Kossuth well defined it) and not a brawl. The majority of the 'Old Guards' went with Mr. Jones, and the good sense of the meeting went with him. His resolution was carried by a large majority, and Chartism (without Chartists) is, in Mr. Jones's hands, in a fair way of being reinstated in public position, and, what is more, in public esteem. Mr. Jones's conduct, advice, and proffered influence for popular union, are better arguments of the fitness of the populace for the franchise than the ingenuity of any orator has yet furnished. It was the utter despair of ever seeing advice so wise given, and an example so honourable set, by a tribune of the people in Mr. Jones's position, that led to the long apathy on Reform in Parliament, which has been as dangerous as discreditable to this country.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A DREADFUL accident happened last Saturday afternoon to a boy who was running behind a gentleman's carriage in the Hackney-road. One of his hands became fixed between the spokes of the near wheel. The foot passengers called to the driver to stop, which he did; but the boy had by this time become completely entangled between the woodwork, and his head was fearfully crushed and lacerated. He was removed with difficulty, and conveyed to the Bethnal-green workhouse, where he shortly afterwards died.

A man has been killed in the City under peculiar circumstances. A bull which was being driven through the streets became infuriated, and the matter was made worse by a crowd of boys following the animal, and hooting. At length, the bull took refuge in the premises of a livery stable keeper, named Child, in Stonecutter-street; but Child refused to allow the beast to remain while a conveyance was sent for, to carry it away. On being driven out, the bull fatally injured one James Besant, and hurt some other persons. The jury, after the inquest had been adjourned, returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Child.

The inquest on the body of Mr. James Hunt, the Poor Law auditor, who was recently killed on the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway, was concluded on Thursday week, when the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts, adding their opinion that no blame is attributable to the railway officials.

Thomas Puttick, the man who, together with his wife and son, was poisoned at Shoreham—apparently in an accidental manner—by some pudding into which arsenic had found its way, died yesterday week, after a relapse, in which he suffered greatly. On the inquest being resumed on Monday, a friend of Puttick stated that, to his knowledge, the poison used to be kept in a cupboard down stairs; that he (the witness) had been employed by Puttick to put a lock on a box in which it was intended that the arsenic should be kept, as Puttick was afraid it might get into some wrong hands when the neighbours came in to help his wife in her fits; and that he had stated to his friend, after the sad occurrence, that he had removed the drug to the chest up-stairs. The following verdict was returned:—"The jury find that Frederick Puttick, Esther Ann Puttick, and Thomas Puttick, died from the effects of arsenic, which had been mixed in hard pudding, and which penetrated the cabbage boiled with the pudding which they (the deceased) had partaken of for dinner, but how or by what means mixed they have no evidence to show. They also find that Thomas Puttick was guilty of great negligence in leaving arsenic in a cupboard which was accessible to his family, his wife being subject to fits, which had a tendency to weaken her intellect."

A man and his wife—the former bedridden, and both aged—have been burnt to death at a coffee-house in Gray's Inn-lane, which took fire during Sunday night. An alarm having been raised, a Mr. Logrean, who performs feats of magic at the Crystal Palace, jumped out of bed, and succeeded in rescuing his wife and children from the third floor front. A fire-escape conductor, named Henry Horne, arrived, and, followed by a comrade, went to the third floor, where the old couple were, and seized both in his arms. But the flames and smoke became so intense that Horne could not force his way through. The poor old people sank on the floor, overpowered, and Horne, jumping out of window, fell a distance of thirty feet, and was seriously hurt. Before leaping out, he was a good deal burnt, and it was found necessary to take him to the hospital. The house was entirely consumed.

Mr. Frederick William Howard, a partner in the firm of Henderson and Howard, solicitors, at Bristol, has killed himself, apparently by accident. Shortly after breakfast on Monday morning, he retired to his dressing-room, and a few minutes later the report of a gun was heard. His wife rushed into the room, and found him lying on his back on the floor, with a gun a few paces from him. A surgeon was fetched, but, on his arrival, Mr. Howard was found to be dead. He was a great sportsman, and there appears to be little doubt that he was in the act of drawing the contents out of one of the barrels, when it exploded. The charge, consisting of small shot, entered the heart, and death must have been instantaneous. He was only thirty-two years of age, and had three children. His life was insured.

Mrs. Elizabeth Horlock, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Horlock, the parish vicar of the village of Box, near Bath, and her sister, Miss Sudell, have died suddenly from an attack of low gastric fever, which is supposed to have been caused either by the malaria from the parish churchyard adjoining the vicarage, or the house drainage, into which the effluvia arising from the graves is believed to flow. Mrs. Horlock was suddenly taken ill one day at dinner, and continued very sick all the rest of that day and during the whole of the next. On the third day after she was first attacked, her sister came from Ashley House, in the neighbourhood, to see her, at which time everybody at the vicarage, except Mrs. Horlock, was in perfect health. However, on the day following Miss Sudell's arrival, that lady was taken very ill, and four of the servants were likewise seized with sickness and violent retching. The latter by degrees recovered; but Miss Sudell and Mrs. Horlock continued to get worse daily until about a week after the commencement of their illness, when both died. An inquest was held on the bodies, at which it was stated that some letters had lately been sent to the vicarage, threatening to put the ladies of the house to a violent death; but the medical gentleman, who attended Mrs. Horlock and her sister during their illness, believed that they died of gastric fever arising from some impure air either in or near the house. A lad and his mother had died of the same disease but a short time before Mrs. Horlock was taken ill; and that lady, who passed through the burial-ground at the time the grave of the lad was opened to receive the mother's body, complained of the effluvia. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

A woman has been suffocated at Halifax, while in bed, owing to an escape of gas, which resulted from the fracture of a valve. The gas then made its way through an old drain into the house. The coroner's jury, in their verdict, censured the makers of the valve for a defect in the casting, and for not having had it properly tested, and called the attention of the Mayor and Corporation to the necessity of having all old drains filled up.

#### IRELAND.

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—A meeting in the matter of the Tipperary Bank was held last Saturday for the purpose of submitting, for the sanction of the Master, offers



of compromise which have been made by certain shareholders of the Tipperary Bank, and which were approved by the official manager and by the Earl of Bessborough and Mr. Armstrong, the representatives of the shareholders appointed under the 20th and 21st Victoria. The Master's decision in some of the cases was postponed.

**RETURN OF EMIGRANTS.**—During the last two months, several persons who had emigrated from Kilkenny to America have returned, and are warning their friends not to go to the Western Republic. Many Irish, it is said, have died of American fever, and a woeful picture of desolation and poverty is drawn.

### THE ORIENT.

#### CHINA.

**GENERAL ASHBURNHAM** and Colonels Pakington and Wetherall had left Hong-Kong for India on the 29th of November. Lord Elgin has gone to Macao, at which place the French Plenipotentiary and the Russian Minister are staying. Admiral Seymour, with the chief part of the fleet, has advanced up the Canton river.

All was quiet in the north of China at the last advices.

#### CIRCASSIA.

The Circassians took the fort of Adekou on the 14th ult., after a strenuous resistance, and put the whole garrison, numbering 1200 men, to the sword. The assailants were commanded by Sefer Pacha.

### AMERICA.

**WALKER** has been taken prisoner. After landing, he took possession of Scott's Buildings and a schooner lying at Point Arenas. Captain Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, informed him that he must give up the schooner and evacuate the buildings. This he did, and, moving further up the Point, hired a few small huts, and hoisted his flag. On the 6th of December, Commodore Paulding arrived in the *Wabash*, and, being subsequently joined by other vessels, he commenced operations against Walker. A force of four hundred men was landed, and Captain Engle, who had the command of them, was met by Walker, who invited him to his hut. Captain Engle then gave the Fillibuster a communication from Commodore Paulding, on receiving which, Walker said, "I surrender, and am under your orders." "Then, sir," said Captain Engle, "haul down your flag." Walker immediately obeyed, and, it is said, wept. Subsequently, Walker was taken on board the United States ship *Fulton*, together with the rest of the men, and conveyed to the *Wabash*. The correspondent of the *New York Times* states that Captain Ommanney, of her Britannic Majesty's ship *Brunswick*, wished to take part in the capture of Walker and his men; but they were Americans, and Commodore Paulding reserved the right of punishment to himself. Walker asserted on board the *Wabash* that, if the English had landed a force, he would have fought them, doing all the damage he could, and then taking to the bush; or, to use his own expression, "If you had landed with red coats on, I would have done you a great deal of damage. I would have fought to the last man." The *Fulton* was to remain at Greytown and arrest Anderson's party. The *Susquehanna* was also there.

Walker was afterwards set at liberty on his giving his word of honour, in writing, that he would go to New York in the first steamer, and deliver himself into the hands of the United States Marshal there, Captain Rynders. This promise he redeemed, and was received in a very friendly way by the Marshal, who said, "As Captain Rynders, General Walker, I am most delighted to see you; but as Marshal, you know, it is a different thing altogether." Walker then renewed his parole, and the Marshal said he thought the best thing he could do would be to proceed to Washington, and present himself to the Secretary of State. He accordingly went, accompanied by Captain Rynders, and was informed by General Cass that the Government did not consider him a prisoner, and that it was only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held to answer any charge against him. He was therefore set at liberty. The Government is angry with Commodore Paulding for having arrested Walker, his instructions simply being to prevent the pirates landing. Paulding has been ordered home, and will be brought to a court-martial, as the Administration asserts that the landing of his men on Nicaraguan soil was a violation of international law.

The detachment of Walker's force under Colonel Frank Anderson was, it would seem, still in Nicaragua at the last dates. Anderson was sent by Walker with fifty men to take possession of Fort Castillo and four steamers, which service he effected without opposition. A New York journal mentions a report that Anderson possessed "three months' provision, six pieces of artillery, and abundance of ammunition. Three of the captured steamers were handed by Walker to Garrison and Morgan; the fourth, which was the only one that came down the river, was seized by Commodore Paulding, and handed over to the American Consul at Greytown. Previously to the arrival of Commodore Paulding, Captain Chatard had officially informed Walker that, if any more American property or any of his officers were mo-

lest, he would blow General Walker out of the water with shot and shell."

The enlistment of Filibusters for Nicaragua is progressing with much spirit in various places. Eight hundred men have left Texas for Nicaragua, and there are about fourteen hundred at New York awaiting shipment. A despatch from Washington says that Walker demands that the Government shall convey him back to Nicaragua in a national vessel, and salute his flag on arriving at the Isthmus! Walker is about to proceed to New Orleans, where the excitement in his favour is immense.

It is understood at Washington that the Persia brought despatches announcing an earnest protest by the British Government against the Yrissari Convention, as an infringement of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Despatches in reply have been transmitted to Mr. Dallas.

Civil war is once more raging in Kansas. The vote for or against slavery was put to the people of Leavenworth some time in December, and resulted in 238 suffrages in favour of 'the peculiar institution' against only 9 in opposition to it. Many Missourians (advocates of slavery) were present, having come on purpose to influence the election. The form of oath administered is said to have been—"Are you at this instant an inhabitant of the territory?" Some of the Missourians have been arrested; but Judge Lecompte has issued writs of *habeas corpus* for their release. The general result of the votes of the whole territory has not yet been transmitted to England; but the last advices speak of the commencement of hostilities between the rival parties. Several serious conflicts have occurred; among others, a fight between the Government troops and a body of Pro-Slavery men, in which several were killed and wounded, including the United States Marshal for the district. General Lane, the leader of the Free-State troops, has entrenched himself with a large number of followers at Sugar Mound; and a battle between this force and the Government dragoons appears to be inevitable. The whole country is in a lawless state, and acts of great violence are of frequent occurrence.

Secretary Cass's reply to Governor Walker's communication, tendering his resignation as Governor of Kansas, which resignation was accepted, has been published. The Secretary says:—"If every officer of the Government who feels himself constrained to refuse obedience to the instructions of the President shall pursue this unusual course, and thus place on the files of the appropriate department a criticism on the policy of the Administration, no person knows better than yourself to what consequences this might lead. We must either cause the charges and arguments against the President to be filed among the public archives of the country, without contradiction or reply, or it must spend the time which ought to be devoted to the public service in controversies with subordinate officers who may disapprove the President's policy."

Of the progress of the army of Utah, we are informed, in a despatch received from head-quarters, and dated Blackfork, November 5th, "that the detachments under Colonel Johnston and Colonel Smith, together with the supply trains, had united with the main body under Colonel Alexander, and the entire force had advanced to within sixteen miles of Fort Bridger, en route for Salt Lake city. The troops were in high spirits, being plentifully supplied with provisions, while the snow had fallen sufficiently to protect the grass from fire." A letter of general instructions from Daniel Wells, Lieutenant-General of the Mormons, to a Major Joseph Taylor, which was intercepted, owing to the capture of Taylor, indicates the determination of the Mormons to make the struggle, if need be, a war of extermination.

President Buchanan and the Secretary of the Navy warmly approve, and have acceded to, the application of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the steam frigate *Niagara* to assist in laying the submarine cable between Ireland and Newfoundland next June.

Mexico is again in the throes of a mortal conflict. The constitution of the country has been overthrown; the Federal Congress and Supreme Court have broken up and dispersed; and Comonfort is proclaimed absolute dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. These events appear to have been effected by a sudden *coup d'état*, planned with great skill and executed with much vigour. Some men of distinction were arrested, and several of the military sent in their resignations the same day. The people of the capital are said for the most part to have exhibited great satisfaction at the turn matters had taken; but many of the provinces have declared against Comonfort, and a civil war all over the State seems imminent. The struggle in Yucatan still continues.

The New York commercial advices report that the Christmas festivities have somewhat interfered with the usual progress of business. The transactions in the stock-market had consequently been to a limited extent, and would probably remain so during the succeeding few days. The Treasury Department, under the direction of President Buchanan, has fixed the rate of interest to be borne by the first issue of Treasury notes, 6,000,000 dollars, at three per cent. per annum, the notes to run for one year, but receivable at all times in payment of Customs and other calculated dues, with the accumulated interest calculated to the day of payment. The Supreme Court of Providence has decreed a perpetual injunction on the Rhode Island Bank.

### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which itself belongs.

DR. ARNOLD.

#### FRANCE.

The funeral of Rachel did not, as first announced, take place on Friday week, but on Monday. The body lay in state on Saturday night and Sunday, and at twelve o'clock on Monday it was deposited in a hearse drawn by six horses. The coffin was covered with a white pall sprinkled with silver stars, and on it was a crown of *immortelles*. The Grand Rabbi of the Jewish Consistory of Paris walked immediately after the hearse, and the chief mourners were the father and brother and the two sons of Mademoiselle Rachel. Alexandre Dumas, the elder, held one of the corners of the pall. The *cortège* consisted of sixteen mourning coaches and a considerable number of private carriages. An immense crowd followed, consisting of all the most celebrated men of art and letters, and deputations from all the theatres of Paris. The body was conveyed to the Jewish burial-ground, at the extreme end of Père la Chaise; and, after the religious rites had been gone through, speeches were made by M. Jules Janin, Bataille, and Maquet. Janin alluded to the loss within a short time of all that was celebrated, glorious, and free, and expressed his regret that the only man competent to eulogize the deceased—Victor Hugo—should be now in exile. Several detachments of cavalry were on the spot, to preserve order.

A company has been formed for the conveyance of pilgrims to the Holy Land and back.

During the recent frost at Paris, the Emperor went out skating in the Bois de Boulogne, in the midst of the throngs of pleasure-seekers. The Empress all the while looked on from a carriage; and Louis Napoleon seems to have gained popularity by this democratic association of his own amusements with those of the people.

The return of General Lamoricière from Brussels to France having given rise to various reports, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* undertakes to lay the real facts before the English public. When the General's first child fell ill at Paris, Lady Holland, who is a frequent visitor at the Palais Royal, interceded with Prince Jerome for the father. The Prince at once spoke to the Emperor on the subject, and the answer was, "If General Lamoricière wishes to return to France, let him ask permission, and it shall be granted." The General declined to do so. The Emperor then sent a 'provisional' permission to the exile to return; but Lamoricière still thought that 'the door which had been opened for him was too low.' Finally, the Emperor gave an absolute and unconditional permission to the General to return. In the meanwhile, the child had died. Lamoricière, however, accepted the permission to return, and a pompous account was given in the *Nord*, from which it was copied into the Paris papers, of the manner in which the General was received on the frontiers, of the respect paid to his baggage, and of the profuse professions of gratitude made by his family to the Emperor. The *Telegraph* correspondent discredits the excessive gratitude on the part of the General, but adds that "it is certain that the exiles who remain at Brussels are dissatisfied with the General's conduct, and seem inclined to look on him as a lost sheep."

Improvements in various parts of Paris, on a much vaster scale than any yet carried out, are talked of for the present year.

"A deplorable accident," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "took place in the Church of St. Sulpice (in Paris) at half-past ten on the morning of Friday week, during Divine service in the Chapel of the Virgin. The *calorifère* which warms the church with hot water burst with a loud noise, and scattered pieces of metal and streams of boiling water in every direction. Three persons were killed by the explosion and five others wounded, two of them severely. It is supposed that one of the pipes for conducting the hot water was obstructed by some cause not yet ascertained. The Prefect of the Seine proceeded immediately to the church to instruct the architect to adopt measures to prevent a similar accident in future."

M. Affre, brother of the Archbishop of Paris who was killed at the barricades of June, 1848, died at Rhodéz a few days ago, aged sixty-seven. He was a sub-prefect under the Restoration, and a member of the Constituent Assembly of 1848.

The affair of the *Presse* has terminated by M. Millaud retaining permanently the title of rédacteur en chef; and the appointment of M. Guérout as principal rédacteur. Some of the shareholders are seriously alarmed at this result. M. Guérout is an old St. Simonian, and may be said to come to the *Presse* with the Père Enfantin at his shoulder. As is well known, the St. Simonians retain little of their ancient characteristics, and are chiefly remarkable for the facility with which they adapt themselves to any régime, and their determination to get on in the world. They are mixed up in all manner of industrial speculations. It is a pity to see the *Presse* fall into their hands; as for the future its political importance will be null. M. Guérout was sent out as Consul to some place in America under Louis Philippe.

After 1848, he returned and wrote in the *République*, and has not succeeded in impressing the literary public with any respect for his talent.

## AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria (says a writer from Paris) has ordered the whole army to go in mourning for Radetzky during a fortnight. The 5th Regiment of Hussars is for ever to bear his name. A monument is to be erected to him. Lastly, Francis Joseph has addressed an autograph letter of condolence to the son of the deceased.

The ratifications of the convention recently concluded between the Riverain Powers were exchanged at Vienna last Saturday at noon.

## TURKEY.

Ali Pacha is appointed Grand Vizier, in the room of Redschid Pacha (the news of whose death is confirmed), and Fuad Pacha becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The *Journal de Constantinople* officially contradicts the statement that the Divans of the Principalities have been dissolved by the Porte.

A splendid fête has taken place at the Russian Ambassador's residence. 100,000 piastres, it is stated, were distributed to the poor of the capital on the occasion.

Deep snow covers all the Asiatic routes, and has prevented the arrival of intelligence of the progress of M. Pichon, the Ambassador of France, on his road to Persia.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Rhodes on the 15th ult., and another at Broussa on the 22nd. Pirates have appeared off the coasts of Rhodes.

The Porte, it is affirmed, has ratified the treaty of the navigation of the Danube.

## PRUSSIA.

An order of the King's Cabinet, addressed to the Prince of Prussia, thanks his Royal Highness for the fidelity with which he has acted on the delegation granted to him, and requests and charges him to retain it for three months more, commencing on the 23rd instant.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Tuesday, when Baron Manteuffel read the speech. The most important paragraph was as follows:—"His Majesty's Government has, conjointly and in perfect harmony with the Imperial Austrian Cabinet, laid before the German Diet the negotiations carried on with the Government of his Majesty the King of Denmark, Duke of Holstein and Lauenburg, with a view to the protection of the rights of Germany. We are resolved in this important matter, and in union with all the other Governments of Federal Germany, to insist on the vindication of German rights and interests." At this, there was loud and unanimous applause.

## RUSSIA.

The nobles of the district of Nijni-Novgorod have just followed the example of the nobles of Lithuania and St. Petersburg, and have asked the Emperor's permission to enfranchise their serfs. The Emperor immediately granted their request.

## SPAIN.

The Cortes have been opened in person by the Queen, who, after expressing thanks to Heaven for the birth of a son, announces that a bill will be introduced to indemnify the Church of Rome for the sale of Church property; that she has accepted the mediation of France and England in the difference with Mexico; that the Spanish Transatlantic Colonies are tranquil; and that there will be an increase of the navy to protect the increasing maritime commerce of Spain. Her Majesty then thanks the army for its devotion and loyalty. After stating that there are great prospects of an abundant harvest, she announces the introduction of various financial measures for the establishment of railways and for other improvements.

The Queen paid the customary visit to the Church of Atocha after her confinement on the 5th inst. The weather was very fine, and the Queen appeared habited in very gorgeous vestments. She and the infant were received by the people very coldly. It is related that Narvaez attended the ceremony, and made a low obeisance to her Majesty, who turned her back on him. On this, the slavish courtiers ran from him with great alacrity.

The Opposition candidate, M. Bravo Murillo, has been elected President of the Cortes by 126 votes against 118. Ministers on Thursday delivered their resignations into the hands of the Queen. The President of the Cortes has declared the session adjourned until a new Ministry is chosen.

## ITALY.

Frightful accounts continue to be received from various parts of the kingdom of Naples of the effects of the late earthquake.—"The people," said a gentleman who had returned from Polla, "are broken-spirited, have lost almost the traces of humanity, and look more like monkeys flying to the solitudes about the ruins." Subscriptions have been inaugurated for the relief of the destitute, and a committee of English residents has been formed to aid the work of succour.

Tricolored cards were largely distributed in Naples on the 1st inst. Each bore the inscription, "*Voto pel, 1858. La nostra Costituzione.*" Printed placards were also distributed, reminding the people that the tenth year had been completed "during which a few days of

liberty were followed by many years of tyranny." Two large tricoloured flags were found on the morning of New Year's Day—one on the bridge of the Maddelone, the other on the bridge of Sannita, in the hand of Saint Januarius.

## THE APPROACHING ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE ceremony which is to absorb the attention of all England, and of a part of the Continent, next Monday week, continues to flush the columns of the press—and more especially of the official press—with rosy beams of description and gorgeous auroras of promise. Not only do Mr. Jenkins of the *Morning Post*, and his fellow waiting-men of other 'inspired' papers, dash from their embroidered pens a glittering spray of ecstatic anticipations, but even those reporters who are not supposed to be inspired by royal valets and St. James's Jeameses burst out into an efflorescence of details. For the nonce, we all become Jeameses, and murmur, with all but lyric tenderness, of silks, and velvets, and jewels, and splendid papers for the walls of dainty cabinets, and banquets, and processions, and fireworks. The Mr. Jenkins employed by the *Observer* even ventures, but with mild courtesy, to give the Clerk of the Weather a hint as to his duty on the happy day. "It is to be hoped," cries this particular Jenkins, "that the same good fortune which has hitherto attended her Majesty, in having fine weather on great festive occasions, will attend her still, and that a bright sunny day will smile on the marriage of England's eldest daughter." The same valet makes us acquainted with the following facts in connexion with the preparations at the palace:—

"In the works at St. James's Palace such great progress has been made that some days before the time appointed the whole will be completed, and will present such an appearance that few who knew the interior of that edifice before the alterations were made will believe it is the same. Everything will be as perfect as possible, and, when the State apartments and Chapel Royal are thrown open to the public, there will be but one opinion as to the great taste and energy that have been displayed in these decorations and improvements. The number of workmen of all classes has been increased, and the works go on continuously from six in the morning until eleven o'clock at night—in some departments even later—in order that as much may be done as possible before the Court comes to town, which is expected to be either on the 14th or 15th inst. at latest. At the wedding, some of the highest families in the empire will be represented in the persons of the young ladies who will have the honour of officiating as bridesmaids. Among the families thus honoured will be those of the Dukes of Richmond, Newcastle, Hamilton, Sutherland, and Athol, and those of the Earls of Derby and Clarendon. The names of these fair representatives of the high aristocracy are said to be Lady Cecilia Lennox, Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Lady Susan Murray, Lady Catherine Hamilton, Lady Emma Stanley, Lady Constance Villiers, and Lady Cecilia Molyneux, sister of the young Earl of Sefton. A daughter of the late Earl Spencer would also have been one of the 'bright galaxy,' but, owing to the sudden death of her father, she will, of course, have to forego that distinguished honour. Lady Cecilia Lennox has a sister married to Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the nephew of the late Queen Adelaide, who is an officer in the Guards, and who greatly distinguished himself in the Crimea.

"The state reception of Saturday, the 30th inst., is expected to be the most brilliant since the first held after the marriage of the Queen. In anticipation of the crowd of visitors being very great, it has been determined that no presentations shall take place, as it would prolong the drawing-room to a length of time that would be tedious in the last degree to the royal party. The bridal couple will be present to receive the congratulations of those who have the privilege of the *entrée*. It is calculated that London will be full of visitors, and the London tradesmen are in high glee, and are looking forward with much confidence to reaping a rich harvest.

"It will be observed that already several days are set apart to allow the State apartments to be viewed by the public, but should they not suffice to meet the curiosity of the thousands who will desire to avail themselves of the occasion, a further time will probably be granted, as there is every desire among the proper authorities to afford every possible accommodation."

From other sources we learn that—

"The entertainments on the occasion of the approaching nuptials of the Princess Royal are to consist of four dramatic performances at Her Majesty's Theatre previous to the day of her Royal Highness's marriage, and a grand choral concert at Buckingham Palace on the evening of that day. Arrangements for the dramatic performances are under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, in co-operation with Mr. Lumley, and with the assistance of the following managers of the principal theatres:—Mr. Buckstone, of the Haymarket; Mr. Webster, of the Adelphi; Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne, of the Lyceum; Messrs. Robson and Emden, of the Olympic; and Mr. Phelps, of Sadler's Wells. The first performance is to be *Macbeth*, under the direction of Mr. Phelps; the

parts of *Macbeth* and *Lady Macbeth* by him and Miss Helen Faucit; with Oxenford's farce, *Twice Killed*, in which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will appear. The second performance will be Balfe's new opera, *The Rose of Castille*, as it has been given at the Lyceum, with a comedieta by Mr. Robson and members of the Olympic company. The third is to be an Italian opera, with Piccolomini, Giuglini, and other stars of Her Majesty's Theatre, and followed by a ballet divertissement. And the fourth will consist of an English comedy by Mr. Buckstone and the Haymarket company, with an after-piece, in which Mr. Wright and members of the Adelphi company will perform. The Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Court and her Majesty's royal and illustrious visitors, are to honour these performances with their presence; a great portion of the grand tier of boxes being set apart and fitted up for their reception; and the whole theatre, moreover, being splendidly decorated.

"The concert at Buckingham Palace is to be on a large and magnificent scale, embracing the services of our greatest vocal and instrumental performers. Madame Clara Novello, we learn, will come to London expressly for this occasion, and will return to Italy till the commencement of our regular musical season."

Of the changes and adornments within St. James's Palace, the *Times* writes:—

"The principal staircase leading direct from the Palace to the Colour-court has been quite redecorated. The railings and balustrade are richly gilded, and on all the landings of the stairs immense draped mirrors have been fixed, so as to give a most brilliant aspect to the whole place, especially during the passage of the various processions, which will be multiplied by the mirrors to an apparently indefinite extent. The seats, which have been erected so as to enclose the side of the corridor formerly open towards the Colour-court, are quite finished. These seats, with the columns of the corridor, have all been draped and finished so as to resemble in all respects the interior of the Palace, and already their effect is rich and striking.

"In the Chapel Royal itself, all the preparations are approaching their completion. The carved oak galleries on either side are quite finished, and their effect is such a decided improvement on the old high sleeping pews which formerly disfigured the Chapel Royal, that it is a matter of regret with all that they are not to remain there permanently. There is one change, however, which is to be permanent, and which is perhaps the greatest improvement of all—viz., the additional window. This is now finished, and all the windows have been fitted with stained glass, so as to moderate the light which might otherwise have proved too strong. It is intended to relieve the carved oak-work of the galleries with gilding, which will certainly be a great improvement, as the crown and shield, bearing the Royal cipher, which have been fixed to the spandrels of the arches supporting the galleries sufficiently demonstrate. A very rich communion-table and rails are to be erected. The latter are already fixed, and are sufficiently beautiful and in keeping with the rest of the decorations. The communion-table will be richly draped with crimson velvet and gold, and adorned with the plate of the Chapel Royal. Most of the pieces of this are of pure gold and of Queen Anne's time, but there are some noble salvers and flagons with the crest and cipher of Charles I. The Royal pew, over the entrance porch, has been draped with curtains and fittings of crimson velvet and gold, and this is designed to accommodate the *corps diplomatique*, more than thirty of whom will be present on this occasion. But, with all the care and economy of space which can be exercised, the number which can be present at the ceremony in the Chapel is limited in the extreme, and, indeed, we believe we are within the mark when we say that not more than 1500 or so can witness either the ceremony or procession from any point of view inside the Palace."

The young married couple will enter Berlin on the 8th of February, in the midst of a blaze of heraldry and of processions of the clergy, the military, the great officers of state, the 'Trades' Companies, &c. "On the day after the public entry into the city," says the *Times* Prussian correspondent, "the 'youth and beauty' of Berlin, without respect to 'rank, talent, and fashion,' is to be admitted, in the persons of thirty white-clad virgins, to present an address to the Princess, accompanied by three ladies, who will, for the occasion, undertake the arduous duties of honorary maternity to the aforesaid damsels." The same writer very ungallantly and maliciously affirms that there is no beauty to be found in Berlin.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—The Duke of Cambridge caused a general order to be issued last Saturday respecting the admission of the orphan sons of officers of the army, royal navy, and royal marines into the class of Queen's cadets at the Royal Military College, together with a series of regulations necessary to be complied with previous to admission. The order states that the Queen's cadets are to be the sons of officers who have fallen in action, or who have died of disease con-



tracted in service, and have left their families in reduced circumstances. The number of cadets, in all, is limited to twenty—those to be admitted from the army being fifteen, the remaining five being reserved for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.

**CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.**—Her Majesty's steamer Sappho, while cruising along the West Coast of Africa, observed a large ship, of suspicious appearance, to which she gave chase, and drove her on to a reef. The boats of the Sappho were then ordered out; on which the crew of the other vessel also took to their boats, and made for the land, after throwing overboard about eight hundred negroes. On the Sappho's boats gaining the slaver, four hundred more negroes were found on board. They were conveyed to Sierra Leone. The slaver was burnt to the water's edge; and, in doing this, the men of the Sappho were fired upon by the slave traders who had gained the shore. Of the negroes who were thrown overboard, about half reached the land: the others were drowned.

**BARRACK AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.**—The Commissioners for inquiring into the state of the Barrack and Hospital accommodation in England and Wales—the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., Dr. Sutherland, Captain Galton, R.E., &c.—arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, and commenced their inspection.

**EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.**—Mr. William Cook, master of the schooner Estremadura, of Glasgow, observed indications of an earthquake at sea, near the Azores (lat. 39 deg. 57 min. N., long. 25 deg. 50 min. W.), at seven P.M., November 25th. A kind of mist or warm steam arose out of the sea, which boiled up as if agitated from beneath. This lasted for half an hour.

**THE LEVIATHAN.**—The huge vessel has made a good deal of progress during the week. The full tide now gives about twelve feet of water under her fore and aft; and the amount required to float her is fourteen feet nine inches. She will therefore not be moved again till the spring tides now at hand are past. After these, she will be pushed as far down the ways as possible, and then left to the action of the great springs of the 31st, when in all probability she will float.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

### THE CONDEMNED CONVICT, CHRISTIAN SATTLER.

SATTLER still denies that he shot Thain purposely, though he admits that he harboured a design against the officer's life, in revenge for the handcuffs being put on him. He now states that the officer came on him suddenly while he had the pistol in his hand; that a struggle ensued; and that, on making a violent effort to release himself from the clutch of Thain, who had nearly overpowered him, the pistol went off. Sattler is a Deist in religion, and for some time refused to listen to the exhortations of the gaol chaplain; but he has since attended the chapel, and read portions of the Old and New Testament. He affirms that he was a spoiled child, and that he afterwards got into the company of very dissolute persons. Having enlisted in the Anglo-German Legion, he got speedily advanced to the post of clerk, on account of his superior acquirements; but was subsequently discharged, and since then has wandered about the country, begging. Since he has been in prison he has received from his father (who does not reside in this country) a letter exhorting him to reconcile himself with his Maker, and rather superfluously contrasting his state with that of some of his comrades in the Legion, who have returned to Germany with considerable sums of money. Owing to the marriage of the Princess Royal, which is to take place on the 25th of January, the day originally mentioned for the execution of the convict, that mournful event was fixed by the Sheriffs for a week earlier—viz., next Monday, the 18th. This attempted curtailment of the wretched man's time in this world has led to considerable efforts in favour of a commutation of the sentence; and a reprieve of three weeks has been ordered by Government, in order that the question as to whether Sattler was legally in custody at the time of the murder may be determined.

**THE CHARGE OF CRUELTY AGAINST A SCHOOLMASTER.**—Mr. May, the master of the Brewers' Grammar-school, who was committed for trial by the Lord Mayor, upon a charge of cruelly beating a scholar of the name of Gros-smith, has been relieved from all further proceedings. The grand jury have thrown out the bill.

**THE ANNESLEY POACHING CASE.**—John Draper was brought before Lord Belper and the county bench of magistrates, at the Shire-hall, Nottingham, last Saturday, charged with the wilful murder of George Winsfield, at Annesley-wood, when, in conjunction with seven other men, his accomplices, he was committed to take his trial at the next Assizes on the capital charge.

**THE LATE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.**—The adjourned inquest on the body of Henry Morgan, the constable who was killed on the 26th ult. in the Whitechapel-road, was concluded on Friday week, when the jury brought in a verdict of Wilful Murder against Kallaher and other persons to them unknown. Kallaher and Murphy have been committed for trial; three of the other four persons accused have been discharged; and the fourth has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment for an assault on one of Morgan's brother constables.

**FORGING A BILL OF EXCHANGE.**—A man named John Barnes, alias Job Wild, has been committed for trial at the next Liverpool Assizes, by the Bolton magistrates, on a charge of forging a bill of exchange for 10*l.* 10*s.*, purporting to be accepted by one John Maskerry. Barnes is a notorious swindler.

**EXECUTION OF THE LEIGH WOOD MURDERER.**—John William Beale, the murderer of Charlotte Pugsley, was hanged in front of the county gaol of Somerset at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning. He exhibited to the last a composure amounting to stolidity. Neither the religious exhortations of the chaplain, nor his last interviews with his wife, mother, and sisters, moved him in the least. He appears to have behaved with decorum, but to the last denied his full guilt, though admitting that he was an accessory to the murder. A large crowd assembled to witness the execution, and several persons, after all was over, made application to be allowed to touch the dead man's hand for the cure of wens! These requests were of course refused.

**GAROTTE ROBBERY.**—A man named Robert Evans was going home to his house in Bermondsey about one o'clock in the morning, and was just turning into Mermaid-court, near St. George's Church, when some one suddenly sprang upon him and knocked him down. Two other men then seized hold of him, one of whom gagged his mouth with his hand, while the other rifled his pockets of all the money they contained, amounting to 6*s.* 7*d.* His pocket-knife was also stolen. He was shortly afterwards assisted by a policeman, to whom he related the circumstance, and they then proceeded to the station-house, where they found two men in custody, and Evans, whose knife was in the hands of the police, said that he believed them to have been the men by whom he had been garotted. Both were known to the police as associates of a notorious gang of thieves and garotters, many of whom are undergoing terms of penal servitude. They have been examined before the South-wark magistrate, and committed for trial.

**BURGLARIES BY AN ESCAPED CONVICT.**—A man named Butler made his escape from the Wandsworth House of Correction on the night of the 31st ult. Two nights afterwards, he committed a burglary at Farnham Royal, near Slough, and, a few nights subsequently to that, he broke into a house at Twysford, Berkshire. The next day he was apprehended by the police, while pawn-ing some of the stolen property at Reading.

### GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

MONDAY being the first day of Hilary Term, the various Courts of Law resumed their sittings after the vacation; but the business transacted was merely preliminary, and did not present any features of interest.

"The old case," as Mr. Sargood called it, "of a young gentleman of large property and expectations falling into the hands of the money-lenders," was once more exhibited in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Monday. A Mr. Edward Scrutton on that day applied to be discharged. There was no opposition. The schedule exhibited a gross total of 96,444*l.*, debts, of which 12,255*l.* were twice entered, and 49,676*l.* without consideration. The insolvent had debts owing to him to the extent of 5800*l.*, all bad or doubtful. With respect to his own debts, he disputed some 8000*l.* or 10,000*l.*, which were for discount and interest. The detaining creditor, Mr. Joseph Joel, had a judgment for 2556*l.* Of this amount the insolvent disputed 1500*l.* The charges made by the money-lenders for discount, interest, and bonuses, amounted in all to 30,000*l.* The age of the insolvent is thirty-two, and he himself made some extraordinary revelations in answer to questions put by the Court. He said there was a bill for 500*l.* given to a Mr. Tollitt in 1850, on account of a bet of 800*l.* to one shilling about the weight carried by a horse in a race. He sometimes, when at Oxford, kept five, six, or seven horses in the hunting season. "A man hunting five days a week required at least four hunters and a hack." The Commissioner here remarked that such an arrangement left only one day in the week for study. Some of the money-lenders had charged the insolvent sixty and some eighty per cent. per annum for accommodation. Among the debts were one of 276*l.* to a tobacconist (extending over between three and four years), and one of 771*l.* for an hotel bill in one year. In reply to questions from the Court, Mr. Sargood stated that the insolvent had received from his trustees in money about 20,000*l.*, besides large sums on account of rents. His friends had also paid 10,000*l.* to get him out of some former difficulties. About two years and a half ago he was arrested, and remained in prison for seventeen months; at the end of which time, the money-lenders who had him in custody, finding that his friends were not inclined to come forward again, restored him to liberty, taking renewed securities for their debts payable in two years. That time had now expired, and the insolvent was again in custody upon those renewed securities. Mr. Commissioner Phillips, who said the exhibition was one of the most dreadful he had ever witnessed, observed that "money-lenders form a class by themselves, who want no protection from the Court. One of the body, however, a little time since, had declared openly that he was a benefactor to mankind, and further had the audacity to state that he was the means of keeping several judges in their seats." The insolvent was discharged.

The Lord Chancellor some time back ordered a *habeas corpus* to issue, directed to the Viscount and Gaoler of the Island of Jersey, to bring up the bodies of Robert Dodd, an attorney, and John Merrifield, his clerk, and to show cause why they were detained in custody. Dodd, who was a resident of Jersey, issued a writ out of the Court of Common Pleas in England against a person named Baltas, also residing in Jersey, which writ was served by Merrifield. Upon this Dodd and Merrifield were arrested under a process issued out of the Royal Court of Jersey; and it was to determine whether such arrest was legal that the writ of *habeas* was directed to issue. The case was argued in the Court of Chancery on Wednesday, when the Lord Chancellor said it was clear that Dodd was legally in custody on account of another matter. An order, however, would be made to release Merrifield, who was wrongfully arrested; but nothing could be decreed with respect to costs.

The Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, committed a notorious beggar to prison for twenty-one days. Another man—a miserable-looking creature, thirty-two years of age—was afterwards charged with the same offence. He said he had been in the service of the East India Company in India for the space of fourteen years, but was dismissed in consequence of habitual drunkenness. He added:—"I am doubly ruptured, and, if I attempt to do any labour, I become paralyzed inside, and am ready to drop with agony." The wretched appearance of the man confirmed this account, and a policeman said that there were several persons in the justice-room who were ready to add their testimony to the same effect. The Lord Mayor, who spoke very kindly to the man, ordered that he should be sent home to his parish in Somersetshire, and remarked on the good effects of bringing beggars before a magistrate, as he had thus been enabled to send an impostor to prison, and to relieve a man who otherwise might have perished. He also relieved another man who appeared to be in the utmost distress.

The new Court of Probate was opened on Tuesday morning, when there was a numerous attendance of the bar of Doctors' Commons and of Westminster Hall. Sir Cresswell Cresswell having entered the Court, Dr. Bayford, one of the Registrars, read the Royal Letters Patent appointing his Lordship Judge of the Court of Probate. The Queen's Advocate then delivered an address of congratulation, to which the Judge made a suitable reply. Only one case was heard that day, and it presented no points of interest.

A low-looking, middle-aged woman, of repulsive appearance, was charged at the Westminster police-court with obtaining articles to the value of 24*l.* under false pretences. She went to a Mrs. Miller, a retailer of provisions, and obtained articles on credit on the strength of an assertion that she had had a child by the Duke of Cambridge, and that his Royal Highness would pay her debts. This story seemed to be afterwards confirmed by a man who pretended to be the Duke's steward; and the goods were therefore furnished. In process of time, however, the trick was found out; but the Westminster magistrate thought it did not amount to a false pretence within the meaning of the law, and the woman was discharged.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—Her Majesty and the Court arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor yesterday afternoon. —The Duchess of Kent left Frogmore yesterday morning, travelled by special train on the Great Western Railway, and proceeded to St. James's Palace, attended by Lady Anna Maria Dawson.

**THE SPECIAL SERVICES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.**—The second of these services took place last Sunday evening, and was again largely attended. Better arrangements had been made than on the previous occasion for giving speedy, safe, and decorous entrance to the crowd of worshippers. Several doors were thrown open; barriers were erected, and admission to the building was permitted half an hour before the commencement of the service. There appeared to be very few of the working classes among the congregation, which, as on the previous occasion, seemed to consist of ordinary church-goers. The Very Rev. Dean Trench read the lessons, and the Rev. Lord John Thynne preached the sermon. An alteration has been made in the order of preachers at these services. The sermon to-morrow will be preached by Archdeacon Sinclair, and that on the 24th instant by the Bishop of Oxford. The Dean of Canterbury will preach on some other Sunday.

**THE EXETER HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.**—The Rev. Newman Hall preached on Sunday evening to the congregation assembled at Exeter Hall. The building was crowded to excess, and several of the persons present seemed to belong to the working classes.

**THE NIGER EXPEDITION.**—The steamer Day Spring, which last summer proceeded up the Niger, under the auspices of Government, with a view to opening trade with the interior, has been wrecked on a rock about a day's journey above Rabba, or nearly five hundred miles from the sea. Mr. May, the second master, however, made his way to Lagos, through the kingdoms of Nuhi and Yoruba, a twenty days' journey, during four of which he stayed at Ilorin, a large city of Yoruba, and a stronghold of Mahomedanism. Three American missionaries had been there just before; but the king had

refused their permission to proceed through Horn to Nam. Mr. May, accompanied by two negro attendants, was everywhere treated with great hospitality. He visited Abbeokuta, where there is a flourishing mission. At the last accounts, he was waiting at Fernando Po, to return with the steamship Sunbeam. Up to the time of his leaving the wrecked party, only one white man and one black man had died from the unhealthiness of the climate.

**CENTRAL AFRICA.**—We have news from Dr. Baikie up to October 31. He was then at an encampment near Yéba, in Central Africa, making observations and collecting specimens of birds, plants, and animals. Some of this treasure, especially his books, and some unknown fish, had been lost in a wreck. The books can be supplied from home, and the lost specimens of natural history may be replaced. Dr. Baikie seems to enjoy good health, and speaks hopefully of his enterprise.

**Athenæum.**  
**OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Hon. W. George Jennings, Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, is appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General for Peru in the room of Mr. Stephen Henry Sallivan, deceased. Mr. Charles Purdie is appointed a Queen's messenger for foreign service, in the room of Mr. Power, resigned. Mr. Purdie was employed as an extra courier on the route from London to Constantinople, from the beginning of the Russian war, and gave so much satisfaction as to lead to his present permanent appointment. Mr. Henry Hart Davis is employed as extra courier, in succession to Mr. Purdie.

**PROFESSOR FARADAY'S LECTURES.**—The sixth and last of his course of juvenile lectures on 'Static Electricity' was given by Professor Faraday at the Royal Institution last Saturday. The Prince of Wales was in the chair, as on the previous occasion, and the three young Orleans princes, and several other persons of distinction, were present. The lecture was of a highly instructive and entertaining kind, and the experiments were most beautiful, not only in a scientific sense, but as mere effects for the gratification of the eye. "In dismissing the audience," says the account in the daily papers, "Mr. Faraday made a few graceful remarks expressive of the pleasure which the delivery of the lectures had given him, and thanked H.R.H. the Prince of Wales for attending, and thus justifying his attempt to popularize science for the young. The learned and kind Professor was loudly applauded, and for an hour after the lecture he was surrounded by a mob of scientifically disposed youngsters of both sexes, whom he encouraged, assisted, and indulged with fresh experiments."

**AUSTRALIA.**—A most disastrous fire occurred on the 9th of November at Port Adelaide, South Australia. It broke out in the shop of an ironmonger on the North Parade, speedily spread through an entire block of shops and houses (some of which were wooden), and caused a loss of property estimated at from 100,000l. to 250,000l. No lives, however, were lost.

**THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA** died on Friday week at Haverholme Priory, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. He belonged to the ultra-Protestant and Protectionist party, and used to rave against Roman Catholic Emancipation, the endowment of Maynooth, and Free-trade, with exhaustless energy and extravagant fury. The fact, however, of his having fought a duel with the Duke of Wellington, when the great general declared in favour of according to the Papists their natural rights, did him some injury with the Exeter Hall party, to which, indeed, he always belonged, without attaining that eminence in the body which otherwise he might have reached.

**ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.**—A very fashionably dressed girl, about eighteen years of age, who stated that she was a lady's maid out of employ, threw herself from the bridge over the Serpentine into the water. Crinoline, however, was her salvation. The hoops which she wore under her garments expanded to their full dimensions, and conducted the girl down to the water as if she had been in a balloon. She floated safely on the surface till a constable who was on the banks obtained assistance from the Royal Humane Society; and the only damage received was a cold ducking.—Captain Casey, R.M., after suffering for some days at Sheerness from severe ague and fever, seized a razor while in a fit of delirium, but, by the interference of his wife, was prevented from doing any injury to himself beyond a slight wound. He was removed, however, to the Naval Hospital, where he is progressing favourably.

**MR. LILWALL.**—Arrangements are in progress to carry into effect a proposition made early in last spring, to present Mr. Lilwall with a substantial tribute of respect and gratitude on the part of those who have witnessed, and those who have profited by, his untiring devotion to the early closing movement. Mr. Lilwall commenced his career of gratuitous service in this good cause in 1838, and has been for a long series of years its acknowledged leader. He was also one of the originators, and has been the leader of all public efforts on behalf of the general half-holiday movement. A public meeting in support of this object will shortly be held, at which the Earl of Shaftesbury has consented to preside.

**THE KING OF DELHI.**—We understand that the Government of India has ordered an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether the statements made by the *Friend of India* as to the treatment of the King of Delhi and his son are true.—*Globe*.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, January 16.

### ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

ANOTHER attempt—again unattended with success—has been made on the life of Louis Napoleon. It occurred on Thursday night at half-past eight o'clock, as the Emperor and Empress were arriving at the Opera. According to the account in yesterday's *Moniteur* (which, however, must of course be received with allowance)—three explosions of shells were heard. A number of the crowd who were standing by the doorway, and several of the soldiers of the escort and of the Garde de Paris, were wounded—two of them mortally.

"Neither the Emperor nor the Empress was touched; a piece of shell, however, pierced his Majesty's hat, and General Roguet, aide-de-camp in waiting, who was sitting in the carriage, was slightly wounded on the back of the head. The carriage itself was much shattered. Two footmen were wounded, and one of the horses killed.

"The Emperor and Empress, on entering the Opera, were received with the warmest enthusiasm. The course of the performance went on as usual.

"On hearing of the event which had taken place, their Imperial Highnesses Jerome Napoleon and the Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, as well as Prince Murat, the Ministers, several Marshals and great functionaries, the members of the diplomatic body, and the Prefects of the Seine and of Police, the Procureur-Général of the Court of Paris, and the Procureur Impérial, attended their Majesties. The 'instruction' was at once commenced, and several arrests were effected.

"Their Majesties left the Opera at midnight. The Boulevards were spontaneously illuminated, and a vast concourse of people cheered the Emperor and the Empress most enthusiastically and touchingly as they passed on their way to the Tuileries. On arriving there their Majesties found a great number of persons—amongst whom were the Ambassador of England, the President of the Senate, members of the diplomatic body, and several senators—waiting to offer their congratulations."

A telegram in the *Globe* says that three persons were killed and sixty wounded. The latter included the Contrôleur de l'Opera, an officer of police, and two ladies who were at a window. The projectiles used were conical. Amongst the arrested are three foreigners.

It is stated in one account that both the Emperor and Empress received a few very slight scratches.

### LATEST FROM INDIA.

The subjoined telegram to the East India House was published last night:—

"To Sir James Melville, East India House.  
"The garrison of Futtehpore, pressed by insurgents, has abandoned part of their entrenchments, and has taken up another and more secure position.

"A column from Delhi, under Colonel Seaton, attacked a body of insurgents at Genigre [Genowree?] on the Neemuddy [?] River, and defeated them, killing one hundred and fifty, and taking three guns out of four. Three officers were killed and one wounded on our side. Brigadier Whitelock's column had arrived at Secunderabad on December 14th, en route for Saugor. The insurgents in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore, were attacked on the 25th of November by a detachment of the 47th Native Infantry, without any decisive result. Reinforcements were advancing to Jubbulpore.

"The Rajah of Amjheera and his Minister have been tried and sentenced to death. The minister has been hanged. The sentence on the Rajah awaits the confirmation of the Government of India. Other executions have also taken place. Punjab, Scinde, and Bombay, all quiet. No further Bheel depredations are reported, and quiet prevails generally.

"H. L. ANDERSON, Secretary to Government.  
"Bombay, Dec. 24, 1857."

Remarking on this, a contemporary calls the reader's attention to the fact that the telegraphic communication between Bombay and Bengal has been interrupted, and observes that this may explain the absence of intelligence from Oude and Cawnpore.

It is understood that Sir Colin Campbell has removed General Windham from his command, and that the General's offered resignation was peremptorily anticipated.

Last night's *Gazette* promotes Brigadier Inglis to the rank of Major-General for his splendid defence of Lucknow.

~~The Victoria-Cross has been bestowed on Captain Havelock, son of the late General, and upon a lieutenant and two privates engaged in the campaign for the relief of Lucknow.~~

**EXECUTION AT PAISLEY.**—John Thomson, the man who poisoned Agnes Montgomery at Eaglesham, was executed at Paisley on Thursday. Calcraft was the hangman, and, as usual, performed his work in a very bungling and hurried manner. Thomson behaved with calmness; but this was evidently the result of great effort, as he appeared to suffer very much mentally. He has confessed to having, when only nine years old, killed a boy intentionally, by throwing him into a quarry hole.

### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

Several communications unavoidably stand over. 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.

**ERRATUM.**—In 'Christianity or Caste,' in last week's number, for 'arrested the short-time legislation,' read 'assisted, &c.'

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1858.

## 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 NEW GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

As our governing system is at present constituted, the danger is, that the East India Company may be abolished in favour of some administrative establishment at once less efficient, more exclusive, and not so free from the practice of political jobbery. Two merits, at least, the Company may claim. It has generally promoted the best men to the highest offices, and it is exempt, as a body, from charges of corruption. The worst appointments ever made in India have been made by the Crown. The Directors have, of course, favoured their personal friends, and have bestowed their patronage, to some degree, upon the principle of favouritism, but it has never been their habitual policy to sacrifice to nepotism the interests of the empire. The Indian civil staff has been at all times one of the most remarkable bodies of men in the world. Therefore, although prepared for change, we do not desire that public opinion should precipitately desire to transfer the government of India from the hands of the Company to that of the Crown. With the double machinery, we have certain checks and guarantees; and let us take care that, in framing a new system, influence is not substituted for responsibility. An immense European army is to be placed under a new jurisdiction; and the country will make a bad bargain if it drives a scapegoat into the desert, and, at the same time, opens the door to the seven devils of the patronage of the Horse Guards and Whitehall. The House of Commons is a great regulator, but in two state departments its action is scarcely felt;—in diplomacy, we mean, and in military administration. Now, really to place India under the control of Parliament might be an excellent reform; but it is not improbable that, with Whiggery working in secret until the reopening of the session, the Legislature may be taken by storm, and discover, when too late, that, in sweeping away an encumbrance, they have created a monopoly. For, it must be remembered, the East India Company is no longer monopolist. In its origin it was a monopoly, and happily so, for reasons which CONDILLAC justifies; but the Indian services are now open, and to close them, and erect a barrier of caste, it will only be necessary to pass over the jurisdiction to a peer; a sham council, and a Court Commander-in-Chief. Attempts are made to explain away the danger of patronage; but not even special pleading has touched the main point at issue. We know that the fifteen hundred commis-



saries of the Bengal native army are, in great part, cancelled; but not a word has been written, by inspired apologists, concerning the new European army for India. That will be the instrument in the hands of the Minister, or of his Royal Highness. The old system gave us CLIVE, COOTE, OCHTERLONY, NOTT, and the hundred officers who have sprung into glory since the rebellion exploded in the North-West; will the new system give us CARDIGANS, LUCANS, AIREYS? Will it be necessary for high commands to be accompanied by 'weight'—that is to say, hereditary rank? Will merit be advanced as grudgingly as heroism and genius have been rewarded? If so, then Mr. CRAWSHAY has reason to dread the proposed change, for the sake of India, for the sake of Great Britain.

We have no secrets to disclose concerning the plans of the Cabinet. It is dangerous to prophesy, and useless to guess. But one thing is certain. The principle of the new measure will be one that will enable the grand offices of honour and emolument connected with the civil and military government of India to be held by the political favourites of the Minister, whether specially qualified or not, while the work will be done by subordinates—with respectable salaries, no doubt, but who ought to stand at the head of their departments. For every ROWLAND HILL there will be a Duke of ARGYLL; for every Sir GEORGE CLERK, a Mr. VERNON SMITH. Hitherto, in India, the Company has checked the Ministry even in its appointment of Governors-General; while we do not find Sir JOHN LAWRENCE in the Punjab acting as clerk to any Mr. SMITH from Cannon-row. The Court of Directors has rendered immense services to the country by preventing political jobbery. No 'take care of DOWB' has been possible under their rule, unless WELLESLEY'S instruction, "Give ARTHUR an opportunity of distinguishing himself," may be so interpreted. Lord CANNING or any other peer might take out a family as numerous and voracious as that of the PHIPPSSES, but any corrupt patronage exercised by him to the sacrifice of reasonable claims, would bring an appeal to Leadenhall-street, and there lies the power of recal.

The European dream of India is past. It is no longer popularly believed that all her habitations are palaces, that her coasts are of mosaic, or her cities built of solid gold. We have ceased to think of the argosies that brought home gold for the roofs of Seville, and rubies for the diadem of Spain. We have a vast cotton-and-grain-bearing country, which enriches us and exalts us as a nation, and the problem is how to regulate its affairs so that our Government may be a blessing to the people and an advantage to ourselves. To the people it *has* been a blessing. Their own military classes, in the midst of profound peace, have torn up the roots of society, and interrupted the prosperity of India; but, previously to the rebellion, where was the armed ploughman who dared not go far a-field from his walled village? Where was the walled and moated village itself, a symbol of despotism and anarchy? or the Zemindar who trembled when he heard the tramp of horses, or the Thug? Where did a whole population fly from its houses to caves, mountains, and jungles, a disaster once so frequent that it was represented by a special word in the language? Not in the British dominions, territories formerly exposed to constant oppression and periodic ravage. If torture now exists in Madras, it was universal before the British supremacy was established. The Mahrattas and Pindarrees were subdued: but India was still exposed to Affghan, Sikh, Burman, and Nepulose invasions. To the Company is due the merit of closing this

long account of violence and devastation. If the sharks and alligators at Saugor could feed only on human flesh, there must have been a famine long ago in the Saugor waters.

From another point of view, the system of the East India Company is to be commended. There is not one sinecure or one patented office throughout its enormous establishment. And, as Mr. MEREDITH observes, where else is there a conquered country in which the poorest subject may plead in an open court against the sovereign, and travel from border to border without a passport? Other benefits have been conferred on the native populations by the rule of the East India Company, but it is unnecessary to recur to them. Without desiring to perpetuate the existing system free from modification or reform, we have consistently pointed to the monuments of British administration in the East. FONTANIER, a French writer, bitter to an extreme in his criticisms upon our Indian Government, declares that, under the East India Company, it is all but impossible for abuse to flourish long, for every member of the corporation is eager to signalize himself as a reformer, and 'the Government perpetually occupies itself with projects and experiments of amelioration.' It is this middle-class integrity and independence that forms the best security for the consolidation and welfare of our dominions in Asia. It is to this we owe a splendid school of statesmanship and war, a prodigious trade, and political aggrandizement, exciting the envy of all competing powers. Will, then, Parliament undertake to supervise every minute and subordinate detail of Indian policy? Will it jealously and honestly guard the constitution of the Anglo-Indian army? Will it conscientiously debate questions, surrounded by Oriental technicalities, with which the Court of Directors are familiar? Will it not abandon India to the ascendant faction of the day? Better retain the East India Company than arm the Crown with unlimited patronage, introduce the principles of Chelsea Hospital into our Indian army, and consign an empire won by middle-class genius to the keeping of those who would probably send some hundreds of unqualified favourites annually to gorge themselves upon Indian civil and military emoluments, to the great satisfaction of a Ministerial majority in Parliament. Lord CLANRICARDE, they said, was to have been Indian Minister. Assuming that he has no such expectations, he is, nevertheless, in the Cabinet, and can tell us what are the principles of Whig patronage. For example, had he been appointed as successor to the East India Company, there would have been a fine opening for Mr. DAVIS, or any other gentleman familiar with the name of O'NEILL. But if the peerage is to be conciliated, must India be the sacrifice?

#### THE TWO AMERICAN DIFFICULTIES.

In following the adventures of a hero of the General WALKER type, one of course expects to find him subject to many romantic, and even unromantic, turns and vicissitudes of fate and fortune; but we must confess that when, a fortnight ago, we posted up the buccancer chief's accounts to the latest moment to which they had been rendered, we did not anticipate that the balance which then appeared in his favour would so soon require to be struck anew. Fortune seemed to smile upon her adventurous son. He had run the gauntlet of New Orleans law courts and Federal Government cruisers, and there he stood on Nicaraguan ground, at the head of a band of one hundred and fifty resolute state-founders, styled by him the 'army of

Nicaragua,' himself claiming the titles of 'Commander-in-Chief' and 'President' of the country: there he stood, as we said a fortnight back, 'in spite of treaties, and neutrality laws, and Mr. BUCHANAN'S message.'

That WALKER, in fitting out his filibustering expeditions, was acting in a manner wholly illegal, is not for a moment to be denied—he himself would admit the fact: what he has done he has done at his own proper peril, and the Government of the United States had ample power to call him to account at any moment it had chosen while he was upon United States ground. But the Federal Government suffered him to escape, and even a warrant for his apprehension, after he had forfeited his bail at New Orleans, could not have been served upon him at Greytown without the consent and assistance of the Nicaraguan Government. That is, it could not have been done legally. In theory, the Nicaraguan Executive was the only power on the face of the earth that could directly claim satisfaction of General WALKER.

Now, in an unlucky hour, this little fact, which seems to stare in the face of everybody who cares to see it, has been carelessly or wilfully overlooked by a Commodore of the United States navy, with results which will probably be as unpleasant to himself as they will be embarrassing to his Government. What has happened is this:—

After his adroit evasion of the Saratoga and successful landing at Greytown, General WALKER hoisted the Nicaraguan flag at his head-quarters at Punta Arenas, by the mouth of the San Juan river. That proceeding appears to have raised the 'dander' of the commander of the evaded Saratoga, who proceeded to make a demonstration with his guns, and sent an officer to parley with the audacious General. But WALKER carried things with a high hand, and warned the States captain that if his men approached 'camp' otherwise than with regular military question and answer, they would be fired upon—a proceeding which Captain CHATAUD declined to provoke. The Nicaraguan Government offered no sign of opposition; and so things went on for some days, WALKER making good his ground by seizing various military positions, a steamer or two, and so on. But on the 6th of December, the United States steam-frigate Wabash, with Commodore PAULDING on board, cast anchor off Punta Arenas, and on the same day arrived the British ships Leopard and Brunswick. These vessels were, a few days later, joined by the Fulton, another United States steam-ship of war. It was a demonstration, but in no way, alarming to General WALKER, protected as he was by the neutrality laws, which forbid the uninvited landing of an armed force upon the territory of a friendly state. But we know that, where angels fear to tread mortals commonly rush in without hesitation. Commodore PAULDING had not come to Nicaragua merely to note the direction of the wind from the flauntings of General WALKER'S flag. The Filibuster, he knew, ought not to have been allowed to hoist his flag at all; and in spite, or disregard, of international laws and conventions, he determined to have it down. So he landed four hundred men from the Wabash, and summoned WALKER to lay down his arms and surrender. There is no room for discussion when the arguments are all on one side. WALKER hauled down his flag, and, with his army, gave himself up—under protest. Commodore PAULDING released him on parole, on condition that he should proceed to New York and deliver himself over to the custody of the United States Marshal; a condition which WALKER at once fulfilled.

The whole of these proceedings are clear and simple enough; not so the consequences to which they have led; for, according to the present aspect of the affair, the mistimed officiousness of Commodore PAULDING has involved his Government in difficulties from which, at this moment especially, it has good reason to desire to be free. On giving himself up at New York, WALKER was conveyed to head-quarters at Washington and handed over to be dealt with by the supreme authorities; then it was that the ugly truth had to be told: WALKER had been illegally captured, and in capturing him Commodore PAULDING had violated the very laws the breaking of which was the offence charged against WALKER. Not content with being merely released, WALKER demands that he shall be conveyed back to Nicaragua in a ship of war, and restored to his position, such as it was, before his arrest by the United States officer; and he further demands that, after being reinstated at Punta Arenas, his flag shall be saluted by the guns of the vessel which carries him thither.

Mr. BUCHANAN's position is painful and perplexing. Without for a moment anticipating anything like a serious protest from the Government of Nicaragua for Commodore PAULDING's invasion of their territory, a world of difficulties are likely to grow out of this affair. That WALKER's expedition has been interrupted has raised against him a storm of indignation in the South, which even the sacrifice of Commodore PAULDING would not suffice to quiet. In fact, whatever course Mr. BUCHANAN may take with regard to the act of his officer, nothing can prevent this affair from being turned to triumphant account by the party of which WALKER is regarded as an off-lying partisan.

What this party can do we see by what it is doing at this moment in Kansas. There, too, difficulty besets the President. The policy which he has pursued towards that unfortunate state seems likely to bring about the very ends it was intended to avert. The pro-slavery party has crowned its usurpation by voting the constitution offered to the state by Mr. BUCHANAN—the Lecompton constitution, with the slavery clause.

That the President's intentions were pure in accepting that draft constitution which most resembles the form of procedure required by the federal law, there can be no manner of doubt. The embarrassments arising from the dead lock in Kansas are not chargeable upon him; and the whole question for the Republic is, how the conflict within the State of Kansas can be best brought to a conclusion. It is evident that nothing could so rapidly terminate it as any course which would place that state in a condition of regular course of government according to the forms of the Republic. Let us suppose for a moment that the draft of the Lecompton covenant had been carried out for a year—that at the beginning of 1859 we have a state constitution in full work according to that draft; and let us ask what would be the result? The result would be another state added to the Republic, constituting a border state on the question of slavery. The question would still be agitated; but the state authorities, state-legislation and administration, would be proceeding like those of the other states; peace would be restored; the impossibility of preventing bloodshed would have passed away; and the Republic would be left to discuss the question of slavery in peace.

Now as to the result of that question we have never had an instant's doubt. That compulsory labour by negroes will continue in tropical America for many years to come, we believe. That the Slave states will be

surrounded by the spontaneous and more rapid growth of the free states appears to us to be proved, mathematically, on the face of history of the Republic. That a more peaceful discussion would develop opinion in the South on the subject of slavery—its deliberate, careful, and peaceable termination—is also evident from the history of opinion in the Slave states themselves. That the Negro race, trained to labour after a stage of serfdom, which has not yet equalled in duration that of the White races, would arrive at a mental and moral condition enabling it to assist in its own emancipation, is possible if not probable. And whether the Negroes continue to reside in America, or re-colonize Africa with a race fitted for that climate, but also trained to participate in the civilization of the world, their welfare would then be essentially united with the peace and welfare of the American Republic.

#### LUCKNOW AND CAWNPORE.

In the *Leader* of the 2nd instant we took occasion to pay what, with the lights then before us, we deemed no less than a just compliment to the skill as well as valour displayed by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL in his operations for the relief of our blockaded garrison at Lucknow. The arrival of another mail, bringing further particulars regarding this memorable passage of arms, has, in all respects, vindicated our interpretation, and the judgment we then recorded is now generally echoed by the voice of public opinion. The more we learn of Sir COLIN's late achievements, the more are we gratified to observe that a result, alike so important and so desirable, should have been obtained upon terms which leave us as little as possible to regret in the shape of those losses which the fortune of war necessarily involves. From the earliest days of Anglo-Indian campaigning we could indeed enumerate a long series of triumphs gained over countless hosts by small but devoted bands of British soldiers, unused to reckon the odds opposed to them. But these victories were in many cases rather showy than substantial; and it is to be feared that, in some instances at least, a prodigal expenditure of human life was sanctioned in fighting merely for fighting's sake. The present Commander-in-Chief of the Indian armies has, however, approached his task with a happier and far higher sense of the obligations which his position entails upon him. In every successive development of the plan so consistently carried out in his recent advance upon Lucknow, we may trace evidences of judgment and forethought that speak volumes in affirmation of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's military genius. We find that, as nothing was left unprovided for,—so nothing failed; and nothing was allowed to interfere with preconcerted arrangements, however assiduously the enemy, on their side, laboured to effect a seasonable diversion. But above all things, as we once before remarked, we admire the General's strict determination to avoid any needless sacrifice of lives too precious to be lightly ventured. The mere forcing of the blockade, and the consequent rescue of British women, children, and invalids, were tidings to be received in this country not so much with exultation, as in humble thankfulness. But there is room for exultation, too, on separate grounds, for the reality and completeness of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's success are attested by other trophies. He has brought away from the Residency, and other positions, every piece of ordnance that was worth moving; he has brought away the late King's treasure, and all the Government money, amounting to twenty-three lakhs of rupees (230,000*l.*); and he has

brought away all the state prisoners that were kept in custody on account of political offences against the British Government. What proofs, more decisive, could be imagined or required?

In our remarks of the 2nd inst., to which we have already referred, we stated our belief that, notwithstanding his late brilliant exploits, the Commander-in-Chief was not yet strong enough—with all the country up in arms around him—to hold his own even at Lucknow, much less to attempt the immediate reconquest of Oude. We showed that he must either retire at once upon Cawnpore—however such a move might be disliked, as an apparent sacrifice of prestige—or remain at the capital in a state of siege, and cut off from all means of communicating with the chief authorities. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, rightly deeming the latter position to be the one least consistent with his duty to the State, at once effected his retreat in good order and without molestation, leaving, it is said, Sir JAMES OUTRAM with a sufficient force strongly entrenched at the Alumbagh. And here, on the 25th November, a martyr to the fatigues and anxieties under which he had so long nobly borne up, died the gallant HAVELOCK, whose memory will be imperishably associated with the relief of Lucknow. He was happy, at least, in having lived to see the completion of the good work which he had himself so gloriously laboured to promote.

And now, in following the course of events as set forth in our latest intelligences, we arrive at a very painful episode in this extraordinary contest. The details hitherto furnished are singularly meagre, although we have already received the main particulars of some considerably more recent occurrences. It would appear that Major-General WINDHAM, who proceeded in command of the first division of troops that retired upon Cawnpore, had received orders to assume a defensive attitude, and on no account to attempt engaging with the insurgent force supposed to be hovering about that neighbourhood. This officer, however, pitched his camp outside of the new entrenched position at Cawnpore, and here, on the 26th of November, he was led to encounter a detachment of the Gwalior force, over whom he gained a very easy victory, and, to all appearance, utterly dispersed them. Whether this was a preconcerted scheme upon the part of the enemy to throw General WINDHAM off his guard, we have not yet learned. At all events, such appears to have been the result, since, on the following day, we find that the General was attacked by the main body of the Gwalior Contingent (under circumstances indicative of a complete surprise), his standing camp plundered and burned, his troops beaten back into Cawnpore, and two British regiments dreadfully cut up—one, indeed, being almost destroyed. Next day the mutineers attacked the fortified position, but were repulsed, though not without the loss on our side of a gallant soldier, Brigadier N. WILSON. We deeply regret that an officer of General WINDHAM's high character should have so grievously committed himself. His relinquishing his present command was a matter almost of course. But we still hope that something may appear in extenuation of the heavy delinquency alleged.

In the meantime, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL in person had attacked and routed the Contingent: committing to Brigadier HORE GRANT the task of driving the fugitives across the Ganges, a task which was performed in a most satisfactory manner. It is, however, now quite clear that there is no chance of concluding the war this season. Even if Central India could be speedily pacified, the work to be done eastward of the Ganges is



very heavy, and all in prospect. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that, with all the reinforcements that have been poured into India, the Commander-in-Chief has not under his command, in the *Bengal Presidency*, a force of more than 25,000 European soldiers.

#### BANKRUPTCY REFORM.

It is a remarkable fact that in a large trading nation like England, and in a city whose merchants and traders pride themselves upon nothing so much as being practical, energetic, business men, one of the most disgracefully mismanaged, tardy, and expensive courts of law should exist for the regulation and administration of mercantile affairs. The Bankruptcy Court, by its formation, by a steady adherence to all restrictions upon progress which the law has placed at its disposal, and by an unblushing practice of nearly every form of jobbery which official laxity will fall into where sums of money are placed unreservedly within its reach, has earned the unenviable notoriety of being, without exception, the most hopeless tribunal in the land, and no other court seems likely to dispute its laurels. Whoever enters those gloomy portals in Basinghall-street—if he be of the creditor class—does so with a heavy heart, leaving hope behind him. The place is the grave of property; and however much a fraudulent debtor may deserve that punishment which the law, in its wisdom, has ordained that only a Bankruptcy Commissioner can give, he escapes in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, because his creditors prefer a dividend, however small, to the costly justice which is only to be purchased by the total destruction of assets. The very court, by its appearance, shadows forth the character of the legal administration which it provides for the commercial and trading community. A small square room, badly lighted and worse ventilated; so constructed for hearing that those who have any business with the Commissioner are compelled to huddle round him in a mob, separated only from his sacred presence by a thin rail or barrier. There they have to stand for hours in a thick, dense mass (for the sitting accommodation will not take twenty people), with papers, hats, books, umbrellas, and documents disposed about their persons in the most uncomfortable and embarrassing manner. In the centre of the room—for court it ought not to be called—are a couple of long, dirty pews for the barristers who practise there. And this is a court, which, with all its dirt and inconvenience—generally considered outward signs of poverty and economy—sucks up out of the pockets of those who are compelled unwillingly to pass many hours in its close, stifling atmosphere, waiting for its decisions, no less a sum, in pensions alone, than sixteen thousand pounds per annum!

The general estimation in which the court is held as a commercial tribunal cannot be better shown than by the fact that during the late monetary crisis, when the failures in London amounted to many millions, with one or two exceptions, in cases where legal difficulties arose, the whole were carefully kept from the hands of the bankruptcy officials, and are now winding-up under inspection. A court whose charges amount to six-tenths of all the assets collected by the official assignee, and paid in by the bankrupt, cannot possibly command the confidence of practical mercantile men. Since 1842 the system, as at present administered, has been suffered to exist, the commercial community withdrawing their confidence from it more and more, satisfying their requirements by compositions, assignments, and deeds of inspection. Large estates are

invariably liquidated without its intervention being solicited, and it exists upon the numerous fry of small failures which in a trading country must arise every year. It is admitted on all hands that a reform must take place, not for the tacit or avowed purpose of attracting more business to the court, but for the general benefit of the commercial community, and the improvement of a legal organization which, in its present state, is a disgrace to our law-makers and our business men. To effect this, something more will be required than a mere negative protest against the existing state of things from those more immediately interested. A combination, a real desire and determination to have a reform, will be necessary to obtain a reconsideration of the bankruptcy laws by the present Government. In the meantime we shall only be doing our duty as useful public journalists, by exposing, as we intend to do in future articles, the evils, in detail, of the present system.

#### INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND INDIAN FINANCE.

THERE is one form of the Indian Finance question which is interesting, and which bears particularly on the Indian Government Bill to be introduced by Lord PALMERSTON. India, we are told, has been hitherto self-supporting, and will continue so. In the first case it was necessarily self-supporting, for its conquest and administration were the speculation of a commercial company, which had in itself no right to come upon the taxpayers of this country. It has still remained under the administration of that Company; and already, in fact, it has gradually been transferred to the Crown, save some few forms of livery of seisin which have to be executed this session; but by the origin of the tenure and the nature of the administration, India has continued to be self-supporting. It pays its own way, it supports its own army, maintains its own Government, and even, it is calculated by the *Westminster Review*, stands good to this country for not less than of 10,000,000*l.* of money in the amount of revenue sent over here for the payment of its officers with their dependents, and in the number of British who are supported in India. It is an estate, therefore, which is profitable to the country as well as to the merchant; and many a private family who has no connexion with the great house in Leadenhall-street, increases its resources by means of our Indian dependency.

With one exception India has been financially separate from this country. Even in the matter of loans—that large resource in which England abounds—we are assured that even this year India will remain independent of the English Government; and though it will not be quite independent of the English people, the raising of the money will be entirely a commercial affair. It has been calculated that the East India Company could manage to rub on until the month of January, if not February. Its bonds float, its credit is excellent, and it can have any money that it requires for the asking. Usually the Company needs from 3,000,000*l.* to 4,000,000*l.* to meet the claims on this side; this year the amount will be necessarily increased, through the increased expenditure; and it has been calculated that the Company may want as much as 8,000,000*l.* If it were 10,000,000*l.*, in round numbers, the Company could raise it without any difficulty, except one: it is by law debarred from contracting loans in this country. Hence the necessity of applying to Parliament for a bill.

But there is another cause by no means unimportant in considering the reconstruction of the Government. The country has a

loan opened at Calcutta; the subscriptions to it have not been very good, and the main reason we believe to be that some time since the Company lowered its rate of interest on a former debt. Now, Eastern financiers are not familiar with this process of conversion, and the act seriously injured the credit of the Company. Some compensation was made recently, when a new loan was required, by accepting the converted stock in payment of the new loan at par. It was, in fact, restoring a higher rate of interest for half of the old stock, in order to ingratiate the purchasers of the new. These were not operations to enhance the credit of the Company in India, and it is, therefore, not matter of surprise if in time of rebellion, of suspended trade, and of general uncertainty, money-holders in India should not be forward in taking up the new loan at Calcutta. Some persons in our own city are talking about what might happen 'if there were a favourable turn in Calcutta;' but we suspect that it would require many a favourable turn before the Government could raise money there on terms half so good as it could obtain in London. Now the people of this country, through their Indian connexions, and through another prospective interest which we shall describe, are interested in keeping the Indian finance in as prosperous a condition as possible. Hence the policy of expediting the loan to be raised in London.

The Indian liabilities that come upon this country are entirely prospective. India pays her own stock, pays her own Government, pays for any of the QUEEN'S troops whom borrows; and if she involves the imperial she Government here in any expenditure which would not be incurred save for India, the profit derived through the sources which we have already mentioned, and through the trade which could alone continue under the shelter of an Anglo-Saxon Government, far more than compensate the English tax-payers. India pays for herself while solvent; we should pay for her as soon as she became bankrupt. Here is the screw upon us, here is the consideration which bears so strongly upon the Indian Government Bill.

Thus far we have managed to stave off any cost for our Indian Empire, and have drawn an annual profit from it; but we have been every year accumulating liabilities which would come upon us with the crushing force of the temple that SAMSON drew upon himself, if our Indian Empire were to break down. Nor is it an imaginary supposition. During the year past we have seen our Indian Empire at least threatened, if not in positive danger. If the mutineers from Meerut had followed up their advantages, if NANA SAHIB had proved an Indian general, nay, if the Gwalior contingent had used its opportunities, we might have lost Oude, Delhi, the Punjab, and many other provinces, one after another. Say we had recovered them,—a long interval must have elapsed; and a strength of forces would have been needed which the revenues of the provinces remaining true to us could never have supported. Either for a period of years, therefore, or perhaps for ever, our territory in India would have shrunk to that portion which we could have maintained by the direct occupation of the sword; and such scraps would never have yielded the revenue requisite for maintaining the machinery of the Imperial administration there. Yet we must have maintained it for years in the effort to regain our empire. Had we regained it, many, many years must have passed before England could have recovered from India the liabilities incurred on account of India. Had we lost it, these expenses would have remained a dead weight—a fearful aug-

mentation of our national debt. The danger was brought upon us by the feeble administration of the Indian Government. Its recurrence can only be prevented by a real and large improvement of that administration. Here is the interest which the English taxpayer has in the India Government Bill.

### THE MUSTER-ROLL OF INDIAN HEROISM.

WE wait for the names of every English man and woman engaged in the terrible defence of Lucknow, and every one will belong to our muster-roll of Indian heroism. That list should be engraven on a vast tablet, and placed where generations might read it. Scarcely does it seem that one was braver than another; who, indeed, can withhold the palm from any of the noble band cut off amidst that howling wilderness of war in the depths of India? During eighty-seven days and nights officers and men were upon duty; they snatched short intervals of sleep at their guns; they forgot all distinctions of rank; they thought only of the trust that events had confided to them. Dearest than the blood of life was the duty of standing between the helpless and innocent, and the dreadful enemy without, that thirsted, not for victory alone, but for pollution and massacre. They were not fighting for a fortress, but for the lives and honour of nineteen hundred women and children, and of the sick and wounded, at whom the Sepoy tulwar would have struck as fiercely as on the field of battle. Thus the conflict was literally mortal, between combatants who could never be reconciled; no truce or parley could be sounded, not the most solemn engagements, on the part of the besiegers, could be trusted. There was nothing left but to repel them or die; and, looking calmly in the face of death, our countrymen stood in the breach until their agony became a triumph, and their determination invincible. Women know not what they can be until these trials come. The troops were harassed by no shrieks of terror; young English matrons and girls did not cower while the fire searched every corner of the Residency. Instead of disheartening their defenders, they animated them, and that garrison might have been imagined one family. Soldiers and officers of all ranks descended into the mines, laboured at the removal of putrid carcases, stood on sentry with shouldered muskets, manned the guns, and handled the bayonets that tore such bloody chasms in the columns of the enemy whenever they assaulted the walls. But these assaults were of a kind unprecedented in the history of war. Lucknow was not a fort in possession of the English, besieged by an army in entrenchments. It was one fort encircled by many, a Malakoff amid a cluster of Redans, and these sheltered batteries were within pistol-shot. Thirty to one was the proportion between the hostile and the beleaguered. Five times they swept up to the works in immense multitudes, after opening breaches and springing mines, and five times they were hurled back by the small battalions ranged at the points of attack, as if giants had recoiled before magicians. Four times the garrison sallied, and left a deadly imprint on the masses that hemmed them in. Thus nine hard-fought battles were won within eighty-seven days by those exhausted soldiers. But, within their walls, a dismal mortality spread. Three fatal diseases simultaneously consumed them; not even their hospital was out of gun-range; every building in the Residency was liable to be crushed by the besiegers' fire, and gallant men saw the bullets they had escaped now striking some

undaunted woman, now adding to the funeral roll of the war some unweaned child. Human nature made its highest effort in that frail fortress, and something of divine fortitude made those English men and women so calm and patient. Shot and shell smote the roofs from the houses; gradually the ruin, as it spread, drove the inmates together; their losses multiplied; for weeks they knew not whether they might not have been left alone in India; still, they fought for life and the flag upon their tower so nobly that cynicism itself, regarding these warriors and their wards, must melt into patriotic love, and bless them for the dangers they have passed, the valour with which they bore up under their long anguish, and the glory that beams from Lucknow on the English name. We wait for the muster-roll; yet some names there are too brilliant not to be signalized. First, LAWRENCE, a paladin, a glorious old soldier. Then BANKS, who died in action, 'without a groan,' after cheering the whole garrison by his masculine example. Next, INGLIS, a true Knight of the Tower and Sword. The nation prays that he at least may be spared from that ravaged field, to wear the honours he has won, and which opinion now claims for him from Parliament and the Crown. With him ranks JAMES, who, wounded in the knee, would not lay down his arms for a day. AITKEN led the native troops, and proved to them what an Englishman can be in battle. The enemy, rushing in thousands to the attack, met LOUGHNAN, with a few gentlemen of the uncovenanted staff, a handful of European soldiers, and a few faithful Sepoys, and, retreating, broke before his deadly onset. ORR, MECHAM, and SOPPITT, regaining their feet after having been blown into the air, rushed at once into the engagement.

These, then, are the names of heroes. Of OUTRAM we need not now speak. Of HAVELOCK we have spoken already, and if there be in any soldier's heart a pure ambition, we say that to be in history the peer of HAVELOCK would be a nobler aspiration than that of emulating the stained and tyrannous glory of BONAPARTE. COLIN CAMPBELL must now be added to the splendid roll. He has performed two magnificent achievements:—the final relief of the Lucknow garrison, and the defeat of the Gwalior army. He has yet a vast work before him, but his reward should not be delayed. The example of HAVELOCK warns us not to postpone the duty of gratitude. WELLESLEY was raised many steps in the peerage while absent, and upon resuming his seat in the House of Lords, heard four patents read, creating him successively Baron, Earl, Marquis, and Duke—Noble, Most Noble, and His Grace. With CAMPBELL's name is associated that of GRANT, who pursued the Gwalior fugitives, and that of WILSON, who fell at Cawnpore. WINDHAM has preserved his reputation for audacity, and he never had any other reputation to lose.

Here we break off, leaving the roll incomplete. There is something in this glow of martial virtue that reaches the heart, and forces every man to feel that he has 'some brother there.' Scarcely can family affection yearn more deeply to the dearest friend, than English national sympathy has yearned to place a wreath on HAVELOCK's Roman head. All our consolation is, that, of the brave, many yet live to receive our award, and that, of the dead, there are widows and orphans whom the commonwealth may cherish—the mother of NICHOLSON, the widows of NEILL and HAVELOCK, the orphans of HAVELOCK and LAWRENCE. And when this tyranny is overpast over the graves of Lucknow shall rise a monument to symbolize our gratitude, and record their glory.

### M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC.

SOME twenty years ago M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC aimed at reputation in the character of a *Romantique* of the most extravagant colour; and with happy impertinence applied to RACINE the epithet of *polisson*. Since that time his name, surrounded by a sort of noisy notoriety, has always been found among the adherents of triumphant causes. He has written with some power, but always in the same hard, aggressive style—for his talent is less versatile than his opinions—on an infinite variety of topics. His services were early secured by the present Emperor when he was meditating the *coup d'état*; and, without knowing or caring what was the object of the conspiracy, he undertook to insult and vituperate all friends of Parliamentary government, and to prepare a portion of the public by his naturally coarse and artificially vehement style for the catastrophe that was to make his fortune. After the victory, as might have been expected, his language became more aggressive and ferocious still; and no one can remember that disastrous period without remembering also the vulgar *loans* of M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC over the defeat of the lettered and enlightened classes, his glorification of matter, his audacious conclusion that France had thought too much, and should now feed and stupify itself, and cover its round belly with good cloth, protect its feet with good shoes, and be thankful to NAPOLEON III. for his resolve to take all matters political, moral, and religious, under his own special care.

Well, six years have passed; and M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC, pensioned in various ways, but perfectly forgotten by the world—except when, like a bad swimmer in a public bath, he chose to make an awkward splash to attract attention away from more scientific and elegant performers—is pleased to come out as a Reformer in Literature. A reformer of course describes what he pretends to reform; and we shall be able, therefore, to learn from M. GRANIER, who always signs himself 'Deputy to the Legislative Corps,' what is the state of taste under the Empire which he boasts of having assisted to establish: "Perpetual soldier of order, after having helped to conquer the old enemy, we shall advance to meet the new one; and shall wage against bad literature the war we have waged against bad politics." He begins by boasting of the degraded state of the political press in France: "When the political press is strong, power is feeble; when writers pick up questions, Ministers have let them fall;" and so on. M. GRANIER always speaks with lordly contempt of the literature that attempts to treat of public affairs; and certainly his own experience is not of a nature to persuade him that it places a man very high in opinion. Without trenching too far on personal ground, it is necessary to inform the English public that whatever influence M. GRANIER's pen may exert is purely due to his talent, and entirely unadulterated by esteem for his character.

We may notice, by the way, that M. GRANIER indulges with more than usual extravagance in laudation of his country's literature at the expense of all others; mentions that "Italy, England, Spain, and Germany have had their great men, whilst France has had great ages;" that "elsewhere good books have been an accident, whilst in France they are a tradition;" and that "the admiration of all nations has conferred on France the royalty of knowledge and of the lyre." This seems to be a claim of pre-eminence for France in the matter of poetry; if so, it has at least the merit of novelty. All the rest is the inevitable trash with which writers who wish to be popular in France gorge their readers; and we should not notice it were it not that M. GRANIER declares, without explaining the reason, that what he says only refers to the past, and that now "such is the forgetfulness of art and of themselves into which French writers have fallen, that letters cannot long remain in their present track without arriving at an irremediable decay and a complete ruin." He repeats this testimony in various forms: "There is abundance of workmen and complete lack of works." Again: "Our works are composed by writers who have not the time to write, for a public which has not the time to read;" and the imprudent author, who cannot compose when he does not abuse, goes on to point out the absence of "observation, wit, and orthography," and to tell us that under the Empire people skim through books whilst in the hands of the barber or the shoe-black, and would refuse to the poet the two sous they would give to the waiter. What other result could we expect, M. GRANIER, from the contempt



for 'men of the pen' which you are so eager to preach? When true literary men are considered as public enemies, they retire into silence and leave their places to be occupied by unscrupulous scribblers and half-educated adventurers.

What a picture of *Le Siècle Imperial* is drawn in his simplicity by this Imperialist! The ordinary run of stage literature is fit only for the admiration of drunken bachelors. Even the *Scène Française* is invaded by "gipsydom, vice, and slang, and by shameless adultery." Elsewhere we have "pictures of the private life of prostitutes." Romances are fabricated from "the same mud," &c. In other columns we find details which we need not repeat, and which all tend to show M. GRANIER's determination to represent French literature as fallen so low that civilization and public morality are in danger.

It must not be supposed, however, that this writer is completely conscious of the value of his affirmations. After all he has said he cannot refrain from declaring that "literature contains no parties, that it contains only men of talent, of wit, of taste, and good education;" and will take, no doubt, some early opportunity of showing that this drunken and debauched mob whom he paints as furnishing France with its intellectual food, is at the head of the thinking world, and the admiration of all intellects. His violence is partly the natural violence of the pamphleteer and the libeller. Of course the truth that most high intelligences in France have retired from the scene and made way for greedy and corrupt mediocrities is too apparent to fail to strike even him. But he is not aware that he has assisted to produce this result; and if it be true that his imperial master has encouraged him to undertake the regeneration of literature by means of this weekly sheet, with its alarming proportion of white paper, it will be a curious fact in Napoleonic history. The undertaking, however, is already a failure. The cry of '*Silence à l'orgie*' drew all eyes at first; but so would the cry of '*Silence*' from any gay gentleman to a drowsy cathedral congregation. There is nothing orgiastic about French literature at present. It is simply flat and timid—the necessary product of the régime it is under. M. GRANIER's *Réveil* will awaken nobody, and has already ceased to be the subject of conversation in Paris.

#### HANOVER JEWELS AND COBURG TITLES.

THE Court newsmen are strutting about like heralds or drum-majors, for they are once more in season. Everybody has been thrown into a flutter by the anticipation of right royal doings. Sir ROBERT CARDEN has employed two notable dust-eaters to dig for precedents that may qualify him to enunciate, in historical fashion, the congratulations of London. The bell-ringers all over England are making ready for a metallic din which may bring down a fall of snow. St. James's Palace has been disturbed, washed, painted, decorated, carpeted, and prepared for a crush of painted lilies and gilded gold; at the theatres tragedy and comedy will celebrate a sweet event, and during a fortnight, at least, people will be talking of the royal bride, Honiton lace veils, the Prussian prince, wedding-cake—that should be of consolidated Hybla honey with ruby plums—and the delicate trousseau, the still more delicate bridesmaids, and that pretty toilette-service of coral and silver with which so many simple folks have been disappointed. Your PRINCESS ROYAL, these rural loyalists say, should dip her fingers in a moonlike bowl of gold with diamond edges. They know not that royalty has a taste for comfort, and that the QUEEN does sometimes walk from one room into another without a crown on her head, a globe in one hand and a sceptre in the other. Nevertheless, the public instinct is right. These superior beings, who dwell in palaces, are wonderfully susceptible on the subject of jewels, literally and metaphorically. They love jewels on the neck and jewels on the name,—carcanets and titles. It is not in Hanover only that they watch with glowing eyes for the return of the diamonds from London; wistful glances will follow the sparkling treasure. We keep our Regalia, of course, and they burn and glitter in a dirty room at the Tower not less ignobly than the sixteen crowns of the Kremlin, and we have our Mountain of Light, the tribute of India, popularly supposed to be worn, like a Cyclops' eye, in the middle of the QUEEN's forehead; but some dearly-beloved gems are going—rose-diamonds of many facets, often worn at state-balls, and now to be parted for ever from the head, neck, and arms of VICTORIA. Perhaps, too, the young lady of sweet seventeen who is to

be married on Monday week may have sighed over some of her favourites, included in the odious Hanover bequest. We are forced to make restitution, but it is satisfactory to know that we can do it as spitefully as we please.

When an ambassador came to KUBLAI KHAN, demanding for his master a certain emerald, the King, having no Lord WENSLEYDALE to consult, cut off the envoy's head, put a pebble in the mouth, and sent that back as an answer. Perhaps ISABELLA of Spain, if asked for her emeralds, which are the finest in Europe—a beautiful contrast to the purity of her complexion—might object in terms equally despotic and decisive; but we are in the power of Equity, and what three judges declare we should do must be done. If there were not another emerald in Peru, or diamond in Brazil; if no red ruby were ever to come again from Golconda, or rose ruby from Balachan; if the sapphires of the Orient—with the six-rayed stars in their burning hearts—were exhausted, still the verdict has been given for Hanover, and that majestic court has not been disappointed by the result of its squabble over the jewels of great GEORGE II. Town and country gossips have been supplied with a topic; rash journalists have valued the condemned jewels at a million sterling; and no one is dissatisfied, except, perhaps, if it might be reverentially hinted, the lady who will have to purchase 'a new set.' And that suggests a question. Semi-official prints have already promised, on the part of the public, to atone for the grasp of Hanover, by making up the loss. Does that mean a grant of 100,000? The economists must look to it. We can easily imagine Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, with Roman dignity, asking for a vote to purchase for Her Most Gracious MAJESTY an apartment of octahedral crystals, or to commission some SHYLOCK to travel in search of Peruvian emeralds and amethysts from Ceylon; but even with the glitter of state balls and banquets dazzling their memories, we can scarcely believe our legislators to be so courtly as to spend a hundred thousand pounds sterling in jewels for the QUEEN, when one of the old crowns at the Tower might be picked to pieces, without shaking the Constitution to its base, or torturing the historical sympathies of the public.

Prince ALBERT, moreover, has his little question. He is now Prince Consort. Oblige him by saying 'King Consort.' He has given us his all—himself—and can no more; and why begrudge him a mere title, if only to spite his cousins on the Continent? Field-Marshal his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, however, Chancellor of one University, Ranger of certain parks, Colonel of certain regiments, Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, recipient of sundry allowances, emoluments, and circuitous incomes, may be said to occupy not an unpleasant position. He stands with his hand on the back of the throne, and surely that is near enough. 'King-Consort' is a compound title with a Spanish colour, and we doubt whether the English nation understand it. They would think of the spectre which 'the likeness of a kingly crown had on.' They would imagine they saw ermine and purple over the scarlet uniform. In fact, they would dislike it. Jealousy is, of course, a vicious passion, but when millions of Englishmen are likely to be jealous, in a public, and not in a personal sense, it is simply judicious to avoid irritating exhibitions. We are not assuming that the scheme has been really hatched, but just now we are Court newsmen ourselves, and are bound to 'have reason to believe' that 'HER MAJESTY,' a few days ago, took Lord PALMERSTON aside and asked him what the people would think of a King-Consort? To which the Premier may, or may not, have replied; indeed, it is possible that the question was never asked. But we have no doubt of this, that if we have to choose between buying the diamonds and sanctioning the title, by all means let the strong-boxes of Bond-street be sent down to the palace, and the bill presented to the faithful Commons.

We do not believe that the rumour has been set afloat without justification. The scheme has not now been heard of for the first time. It is credited by those who can discriminate between fact and gossip. But it is impossible to put faith in the report that the change in Prince ALBERT's title will be almost immediately announced. The QUEEN and her advisers have not hitherto been accustomed to take steps so rash, arrogant, and provocative of popular suspicion. Surely, the nation pays adequate homage to the royal family. There is to be a marriage in St. James's Chapel within a few days, and what congregations will afterwards assemble to worship the purple velvet and the place where the

Prince and Princess stood! We are not dwellers in Oriental fairyland, and do not build our queen palaces of chalcedony with onyx roofs, cornelian pillars, and lamps of clustered opal; we cannot seat H. R. H. on the throne of ALRASCHID, and put a tower of gold on his head, but we pay our royal family proper respect, and we ask in return only—decent consideration.

#### FRENCH HISTORIANS.

THE translation of an article recently published in the *Edinburgh Review* on M. HENRI MARTIN's History of France, is accompanied in the last number of the *Revue Britannique* by a letter from the historian, who complains, with some reason, that his opinions have been misrepresented or misunderstood in several particulars. The Reviewer, after a rapid but able view of the labours of MM. THIERRY and GUIZOT, and observations more or less correct on MM. SISMONDI, MICHELET, and THIERS, addresses himself to his more immediate subject. "If," he says at once, "an historian earns immortality by flattering the prejudices of the nation and of each fraction of the nation whose annals he relates, M. HENRI MARTIN has already attained his end." There would be more truth in this observation if it had been general, not particular. Nearly all French literary men find it necessary, or, at any rate, think it necessary, to be the flatterers of their readers, and an amusing list might be made out of the various forms of adulation constantly employed. M. HENRI MARTIN shares this fault in common with most of his contemporaries, but is, perhaps, guilty in a less degree than many. Whilst looking upon his own country as the centre of the universe, and identifying as a matter of course the progress of France with the progress of humanity, he does not absolutely ignore all foreign civilizations; and it is worthy of remark that no French writer, with the exception of M. MICHELET, has more energetically condemned the reckless and impotent attempts made by CHARLES VIII. and his immediate successors upon Italy. He had a right to expect, therefore, not to be singled out especially for blame as forgetting everything but the interests of French ambition.

M. HENRI MARTIN, whose work as an entirety more than deserves its reputation, clearly shows, in his answer to the *Edinburgh Reviewer*, what a careful reader of his history should have perceived, that the praise he attributes to the early French kings is not that of endeavouring to extend their dominions indefinitely in every direction, but of bringing together in one body politic a number of scattered members—naturally united, but scattered accidentally. He takes for granted that, as it were from all time, a certain number of people inhabiting a certain extent of territory had received a call to conglomerate into what was to become the French monarchy. The truth of this supposition may be disputed—indeed, it seems an evident hallucination;—but a writer who looks at history from that point of view is very far from deserving the charge of being an indiscriminate advocate for conquest. He looks upon the French nation as homogeneous, and would, we think, like to see Europe divided into nations according as it is divided into races—which would make a strange revolution in our maps, and would leave France in a position rather too pre-eminent. He would, no doubt, give Italy to the Italians, Hungary to the Hungarians, Poland to the Poles—a scheme which Liberals in England, who can go no deeper than that rabbits should be rabbits, and hares, hares, will cheerfully accept, without remembering that the necessary consequence is Ireland to the Irish, Scotland to the Scotch, Wales to the Welsh, and India—to the Hindoos, as the French say, without explaining what they understand by India, and where we are to find the two hundred million of Hindoos who are now, they imagine, fighting for their liberty. Naturally, M. HENRI MARTIN would refuse to discuss whether the ancient inhabitants of the Isle of France are the same in origin as the Flemish, the Alsacians, the Provençals, and the people of Béarn. At any rate, he would find it difficult to point out any physical distinctions which would give France a natural frontier without irregular extension in some directions and as irregular retreat in others. Are some of the Swiss less French than the Gascons? and are not the Savoyards more French than the Flemings? We are afraid this talk about unity of race is simply in the mouths of our Gallic neighbours a means of attacking and dissolving some of the powerful politics which rise in their neighbourhood, and which base their unity on something very different from simi-

larity of blood; and much less vague. It is a popular anatomical error among the French that an Englishman has *six inches more of bowels* than they; and it would be not easy, perhaps, to explain to them that this difference in capacity for feeding renders two nations much less incapable of uniting under one government than a difference in political education.

M. HENRI MARTIN might easily have claimed the Piedmontese as belonging to the same family as the French, and totally distinct from the Italians; but the barrier of the Alps stops him. Most singularly, however, he implies that FRANCIS I. was the champion of Protestantism, progress, and civilization, against CHARLES V. This error arises from the exaggerated importance which France even in the sixteenth century possesses in his eyes. Evidently at that time Protestantism and progress—consequently civilization—were fighting their battles elsewhere; and France never did so little for the general good of the world as during the next hundred years. The fearful Catholic fanaticism of this same FRANCIS I. condemned her to an internal struggle, in which she tore out her own entrails, and was never so near extinction as towards the close of the century. M. HENRI MARTIN, in one or two phrases of his letter—perhaps merely meant as an *ad hominem* appeal to a critic whom he supposes to be a terrible Protestant—entirely disfigures the history of his country. The wars of FRANCIS I. against Charles V. may have operated as a diversion in favour of Protestantism, but that they were not intended as such the slightest acquaintance with the history of the period is sufficient to show. We do not accuse M. HENRI MARTIN of ignorance on this point; for his account of the persecutions and troubles of Protestantism in France is most admirable; but we wish to point out that, in his eagerness to defend himself against a very moderate attack, he has fallen into errors which are characteristic of the nation to which he belongs. Everywhere and on all occasions he exaggerates the importance of that nation, and endeavours to connect its most trivial acts with some special mission which he supposes it sent into this world to perform. Perhaps this strange delusion, which, if deprived of, no Frenchman would sleep happy, that France is predestined to teach, better, reform, and guide mankind, is the principal reason of many of its recent misadventures. 'Physician, heal thyself,' is good advice to give it.

With reference to JEANNE D'ARC, M. HENRI MARTIN persists in his heresies. Indeed, as the Reviewer gives him all the advantage that a man who is able to say, 'You have misrepresented me,' can require, this is scarcely surprising. We need not enter into the details of the discussion on the ecstasie state in which was the heroine of Domremy, further than to agree with the historian, who says: "The critic has quoted as my own theory the exposition I make of the theory which I refute." But M. HENRI MARTIN evidently makes concessions to French prejudice and superstition, which, coming from him, can scarcely be thought sincere. We quite join in his respect for the enthusiastic and devoted young girl who, believing herself to have received a Divine mission to liberate France from the invader, risked and sacrificed her life in that cause. Is it necessary, however, to call her a Messiah? Without too rigidly interpreting the phrase, it clearly implies that her visions, which, philosophically speaking, diminish the value of her devotion, distinguish her from a host of other patriots who have made equal exertions and equal sacrifices for a similar cause. Why is not WILLIAM TELL also called a Messiah—unless it be that the interests of France were not involved in his career? "That I have supposed that Providence," says M. HENRI MARTIN, "could have interested itself in so unimportant a matter as the salvation of French nationality is my unpardonable crime." Certainly, if we are to take him to mean that French nationality alone has been thought worthy of such care; if not, why does he not speak of many other Messiahs? But the truth is, that M. HENRI MARTIN, in his exclusive devotion to his own country—a devotion generally respectable, though it always diminishes the value of an historian—does evidently think that in the fifteenth century the independence and unity of France were of special importance in the eyes of Providence; and he ought to be able to show some marvellously beneficent action of the France thus consolidated on the moral fortunes of the world. But after the Pucelle we see Louis XI. profiting by her labours, and a continued and successful war of despotism against liberty, interrupted only by the terrible reaction called the French Re-

volution. Meanwhile the nation, no doubt, did great things—exclusive of the wars it carried on, and which we cannot count among blessings to humanity; but it was despite the degrading tyranny which the unification of France in the fifteenth century rendered possible.

M. HENRI MARTIN indignantly repels the accusation of the Edinburgh Reviewer that he is an admirer of tyranny; and certainly all who know his Liberal tendencies will understand this indignation. But is he quite certain that without admiring he does not in some sort serve the cause of tyranny? We should be the last to say unkind things of patriotism. It is the necessary virtue of a citizen. But should it utterly falsify his views, and exclude a just appreciation of the doings of the rest of the world? M. HENRI MARTIN, in common with all his fellow-countrymen who write in the liberal sense, teaches something more pernicious than admiration of tyranny—we mean, admiration of France, a blind and exclusive admiration, which, not in his words but in the hearts of his readers, takes the form of contempt or indifference for the genius, the heroism, the virtue, the struggles, and the sufferings of other nations. The character of a Frenchman is supposed to have something extenuating in it. The acts of a Frenchman are important, not so much in themselves, but because of his quality. Without wishing to lower the history of France, we may say that such writers resemble the chronicler of a village, who imagines that the universe revolves around the steeple of his church. In the sixteenth century, for example, the great interest of the human drama was evidently transferred to Germany, and in a less degree to Italy, and even to England. In France an abortive struggle for liberty of conscience went on, as it were, in a corner. No French historian perceives this. Probably the French public would refuse to comprehend it. Yet to this national unconsciousness we may trace most of the errors of public opinion among our neighbours. They imagine that their risings and their fallings, their prosperity, their misfortunes, are the necessary undulations of the great stream of humanity. Because France was brought to unity by the pressure of despotism, untaught the love of liberty, taught, instead, the love of equality, which is its consolation and its bane—for if equality is the golden age of freedom it is the worst preparation for it—because such is the lesson of their history, the French think that human experience tells no other tale.

#### HIGH ART IN SHORT PETTICOATS.

THE world, so far as it speaks English, must have remarked a barbarism running riot in the land. It may be of old date, but there have been civilized intervals. At least, we do not remember a period in which children, especially ladies below twelve, have been brought up so sedulously as now in the religion of vanity? Seven years from this date, it may be prophesied that society will receive an additional coating of selfish affectation. It was formerly a natural sin. It is at present a cultivated art. Every glossy-haired little beauty is taught to consider herself a CLEOPATRA, so that a juvenile ball has as much stateliness and rivalry upon a miniature scale as a dinner at the table of a marchioness. The abomination arises, partially, from our habits of dress. Visit Brighton, and inspect the children on the Marine Parade. In the morning—supposing bathing to be in season—they appear demure enough, being taken down to the machines with exactly that sort of attire on which is most rapidly slipped off, and then they look creditable to their parents or guardians. But afterwards, miss, nine years old, turns forth the silver lining of her wardrobe, and a perfect little NINON she is. A WATTEAU hat, plumed and rich, tempts into a toss of precocious coquetry a small head, with hair faultlessly dressed in the Imperial fashion. The mantle is a reduced copy of her mother's, the *mode* beyond suspicion, and the dancing-mistress has drilled her shoulders into an expression—that describes it—of superb self-love and general disdain. Samarcand never produced anything more costly than her dress, and beneath this is a pompous little crinoline in which the juvenile JUNO feels herself fashionable in every sense of the term. Privileged beyond her seniors, her high-art drapery ceases a little below the knee, and the turn of her childish limbs is made a part of the picture, which would be completed by the fancy Balmorals were it not that a crimson parasol flutters its golden fringe past groups of poor little creatures who wish in their hearts they had one like

it. Well, this might be tolerated, if the effect produced were really fine. But it is not. The child thus buried in frippery loses all the lovely attributes of childhood—its simplicity, its natural grace, its beautiful instinct of dependence. Nature is outraged, and art is not satisfied. The adornments that possibly become a woman certainly disfigure her prototype ten years old, and not four feet high. Accordingly, the parks and parades are crowded with diminutive living satires upon fashion, children resembling dancing dervishes whose whirling skirts have been petrified, small mock models of season *belles*, and fantastic little professors of simpering, who are taught to believe that if the Empress EUGÉNIE wears five flounces, to wear four is to be vulgar. Well, has this no moral effect? The dwarf copy of a Duchess promenades in Kensington-gardens and shuns anything and anybody not manifestly genteel. A few weeks ago a West-end congregation was disturbed by a little girl, not ten years of age, who insisted upon leaving her pew with her governess because certain strangers had been allowed to enter it. The budding pupil of pride was so sincere in her convictions that she appealed to the curate at the communion table; and the congregation saw what it was to be a young lady, not yet in her teens, who had been grandly brought up, and accustomed never to associate with 'people.' That child was a fashion-book in herself. Bonnet, mantle, dress, boots, parasol, violet velvet-bound Bible, hair swept back, after the fashion of the PRINCESS ROYAL, were practical comments on the inculcations of the nursery; and the little creature never for an instant imagined that a whipping would have been far more wholesome for her than an afternoon airing in the parks. Most persons, probably, have remarked the barbaric extravagance of children's dress—of ladies' we say nothing; Mr. RUSKIN has already been cruel enough on that subject. If they live to walk in crinoline, to rustle under mountains of silk, to flit through society like sun-birds, and if in this they find felicity, why, they belong to themselves; but children stand in another category. They are disgraced by the vulgarity which converts them into lay figures, and which, after all, produces an effect the reverse of grace or picturesqueness. London-born boys accustomed to stride in Highland scarfs and 'tracery,' and little girls rendered vain in their infancy by the glitter of their dress, may be expected to develop into foppery and giddiness—as if Englishmen ever were fops, or English girls giddy!

MIDDLE-CLASS EDUCATION AND OXFORD EXAMINATIONS.—The half-yearly meeting of the members of the College of Preceptors was held last Saturday, at the college rooms, 42, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The chair, in the absence of Dr. Humphries, of Cheltenham, the President, was occupied by Mr. J. C. Clennell. The Secretary (Mr. Parker) read the report of the council for the half-year ending at Christmas. It stated there had been more candidates for examination at their recent meeting than at any former Christmas session. There had been granted 49 first-class, 90 second-class, and 169 third-class certificates, making together 308; of these, 14 first-class, 38 second-class, and 32 third-class were granted to pupils examined in the college rooms; and the remaining 226—viz., 35 first-class, 52 second-class, and 139 third-class—were awarded to pupils of schools in the provinces in connexion with the college, situate at Morden, Twickenham, Ealing, Eltham, Maidenhead, Christ Church, Northampton, Devizes, New Brighton, Devonport, and Halifax. The report congratulated the members of the college on the progress of the pupil examinations. The examination of teachers, however, had not been so satisfactory this half-year as could have been wished. Only fourteen gentlemen and one lady had presented themselves during that time. The report further stated, that amongst the events of the year the council had to announce the remarkable undertaking of the University of Oxford to regulate and govern the school education of the middle classes. Some discussion ensued, and Dr. White moved that that part of the report expressing danger to be apprehended from the scheme to the middle-class schoolmaster be expunged. This was an amendment on the motion that the report be received and adopted. Dr. Pinches also moved, as another amendment, that the whole of the paragraph be expunged from the report. This was carried by a large majority. The report as amended was then agreed to. A by-law, abolishing members' entrance fee, was also adopted; and, some other business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

PROFESSOR ROGERS, the well-known author of the 'Eclipse of Faith,' has become principal of Lancashire Independent College, a post vacant by the resignation of Dr. Vaughan.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE POULTRY SHOW.—From last Saturday to Wednesday, the Crystal Palace numbered among its other attractions a fine show of poultry.



## Literature.

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

THOSE of our readers who have not already read the most attractive and successful book of the season, *Dr. Livingstone's Travels*, will find a lucid and pleasant sketch of its main features in the first article of the current *Westminster Review*, under the title of 'African Life.' The contents of this article present some rather striking points of similarity and contrast to those of another elaborate paper in the same number, entitled 'Morayshire.' Both are articles of travel and research; but in the one, the region described is the limited area of a well-known county; in the other, the vast deserts, prairies, and bush-tracts of an unexplored continent. And we cannot but think that the *Review* fulfils its true office far better in giving hurried outlines of the new, than in elaborating minute points of the old. It is, surely, of far less importance to furnish archæological details of facts, geographical or historical, with whose main features we are already familiar, than to give new facts and ideas touching lands and tribes hitherto unknown. In devoting its pages to local topography, the *Westminster* avowedly follows the lead of the *Quarterly*, and it seems disposed to do for the Scotch counties what the latter journal is doing for the English—give a history of each in successive numbers. As this topographical epidemic seems likely to spread amongst the *Quarterlies*, we must repeat the opinion already expressed, that however important such histories may be, a *Review* is not the proper place for them. The history of a county is an independent subject, as much so in its degree as the history of a country or a continent, and it should be treated as such—in a separate work, not crowded with other articles into the narrow space of a quarterly *Review*. It is not the province of a *Review* to give independent treatises, scientific or historical, but to furnish its readers with brief and lucid expositions and criticisms of what is new in science and philosophy; of the most important topics of the day, political and social; and of what is of passing or of permanent and perennial interest in literature, art, and life. Surely, just now there is no such dearth of interesting topics that the *Reviews* are obliged to poach upon the time-honoured domain of the *Archæological Journal* and the *Gentleman's Magazine*. If literary topics are rather scant, scientific, and especially political ones, are abundant enough. With the Indian and Chinese wars abroad, with Indian Reform and commercial discussions at home, with workhouses crowded with famishing operatives at one end of the town, and cathedrals opened to fill their mouths with musical east wind at the other, there surely can be no lack of subjects of grave and pressing interest. Generally speaking, however, in the selection of its subjects the *Westminster Review* has few sins to answer for, either of omission or commission. It rarely chooses a dull or unseasonable subject, and as rarely neglects one that is of immediate and practical interest. Notwithstanding the paper on 'Morayshire,' and another, entitled 'The Religious Weakness of Protestantism,' less pertinent than impertinent, the present number illustrates this, having two able articles on the commercial crisis, and one on India. The remaining papers are one on 'Spirit and Spirit-rapping'—a full historical sketch and criticism of the wildest monomania that has recently attacked society; and one on 'Shelley'—biographical, critical, and sympathetic, but rather diffuse.

The two main literary articles of the *National Review* this quarter are 'George Sand' and 'Ben Jonson.' The former, a well-written sketch, contains a juster estimate of the most impulsive, out-spoken, and brilliant of modern French novelists than is usually to be met with in either British or French journals. Madame DUNEVANT reflects herself in her writings, and she is just the person to create warm friends and bitter foes; so that most writers being either partisans or opponents, it is difficult to get on either side of the Channel a fair estimate of her character and works. The article in the *National* merits the praise of being a sincere and tolerably successful attempt on the part of an English writer to accomplish a most difficult task—to place himself in GEORGE SAND's actual position, social and domestic, and estimate her conduct and writings with justice and charity. The article on 'Ben Jonson' is wholly critical, and the criticism is good, being brief, incisive, and just throughout. The following extracts will illustrate the pith and vigour of the writing. The first refers to one of the main features of his comedies, the second to his minor poems:—

There is little of genialty in Jonson's writings. He is by nature a satirist, and was possessed by a settled conviction that the display and satire of existing manners was the most legitimate function of comedy; and the mass of all his amusement is extracted either from the caricature of some individual monstrosity, or from the affected and ridiculous habits of some particular class. He adopts Cicero's definition, "who would have a comedy to be *imitatio vite, speculum consuetudinis, imago veritatis*." The court especially is a favourite subject with him; and absurd and overcharged as some of his descriptions seem, we must be cautious in discrediting them. Jonson, though a caricaturist, was a keen and accurate observer; he had little tendency or power to invent, and a basis of matter-of-fact no doubt underlies all his fictions. He is one of the best and completest authorities we have for ascertaining the manners of the court and city in the time of James I.

His strength lies in his wit. Generally it has a special character of its own: it is ponderous built-up mirth, heavy unsparing caricature. He lays on coat after coat of the same paint without relief or variety; yet he covers a wider field of wit than most men, and it would be difficult to say in which department he has proved himself most successful. *The Fox* is most witty, *The Silent Woman* the most humorous, *The Alchy-*

*mist* most grotesque. Perhaps his genius leans most in the latter direction. This is a field of laughter not much occupied in the present day; perhaps it belongs to a coarser and simpler state of mind than now prevails. Such caricatures as those of Leonardo da Vinci show it in its rudest forms. It prevailed in the time of George III.: Smollett and Gilray are grotesque, Sterne is often so. It is the element of the ridiculous that lies either in the native disproportion or in the voluntary distortion of real things. The figure of Punch is the type of the grotesque. It deals much with the disease and wretchedness and basenesses of human nature, and is more or less inhuman. It is rare in Shakspeare: perhaps the Apothecary in *Romeo and Juliet*, and Falstaff's ragged regiment, are the only instances of it. In Jonson, on the other hand, it is common; but rather in its moral than physical manifestations. *Bartholomew Fair* is made up of it, in the most degraded forms; *The Alchymist*, *The Staple of News*, *The New Inn*, contain abundant specimens of it. His worst works are full of instances of his unbounded power of imagining ludicrous situations.

Of his minor poems the writer says:—

There is enough thought, harshly expressed, to require an effort to understand them; and not enough to reward the effort when read. They are weighed down by a sort of inert mass of mind which the imagination has not sufficient power to kindle. It might have sufficed a lesser body of intellect, but it is out of proportion to what it has to move. Struggling gleams of fire shine through a well-heaped mass of materials; but rarely does the whole burst into a clear blaze. Now and then, indeed, some exquisite poetical idea may be found, half hidden by the cumbrousness of its expression, as when he compares the serenity of his mistress's face to the calmness and life-renewing influence which pervade the air after tempest; an idea not easily suggested by the lines,

"As alone there triumphs to the life  
All the good, all the gain, of the elements' strife."

There is gold, and pure gold, in his writings; but mixed with large lumps of clay. The worst of it is, the clay is as solemnly and carefully hammered out as the gold; and the author evidently refuses to acknowledge even to himself that it is of any inferior value. Labour Jonson never spared; he gave all his works the finish his best pains could afford, but he used material in itself incapable of taking a polish. He had a keen incisive wit; but it is an Andrea Ferrara rather than a rapier. A sort of native unwieldiness is apt to leave its impression in what he writes; and his rhythm is like his matter, it has a lumbering elephantine motion, full of stops and sudden charges. His epigrams are often sharp-pointed, and witty; but, like all epigrams, they are dull reading. They are moulded in the Latin type; and though some of them have point, many of them are only brief occasional poems on a single subject, mostly eulogistic of some particular person. Some of the satirical ones are also probably personal; but in general aimed at some vicious practice or moral deformity, set forth under an appropriate title, in which, as in the body of the poem, he loves to show his wit. We have epigrams to 'Sir Annual Tilter,' to 'Don Surly,' to 'Sir Voluptuous Beast,' to 'Fine Grand,' to 'Captain Hungry,' &c.

Of the remaining papers we may note, as well worth reading, one on 'Colonel Mure and the Attic Historians'—a defence of THUCYDIDES against the attacks of the gallant and learned scholar; and another on 'Hashish'—a very interesting account of that seductive narcotic.

## THE WORKS OF SAMUEL BROWN.

*Lectures on the Atomic Theory, and Essays Literary and Scientific.* By Samuel Brown. 2 vols. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

THE writings of Dr. Samuel Brown are of permanent value, and deserve a place in every philosophical library. Sir William Hamilton, erudite and cautious as he was, declared that the lectures on the atomic theory entitled their author to take rank among true discoverers. Dr. Brown could appreciate this judgment pronounced upon an hypothesis to the elaboration of which he devoted the whole of his purely scientific life, for he had been struck by the opinion of Mitscherlich that it takes fourteen years to discover and establish a single fact, even in chemistry. The hypothesis stated was that of the positive unity of matter, atoms being to be conceived, for chemical purposes, as extended substances, placed at distances measurably great, which can be no more described as solid than as liquid or gaseous, seeing that all these three states are equally modified conditions of their aggregation. According to the existing view, as the editor explains, placing the two theories in apposition, atoms are conceived of as solid nuclei, centres of attractive and repulsive force, placed at distances immeasurably small, not only absolutely but relatively to their own dimensions. Dr. Brown held that the forces, movements, actions, and reactions of atoms, though subsensible, are as conceivably within the power of mathematical induction and geometrical calculus as those of the supersensible or heavenly masses, while the older theory is that their shapes, sizes, and mutual action and reaction interfere with all possibility of calculating their forces and movements. Dr. Brown's belief was that the production of a true *tertium quid* by the chemical combination of two equal and similar atoms is conceivable, while, according to the former hypothesis, no *tertium quid* could thus arise other than that represented by the smallest possible mass of oxygen, as distinguished from the two atoms of oxygen which constitute it. The four lectures developing these ideas and bringing them 'into practical relation with the concrete details of the science' are remarkable, not only as scientific expositions but for their lucid style and logical method, and the acquaintance they show with large and various departments of literature. Students should place these compositions on their shelves and take them down often, for they are of no common worth, and might well lead the most superficial into abstruse scientific inquiries. Dr. Brown, who lectured at Edinburgh with the late Edward Forbes, possessed the art of rendering philosophy almost light reading, while he avoided none of its heights or depths, or passages of the remotest obscurity. We turned with interest to his treatise on alchemy and the alchemists, concerning which the Americans have set afloat so ingenious a theory. His view is that suggested by a plain interpretation of the hermetic writings, apart from symbolism and hieroglyphy. But he was not ignorant of the doubts still hovering over the subject, or that Scaliger's quotation of a title from Zozimus the Panopolite, vaguely referred to also by Olaus Borrichius, has never been authenticated. Whence did the word Alchemy originate? From the tradition Chema, narrating the intercourse of the geni with the daughters of men, or from the antique name of Egypt, mentioned by Plutarch? The question remains unanswered. Hermes Trismegistus himself is a most mythical personage; and Dr. Brown very

fairly analyzed him to atoms before proceeding to value the suggestion of Suidas, that the Argonauts were pilgrims in pursuit of the alchemical secret. Again, he was, as a critic, too accurate to pass over the Spagyric assumptions of such names as Crystippus, or to detect the error lurking under Dumas's facile method of evaporating Maria the Jewess into a thin mist of fable. Chemistry, he believed, is an older science than Dumas was willing to acknowledge, older than Lavoisier, if not so ancient as to claim Thales as its father. Lavoisier, at least, was so impressed by the dogmas of Thales that his alembics were long employed in investigating the possibility of converting water into an earthly substance. Scheele experimented with the same purpose in view, and every one has heard of Davy's experiments on the electrolysis of water. These inquiries, carried in certain directions, connect themselves with the history of alchemy. In treating of the Arabian polypharmists, represented by Geber, whose 'Summit of Perfection' is the oldest book on chemistry extant, Dr. Brown rebuked the bigotry of Johnson, and does full justice to the ornament of the reign of the Abassides. Geber's theory not only pervaded the East, but was powerful enough to taint the works of Cavendish and Priestley; it was in Europe that the science became grotesque. Potable gold, Geber had said, was the celestial hippocrène or elixir, but the heretic Arnoldus applied his art to some purpose, and the essential oil of turpentine, the oil of rosemary and Hungary water, were products of his laboratory. Basil Valentine went far into the search for the philosopher's stone, which he imagined to be a compound of mercury, sulphur, and salt, but he also opened up the science of metallurgy. Then came Paracelsus, an incarnation of intellect poisoned by vanity, and alchemy was at its climax. Dr. Brown's learning was brought to bear upon three points in connexion with the code of the Alchemists:—that they believed in the Alcahest or universal solvent, actually realized by modern chemistry in the element fluorine; in the transmutability of metals—an opinion 'in-eradicable from the instincts of science'; and in the elixir of life or universal medicine, the last idea not having been conceived until the dotage of alchemy. Dr. Brown did well to follow his treatise on the Alchemists with one on Phlogiston, to pass from connical fluids, the chloride of tin, and the purple precipitate of gold, to the transcendental science of combustion. In the course of his essay, many biographical notices of extreme interest are introduced, bringing the history to its turning point at the transition from the era of Phlogiston and the cupel to that of oxygen and the balance. The Rosicrucian mystery disappeared; the empyrean was melted in a crucible; the Zoroastrian creed was brought into 'the presence of a chemical product as combination of caloric and light, a double vibration, a pair of imponderables, and a couple of dynamides.'

Dr. Brown was qualified to deal with subjects of this class, because he was superior to every form of flippancy. His treatise on ghosts and ghost-seers is not ridicule but reason. Plato, Pliny, Henry More, Donne, Matthew Hall, Samuel Johnson, Addison, and others, he reminds us, believed in appearances. Passavant, Eschenmayer, Ennemore, Stilling, Kerner, and Schubert have written gravely on ghostly dreams; and it is due to a solemn doubt that its grounds should be seriously investigated, and accordingly the process of argument is carried on deliberately, without sneers or even smiles, and the most rational reader need not be dissatisfied with the conclusion. In fact, the fabric of shadows is undermined, and parts slowly and cloudily into ruins. Nevertheless, Dr. Brown admitted all is not known that may be known concerning ghosts and ghost-seers. The world must learn to wait. It waited long enough for other discoveries. Meanwhile, we point attention to this and the other writings in the two volumes of Dr. Brown's collected works, the productions of a cultivated, original, and masculine mind. The regret of every reader will be that so earnest and successful a thinker was cut off at the age of thirty-two.

#### ANECDOTES OF LITERARY LIFE.

*Fifty Years' Recollections, Literary and Personal, with Observations on Men and Things.*  
By Cyrus Redding. 3 vols. Skeet.

MR. CYRUS REDDING has lived long in the great world, has associated with all classes of persons, is free-spoken, and has an excellent memory. He might have written a very entertaining memoir, for the materials were at hand, and it is not every one who has been dandled on the knee of John Howard, preached to by John Wesley, frightened by the mutiny at the Nore, admitted to join the funeral of Pitt, and delighted by the living oratory of Fox. A wondrous and motley procession passes through the autobiography, including a hundred men and women, celebrated or notorious, whom Mr. Redding has known, after one fashion or another; and it would have been surprising had he not written a book which, in spite of its tedious interludes of egotism, will be read with interest by many who will meet old friends in its pages, as well as listen to new anecdotes; but Mr. Redding overflows his recollections with himself, and although a part of his literary career may have been worth noticing, we must say he is not a little intrusive with his careful chronicle of early studies, latter-day dialogues, and incidents of no importance whatever to any one but himself. "I was early in love;" "I was pleased with Burns;" "Scott's 'Marmion' delighted me, and it was well calculated to do so," are specimens of the triviality to which the memoirs owe half their bulk. This we say at once, in order that we may not have to turn from Mr. Redding's more interesting sketches to his follies as an autobiographer. During the first period of his life, mixing in what is called good society, he heard an infinite abundance of gossip, and being a picker-up of trifles, has something to say worth hearing of Bath when Pitt was there, drinking three bottles of port wine every day, and of London, when Pitt always quaffed a full beaker before he spoke in Parliament, and when Tierney is said to have called him the Devil's darning-needle. At Bath, Mr. Redding met Sir John Moore; in London, at the Cheshire Cheese, he dined with Laurence, who carried the colours of the 20th Regiment at the battle of Minden; at Brighton was then seen, upon the Steyne, the Green Man, who painted his house green, and wore his costume of that colour, to his gloves and neckcloth. It is something like seeing a ghost revisiting the glimpses of the moon, to hear these reminiscences, published

in 1858, by a gentleman who once walked down Fleet-street in a blue dress, coat, white waistcoat, lemon-coloured breeches, white silk stockings, silver knee and shoe buckles, and a prodigious cocked hat. "Suspenders were not yet in vogue, and the shirt was invariably displayed above the waist-band." Add to this that Mr. Redding was present at the Westminster election when Sheridan shouted to the elector who had refused him 'his countenance,' "Take it away; it is the most villanous one I have ever beheld!" and we have a tolerable idea of the ancestral voice that is addressing our generation. The boy Betty disgusted him; by Siddons he was electrified; the genius of Miss O'Neill he doubted; Mrs. Jordan's acting was, to him, as exhilarating as a cordial wine. In society, he was introduced to Madame de Stael, then past her prime, and to a large number of the individuals called celebrities; of all he has an opinion to pass, and of some he has preserved interesting reminiscences.

Mr. Redding's notice of Dr. Parr is a good example of his manner:—

Parr was under the middle height in stature, square and strongly built, his body large in proportion to his lower limbs. His eyes were grey, of the middling size, and sparkled to the last when animated in conversation. The back part of his head was massy and capacious, his forehead full. His characteristic benevolence appeared most in his mode of life. He was remarkable for his kindness to his friends, neighbours, and servants, rendering them all the good in his power. He lisped a little in speaking. He drank seldom more than half a dozen glasses of wine, but he fed largely, rather than choicely, when at a dinner party, or with a friend. It was singular that when alone, he scarcely eat at all, or satisfied himself with a mouthful of anything that fell in his way. His stomach was strong, and his digestive powers excellent. When fish was on the table, where there was shrimp sauce, the moment the fish was removed, he would pour out the sauce on his plate and eat it, and this down to the last years of his life. Six or eight persons were his favourite number at table. It was seldom known at Hatton how many would dine. I have sat down with eight or nine, when he imagined Mrs. Parr and myself were to be his only guests. The copiousness of his information, the clearness, and order of his language, were remarkable, but the latter was too formal. He was not a mere 'verb and noun man,' as some have erroneously said, nor did he parade his learning ostentatiously. He had read almost every English writer of note, besides the ancient classics, which he knew so critically. He did not display his classical knowledge in mixed society. With the right kind of company, he overflowed with this knowledge and learned lore. His manner of speaking, and putting things was peculiar, and more remarkable than his matter; those of course died with him, and cannot be described. He regarded our sanguinary law with indignation. Placed in the witness-box at the assizes, on a life and death case, when he had given his evidence, he began to lecture the judge and court. "Go down, Dr. Parr, go down," said the judge. "I will go down, my lord, I will go down, I will go out of this slaughter-house as fast as I can." Preaching the assize sermon, he took for his text, "God shall smite thee thou whited wall; for sittest thou to judge me after the law, and commandest me to be smitten contrary to the law."

He was known to the circle at Hollerton, when William Roscoe was the central figure in Liverpool society, and with Thomas Roscoe he was familiar with the vain and irritable madness of Ugo Foscolo. As a variation, however, we quote a passage illustrative of public manners:—

I remember sitting once with the counsel close to a servant girl, in the prime of life, who had murdered her mistress, as some said, 'under the immediate instigation of the devil.' She did not attempt a justification. She only said her young mistresses had gone out for a walk, and she was below cutting up a cucumber, when something came into her head that she must kill her. She went up-stairs, and cut the old lady's throat with the knife she had in her hand. Her mistress was kind, she had no complaint to make against her, she said. While the jury were out, I threw a note to the solicitor for the prosecution. "They say, if found guilty, she will be executed where the murder was committed?" I took care that the prisoner, who could see the table over my shoulder, should not observe what I wrote.

The solicitor threw me a piece of paper open. "No, she will be executed here, and cut up at Mr. —, the surgeon, on Tuesday."

The prisoner was alive, in the full flush of health, not yet found guilty, only the wood panel of the partition between us. In regard to a fellow creature's doom, such was the light way in which life was spoken about, in a case of essential madness one can hardly doubt.

"Two men to be hung to-day, gentlemen, at twelve o'clock," the gaoler would say, coming into the magistrates' room; "the time is approaching."

The chairman would then propose an adjournment until half-past two, to lunch in the interim, when the men would have been strangled and cut down, after hanging an hour for passing a pound note, or stealing to the value of a few shillings. I remember men for small offences comparatively, who were executed with few spectators present. In those days, it was the criminal of magnitude that drew the sympathy of crowds. Two convicts, I remember, behaved well, until the chaplain began a practice of endeavouring to worm out a confession as to an accomplice. From that moment, they would have no more communication with him, not even on the scaffold; and so they died.

With Thomas Campbell he was engaged in many literary undertakings, as well as with Mr. J. A. St. John, editor of the *London Weekly Review*—the principal literary organ of that day—and the author of the *Rejected Addresses*. From one of Horace Smith's letters we make a quotation:—

Two more cantos of Don Juan are finished, at which I for one feel little pleasure, for I hate all productions, whatever be their talent, which present disheartening and degrading views of human nature. This is, in my opinion, worse than impiety, though it is the latter imputation which will destroy its popularity in England, almost the only country existing in Europe where bigotry retains its omnipotence.

Here is another:—

"Upon looking over the letters of Shelley that I have preserved, I find that I cannot, however anxious to oblige you, comply with your request, for they are of too confidential and hazardous a nature to be copperplated. Several are requests for loans to himself or Godwin; some make private mention of Byron, Moore, and Hunt, that it might not be right to promulgate, and almost all are full of such heterodox notions as might horrify many good folks who might happen to see them. You shall read these letters when you next visit me, and I am sure you will yourself concur in the prudence of my withholding them."

Mr. Redding glances inside 'Vuthek' Beckford's house:—

Jewels, and costly articles of all kinds, lay in open drawers about his house; and, being told he might be robbed, he replied he knew all his servants too well to fear that; and, as to burglars, "I am in no fear of them. All my servants are great guns in their way, and I am a prodigious large blunderbuss myself." One lot of diamonds he had unset. They lay loose in an ancient tazza. These he named his 'cat diamonds,' because a relation of his, who kept a number of cats to which, when



a boy, he pretended to be very partial, bequeathed them to him out of gratitude for his attention to her favourite grimalkins.

An anecdote of Beckford must bring our extracts to a close :—

There is a characteristic story of Mr. Beckford. Both the coachman and his wife were old servants, and rather favourites. The lady going out one evening to see a friend, and partake of a cup of bohea, found the rain inconvenient, and her caro sposo, the Jehu, arriving very opportunely with the carriage, she got into it, and was driven to her pleasure destination, as it was thought, unobserved. But Beckford's carriage was too well-known to escape observation. It was soon rumoured among the domestics that the coachman's wife used her master's carriage—nothing less would content her. They soon contrived that the intelligence should reach the master's ears. His passionate temper known, a tremendous explosion was expected to break over the devoted pair. The tidings were conveyed to the master, no doubt with all likely to rouse his anger. But the master was perfectly calm. Much less things had been known to put him into an intolerable passion. It was probable, too, for there never was a kinder master, that he noticed malice in the mode in which the intelligence was conveyed to him. He, therefore, showed no anger, but ordered his steward to engage a footman for six months, and to give him a whimsical suit of livery. When his orders were obeyed, the coachman and his wife were sent for, and told that, as they were so aspiring as to require his carriage when they paid their visits, it was not consistent they should be without an attendant in the house, that he had provided them a footman, who, he insisted, should duly attend upon them at table, and act towards them as usual in such cases, from that day forward. Not a word of excuse would have been permitted. The astounded coachman and his wife withdrew. The footman was kept in his place for some months. The ridicule this caused in the establishment, it cannot be doubted, was a punishment every way sufficient for the offence.

The garrulity of Mr. Redding's egotism will not prevent his volumes from finding many readers.

#### A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMEN.

*A Woman's Thoughts about Women.* By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' Hurst and Blackett.

THE author of *John Halifax* writes a novel better than an essay. Her style is not sufficiently firm or pointed for the species of disquisition to which this book of thought belongs; nor is it probable that she has applied her mind to her subject with sufficient seriousness or courage to enable her to do her best in a treatise on the position and capacities of women. The volume contains, in fact, no more than fragments of familiar discussion on a favourite topic of the day, reflecting a good many of the popular forms of opinion, and setting forth a variety of moral and social truisms with that emphasis which is always at the author's command, but not advancing the real question any nearer towards a natural and reasonable issue. Most persons will at once admit, with the writer, that women are degraded when regarded as fit only to live in lovely uselessness, fascinating frivolity, and delicious helplessness, a theory which would be untenable even if all feminine uselessness were lovely, all frivolity fascinating, and all helplessness delicious, which they are not. But it is a little extravagant to talk of those who insist upon the equality of the sexes as blasphemers, nor are the objections adduced in this volume by any means conclusive. There are better reasons in favour of the law so violently laid down than are here suggested, and there are better reasons against it than are recognized in these declamatory chapters. If the author of *John Halifax* had read Theodore Parker's most eloquent and masterly discourse on the public functions of women, she might have imagined it necessary to reflect more deeply, and to frame a more elaborate argument with less of triumphant levity in its composition. We are not now taking up the decision pronounced by Parker against that pronounced in this book; but we say that, setting the one in contrast with the other, the English negation is infinitely weaker than the American affirmative. The general scope of the thoughts, which 'do not pretend,' we should remark, 'to solve any problem'—while they assume the solution of not a few—may be described by quoting the titles of the several chapters:—*Something to Do, Self Dependence, Female Professions, Female Handicrafts, Female Servants, the Mistress of a Family, Female Friendships, Gossip, Women of the World, Happy and Unhappy Women, Lost Women, and Women Growing Old.* We must add that these are all conceived in a high spirit, evincing at once delicacy of sentiment and a faculty of keen and quiet observation. Still, it is as a painter of character and of social scenes that Miss Muloch's reputation has been made. *A Woman's Thoughts about Women* will add nothing to the literary position of the author of *Olive* and *The Head of the Family*.

#### PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

*Essays on the Drama.* By William Bodham Donne. (J. W. Parker and Son.)—Mr. Donne has reproduced eight essays originally published in the *Quarterly* and *Westminster Reviews*, and in *Fraser's Magazine*. His subjects are: Athenian Comedy; Beaumont and Fletcher; Plays and their Providers; Songs from the Dramatists; the Drama; Charles Kemble; the Drama, Past and Present; and Popular Amusements. We have already noticed the scholarship and acumen characteristic of these papers.

*Types of Genesis, Briefly Considered, as revealing the Development of Human Nature in the World Within and Without, and in the Dispensations.* By Andrew Jukes. (Longman and Co.)—After a series of elaborate chapters on the mystical and typical nature of the Scriptures, Mr. Jukes undertakes to develop, from the special to the general, 'Adam, or Human Nature,' 'Noah, or Regeneration,' 'Abraham, or the Spirit of Faith,' and so forth, concluding with 'Joseph, or Suffering and Glory.' The work is one for purely devotional reading, and for religious libraries.

*The Poetical Works of Robert Burns.* (Longman and Co.)—The well-known border-poet, befriended by the 'chief of his native county,' the Duke of Northumberland, has now collected his odes, ballads, and songs, publishing them in one handsome volume, with red and blue initial letters. Among

the reprinted works is *Guthrum the Dane*, a tale of the Heptarchy, which has already passed through several editions. The herd-boy who watched his sheep on Lanton Hill, and 'walked in glory and in joy' along the Beaumont Valley, has seen his dream fulfilled, and has placed a volume of real poems in a niche of nineteenth-century literature.

*Roots and Ramifications; or, Extracts from various Books, Explanatory of the Derivation or Meaning of Divers Words.* By Arthur J. Knapp. (Murray.)—Mr. Knapp has a doubly-educational motive in publishing this volume, originally printed for private circulation. It is a manual in itself, and its sale is designed to promote a public school for the district of Pickwick, in the county of Wilts, 'containing a very considerable population, consisting chiefly of labourers and quarrymen.' Mr. Knapp has compiled a number of interesting chapters, explanatory and suggestive, which students may profitably consult.

*Manual of British Government in India.* By E. R. Humphreys, LL.D. Second edition, revised and enlarged. (Longman and Co.)—Dr. Humphreys' excellent handbook has been considerably improved, without much addition to its bulk. The information, systematically and concisely stated, has been brought up to the level of late events.

*The Revolver, its Description, Management, and Use; with Hints on Rifle Clubs and the Defence of the Country.* By P. E. Dove. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.) Oliver Cromwell said that if the Pope, the Spaniards, and the Devil were to combine against England, he would beat them off. With Adams's revolvers in the hands of Englishmen, Mr. Dove believes that coalition, recurring to the Protector's language, 'might as well walk into a volcano.' That the weapon is efficient has been placed beyond doubt, but its construction appears somewhat more intricate than that of some other revolving fire-arms.

*Grins and Wrinkles, or Food for Thought and Laughter.* By J. McGrigor Allan. (J. Blackwood.)—The author's intention has been to entertain the reader and touch his heart by turns. With this view he relates a variety of stories, of which some are amusing enough, though written with exaggeration, and an excessive straining for effect. If there be anything melancholy in the volume, it is the comedy.

*The Cavaliers and Free Lances of New Spain.* By Gabriel Ferry. (J. Blackwood.)—Mr. Ferry has written two books in addition to this—*Vagabond Life in Mexico*, and *Costal the Indian*. To many readers, therefore, he is already known. He now offers a story of tremendous adventure, with glaring descriptions of New World scenery, and such portraits of character as are consistent with a romance half Spanish and half barbaric.

*Transatlantic Sketches.* By Professor Kelland. (Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.)—Professor Kelland has set a meritorious example. He saw as much of America as many travellers see who write large volumes, and yet he describes all that was worth remembering in seventy-six pages. His narrative formed originally the substance of two lectures, entitled 'British America' and 'The United States,' which were delivered at the opening of the University session at Edinburgh last year. The sketches are animated and informing.

*Malvern as I Found It.* By Timothy Pounce, Esq. (J. Blackwood.)—Visitors to Malvern may take this volume with them. It is like the physic in the play, and if it will not do much good, will do no harm.

We conclude our list for this week with the ninth volume of *The Ragged School Union Magazine*, published by Messrs. Partridge and Co. Its contents are deeply interesting, and, announcing the publication to-day, we reserve a statement of results for another opportunity.

### The Arts.

#### HAMLET AT THE PRINCESS'S.

*Hamlet* was the character in which Mr. KEAN made his first appearance, and his performance on Monday night brought back many old recollections—thoughts of that bygone time when, as 'the younger KEAN,' a mere boy, he plunged with boyish ardour into the theatrical profession, animated by a chivalric desire to fulfil the duty of filial affection. His subsequent histrionic career has given rise to the most diverse criticism, and perhaps no actor of modern times has had such warm partisans and such bitter enemies; but whatever may be the opinion of him as an artist, in the broad sense of the word, it is impossible to deny the superiority of his *Hamlet*. His reading of the part is that of a scholar and a gentleman, his attitudes are graceful, his fencing admirable, and his elocution forcible and just, although, perhaps, from the habit of frequent repetition, those peculiarities of accent and thickness of utterance which form the stock in trade for the imitations of funny men at supper-parties, were more noticeable on Monday night than we have heard them for many years. His best delivered speech was the first address to the players, where he cannot recall to his memory the speech commencing with 'The rugged Pyrrhus.' In the play-scene the expression of his face and the by-play of his limbs were most artistic, but the howl of exulting rage at the climax was, perhaps, a little excessive in its energy.

All praise to Miss HEATH, who played *Ophelia* with true sweetness and quiet pathos. What a blessing it is to see a lady on the stage, who will remember that, whatever passion she may be called upon to portray, a gentleness of blood and bearing must form the necessary substratum for the majority of SHAKESPEARE'S female characters!—Mr. FRANK MATTHEWS, though sorely tempted by the unthinking grinners in the pit and gallery, never forgot that *Polonius*, though a pliable courtier, was a gentleman; and Mr. WALTER LAOY'S elocution as the Ghost was solemn, without being monotonous. Of the representatives of the King, the Queen, and *Læertes*, we prefer being silent. X.

The exquisite representation of the *Midsummer Night's Dream* was revived on Monday, and is played on alternate nights with *Hamlet*: to the delight of vast audiences of holiday playgoers.

**THE KID GLOVES AT LUCKNOW.**—Captain Winter Goode, of the 64th, relates, in a letter to his father, which has been published, that he saw the ladies walking out of Lucknow after the place had been relieved, looking quite well, dressed up with white kid gloves, and making him feel ashamed of his dirty appearance!

**SUICIDES.**—Mr. R. S. Barlow, of Snow-hill, manager and partner in the bank of Messrs. Hardcastle, Cross, and Co., Bolton, has blown out his brains in the bathroom of his house. He had got involved in money difficulties, owing to lending a large sum of money, and his character was compromised at the bank, though his fellow partners appear to have acted towards him with great kindness. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity.—Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, who has been for some time labouring under a belief that some one had a design to murder him, has shot himself. He bought a pistol at a gunsmith's at Charing Cross, and requested the vendor to load it for him. This was done, and in about an hour he returned, saying he had discharged the weapon, and requesting that it might be reloaded. His request being fulfilled, he again left. On the 3rd inst., a loud noise was heard coming from his room. The butler went there, and found his master holding on to the bedpost, groaning loudly, and bleeding from a wound over the right eye. The Colonel lingered till the 9th, when he died: and it was afterwards found that the bullet had passed through the brain, reducing it to a pulp. The inquest has terminated in a verdict in accordance with these facts.

**A CLEVER YANKEE TRICK.**—Captain Durham, of the Adriatic clipper, has got off from the harbour of Marseilles, where he was under embargo for sinking a French steamer. He was aided by Captain Smith, of the Thomas Meagher schooner, who stealthily raised the chain anchor. Durham, who was prepared to show fight if necessary, contrived to bamboozle the French authorities, and to bear off; but a war steamer is after him.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The total number of deaths in London in the week ended last Saturday was 1327. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1230, and, if this be raised by a tenth part, as a correction for increased population, it will become 1353. Hence it appears that the number returned last week is not much less than that which the average rate of mortality for the first week of the year would have produced. Last week, the births of 890 boys and 810 girls, in all 1700 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1529.

**FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—South-hill Farm, in the parish of Withycombe, Somersetshire, has been burnt down during the night. Some of the inmates escaped, though only with great difficulty; but Mr. Hayes (the master), a younger son, and the servant-girl, perished in the flames.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BARWELL.**—On the 9th August, in the Residency at Lucknow, the wife of Captain Charles A. Barwell: a son.  
**STEPHEN.**—On the 5th Nov., 1857, near Melbourne, Victoria, the wife of James Wilberforce Stephen, Esq., barrister-at-law: a daughter.  
**TEALE.**—On the 27th Oct., at Sydney, N.S.W., the wife of William Teale, Esq.: a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

**VIDGEN—NORRIS.**—On the 12th inst., at St. Andrew's Church, Isle of Cumbrae, N.B., James Grayhame Vidgen, Esq., to Emily, fourth daughter of Edward Norris, Esq., late of Manchester.  
**WILSON—GORDON.**—On the 12th inst., at St. Pancras Church, London, William Le Hunte Wilson, Esq., of Highland-grove, Hereford, to Barbara Catharine Howard Gordon, of Stratford Villas, Camden-town.

##### DEATHS.

**EVANS.**—At Cawnpore, during the attack on the entrenched barracks, between the 5th and 27th June, Frances Money Evans, (with her two infants, Fanny Rolanda and Frederic Gambler), wife of Captain H. L. Evans, Deputy-Commissioner in Oude, and eldest daughter of S. James and M. Rolanda Gambler, of Ashley Lodge, Cheltenham. They were killed by a portion of the roof of the building (struck by a cannon shot) falling upon them.  
**JORDAN.**—On the 28th November, killed in action, before Cawnpore, Edward Jordan, Lieutenant in H.M.'s 34th Regiment, third son of the late Rev. Gibbs Walker Jordan, rector of Waterstock, Oxon, aged 21.  
**SIMONS.**—At the Residency, Lucknow, from wounds received at Chinhat, June 30, 1857, in the sortie under Sir Henry Lawrence, Captain A. P. Simons, Bengal Artillery, Commandant of Artillery, in the 34th year of his age.

### Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, January 15.  
The Bank has followed up its system of lowering the rate of discount to 5 per cent. This had been anticipated in the market, and the rise was inconsiderable. The Share Market has been firm, and the contangoes paid on some stock very light. Caledonians are now at 90, expecting to pay a 5 per cent. dividend. London and Brighton have declared a 7 per cent. dividend, and have risen to 113. The Indian and Canada lines are still favourites with the public, and although there has been a fall in the more recent guaranteed lines.

The business done in Joint-Stock Bank shares has been considerable. In the heavy share market there has been

not much difference to report. Great Northern, Berwicks, Caledonians, and York North Midland shares, are being absorbed. In mining miscellaneous shares there has been a disposition on the part of the public to buy. The telegraphic advices from Paris announcing the abortive attempt at assassination last night has made no difference in our funds or in foreign shares. The telegram but now received from Bombay has, perhaps, made the funds somewhat flatter.

Blackburn, 94 94; Caledonian, 90, 91; Chester and Holyhead, 38, 40; Eastern Counties, 62, 63; Great Northern, 103, 104; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100, 102; Great Western, 61, 62; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94, 95; London and Blackwall, 6, 6; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 110, 112; London and North-Western, 100, 101; London and South-Western, 99, 100; Midland, 94, 95; North-Eastern (Berwick), 99, 100; South-Eastern, (Dover), 75, 76; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6, 7; Dutch Rhenish, 3, 3 1/2; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 28; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 7, 8; Northern of France, 38, 38 1/2; Paris and Lyons, 34, 35; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 1, 1; Sambre and Meuse, 8, 8 1/2.

#### BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

##### (CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	220	220	.....	222	222	224
3 per Cent. Red.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95	94 1/2
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Consols for Account.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	95	94 1/2
New 3 per Cent. An.....	95 1/2	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2
New 2 1/2 per Cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860.....	.....	.....	.....	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
India Stock.....	.....	220	224	221	221	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 p	.....
Ditto, under £1000.....	.....	1 p	.....	par	.....	15 p
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	11 p	13 p	15 p	22 p	19 p	20 p
Ditto, £500.....	10 p	15 p	13 p	18 p	19 p	21 p
Ditto, Small.....	11 p	15 p	15 p	18 p	20 p	22 p

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	101 1/2	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	97 1/2	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	109 1/2
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	.....	Russian 4 1/2 per Cents.....	99 1/2
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	.....	Spanish.....	41 1/2
Dutch 2 1/2 per Cents.....	65 1/2	Spanish Committee Cert. of Coup. not fun.....	5 1/2
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.....	99	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	98 1/2
Equador Bonds.....	.....	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	104 1/2
Mexican Account.....	20 1/2	Venezuela 4 1/2 per Cents.....	.....
Peruvian 4 1/2 per Cents.....	78 1/2		
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	45		

#### CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, January 15.

THE tone of the Wheat trade this week is not so firm as last, and prices have generally given way from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The reports from all the shipping ports in the Baltic mention that stocks are extremely light, because, owing to monetary disarrangements, the producers in the interior had not sent forward their usual supplies of the new crops. This, of course, leaves a large quantity behind, which will come forward so soon as the market requires it. The same is the case in America. In the Black Sea and the Azoff there are stocks, and some accumulation will probably take place during winter, so that as spring advances, we may expect considerable arrivals. In the meantime we shall not receive much from any quarter. Many of the cargoes now arriving off the coast have had only a six weeks' voyage from the Danube and the Azoff, and the ports in these quarters are now closed by ice.

Prices at present current on our own market are:—good runs of red English, 48s. to 50s.; fine Hamburg and Stralsund, 50s. to 52s.; Taganrog Ghirka, 45s. to 48s.; Marianopoli, 48s. to 49s. per 492 lbs. Barley is firm, and the best samples 1s. dearer. Oats have also advanced 6d.—Archangels, 22s. 6d., Odessa, 20s. 6d., to 22s. 6d.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 12.

**BANKRUPTS.**—THOMAS BUCKNELL, Salmon's-lane, Limehouse, currier—GEORGE VILE, Gravel-lane, Houndsditch, licensed victualler—WILLIAM LLOYD, Bexley Newtown, Kent, victualler—JOHN READ, Lower Whitecross-street, Cripple-gate, carpenter—GEORGE ELDE, Bermondsey-wall, Bermondsey, marine store-dealer—WILLIAM JONES, Pentonville-road, Pentonville, and Beak-street, Regent-street, gas-fitter—JAMES COTTELL, Lowestoft, soap boiler—JOHN REYNOLDS CATTLOW, Cheddle, Staffordshire, scrivener—JAMES JOHNSON, Lemonsley-mill, near Lichfield, Staffordshire, worsted spinner—JOHN FLETCHER, Smethwick, coalmaster—JOHN BURFORD, JAMES THOMPSON, and JOSEPH HADLEY, Bilston, Staffordshire, ironmasters—EDWARD BRYAN, late of Kingston, Herefordshire, innkeeper—THOMAS PORTER, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, wool-stapler—JOHN ROBERTS, Taunton, tailor—RICHARD GREGORY, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer—MARY and JOHN WIGLEY, Sheffield, builders—PAUL HEARNshaw, Sheffield, coal merchant—JOSEPH RADOLFF, Liverpool, wine merchant—JAMES MELLOR, Ashton-under-Lyne, money scrivener—JOHN COMBERBACH PAYNE, Manchester, iron-monger.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—T. AITKEN, Dundee, currier—P. M. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, saddle maker—R. CHRISTIE, Dundee, fletcher—A. BUIST, Barony Parish of Glasgow, factor—G. PIRRIE, Coubridge, smith—J. LAURIE, Newabbey, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, farmer—G. MAIN, Kelso, writer—G. and P. ANDERSON, Inverness, solicitors.

Friday, January 15.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—JOHN HUNDEBURY, Kingston-upon-Hull, broker—THOMAS MCARTAN, Kingston-upon-Hull, linen-draper.

**BANKRUPTS.**—MICHAEL SAMUEL MYERS, Leadenhall-street, City, provision merchant—JERU GREEN, St. Aldgate's-street, Oxford, cabinet maker—THOMAS WHEELER, Oxford, engineer—ISAAC RICHARDSON VIALOU, Hackney, builder—LEONARD HARKER, Gracechurch-street, ship owner—HANKMAN, JENSEN, and Co., Crutched-friars, merchants—CHARLES CALNY, Wakefield, corn-factor—WILLIAM BALL and JOHN HENRY MARR, Manchester, calenderers—JAMES ANSTET, Sheerness, jeweller—HENRY SKELTON, JOHN HILL, and RUDOLPH STEINMANN, Liverpool,

commission merchants—WILLIAM TAPSCOTT, Liverpool, ship broker—EDWARD BROWN, Ditton, Lancashire, common brewer—JAMES ROBERTS, Liverpool, fish dealer—GEORGE BATTERS, Throgmorton-street, City, stockbroker—WILLIAM SCORE, Homer-street, Lambeth, washing crystal maker—JAMES TAYLOR, Ovendon, Yorkshire, worsted spinner—THOMAS TRELFALL RIGBY, Runcorn, Chester, merchant—JOSEPH JACKSON, Brighton, hatter—CHARLES EATON, Manchester, leather merchant—JOHN LUCAS, Queen-street, Cheapside, chemist—WILLIAM WILD, Rochdale, machine maker—JOHN JACKSON, Halifax, Yorkshire, merchant.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—GEORGE NICOLL ANDERSON, Dundee, grocer—JOHN SCOTT, Glasgow, carter—LYON and ANDERSON, Arbroath, writers—PETER WISHART, Glasgow, wright and joiner—DONALD MACARTHUR, Inverary, merchant—ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Glasgow, tobacco and snuff manufacturer—FRANCIS YOUNGER and Co., Glasgow, wool brokers—MURPHY, CUNNINGHAM, and Co., Glasgow, cabinet makers—JOHN CAMERON, Glasgow, furniture dealer—DAVID PETRIE, Glasgow, wright and builder.

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN has graciously signified her intention of honouring with her presence a SERIES of FOUR FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, intended to be presented at the period of the approaching NUPTIALS of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ROYAL with his Royal Highness the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of PRUSSIA.

On Tuesday, January 19—MACBETH. Macbeth, Mr. Phelps; Lady Macbeth, Miss Helen Faucit. With Locke's Incidental Music, under the direction of Mr. Benedict. And Mr. Oxenford's Farce of TWICE KILLED. In which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will perform.

Thursday, January 21—Balf's New Opera, THE ROSE OF CASTILLE, by Miss Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Glover, and the Operatic Company of the Lyceum Theatre. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. With a Comic Afterpiece by Mr. Robson and members of the Olympic Theatre.

Saturday, January 23—An Italian Opera, By Madlle. Piccolomini, Signor Giuglini, and the principal artistes of Her Majesty's Theatre. With a Festival Cantata, composed by Mr. Howard Glover; the words by John Oxenford, Esq., Conductor, M. Arditi; and a ballet divertissement.

Fourth Performance—An English Comedy, by Mr. Buckstone's Company of the Haymarket Theatre. And an after-piece, in which Mr. Wright and members of the Adelphi Company will perform.

The National Anthem will be sung on Tuesday after Macbeth, and on Thursday and Saturday after the opera.

No person admitted into the pit except in evening dress.

Applications for boxes, to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

The doors will be opened at half-past six, and each representation will commence at half-past seven o'clock.

#### DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY

OF SCIENCE, 3, Tichborne-street, facing the Haymarket. Programme for the Christmas Holidays:—GUENAL'S APPAREL URANOGRAPHIQUE constantly in motion; LIVING OBJECTS in the large Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope; Hundreds of new Anatomical Models of a most interesting character. Lectures by Dr. KAHN, at 3 o'clock, on the Physiology of Digestion, and at 8, on the Physiology of Reproduction; and by Dr. SEXTON, at 1 past 1, on "The Air we Breathe;" at 4, on the Mysteries of the Human HAIR and BEARD; and at 9, on the Wonders of Electricity: all the Lectures illustrated by Brilliant Experiments, Dissolving Views of an entirely new character, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from 12 till 5, and from 7 till 10. Illustrated Handbook, Sixpence. Programme Gratis. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures and a Programme sent post free on the receipt of 12 Stamps.

Proposed Usurpation by an IRRESPONSIBLE CABINET of the functions and patronage of the EAST INDIA COMPANY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 19th inst., to consider the proposal of the Government for the extinction of the Company. The Chair will be taken at 8 P.M. by GEORGE CRAWSHAY, Esq., late Mayor of Gateshead.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

—The family medicine chest that is furnished with these powerful remedies needs nothing more. Indigestion, general debility, liver complaints, eruptions, sores, wounds, ulcers, tumours, &c., are infallibly cured by their use. They recruit the stamina, and infuse tone and vigour to the whole system, the physical powers become light and buoyant, and that greatest of earthly blessings "a sound mind in a sound body" is the result. Thousands of persons who have been cured of the above complaints know this to be literally true.

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

#### TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters

Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Trieseemar, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. Trieseemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Trieseemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all unseemly qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 11s., free by post 1s. 8d., extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 5s. cases, whereby there is a saving of 12. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 220, Strand; Hannay, 68, Oxford-street; Sanger, 100, Oxford-street; London; R. H. Lingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.



**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, 54, Pall-mall. Jan., 1858.

**EPPS'S COCOA.**—This excellent preparation is supplied in lb. and ½ lb. packets, 1s. 8d. and 10d. A tin canister, containing 7½ lb., 11s. 6d.—**JAMES EPPS,** Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

**ZUTOC CIGARS!** at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes containing 14 very fine Zutoc Cigars for 3s.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 105, 21s. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**—For half a century this well known remedy for Pulmonary disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the backwoods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and in the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are the now acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1½d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., by **THOMAS KEATING,** 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

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

entirely free from nauseous flavour and after-taste, is prescribed with the greatest success by the Faculty as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

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 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."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists throughout the Provinces.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, **ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.** DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES.

**THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.**

**NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

**NORTON'S PILLS** act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

**CAUTION!**—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE. (REMOVED FROM 61.)

**TEETH.**

**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**—Newly invented and Patented application of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

Mr. **EPHRAIM MOSELEY,** Surgeon-Dentist, 9, Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of chemically-prepared WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features. All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured; while, from the softness and flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared White India Rubber; and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

**PIESSE AND LUBIN'S**

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SACHET, 1s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SOAP, 1s.

FRANGIPANNI POMADE, 2s.

FRANGIPANNI INCENSE, 1s. 6d.

Sold by all fashionable Perfumers and Druggists.

Be sure to ask for **PIESSE and LUBIN'S FRANGIPANNI**, there are numerous imitations.

LABORATORY OF FLOWERS,

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

**BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP,** recommended as the best for producing a clear and healthy Skin, being the old Yellow Soap, made expressly for the purpose, of the best materials, and not scented. Sold only in One Shilling packets of either four rounded tablets, or eight squares; and extra large tablets, Sixpence each.—**BRECKNELL, TURNER, and SONS,** Manufacturers of Wax, Spermaceti, Stearine, and Tallow Candles to her Majesty, Agents to Price's Patent Candle Company, dealers in all other Patent Candles, all kinds of Household and Toilet soaps, in Colza, Sperm, Vegetable, and other Lamp Oils, &c., Beehive, 31, Haymarket, London.—Please observe that each tablet and square is stamped "Brecknell's Skin Soap."

**BRECKNELL'S GLYCERINE SOAP.**—This Soap, now much improved, is recommended for use when the skin is rough or chapped, the glycerine combined with the soap producing a softening effect. Sold in Packets of four Tablets, for 1s. 6d.—**BRECKNELL, TURNER, and SONS,** Beehive, 31, Haymarket, London.—Please observe that each Tablet is stamped "Brecknell's Glycerine Soap."

**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.

**IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.**—**THORLEY'S FOOD** for CATTLE, as used in her Majesty's stables; also on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 50s. per cask; carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. For horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigour. For milch cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs its effect in one month will exceed all expectation. A pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to her Grace the Duchess of Athole; Sir David Cunynghame, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day, may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, **JOSEPH THORLEY,** 77, Newgate-street, London; 115, High-street, Hull. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

**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 Cannobie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet in another column, we perceive that other equally miraculous cures are set forth, which place him at the head of the Veterinary art in London."—*Globe*, May 10, 1856.

**A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF PERMANENT BLACK FROCK AND DRESS COATS,** 42s. The best fitting trousers in London, 16s.—Observe, **J. SMITH, 33, Lombard-street.**

**COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.**

TRELOAR'S IS THE BEST.

Prize Medals awarded—London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing Prices and every particular, post free. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E. C.

**BLEACHING, DYEING, and SCOURING**

for London.—Dirty Carpets, Rugs, Blankets, Counterpanes, Muslin and Lace Curtains, and all large articles, scoured and finished in the best style. Moreen and Damask Curtains, Dresses, Shawls, &c., dyed and finished extra well at moderate charges. The Company's vans receive and deliver, free of charge, no matter how small the quantity. All goods returned within a week. Price Lists forwarded on application. Country orders promptly attended to. **METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING AND DYEING COMPANY, 17, WHARF-ROAD, CITY-ROAD, N.**

**A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby Artificial**

Teeth and Gums are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. **GABRIEL**, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets, 4s. Observe name and number particularly. 33, Ludgate-hill London (five doors west of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for **Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.**—See opinions of the Press thereon.

**WINTER HOSIERY,** of every description, including the new coloured Wool Stockings; also, Underclothing for Family use and Invalids. Printed Flannels and Dressing Gowns in great variety.—**POPE and PLANTE,** Manufacturers, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

**SEND for a PRICE LIST.**—Household and Family Linen.—National Linen Company's warehouses, 105, Fleet-street, London.—In giving publicity to the prices at which the Company are now selling **TABLE LINEN,** linen sheeting, Irish linen, towellings, and every description of household and family linens, the Directors of the National Linen Company invite the public to send for patterns for comparison, which will be forwarded post free, payment not being required for goods ordered from patterns until received and approved of.—National Linen Company, 105, Fleet-street, foot of Ludgate-hill, London. Catalogues, containing particulars and prices, post free.

**NOTICE!**—In consequence of a dissolution of Partnership of the old and well-known firm of **HODGE and LOWMAN,** the whole of their stock of Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Carpets, Damasks, Linens, Dresses, Lace, Hose, Ribbons, &c. &c., will be offered to the Public at a very great sacrifice. Sale to commence on **THURSDAY, 21st inst.** The establishment will be closed on Tuesday, the 19th, and on Wednesday, the 20th inst., for the purpose of reducing and re-marking all goods in plain figures.—**Argyll House, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.**

**THE SYDENHAM TOP COAT** is made from the best Materials, by Workmen of cultivated taste, at the moderate sum of Two Guineas; the appreciation of the fashionable world of genuine and perfect Articles of Dress renders the success of the Sydenham Top Coat a certainty.—**SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.**

**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**—This query can be answered by **SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill,** the Inventors of the **SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.** for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trousers a perfect idea, synonymous with a graceful, easy, and well-fitting Garment.

**THE PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING ARE**

specially reminded of the advantages to be obtained at the establishment of **LAWRENCE HYAM, 36, Gracechurch-street, London,** the largest Manufacturing Clothier and Outfitter in the Kingdom. The system of business pursued is to charge one uniform and low per-centage of profit, to ensure to the customer a garment warranted for strength and durability, combined with a fashionable and gentlemanly style. **THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT** is celebrated for the extent and variety of its stock, consisting of every description of gentlemen's, youths', and boys' clothing, while the saving effected renders it important and entitles it to great consideration in large families. **THE ORDERED DEPARTMENT** offers also peculiar advantages, the *artistes* being men of celebrity and the material the best. **CLERICAL and PROFESSIONAL** men are specially invited, the black and mixture cloths being of a fast dye, and warranted for durability. An ordered suit of black for 37. 3s.; also the celebrated 17s. trouser in great variety.

**LAWRENCE HYAM,**

Merchant Tailor, Manufacturing Clothier, and Outfitter, 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

**100,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED.**

**SAUNDERS BROTHERS' STATIONERY** is the BEST and CHEAPEST to be obtained. Cream-laid note paper, 2s. per ream; black-bordered note, 4s.; letter paper, 4s.; straw paper, 2s. 6d. per ream; cream-laid adhesive envelopes, 4d. per 100, or 3s. per 1000; commercial envelopes, from 4s. per 1000; black-bordered envelopes, 6d. per 100. A SAMPLE PACKET of STATIONERY (Sixty descriptions, all priced and numbered) sent post free on receipt of four stamps. All orders over 20s. sent CARRIAGE PAID. Price lists, post free. NO CHARGE made for stamping arms, crests, initials, &c.—**SAUNDERS BROTHERS, Manufacturing Stationers, 104, London-wall, London, E.C.**

**GAS COOKING STOVES.**—The Improved

Gas Cooking Apparatus, invented and manufactured by Deane, Dray, and Co., has been approved by Her Majesty's Government, and adopted, after a lengthened trial. It is now in daily use in the following Government establishments, viz:—

St. George's Barracks, Charing Cross.  
Tower of London.  
Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park.  
St. John's Wood Barracks.  
At the Manchester Exhibition.  
Messrs. Scarlett and Son, 26, King William-street, &c. &c.; and wherever fitted, has given full satisfaction.

Deane, Dray, and Co. supply every description of Gas Fittings at economical charges. Carefully prepared estimates free of charge. A modern and elegant assortment of Chandeliers in crystal glass, ormolu, artistic, and plain Bronzes, &c. Gas Cooking Stoves, from 20s. each.—**Deane, Dray, and Co., London Bridge.**

**RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**

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

Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage, 1s.  
Double-Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 6d.  
Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to **JOHN WHITE,** Post-office, Piccadilly.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,** for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of **WEAKNESS and SWELLING** of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each.—Postage, 6d.  
**JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.**

**HOT AIR, GAS, VESTA, JOYCE'S STOVES.**—Stoves for the economical and safe heating of halls, shops, warehouses, passages, basements, and the like, being at this season demanded. **WILLIAM S. BURTON** invites attention to his unrivalled assortment, adapted, one or the other, to every conceivable requirement, at prices from 10s. each to 30 guineas. His variety of register and other stoves, fenders, and kitchen-ranges, is the largest in existence.

### THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The **REAL NICKEL SILVER**, introduced more than twenty years ago by **WILLIAM S. BURTON**, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern.	Thread or Brunswick Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Military Pattern.
12 Table Forks.....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Table Spoons.....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 18 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl.....	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 9
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 13 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 9	0 8 6
Total.....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

Any article to be had singly at the same prices. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., 27. 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Cruet, and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

**DISH COVERS and HOT WATER DISHES**, in every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most recherche patterns. Tin dish covers, 7s. 6d. the set of six; block tin, 12s. 3d. to 27s. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 35s. 6d. to 62s. 6d. the set; Britannia metal, with or without silver plated handles, £3 11s. to £8 8s. the set; Sheffield plated, 10s. to 16s. 10s. the set; block tin hot water dishes, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia metal, 22s. to 77s.; electro-plated on nickel, full size, 11s. 11s.

**WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE** may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 400 illustrations of his illimitable stock of Electro and Sheffield Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal goods, Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Mantelpieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Urns and Kettles, Tea Trays, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths and Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bed Hangings, &c. &c., with Lists of Prices, and Plans of the Sixteen large Show Rooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; and 4, 5, and 6, Perry's place, London.—ESTABLISHED 1820.

**HEAL and SON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE** contains designs and prices of every description of **BEDROOM FURNITURE**, as well as of 100 Bedsteads, and prices of every description of Bedding. Sent free by post.—Heal and Son, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

**MAPPIN'S SHILLING RAZOR**, sold everywhere, warranted good, by the Makers, **MAPPIN BROTHERS**, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield, and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

**MAPPIN'S SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES** maintain their unrivalled superiority. Handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture.

	Tble. Kns. Dst. Kns. Carvers.	per Doz.	per Doz.	per Pair.
Ivory 3½ in. Handle, balanced..	20s.	18s.	6s.	
Do. 4 in. do.	25s.	18s.	9s.	

**MAPPIN'S SILVER-PLATED DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS**, in Mahogany Cases. 12 Pairs Knives and Forks, Ivory Handles, in Case..... 80s. 12 Do. Pearl Handles, do. .... 90s. 12 Do. Silver-Plated Handles, do. .... 80s.

**MAPPIN'S ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.**—**MAPPIN BROTHERS**, Manufacturers by Special Appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumers in London. Their **LONDON SHOW ROOMS**, 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge, contain by far the largest STOCK of **ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE** in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern.	Double Thread.	King's Pattern.
12 Table Forks, best quality..	£1 10 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 0
12 Table Spoons, best quality..	1 10 0	2 14 0	3 0 0
12 Dessert Forks, best quality..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Dessert Spoons, best quality..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0
12 Tea Spoons, best quality..	0 10 0	1 4 0	1 7 0

Messrs. Mappin Brothers respectfully invite buyers to inspect their unprecedented display, which, for beauty of design, exquisite workmanship, and novelty, stands unrivalled. Their illustrated Catalogue, which is continually receiving addition of New Designs, free on application.—**MAPPIN BROTHERS**, 67 and 68, King William-street, London Bridge; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

### GLOBE INSURANCE, CORNHILL AND CHARING-CROSS, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803.

Capital ONE MILLION, All paid-up and invested.

Fowler NEWSAM, Esq.—Chairman.  
John Edward JOHNSON, Esq.—Deputy-Chairman.  
George Carr GLYN, Esq., M.P.—Treasurer.

Henry Alexander, Esq.  
William Chapman, Esq.  
Boyce Combe, Esq.  
Thomas M. Coombs, Esq.  
William Dent, Esq.  
Jas. W. Freshfield, Esq., F.R.S.  
John B. Friend, Esq.  
R. W. Gausson, Esq.  
Robert Hawthorn, Esq.  
Richard Lambert Jones, Esq.  
Robert Locke, Esq.  
Nathaniel Montefiore, Esq.  
Sheffield Neave, Esq.  
William Phillimore, Esq.  
W. H. C. Plowden, Esq.  
Robert Saunders, Esq.  
Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.  
Wm. Tite, Esq., M.P., F.R.S.  
T. M. Weguelin, Esq., M.P.  
R. Westmacott, Esq., F.R.S.  
Josiah Wilson, Esq.  
Benjamin G. Windus, Esq.

**FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, ENDOWMENT, and REVERSIONARY** business transacted.

A BONUS DIVISION will be made at 31st December, 1858, of Profits on the Life Policies on the Participating Scale.

WILLIAM NEWMARCH, Secretary.

[ESTABLISHED 1841.]

### MEDICAL INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

By the Annual Report of 1853, it appeared that the number of Policies then in force was 3434, insuring 1,337,500*l.*, and yielding an Income of 55,207*l.*

At the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on 26th November, 1857, it was shown that on the 30th June last—  
The Number of Policies in force was.....6255  
The Amount Insured was.....2,917,598*l.* 13s. 10d.  
The Annual Income was.....125,113*l.* 3s. 8d.

Two Bonuses have been declared (in 1848 and 1853) adding nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of 1000*l.*, issued in 1842 on a healthy life, is now increased to 1260*l.*

Profits divided every five years—next division in 1858.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 781 Policies, assuring 312,884*l.*

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assurers.

Invalid lives assured on scientifically constructed tables. Policies issued free of stamp-duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

Active working Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the Country.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

### VICTORIA AND LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 18, King William-street, City.

**DIRECTORS.**  
BENJAMIN HAWES, Esq., Chairman.  
THOMAS NESBITT, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.  
Charles Baldwin, Esq.  
George Denny, Esq.  
J. C. Dimsdale, Esq.  
William Elliot, M.D.  
Robert Ellis, Esq.  
J. P. Gassiot, Esq., F.R.S.  
John Gladstone, Esq.  
Aaron Goldsmid, Esq.  
Sidney Gurney, Esq.  
W. K. Jameson, Esq.  
John Jones, Esq.  
John Nolloth, Esq.  
Meaburn Staniland, Esq.  
Daniel Sutton, Esq.  
Walter Charles Venning, Esq.  
O'B. Bellingham Woolsey, Esq.

The business of the Company embraces every description of risk connected with Life Assurance.

The Assets of the Company exceed 265,000*l.*  
And its Income is over 60,000*l.* a year.

Advances in connexion with Life Assurance are made on advantageous terms, either on real or personal security.

WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

**ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.**  
£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH, OR  
A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK  
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY,  
May be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

### RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

It is found that ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN is more or less injured by Accident yearly. This Company has already paid as compensation for Accidents 27,988*l.*

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

**NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.**  
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,  
Offices, 8, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

### LOAN AND INVESTMENT AGENCY ASSOCIATION.

Chief Office, 8, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.  
Loans of any amount, from 20*l.*, on real and other securities. 140,000 trust funds ready to be invested.

R. T. JOPLING, Actuary.

**DEAFNESS, Noises in the Head.** Turkish Treatment by a Retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a book, SELF-CURE, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from 11 to 4, to receive visits from patients.

Price 2s. each, plain, or 3s. 6d. each, coloured, post free.

**THE NEW COMIC BOOKS FOR THIS SEASON.** These Works are with confidence recommended as a pleasing addition to the muffins at tea; and quite as sparkling, though much more economical, than champagne for an evening party. Now ready, a Series of **MOVEABLE SHADOWS**, by W. Newman (of Punch), a set of ingeniously-contrived mirth-provoking practicable jokes. Also—**REFLECTIONS** (on Glass), "Holding as it were the mirror up to Nature," in a Series of Comic (and some very serious) illustrations on stone, by J. V. Barret. And—**ZOOLOGICAL ODDITIES OF THE PEOPLE**, a Menagerie upon paper of Wondrous Animals, sketched on stone by W. Newman (of Punch).

DEAN and SON, Printers and Publishers, 11, Ludgate-hill, London.

**PASTRY-COOK'S and CONFECTIONER'S GUIDE.** Containing above 300 practical Receipts, as now practised at the best establishments in London and Paris. Eighth Edition. With the art of Sugar Boiling, Preserving Fruit, making all kinds of Pastry, and Fancy Bread Baking, &c. By George Read. Price 1s. 6d. in cloth, post free.

DEAN and SON, Printers and Publishers, 11, Ludgate-hill, London.

**THE COMPLETE BISCUIT and GINGER-BREAD BAKER'S ASSISTANT.** Containing above 100 useful and practical Receipts for making all kinds of Muffins, Plain and Fancy Biscuits, Buns, Cakes, Spice Nuts, &c., either for the trade or for Private Families. By George Read. Second edition, enlarged. Price 2s. 6d. in cloth, post free.

DEAN and SON, Printers and Publishers, 11, Ludgate-hill, London.

**DUTIES OF THE BUTLER.** With a Guide to Brewing, and the Management of Wines and the Cellar. Hints for the Arrangements of the Table, and various Household Duties. By a Practical Man. Price 1s. 6d. cloth.—A companion book to William Footman's Guide.

DEAN and SON, Printers and Publishers, 11, Ludgate-hill, London.

To every Man who keeps a Shop.

**THE TRADESMAN'S TRUE FRIEND; or, Every Man his own Book-keeper**, is now ready, price One Shilling. **PROFIT AND LOSS**, showing how to realise the one and avoid the other. Price sixpence, post free.

DEAN and SON, Printers and Publishers, 11, Ludgate-hill, London.

To Junior Clerks and others, price One Shilling, post free.

**A VOICE FROM THE COUNTING-HOUSE.**—A Stepping-stone to Fortune.

DEAN and SON, Printers and Publishers, 11, Ludgate-hill, London.

**A SHILLING WELL EXPENDED.**—If you intend to have a juvenile party this season, purchase one of Miss Corner's Little Plays for Little People (post free for 1s.)—Beauty and the Beast, Whittington, Babes in the Wood, Mother Goose, Puss in Boots, Cinderella, Aladdin—for where these well-remembered tales appear, in this their holiday attire, they never fail to promote amusement; they also exert ingenuity, improve memory, and instil moral good in those engaged. Other books of pastimes, are, Parlour Pantomime, or Acting Charades; Royal Riddler; Mirthful Moments, or Games and Forfeits. All illustrated, 6d. each, post free.

DEAN and SON, Printers and Publishers, 11, Ludgate-hill, London.

Will be published immediately.

**SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.** By HARRIET MARTINEAU.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

**CRAUFURD COLLEGE, MAIDENHEAD, BERKS.**—The new Oxford Examination Regulations will in future direct the course of study, which will prepare students under fifteen to take the certificate, and under eighteen the title of Associate of Arts of the University. The college has a Principal of energy, experience, skill, and extensive learning, a complete staff of professors, and a renown established by the success of its scholars at competitive examinations, with every arrangement for the formation of moral character, the exercise of the physical powers, and the development of robust health. Pupils are admitted from seven years; the terms from 30*l.* to 50*l.*; detailed prospectuses and references on application.

### SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

**LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS** are granted upon the Banks at Adelaide, Port Adelaide, and Gawler. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated and sent for collection.

Every description of Banking business is conducted direct with Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents.

Apply at the Offices, No. 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.  
London, January, 1858.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

BANK OF DEPOSIT.

No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D., 1844.

**THE WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY** Interest, on Deposit Accounts, to 31st December, will be ready for delivery on and after January the 10th, 1858, and payable daily.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the **BANK OF DEPOSIT**. Prospectuses and Forms for Opening Accounts sent free on application.

**DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK.**  
**SIX PER CENT.** is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid half-yearly.

The Right Hon. the Earl of DEVON, Chairman.  
G. H. LAW, Manager.  
Offices, 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.



# THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCV., Is published THIS DAY.

CONTENTS:

- I. DIFFICULTIES OF RAILWAY ENGINEERING.
- II. THE PEERAGE OF ENGLAND.
- III. TOBIAS SMOLLETT.
- IV. WILTSHIRE.
- V. CHURCH EXTENSION.
- VI. SENSE OF PAIN IN MEN AND ANIMALS.
- VII. WOOLWICH ARSENAL.
- VIII. THE FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF INDIA.

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

New and Improved Editions of

## DR. WM. SMITH'S CLASSICAL AND LATIN DICTIONARIES, FOR THE HIGHER FORMS IN SCHOOLS.

Just ready, *Revised and Enlarged Edition*, with 750 Illustrative Woodcuts, One Volume, medium 8vo, 18s., *strongly bound*.

**A CLASSICAL DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY, MYTHOLOGY, AND GEOGRAPHY;** Based on the Larger Dictionaries. By WM. SMITH, LL.D., Editor of the Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, &c., and Classical Examiner in the University of London.

NOTICE.

In the PRESENT EDITION of this Work illustrations have been introduced for the first time. These illustrations, which are very numerous, and which render the descriptions in the articles more intelligible and interesting, consist of representations of the classical divinities and heroes, of coins, of persons, and places, drawn from originals in the British Museum, and of the principal buildings and other monuments of antiquity.

Also, uniform with the above,  
5th Thousand, One Volume (1250 pp.), medium 8vo, 21s., *strongly bound*.

**DR. WM. SMITH'S NEW LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.** Based on the Works of Forcellini and Freund.

THE EXAMINER.

"Dr. Smith's 'Latin-English Dictionary' is lifted by its independent merit, and its incomparably greater fulness, far above comparison with any school or college dictionary commonly in use."

THE ENGLISH CHURCHMAN.

"A dictionary which, it is very limited praise to say, is very much superior to any we before possessed."

JOHN MURRAY, Albemarle-street.

## CHEAP EDITION OF MR. HOWITT'S NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.

This day, price 2s., 250 pages, illustrated,

**A BOY'S ADVENTURES IN THE WILDS OF AUSTRALIA.** By WILLIAM HOWITT, Author of "A Boy's Country Book," "Visits to Remarkable Places," &c. With Harvey's Designs. Third Edition.

ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

## PRIDEAUX'S CONNECTION OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS.

New Edition, 2 vols. 8vo, cloth, price 14s.

**A HISTORICAL CONNECTION OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS**, comprising the History of the Jews and Neighbouring Nations, from the Decline of the Kingdoms of Judah and Israel to the Time of Christ, by HUMPHREY PRIDEAUX, D.D., Dean of Norwich. To which is added an account of the Rabbinic Authorities, by the Rev. A. M'CAUL, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's. New Edition Revised, with Notes, Analysis, and Introductory Review, by J. TALBOYS WHEELER, author of "The Geography of Herodotus," &c.

\* To be followed by SHUCKFORD'S CONNECTION OF SACRED AND PROFANE HISTORY, 2 vols.; and RUSSELL'S CONNECTION OF SACRED AND PROFANE HISTORY, 2 vols. Completing the entire Histories from the Creation to the time of Christ.

London: WILLIAM TEGG and Co., 85, Queen-street, Cheapside.

**GENERAL JACOB ON THE INDIAN ARMY.** Just published, in demy 8vo, with Notes by the Author price 2s. 6d. sewed.

**TRACTS ON THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA**, its Organization and Discipline. By Brigadier-General JOHN JACOB, C.B., &c.

London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Now ready, postage free,

**A LIST OF SURPLUS COPIES OF RECENT WORKS** withdrawn from MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, and offered at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

CHARLES EDWARD MUDIE, New Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, Manchester.

MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY.

**NOTICE.**—C. E. MUDIE has the pleasure to announce that the alterations in Progress at his Library are now sufficiently advanced to provide increased accommodation for the Subscribers and greater facilities for the rapid exchange of books. The supplies of the *higher class* of works, for the circulation of which the Library was originally established, are also largely increased, and will be further augmented by the addition of nearly One Hundred Thousand Volumes in the course of the present and ensuing season.

500, New Oxford-street; January, 1858.

NEW WORK BY SAMUEL LOVER.

On Feb. 1, Illustrated by Philz, Harvey, Birket Foster, Harrison Weir, and Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel.—Crown 8vo, superbly printed on cream paper, price 5s., extra cloth, full gilt.

**LYRICS OF IRELAND.**—By SAMUEL LOVER, Author of "Legends of Ireland," "Rory O'More," "Handy Andy," &c. &c.

London: HOULSTON and WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster-row.

13, Great Marlborough-street.

## HURST AND BLACKETT'S NEW WORKS.

### BERANGER'S MEMOIRS, Written

by Himself. English Copyright Edition. 1 vol., 8vo, with Portrait.

"This volume will be found as valuable as it is interesting. The autobiography presents to us not only an admirable portrait of the great popular poet of France, but an extremely clear picture of the manners of his time."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

### ATKINSON'S TRAVELS IN

ORIENTAL AND WESTERN SIBERIA, MONGOLIA, the KIRGHIS STEPPES, and CENTRAL ASIA. 1 vol., royal 8vo, with 50 Illustrations, including numerous beautifully coloured Plates from the Author's original Drawings, and a Map, 2l. 2s., bound.

### A WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT

WOMEN. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." 1 vol., 10s. 6d.

"A book of sound counsel, well-written, true-hearted, and altogether practical."—*Examiner*.

### ADELE. By JULIA KAVANAGH,

Author of "Nathalie," &amp;c. 3 vols.

### MR. TUPPER'S NEW WORK—

RIDES AND REVERIES OF ÆSOP SMITH. By MARTIN F. TUPPER. 10s. 6d.

### ORPHANS. By the Author of

"Margaret Maitland." 1 vol., 10s. 6d.

"A charming story."—*Sun*.

### THE MORALS OF MAY FAIR.

3 vols.

[Just ready.]

On the 19th inst. will be published, in 2 vols. post 8vo, price 21s., cloth,

### CHARMIONE:

A TALE OF THE GREAT ATHENIAN REVOLUTION.

By EDWARD A. LEATHAM, M.A.

BRADBURY and EVANS, 11, Bouverie-street.

### THE ROYAL PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND.

Price 2s., illustrated boards,

### THE ROYAL PRINCESSES OF ENGLAND.

LAND, from the Reign of George the First. By Mrs. MATTHEW HALL. With an admirable Portrait of the present PRINCESS ROYAL. The work is compiled by Mrs. Matthew Hall, author of "The Queens before the Conquest," and may therefore be relied upon as being a clever, amusing, and readable work. Orders should be forwarded immediately.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

### THE INDIAN MUTINY TO THE DEATH OF

HAVELOCK.

Price 1s., boards,

### THE INDIAN MUTINY TO THE DEATH

OF GENERAL HAVELOCK, including Colonel Inglis's Defence of Lucknow, to which is added a Life of Havelock; compiled by the late Editor of the "Delhi Gazette."

"The death of Havelock is an event which will be felt as a domestic calamity by every household in the kingdom."—*Times*.

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

Price 1s. 6d., fancy boards,

### PARTHENIA; or the LAST DAYS OF

JUDAISM.

\* This work forms an admirable companion to the "Fall of Palmyra," and "Rome and the Early Christians," and should be read by all who admire these clever and extraordinary works.

Lately published,

**GREATEST PLAGUE OF LIFE.** (2s.) By MAYHEW. Plates by Cruikshank.

**ACTING PROVERBS.** (1s.) With Hints on their Performance.

**MABEL VAUGHAN.** (1s. 6d.) By the Author of "The Lamplighter."

London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

### DR. CORNWELL'S EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

### GEOGRAPHY FOR BEGINNERS. Price 1s.

[Just published.]

A SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY. Twenty-fourth Edition.

3s. 6d.; with Maps, 5s. 6d.

A SCHOOL ATLAS. Plain, 2s. 6d.; coloured, 4s.

THE YOUNG COMPOSER; Progressive Exercises in English Composition. Twentieth Edition. 1s. 6d.

A KEY TO THE YOUNG COMPOSER. 3s.

ALLEN'S SELECT ENGLISH POETRY. Ninth Edition. 4s.

ALLEN'S EUTROPIAS, with DICTIONARY. 8s.

ALLEN and CORNWELL'S GRAMMAR. Twenty-sixth Edition. Red, 2s.; cloth, 1s. 9d.

GRAMMAR FOR BEGINNERS. Thirtieth Edition. Cloth, 1s.; sewed, 9d.

THE SCIENCE OF ARITHMETIC; a Systematic Course of Numerical Reasoning and Computation. By JAMES CORNWELL, Ph. D., and JOSHUA G. FITCH, M.A.

Third Edition, corrected and enlarged, 4s. 6d.

"Characterized—by perspicuity, accuracy, careful and truly scientific arrangement, and unusual condensation. In the hands of a good teacher, these cannot but be highly efficient school-books. The qualities we now indicate have secured to them extensive use, and Dr. Cornwell is now sure of a general welcome to his labours, a welcome which the intrinsic excellence of such books as these cannot but command."

London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; HAMILTON, ADAMS, and Co.; Edinburgh: OLIVER and BOYD; W. P. KENNEDY.

### THE MOST POPULAR SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Embellished with Plates, Maps, Engravings, &amp;c.

**WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.** Forty-fifth edition, 12mo, price 6s., strongly bound in roan.

**WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF ROME.** Thirty-second edition, 12mo, price 5s. 6d., strongly bound in roan.

**WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED PINNOCK'S HISTORY OF GREECE.** Twenty-eighth edition, 12mo, price 5s. 6d., strongly bound in roan.

No editions of these works are genuine except they have the name of the publishers, Whittaker and Co., on the title-page.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

### THE AUTHOR'S EDITIONS.

**OLLENDORFF'S METHOD OF LEARNING TO READ, WRITE, and SPEAK a LANGUAGE** in six months.

1. ADAPTED to the GERMAN. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. In two parts. Part I., eighth edition, price 12s., 8vo, cloth. Part II., third edition, price 12s., 8vo, cloth. The parts sold separately.

\* Introductory Book to Dr. Ollendorff's method adapted to the German, containing a new system of facilitating the study of the German Declensions, and rules on the gender of substantives. New edition, 12mo, cloth, 8s. 6d.

2. ADAPTED to the FRENCH. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. 8vo, sixth edition, containing a Treatise on the Gender of French Substantives, and an additional Treatise on the French Verbs. Price 12s. cloth.

3. ADAPTED to the ITALIAN. Written expressly for the English Student. By Dr. H. G. OLLENDORFF. 8vo, third edition, price 12s., cloth.

4. ADAPTED to the SPANISH. In the press.

KEYS to the ITALIAN, FRENCH, and GERMAN SYSTEMS, prepared by the author. Price 7s. each, cloth lettered.

It is necessary for those who desire to avail themselves of the present method to notice, that these are the only English editions sanctioned by Dr. Ollendorff, and he deems any other totally inadequate for the purpose of English instruction, and for the elucidation of the method so strongly recommended by Captain Basil Hall, and other eminent writers. They should be ordered with the publisher's name, and, to prevent errors, every copy has its number and the author's signature.

The above works are copyright.

London: WHITTAKER and Co., and DULAU and Co., and to be had of any bookseller.

### MR. KEIGHTLEY'S HISTORICAL AND

CLASSICAL WORKS.

History of England. 2 vols. 12mo, new edition, cloth. 14 0

The volumes are sold separately, 7s. each.

History of Greece. 12mo, sixth edition, cloth. 6 6

History of Rome. 12mo, sixth edition, cloth. 6 6

Questions on the Histories. 12mo.....each 1 0

History of India. 8vo, cloth.....each 8 0

History of the Roman Empire. 12mo, second edit., cloth.....each 6 6

Mythology of Ancient Greece and Italy. 8vo, new edition, cloth.....each 12 6

The Mythology Abridged. 18mo, sixth edition, bound 4 0

Ovid's Fasti. With Notes and Introduction. Second edition, 8vo, cloth.....each 6 6

The Catalina and Jugurtha of Sallust, with Notes and Excursus. Post 8vo, cloth.....each 6 6

Tales and Popular Fictions. Woodcuts, fcp. 8vo, cloth.....each 6 6

Elementary History of England. 12mo, third edition, bound.....each 5 0

Elementary History of Greece. 18mo, second edition, bound.....each 3 6

Elementary History of Rome. 18mo, third edition, bound.....each 3 6

These works are used at the chief public schools, and by the tutors at the Universities, and are admirably adapted for private and self-instruction.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, in 16mo, price 3s. cloth,

### SHORT OCCASIONAL POEMS. By the

Rev. J. E. BODE, M.A.

By the same Author, in 16mo, price 7s. cloth,

**BALLADS from HERODOTUS.** Second Edition, with Four additional Pieces.

London: LONGMAN, BROWN, and Co.

The First Volume, 8vo, 21s.,

### HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION IN ENGLAND.

By HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, Second Edition, post 8vo, 9s.

### GUY LIVINGSTONE; OR, THOROUGH.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, fcap. 8vo, 2s.,

### SKETCHES OF INDIA, ANCIENT AND

MODERN, in Connexion with the Rise and Policy of the Company. An Historical Essay. By CHARLES EDWARD KENNAWAY, Vicar of Campden.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, post 8vo, 6s.,

### ESSAYS ON THE DRAMA. By WILLIAM

BODHAM DONNE.

London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

This day, fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s.,

### THE ANNIVERSARIES. Poems in Com-

memoration of Great Men and Great Events. By THOMAS H. GILL.

Cambridge: MACMILLAN and Co.

NEW WORK ON INDIA.

This day, fcap. 8vo, 2 vols., 9s.,

### BRITISH INDIA, ITS RACES AND ITS

HISTORY, Considered with Reference to the Mutinies of 1857. A Series of Lectures. By JOHN MALCOLM LUDLOW, Barrister-at-Law.

Cambridge: MACMILLAN and Co.

MR. COLLIER'S NEW EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE.

Shortly will be published, in Six Volumes, 8vo, cloth,  
**A NEW LIBRARY EDITION** of the  
 WORKS OF SHAKESPEARE. With Life, Notes, &c.  
 By J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F.S.A.  
 WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, in fcap. 8vo, price 12s. 6d., cloth, a new  
 edition, entirely re-edited and considerably enlarged, of

**A DICTIONARY** of the TERMS USED in  
 MEDICINE and the COLLATERAL SCIENCES.  
 By R. D. HOBLYN, A.M., Oxon, Author of a "Dictionary  
 of Scientific Terms," &c.  
 WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

Just published, gratis,  
**A SELECTION** of MODERN and  
 APPROVED WORKS, for the Use of Schools,  
 Colleges, and Private Tuition.  
 WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

HUTTON'S MATHEMATICAL WORKS, BY DAVIES.  
**HUTTON'S MATHEMATICAL TABLES.**  
 Royal 8vo, new edition, 12s., cloth.

Also, by the same proprietors. Editions of  
 HUTTON'S COURSE of MATHEMATICS, completely  
 revised by Mr. T. S. DAVIES, of the Royal Military College.  
 Twelfth Edition. 2 vols., demy 8vo, price 12s. each, boards.  
 DAVIES'S SOLUTIONS of the PRINCIPAL of HUT-  
 TON'S MATHEMATICS. In 8vo, 11s. 4s., boards.

London: LONGMAN and Co.; HAMILTON and Co.; WHIT-  
 TAKER and Co.; SIMPKIN and Co.; F. and J. RIVINGTON;  
 ALLEN and Co.; C. H. LAW; COWIE and Co.; H. G. BOHN;  
 SMITH, ELDER, and Co.; HOULSTON and WRIGHT; T.  
 BUMPUS; J. GREEN; and J. CORNISH. Cambridge:  
 DEIGHTON and Co.

DES CARRIERES' HISTORY OF FRANCE.  
 BY M. DELILLE.

Now ready, in 12mo, price 7s. roan, a new edition of  
**A BREGE de L'HISTOIRE de FRANCE**,  
 extrait de l'Histoire de l'Abbé Millot, par M. DES  
 CARRIERES. Continué d'abord jusqu'à la Révolution de  
 Juillet, 1830, par J. C. H. TARVER; et ensuite jusqu'au Ré-  
 tablissement de l'Empire, sous Napoléon III., par C. J.  
 DELILLE, Professeur à Christ's Hospital et à l'Ecole de la  
 Cité de Londres, auteur d'une Grammaire Française, &c.

London: LONGMAN and Co.; HAMILTON and Co.; SIMP-  
 KIN and Co.; WHITTAKER and Co.; DULAU and Co.; F.  
 and J. RIVINGTON; C. H. LAW; and PIPER and Co.

**PERRIN'S FRENCH SCHOOL BOOKS.**

New edition, 12mo, 2s., cloth.  
 1. PERRIN'S NEW and EASY METHOD of LEARN-  
 ING the SPELLING and PRONUNCIATION of the  
 FRENCH LANGUAGE. By G. GROS.

Thirty-third edition, 12mo, price 1s. 6d., cloth.  
 2. PERRIN'S ELEMENTS of FRENCH CONVERSA-  
 TION, with Familiar and Easy Dialogues. By C. GROS.

Twenty-eighth edition, 12mo, price 2s., cloth.  
 3. PERRIN.—FABLES AMUSANTES. Revues et cor-  
 rigées par C. GROS.

London: LONGMAN and Co.; HAMILTON and Co.; WHIT-  
 TAKER and Co.; SIMPKIN and Co.; DULAU and Co.; HOUL-  
 STON and STONEMAN; F. and J. RIVINGTON; E. P. WIL-  
 LIAMS; C. H. LAW; DARTON and Co.; TEGG and Co.; HALL  
 and Co.; and PIPER and Co.

In 12mo, price 4s., cloth, the third edition, enlarged,  
**THE NEW DELECTUS**; or, Easy Steps to  
 Latin Construing. For the use of pupils commencing  
 the language. By the Rev. G. H. STODDART, A.M.,  
 Queen's College, Oxford.

WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

GOLDSMITH'S ENGLAND, ROME, AND GREECE.  
 By PRINCE.

Now ready, in 12mo, price 3s. 6d. each, bound, new  
 editions of

**GOLDSMITH'S ABRIDGED HISTORIES**  
 of ENGLAND, ROME, and GREECE. With notes,  
 questions, &c., revised and corrected. By P. A. PRINCE,  
 Esq., author of "Parallel History." The three histories of  
 Dr. Goldsmith are, in this edition, in strict conformity with  
 his own careful abridgments, questions for examining pupils  
 close each chapter, the dates have been carefully put in,  
 and the contemporaneous occurrences in other states in-  
 serted. To each is prefixed a summary, with questions  
 which involve a very considerable portion of essential his-  
 torical information.

London: LONGMAN and Co.; HAMILTON and Co.; SIMP-  
 KIN, MARSHALL, and Co.; WHITTAKER and Co.; F. and J.  
 RIVINGTON; HOULSTON and WRIGHT; DARTON and Co.;  
 E. P. WILLIAMS; O. H. LAW; HALL and Co.; H. G. BOHN;  
 E. HODGSON; AYLOTT and Co.; and PIPER and Co.

In 12mo, price 5s. bound,  
**AN ITALIAN and ENGLISH GRAMMAR**,  
 from the Italian and French Grammar of VERGARI  
 and PIRANESI. Exemplified in Twenty Lessons, with Ex-  
 ercises, Dialogues, &c. Also Notes and Remarks, calculated  
 to facilitate the study of the Italian language. By J.  
 GUICHET. A new edition, enlarged and corrected, by  
 Signor A. TOMMASI.

London: C. H. LAW; DULAU and Co.; WHITTAKER and  
 Co.; F. ROLANDI; and SIMPKIN and Co.

CORRECTED, AMENDED, AND ENLARGED FOR THE  
 ENGLISH STUDENT.

In 2 vols. 8vo, carefully corrected and revised, price 24s.  
 cloth.

**FLÜGEL'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY** of  
 the GERMAN and ENGLISH LANGUAGES:  
 adapted to the English Student. With great Additions  
 and Improvements, by C. A. FEILING, German Master at  
 the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and the City of  
 London School; Dr. A. HILMANN, Professor of German  
 at the London University College; and JOHN OXEN-  
 FORD, Esq.

Also, just published, new and cheaper edition,  
 An ABRIDGMENT of the SAME, for younger students,  
 travellers, &c. By J. OXENFORD and C. A. FEILING.  
 Royal 18mo, price 7s. 6d., strongly bound.

London: WHITTAKER and Co.; DULAU and Co.; and  
 D. NUTT.

## NEW OXFORD EXAMINATIONS.

In February, post 8vo,

## THE STUDENT'S BLACKSTONE.

BY ROBERT MALCOLM KERR, LL.D.,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW.

\* \* This volume will contain those portions of Blackstone's great Work which form the subject of  
 Examination for the title of *Associate in Arts*.

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

FIFTEENTH THOUSAND.

## THE CITY, ITS SINS AND SORROWS,

BEING A SERIES OF SERMONS FROM LUKE XIX. 41.

BY THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D.,

Author of "Pleas for Ragged Schools." Crown 8vo, cloth, price 3s.

"To clergy and laity alike we can very cordially recommend these sermons on city life, as tending to elevate the  
 mind, to enlarge the sympathies, and to deepen the sense of responsibility, while the imagination is charmed, and the  
 time passes quickly away."—*The Times*.

EDINBURGH: ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK; AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

This day is published, in Two Vols. post 8vo, price 21s. cloth,

## SCENES OF CLERICAL LIFE.

THE SAD FORTUNES OF THE REV. AMOS BARTON.

MR. GILFIL'S LOVE STORY.

JANET'S REPENTANCE.

By GEORGE ELIOT.

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN "BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE."

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD AND SONS, EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

## MR. MOTLEY'S GREAT HISTORICAL WORK.

In 3 vols. post 8vo, price 18s., cloth extra,

## THE RISE OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC:

A History.

BY J. LOTHROP MOTLEY.

A New Edition, revised by the Author.

"It is a work of real historical value, the result of accu-  
 rate criticism, written in a liberal spirit, and from first to  
 last deeply interesting."—*Athenæum*.  
 "This is an admirable book. . . . The story is a noble  
 one, and is worthily treated."—*Daily News*.

"All the essentials of a great writer Mr. Motley eminently  
 possesses. His mind is broad, his industry unwearying. In  
 power of dramatic description, no modern historian, except  
 perhaps Mr. Carlyle, surpasses him; and in analysis of char-  
 acter he is elaborate and distinct."—*Westminster Review*.

LONDON: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND CO., FARRINGTON STREET.

## LUCKNOW.

## STANFORD'S PLAN OF LUCKNOW AND ITS ENVIRONS,

ON A SCALE OF THREE INCHES TO THE MILE,

SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE RESIDENCY, ALUMBACH, &c.

AND ILLUSTRATING THE OPERATIONS AND ROUTES OF

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND GENERAL HAVELOCK;

COMPILED FROM THE PLANS PREPARED BY

Direction of H. M. Government and the East India Company,

Is just published. One sheet, size 22 x 17 in. Price 1s. 6d.; case, 8s.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS.

Preparing for Publication.

## THE PRINCIPLES OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY;

BEING AN

INQUIRY INTO NATURAL PHENOMENA AND THEIR CAUSES.

PREPARED FOR THE USE OF ETON COLLEGE.

BY THE REV. O. G. NICOLAY, F.R.G.S.,

Librarian and Lecturer on Geography at King's College, London, and Professor of Geography and History at  
 Queen's College, London.

WITH MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD, 6, CHARING CROSS.

ETON: E. P. WILLIAMS, BOOKSELLER TO ETON COLLEGE.