

Wm. Edmund Galloway, Proprietor.

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 :

REVIEW OF THE WEEK—

PAGE

General Van Cortlandt.....	122
Imperial Parliament.....	123
Ireland.....	123
The Indian Revolt.....	123
Special Letters from India.....	124
The Marriage of the Princess Royal.....	125
Floating of the Leviathan.....	126
State of Trade.....	126
America.....	127
Continental Notes.....	127
Public Meetings.....	128

Accidents and Sudden Deaths.....	128
Naval and Military.....	128
Our Civilization.....	128
Gatherings from the Law and Po- lice Courts.....	129
Miscellaneous.....	130
Postscript.....	130
PUBLIC AFFAIRS—	
Ministers in the House of Commons.....	131
'Measures of Safety' in France.....	131
Parliamentary Reform and Re- formers.....	132

Company Rule in India.....	133
Sir Colin Campbell's Campaign.....	134
H. M. Opposition.....	134
Bankruptcy Reform.....	135
The Future of 'the Empire'.....	136
The Prussian Alliance in Europe.....	137
Aliens and Alienation.....	137
LITERATURE—	
Summary.....	138
The Founder of the Bank of Eng- land.....	139

Mr. Bagehot's Essays.....	140
Royal Princesses.....	140
The Student's Manual of Geology.....	140
Publications and Reproductions.....	141

THE ARTS—

Mr. Westland Marston's New Play at the Lyceum.....	141
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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS—

The Gazette.....	141
City Intelligence, Markets, &c.....	141

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Review of the Week.

THE opening night of a new session of Parliament is very like the first round of a pugilistic encounter, in which there is a good deal of play and feint, and a shrinking, generally on both sides, from coming to the scratch; and so it mostly ends, without some hit a little too stinging to be taken quietly brings both men fairly to work. In the House of Lords, there was a good deal of light business done on Thursday night, and Lord GRANVILLE would have early ended the round with a motion of adjournment, but that Lord DERBY let fly at him a remark: he was surprised that the Government should let the night go by without offering any statement as to their views and intentions; and then, having the floor of the House, Lord DERBY kept it till he had made the speech which he had come prepared to make, whether her Majesty's Ministry made the statement in question or not. After a few hits right and left at the short-coming of the means supplied by the Government for the submission of India, he addressed himself to the delivery of his final hit: the Government, he thought, ought to have had something to say about the late attempt upon the life of the French Emperor; but as they had nothing to say upon the subject, he would say something himself. So, having given Ministers a rap, he came down heavily upon the French police and passport authorities for not conducting their business better, and wound up by expressing himself satisfied that there was no fear of England being threatened into giving up her right to receive any number of exiles, on condition that they behave well while under our protection. This is evidently *the* position to which both Houses incline.

In the House of Commons there was more desire to come to business, and Sir DE LACY EVANS led off with a motion for a Select Committee to inquire into recent Government measures for the transmission of troops to India, to which Lord PALMERSTON made no particular objection. But Mr. DISRAELI did strongly object, on the ground that the motion would be carried in a stealthy manner—that is, in a manner affording him no time to get up a good speech. The motion was agreed to. Sir GEORGE GREY then brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the City of London, the object of the bill being to place the City of London more nearly

upon the footing of other municipal corporations, only with a difference suited to its antiquity and importance.

Out of doors the week has not been an idle one for politicians. Several meetings on the subject of Parliamentary Reform have been held. The most notable was the one at Manchester, on Monday, at which an attempt was made to make up matters between the Liberals and the BRIGHT and GIBSON party. A resolution was carried, after being seconded by—Mr. GEORGE WILSON, to found a Manchester Reform Association. A day later, and a letter from Mr. BRIGHT was read in the Town Hall, Birmingham, which shows clearly the part which Mr. BRIGHT is prepared to play in the discussion of any Reform Bill coming from Lord PALMERSTON'S hands. He is vowed to opposition, unless the bill be thorough-going—a good extension of the franchise, redistribution of electoral seats, and ballot.

The departure of the PRINCESS ROYAL with her husband, on Tuesday, was so conducted as to increase the impression which she had made on the hearts of the people; and the tears that were in her own eyes and in those of her father and brothers at the parting moment were not more genuine than those that filled the eyes of thousands who looked upon her for the last time, on her way through London, on that inclement morning—on which, literally, like the love-linked pair in the 'Eve of St. Agnes,' "These lovers fled away into the storm."

The attempt upon the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON has furnished him with an occasion of which he is not the man to lose a fraction of the advantage, or what appears to him to be the advantage. Amid expressions of foreign sympathy, noisy municipal congratulations at home, and frenzied acclamations from the army, he double-knots the bonds tied by him in 1848. Yet there is in this haste to take advantage of the popular sympathy a half-confession of doubt as to the stability of his position; it gives him the appearance of preparing for the worst. New arrangements secure to the Empress the absolute Regency in the event of his death, two of the hereditary princes, with other persons, being named to act as her councillors; while other new arrangements distribute the army of the Empire over the country in five great divisions, each under a Marshal, and all under a 'Marshal-General.' But the most important result of his defensive and repressive determination is the project of the new law—*Loi des Suspects.* It is, in fact, a law to enable the

French Emperor and the French police to remove from France every person obnoxious to the present régime; to legalize the power illegally exerted after the *Coup d'Etat.*

But it would seem that patriotism is not yet wholly stifled by even the air of the Tuileries, for this projected law has called down loud objections, and one man—let his name be honoured—M. DE PARRIEU, Vice-President of the Council of State, is said to have refused to draw up the report which was to introduce the measure to the Legislative Corps. In the meantime, the violent denunciations levelled at England by the officers of the French army have ceased to appear in the pages of the *Moniteur*, and within the last day or so we have been told that their appearance at all has been without the consent of the Emperor; and the statement is one which will, of course, be generally accepted as satisfactory—by those who think it worth anything.

If the latest news from India gives us no account of any large operations, it is made interesting by the fuller intelligence of two more of those brilliant successes that have so well helped to keep up the courage and spirit of our over-matched forces. Colonel SEATON left Delhi in the early part of December, with a column in charge of a convoy of provisions for the Commander-in-Chief. His little army was composed of European and Native troops; of Europeans, one troop of Horse Artillery, one squadron of the 6th Carabineers, and about 300 bayonets of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers; of Natives, Hodson's Sikh Horse, the 7th Punjab Infantry, and two companies of Sappers and Miners. Leaving Allahgur on the 13th, he next day came up with a force of 3000 rebels at Gungere, charged them with his handful of Carabineers and sent them flying, leaving several guns behind them, with a loss numbering between three and four hundred men; our own loss being forty-eight killed and wounded. Following them up until the 17th, Colonel SEATON found them strongly posted in front of the village of Putteelee. He halted to rest and reconnoitre, and then advanced; but at the first sight of the dreaded bayonets glittering in the morning sun, the enemy fled in terror, our guns playing upon them with tremendous effect. The flying mass was pursued by the cavalry for seven miles, and nearly six hundred of the rebels are supposed to have fallen either on the field or during the pursuit. Thirteen guns, and nearly the whole of the camp equipage, ammunition, &c., of the enemy fell into Colonel SEATON'S hands.

the loss on our side being almost incredibly small—four Europeans wounded, and one of Hodson's Horse killed. Colonel SEATON's success is of permanent importance, inasmuch as it helps materially the work of pacification in the Doab; his convoy supplies CAMPBELL with necessities of war; and the next mail will probably inform us that, with the addition of Colonel SEATON's column, the Commander-in-Chief is forward with operations for the settling of Oude.

An act of good service, too, has been performed by Lord ELPHINSTONE, albeit not in the battlefield. He improved the occasion offered by a dinner given by some rich natives of Bombay to a number of European soldiers lately arrived there, to disabuse their minds of a vulgar prejudice which places all Indians in the same category of distrust and dislike. The revolt, he said, was almost wholly a military outbreak, the people generally having nothing to do with it; for Oude was the only place where there had been anything like a popular adhesion to the cause of the revolt. With regard to Bombay in particular, he said—and facts are no doubt with him—that the Natives of that Presidency had been among the first to come forward with subscriptions in aid of the sufferers by the mutinies, and with expressions of indignation at the cruelties perpetrated in various parts of the country. Lord ELPHINSTONE's schooling was well timed, and it would be well if the lesson taught by him to our soldiers over the Bombay dinner-table were taken to heart by both soldiers and civilians in this country, where feelings are much too often allowed to take the place of facts in connexion with the affairs of India.

Not that facts are to be taken at more than their just value—even when that can be ascertained. For it is certain that many facts are as valueless and inconclusive as so many doubts. Of what value, for example, is the fact that General ASHBURNHAM—instead of being at the head of the forces operating against Canton, where, it is clear, we have a right to expect that he should be at this moment—is in London, without a word of announcement, without a sign of his coming? What are the conclusions to be arrived at from the contemplation of this startling fact?—High honours, or a court-martial?

The commercial news from Australia is of a grave kind; at Melbourne, business is in a very depressed condition, while at Sydney there is a monetary crisis. However, the elasticity of trade in these colonies is so great, that hopes are entertained of a speedy improvement in the aspect of affairs.

Returning to home topics, we notice the case of the Reverend Mr. GENT, whose conduct has lately undergone inquiry before an Ecclesiastical Commission at Liverpool. Certain scandalous reports had been set on foot by, it would appear, a schoolmistress, a pew-opener, and a sexton, and these having come to the ears of Mr. GENT's superior, the well-known Mr. HUGH McNEILL, that gentleman called upon him to resign at once without inquiry; but Mr. GENT would not do this, and appealed to the Bishop of Chester, praying for an inquiry, which the Bishop granted him, and sent five Commissioners to Liverpool for the purpose. The charges were of that kind which all feel to be most difficult of answering, namely, drunkenness and undue familiarity with women, particularly with his own servants. Fortunately for Mr. GENT, a crowd of unimpeachable witnesses were ready to bear testimony to his general worth, and able to rebut several of the specific charges, while the servant-girls were proved to have been discharged from Mr. GENT's house for misconduct. The Commissioners gave a full acquittal, expressing their belief that there were no grounds whatever for instituting the inquiry; and the crowd, which had received the evidence in favour of Mr. GENT with irrepressible marks of approbation, surrounded his carriage when he quitted the court, took out the horses, and would have drawn him in triumph to his house, but for his urgent entreaties to the contrary.

But a much more remarkable case was disposed of, on Monday, before the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved. With the exception of Baron BRAMWELL, all the judges were on the bench. The case was this: At the late Liverpool Assizes, a man named MILLON was sentenced to death for murdering his wife; but the day after his conviction, it was discovered that a

person named WILLIAM THORNLEY had wrongly answered to the name of JAMES HENRY THORNE, and had sat upon the jury and joined in the verdict which was given. It was argued that this informality rendered the verdict void, inasmuch as the misnomer of the jurymen might have misled the accused into forfeiting his right to challenge him before he was sworn upon the panel. Six of the judges were in favour of a new trial, and eight against; the conviction and sentence being, therefore, confirmed.

After so many delays and disappointments, it could not be thought wonderful, or even extraordinary, if very evil forebodings were indulged, by some, regarding the Leviathan and her chances of ever getting afloat; and no doubt not a few very good and intelligent people were beginning to think that really it would be as well to turn the huge vessel into something other than the thing she was designed to be—say, into a chapel, or bazaar, or factory, or warehouse; and, very possibly, not a few will be inclined to think the same, in spite of her at length successful launch on Sunday last. She is afloat; and the curtain—of river-mist—falls upon the first act of the nautical drama, in which she is to do all the heavy business. We hope—in spite of the impatience which we have once or twice expressed—to have to applaud her, and all concerned, in the remaining scenes of her adventures, and to announce the result of the performance as a 'triumphant and legitimate success.'

Lord PALMERSTON, replying to Mr. ROEBUCK, explains that only one French despatch on the subject of the refugees has been received by Lord CLARENDON. It is not yet answered. Mr. ROEBUCK, however, returned to the charge *à propos* of the French military menaces, and asked, amid cheers, inasmuch as England defied NAPOLEON THE GREAT, "why we should care for NAPOLEON THE LITTLE?"

GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT.

GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT entered the service of Maharajah Runjeet Singh at the early age of eighteen, and had risen to the rank of colonel, when, on the death of Maharajah Shere Singh, in 1844, anarchy and internal dissension prevailed to such an extent that all the European officers in the Sikh service quitted the Punjab.

General Van Cortlandt obtained twelve months' leave of absence to visit the Himalayas within the British territory; on its expiration, he was returning to Lahore, and had actually reached Ferozepore, when he heard of the assassination of Rajah Jowahir Singh, and that the Sikh army were then preparing to cross the Sutlej; he immediately offered his services to the political officer at Ferozepore, and Captain Nicholson appointed him his assistant, subject to the confirmation of the Governor-General; but communication being cut off with head-quarters, it was only on the field of Ferozeshahur that he heard from Major Broadfoot of the approval by the Governor-General of Captain Nicholson's appointment. Both these officers were unfortunately killed in that action. General Van Cortlandt was attached to Sir J. Sittler's staff on that occasion, and his name was favourably mentioned by Sir John in his despatch. For the remainder of the campaign he was attached to, and rendered valuable assistance in, the department of the Quartermaster-General. At its conclusion, and on the reconstruction of the Sikh kingdom, he obtained the rank of general and was appointed to reorganize the army, which arduous undertaking having been accomplished satisfactorily, he was deputed Nazim, or Governor, of Dehra, Ismael Khan, and Bunnoo, perhaps the most difficult province to govern of the whole Sikh territory, peopled as it is by turbulent and refractory tribes, and subject to continual forays from the mountaineers of the border. He contrived, however, to maintain peace and restore order, Lieutenant-Colonel (then Lieutenant) Edwardes being the political officer with him. (For the peculiar duties of this officer, and the connexion subsisting between the General and himself, the reader is referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes's work, 'Two Years on the Punjab Frontier.') He continued at this post until 1848, when the outbreak following the barbarous murder of Messrs. Vans Agnew and Anderson, and headed by Moolraj (the treacherous Nazim of that district), took place at Mooltan.

General Van Cortlandt immediately marched in that direction with the whole of his troops, accompanied by Lieutenant Edwardes, defeated the enemy in two hotly contested engagements on the 18th June and 2nd July, effected a junction with the

troops of the Nawab of Bahawalpoor, and invested Mooltan for nearly three months prior to the arrival of the British troops under Major-General Whish.

He co-operated with General Whish during the whole siege, and rendered most valuable assistance both as a political as well as a military officer; his troops alone, of the whole Sikh army, remained staunch to the existing Government, and were promised, should annexation be unavoidable, that they (officers and men) should pass into the British service without loss of pay or detriment of any kind.

The *clat* of these events brought Lieutenant Edwardes's name prominently forward; he consequently and deservedly had rank, honours, and rewards showered thickly on him, whilst General Van Cortlandt who commanded the troops, and who, from his long experience in the country and knowledge of its people, must have contributed in some degree to these successes, was—it is presumed in consequence of holding his commission from the Sikh Government—entirely passed over.

His four regiments of infantry are now the four police corps of the Punjab, his horse artillery were converted into the present three Punjab batteries, and his cavalry were distributed in the mounted police. The whole of these troops have remained faithful to the present time; they have done, and are still doing, good service. The General himself was repeatedly thanked by Lord Dalhousie (then Governor-General), as also by the Court of Directors and by their secret committee. His name occurs frequently, and always with favourable mention, in the Blue-book of 1849, containing the papers relative to the annexation of the Punjab, yet he has received no other acknowledgment from the British Government or East India Company for these numerous and various services. Indeed, they have proved a positive loss, for although promised, as above, that the transfer of himself and troops to the British service should entail no loss, pecuniary or otherwise, yet, after the campaign, he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Dehra Gaze Khan, on a salary of 700 rupees (70%) a month less than that which he received from the Sikh government, and a loss of position also, as no military rank was conferred, though at the time of the promise he was a general officer in the Sikh army. After five years' successful management of this district, for which he received the acknowledgments of the President of the (then) Board, and also of the Chief Commissioner, and after a protracted residence of nearly twenty years in the Punjab, he obtained leave to return to England for fifteen months.

On his return to India he was appointed to the district of Googaira; from thence he was transferred to Ferozepore, where he had just arrived when the mutinies, in May, 1857, broke out. He was immediately called on by Sir John Lawrence to raise a Sikh levy of two regiments; and a few days afterwards, consequent on the universal rising in the districts of Hissar and Sirsa, he was required to move, with a small force of Irregulars, to stem the tide of insurrection flowing towards the Punjab from those provinces. Within ten days after leaving Ferozepore, and with these newly raised troops, he defeated a vastly superior body of the enemy in two engagements, and while continuing to recruit, he was also reinforced by newly raised cavalry and levies of foot, which enabled him to advance—defeating the mutineers and restoring order to the entire districts of Sirsa, Hissar, and Rohilk—*in fact*, to within a few miles of the walls of Delhi itself. The services of this force (called first the Bhutteana, and afterwards the Hurrianah Field Force), so hastily got together, have been prominently brought to notice in the public papers; and in contributing to the important results above mentioned General Von Cortlandt has been ably assisted by the officers of her Majesty's and the Company's service (Lieutenant Sadler, her Majesty's 61st; Lieutenant Pearce, Madras Artillery; Captains Stafford and Bloomfield, and Lieutenants Walcott, Hunt, Boileau, Bengal Native Infantry; and Lieutenant Hamilton, Bengal Cavalry), placed under his orders by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. While trusting that their services may not be overlooked by the Government, it is to be hoped that the General himself will at length obtain some recognition of his numerous and valuable services by the grant of that local rank which he has so long held by courtesy, and to which his successfully conducted campaign gives him an undoubted claim, as well as to the usual military distinction—the guerdon of a fortunate and sagacious commander.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, February 4th.

THE Parliamentary session was resumed on Thursday, when the HOUSE OF LORDS assembled at five o'clock in the evening.—Lord CAMPBELL brought in a bill to amend the law of libel, which was read a first time; Lord GRANVILLE gave notice that he would, on the following day, move an address of congratulation to her Majesty on the marriage of the Princess Royal; and Lord PANMURE gave notice that on Monday he would move a vote of thanks to the army in India.

STATE OF THE NATION.

Earl GRANVILLE having moved the adjournment of the House,

Earl DERBY expressed his surprise that the Government had not shown any disposition to give a general summary of the state of affairs at the commencement of what was virtually a new session. The condition of the country, he observed, shows many grave features. Great distress prevails among the working classes, owing to the late commercial crisis; we have lost large numbers of gallant men in the East, of whose services there ought to be some acknowledgment; an immense task still lies before us in India, for which double the number of troops now there will be required; we are hampered in our Eastern Empire by the embroilment into which we have got in China; and, lastly, we are painfully involved with France in connexion with the attempted assassination of the Emperor and Empress. With respect to the last-mentioned subject, Lord Derby thought that the Government is bound to keep its eye on foreign conspirators, and to warn friendly Powers of any plot against the life of a sovereign. This might be done without violating the sacred right of asylum. In connexion with military matters, his Lordship proposed that the whole of the militia should be immediately embodied, and that regiments should be raised in the colonies.

Earl GRANVILLE thought it would have been contrary to precedent if Government had made such a general statement as Lord Derby desired. With respect to the attempted assassination in Paris, no one regretted more than the Government the publication in the *Moniteur* of the intemperate addresses from the French army; but it would be unworthy of this great nation if it allowed any temporary excitement on the part of the French people to prevent it from adopting a right course. It would be impossible or criminal for any Government to propose anything which might attempt to abridge the personal liberty of any Englishman or of any foreigner who happens to live in this country. (*Hear, hear.*) But, if upon examination any defects should appear in the law, it would be their duty to institute as soon as possible an attempt to remedy those defects. He understood that already a notice in reference to a measure on the subject had been given in the other House, and he hoped their Lordships would find that it would meet with the requirements of the case. (*Hear, hear.*) In answer to the Earl of MALMESBURY, Lord GRANVILLE stated that the Government meant to introduce, during the present session, a measure to abolish the double Government of India.—Lord MALMESBURY thought it was a very dangerous thing to introduce such a measure during the present crisis in India; at which Lord DERBY exclaimed "*Hear, hear!*"

Lord PANMURE asserted that the troops had been despatched to India with as much quickness as possible. Reinforcements are sent forward at the rate of one thousand a month—a number which may be considerably increased. As to horses, it is impossible to send them from this country in sufficient numbers. Steps are being taken to raise a regiment in Canada, chiefly officered by the Canadian gentry, to be called the 100th Regiment of the Line.

Earl GREY differed from the opinion expressed by the Earl of Derby with respect to the embodiment of the entire militia, and expressed his conviction that it would be found on inquiry that the militia during the late war with Russia had proved a most expensive and inefficient mode of raising men. He warned the Government that a perseverance in their present policy with regard to China would cause a great consumption of men, because, if they took Canton, they must hold it. (*Hear, hear.*) The result of their taking a wrong course was this—that every new step led to a fresh difficulty. (*Hear.*) It appeared to him as something unexampled in our Parliamentary history, that we are now actually engaged in a war with China, and that no authentic declaration had been made to Parliament or to the public as to what are the objects of that war. (*Hear, hear.*) They heard from the newspapers that one of the objects of the operations was to force the Chinese Government to pay for the damage done to British merchants at Canton; and, if that be true, the demand is as impolitic and unprincipled as any that had ever been made by a great country on a helpless foe.

Lord BROUGHAM expressed his amazement at the present time being chosen as the period for bringing forward a measure for the reconstruction of the Indian Government. Adverting to the question of the French assassination plot, he said he should regret if it were found necessary to make any change in the law that would be a revival of the penal laws, but that, if no

other means could be discovered to put an end to such proceedings, it might be well to consider whether a modified revival of the provisions of the Alien Act might not be adopted. He considered that the law as it stands is sufficient to punish such acts as those referred to, and trusted the Government would see the necessity of putting it in force as soon as they had obtained sufficient proofs.—Lord CAMPBELL took a similar view of the legal bearings of the case, and protested against any attempt being made to take away the protection hitherto accorded to refugees.—The Earl of HARDWICKE advised the embodiment of the whole of the militia, so that the entire regular army might be sent to India. They ought also to increase the navy, which at present is in a contemptible state. The war in China is a disgraceful affair, and was commenced under a sham.

THE BISHOPS' TRUSTS' SUBSTITUTION BILL was read a first time, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes past seven.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that he should move an address of congratulation in connexion with the Royal marriage on the following evening; and also that on Monday he should propose a vote of thanks to the Indian army, and should move for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of amending the laws relating to conspiracies to commit murder.

ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

Mr. H. BAILLIE gave notice that on the 16th of February he should call attention to the causes which had led to the rebellion in India, and move that there be laid on the table of the House a copy of a secret despatch, dated in 1831, relating to the annexation of Oude, and also of the correspondence which took place in 1833, 1834, and 1835, upon the same subject.

EAST INDIA (REINFORCEMENTS OF TROOPS).

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the subject of the reinforcement of our troops in India during the revolt.—Lord PALMERSTON rose to re-state what he had said on a former occasion. The Government could have no possible objection to the motion; on the contrary, they would be happy to afford every information in their power on the subject. (*Hear, hear.*)—Exception having been taken to the wording of the motion, which was not identical with the form of which notice had been given, a long discussion ensued on the point of order, and subsequently, at the suggestion of the SPEAKER, the original form was reverted to, viz., for "a Select Committee to inquire concerning the measures resorted to or which were available, and as to the lines of communication adopted for reinforcing our army during the pending revolt in India, and to report thereon to this House, with a view to ascertaining the arrangements which should be made towards meeting any future important emergencies involving the security of our Eastern dominions."—Some further discussion, however, took place, and ultimately the House divided on an amendment moved by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, to omit all the words after the word 'House,' which was negatived by 147 to 78.—The motion was then agreed to.

REFORM OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Sir GEORGE GREY, in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of the City of London, stated that it was for the most part the same measure as he had laid before the House in a former session.—Mr. Alderman CURRIE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL expressed a general approval of the measure; and Mr. WILLIAMS thought that the whole of the metropolis should be included in the corporation of London.—Sir JOHN SHELLEY asked for explanations in reference to the government of the police of the City.—Sir GEORGE GREY said he had stated, when the former bill was before the House, that the Government did not think it expedient to interfere in the matter.—Leave was then given, and the bill was subsequently introduced and read a first time.

The order for the committee on HAVELOCK'S ANNUITY BILL was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

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

IRELAND.

PROSECUTION OF THE MAYO PRIESTS.—The Lord Chief Justice has fixed Tuesday, the 16th of February, for the trial of the Rev. Mr. Conway.

THREATENED RIBBON OUTRAGES.—Several placards, containing threats of an atrocious character against obnoxious individuals, have been posted in the county of Kildare. One of these has led to the committal of a farmer. The tenantry of the person threatened met and passed a series of resolutions repudiating and denouncing the villains who had put forth such menaces. They also subscribed nearly 800*l.* as a reward for the discovery of the concoctors of the document.

ABDUCTION.—A young woman was forcibly taken, a few nights ago, from the house of a man named Ryan, living at Corulanty, near Shinrone, the members of the family who resisted being severely beaten. However, being reinforced, they rallied, pursued the fair Sabine, and brought her back, though not without some sharp fighting.

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

Owing to the greater frequency with which we now receive news from India, we are not presented at any one time with a sufficient mass of events to be able to judge of the general features of the struggle. During the present week, the mails have brought full particulars of some of those events previously telegraphed to London; but they have not added any new facts to our knowledge.

The head-quarters division of the 69th Regiment, commanded by Colonel Mackirdy, arrived at Madras, all well, on the 26th of December, after a fine passage from Plymouth throughout, and received orders to re-embark on the 2nd of January on board the Robert Lowe steamer, for Rangoon, Burmah.

Great astonishment has been created by a letter in the *Times*, signed "Judex," denying, apparently on good authority, the various stories of mutilation and prolonged torture inflicted by the mutineers on English women and children. This statement is now confirmed by the following paragraph in the *Times* of Tuesday:—"We are requested to state that several members of the General Committee of the Mutiny Relief Fund have made careful inquiries, and have ascertained that no such cases have come down the Ganges in any of the vessels of the Inland Steam Navigation Company at Calcutta, nor have any come to England in any ship belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company."

Mr. Alderman Finnis sends to the London papers "an extract from a letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Patriotic Fund, correcting an impression, which is said to exist, that the families of soldiers left in the dépôt near Calcutta are in a distressed condition for want of adequate means of support."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The *Bombay Times* presents us with some further details of actions of which the reader has already been briefly informed:—

"Our latest advices from the North-West are dated Agra, the 26th of December, from which we learn that Colonel Seaton's column, which marched from Allahghur on the 13th, en route for Etah and Mynpoorie, fell in with a force of the rebels, 3000 strong, at Gungeree, on the morning of the 14th. Their surprise was complete, and after a brilliant charge of the Carabineers the enemy fled in disorder along the Futtehghur road, leaving several guns behind them. They were hotly pursued for some distance by this corps and Hodson's Sikh horse, their loss amounting to three hundred and fifty or four hundred men. The casualties on our side were forty-eight killed and wounded. Our loss arose from the unfavourable nature of the ground, covered with thick and high shrubs, in which the murderers ensconced themselves, and from their hiding-places 'potted' at our officers and men. Next day, the column marched to Kasgunge, but the enemy had fled, and it was said was posted at Sahawur, a village ten miles distant on the road to Futtehghur. On the 16th the column reached Sahawur, only, however, to find that the enemy had continued his flight. Some seventy insurgents, who were not quick enough in their flight, were cut up by Hodson's Horse. Colonel Seaton then determined to follow them to Puteesalee, ten miles further, although his information of the movements of the enemy was never to be relied on; still, he knew they had a number of guns, and the heavy, sandy nature of the roads led him to conclude that they could not march so rapidly. On the morning of the 17th, his advanced guard came upon the enemy drawn up in position in front of the village of Puteesalee. Their position which was well chosen, was reconnoitred personally by Captain Hodson and Lieut. Greathed, of the Engineers. Their centre and left were posted behind some very ugly ravines, and their right rested in a top of trees in front of the village. Colonel Seaton made his dispositions immediately, halting the main body in order to give the men a short time for rest and refreshment. The light artillery soon went to the front, and the action commenced with a pretty sharp fire on both sides, which disclosed better the position of the enemy and the number of his guns. Colonel Seaton then ordered the cavalry to the right, to avoid the ravines and to take the enemy in flank. While these operations were being carried out, his main body, advancing in battle array, deployed into line from quarter-distance columns. As the infantry, under Major Eld, came in sight of the enemy, the artillery fixing on both sides had reached its hottest point.

"At the first flash, however, of the advancing bayonets gleaming in the morning sun, the enemy fled en masse, while the rapid and precise fire of our artillery told with terrible effect upon his ranks. The cavalry had now cleared the ravines in front of the position, and went off in close pursuit of the fugitives for seven miles. Their camp equipage, guns (thirteen in number), baggage, ammunition, and stores fell into our hands, while it is supposed that not fewer than six hundred of them were killed upon the field or in the pursuit. Not the least gratifying feature of this success is the small amount of cost at which it was purchased, not a single European having fallen on our side, and but three or four being wounded, and that only slightly. One of Hodson's Horse was killed."

"The reverse sustained by General Windham at Cawnpore, from the impending and disastrous issues of which he seems only to have been rescued by the rapid advance of Sir Colin Campbell, has called for some remark in the papers; but his subsequent appointment by the Commander-in-Chief to an independent command at Umballah would appear to indicate that no very serious blame attaches to him in the matter. Reports were rife at one time to the effect that he had resigned his command, and at others that he was in arrest, but they appear to have been but exaggerated statements of Sir Colin's natural impatience of the reverse."

The subjoined intelligence is from the *Friend of India* :—

"The Chittagong mutineers have killed the women who followed them from Chittagong. They remained in independent Tipperah for about a fortnight, and then attempted to make for the North-West through the Mymensing district. That road, however, was in the possession of a detachment of H.M.'s 54th; so they struck off to the North East. On the 9th of December, they entered the Sylhet district, and marched in a north-easterly direction. They suffer greatly from want of provisions, and some are said to have killed themselves. They state that they are going to the Mohneepore Rajah. The Sylhet battalion have been sent to intercept them in their road, and tokens have been sent to all the wild tribes, calling upon them to rise and slay the robbers who are seeking to enter their territory. The Dacca mutineers, after looting a few considerable villages, have crossed the Teestah, and are now in Bhootan. They have been joined by some three hundred up-country men in the service of the Rajah of Kooch Behar, a district lying to the south of Bhootan. On the 11th of December, a detachment composed of fifty Europeans and forty Ghoorkas, all picked men, left Jelpigoree to attack the mutineers. They hoped to take them by surprise. They had a long, harassing march of 25 miles. They arrived at the encampment of the rebels at daybreak, and found them posted in a most formidable position. To the rear of the rebels there was a dense jungle, their left was protected by small nullahs, and their right by a thick field of long grass. In front, they had three large ravines, filled with water. The bottom of all the ravines was composed of shifting sands. The ravine upon which the front of the enemy immediately rested was unfordable, and the bank no less than twenty feet high. The detachment unhesitatingly plunged into the first ravine, and advanced on to the second. There they were terribly embarrassed. The sand was up to their knees, and to advance seemed almost impossible. The enemy fired a few shots, but they passed harmlessly over the heads of those advancing. Directly, however, they had emerged from the second nullah, they were received by a well-directed fire. They took shelter behind a sand bank, and returned the fire as well as they were able. Some soldiers then reconnoitred the third nullah, and, on its being found impassable the word was given to retire. The mutineers, directly they saw the English and Ghoorkas in full retreat, laughed, danced, and hooted. The English and Ghoorkas were under fire for about half an hour; but none of them were killed, and only two were wounded. They reached their camp that same evening, after accomplishing a march of fifty miles in twenty-three hours. The Dacca mutineers are said to have decamped."

THE ENTRY (UNDER HAVELOCK) INTO LUCKNOW.

A civilian, in a letter to his parents, gives an account of the entry into Lucknow of the relieving force under Havelock and Outram, and of their subsequent blockade by the rebels. He writes:—

"The fire from the Palace (known as the Keisah Bagh) was so severe that we had to run double quick in front of it as hard as we could, and a scene of great confusion ensued when we halted—guns and infantry mixed up, soldiers wandering in search of their companies, and the wounded in the doolies carried here and there without any orders. We had been there about half an hour when the second brigade joined us, passing in front of the Palace, emerging from a narrow lane close to it; here they had to pass under the very walls, while the scoundrels on the wall hurled down stones and bricks, and even spat at our fellows, a fierce fire being kept up from the loopholed wall. After a little time, order was re-established, and after a fresh examination of the map the column was drawn up and we started again. It was cruel work; brave troops being exposed to such unfair fighting. What can men do against loopholed houses when they have no time to enter a city taking house by house? In fact, we ran the gauntlet regularly through the streets. After we passed the Palace, our men being knocked down like sheep without being able to return the fire of the enemy with any effect, we passed on some little way, when we came to a sudden turning to the left with a huge gateway in front, and through this we had to pass under a shower of balls from the houses on each side. The Sikhs and 5th Fusiliers got to the front, and kept up a steady fire at the houses for some time with the hope of lessening the musketry, but it was of no use; excited men can seldom fire into loopholes with any certainty, and we had to make the best of our way up the street, turning sharp round to the right, when we found ourselves in a long wide street, with sheets of

fire shooting out from the houses. On we went, about a quarter of a mile, being peppered from all sides, when suddenly we found ourselves opposite to a large gateway, with folding-doors, completely riddled with round shot and musket balls, the entrance to a large enclosure. At the side of this was a small doorway, half blocked up by a small mud wall, and the Europeans and Sikhs were struggling to get through, while the bullets were whistling about them. I could not think what was up, and why we should be going in there, but, after forcing my way up to the door, and getting my head and shoulders over the wall, I found myself being pulled over by a great, unwashed, hairy creature, who sat me on my legs, and patted me on my back, and to my astonishment I found myself in the long looked-for Bailey Guard. What an entry compared with the one we had promised ourselves! We expected to march in with colours flying and bands playing, and to be met by a starving garrison, crying with joy; ladies waving handkerchiefs on all sides, and every expression of happiness; but instead of that we entered as a disorganized army, like so many sheep, finding the whole of the garrison at their posts, as they always remained, and a few stray officers and men only at the gate to meet us. The next morning we began to consider the state of affairs, and to our dismay we found that the scoundrels had not bolted as we expected, and that we in our turn were besieged. While the greater part of the infantry went ahead, it was found impossible to bring on the heavy guns, and they remained out with a portion of the force till the morning, when a strong party was sent out from the Residency, which took possession of the Old Palace, a long row of palaces and gardens, including buildings known as the Terah Kotee, the Terah Buk, and the Chuttur Munzil. These buildings extended along the bank of the Goomtee river, upon which one side of our position rested, for nearly a quarter of a mile, and the communication being then open our guns were brought up. We were then blocked off from all communication with Alumbagh and the world in general. We learned that the supplies were so numerous that, with care, the entire united force could hold out till the middle of December; good news for us, for, if we had been then forced to evacuate the place, but few would have escaped, with such a number of helpless women and children to escort."

THE BATTLE OF CAWNPORE.

A boy of nineteen, in writing to his mother, gives the following vivid account of the fighting at Cawnpore at the close of November:—

"The Entrenched Camp, Cawnpore, Dec. 2, 1857.

"My darling Mother,—Thank God, I am safe and well, and through God's mercy I hope to remain so. We have had terrible hard work here fighting the Sepoys; we have been at it five days together. The first day I was on my legs from four o'clock in the morning until six in the evening. We paraded at four o'clock, and, after standing on parade for an hour or two, we marched off 1500 strong. Nobody knew where we were going to, but I had a dim idea that we should see service that day, and sure enough we did. We marched along cheerily enough for two or three miles, the bands playing now and then in front. Presently there was a halt, the band came to the rear, and the fighting 88th (the Connaught Rangers) came to the front. Whereat there were sundry murmurings among the officers of 'ours,' because our right—by seniority—of fighting first was thus taken from us. The word is given to 'Advance!' Bang! goes a heavy gun, and whiz comes the immense mass of iron over our heads, and I am afraid I must plead guilty to feeling an extraordinary sort of sinking in my stomach. On we go, some command is given, and the left wing of our regiment goes away somewhere (I am in the right wing). Bang! again. This time they have the right range, and the grape-shot tears through the column. The word is given, 'Extend into skirmishing order to the left.' Away we go, rushing on all the time; we jump over a bank of earth, and a man falls at my side. I think, 'Oh! he only tripped up!' I turn, and see the red blood gushing out on to the earth. And now the bullets come round us fast and thick. My spirit-flask has the top grazed by a bullet. I am lost in astonishment that I am not hit. I see thousands of red-coated Sepoys firing away at us, and I get into a rage, and shout—'Come along, my boys! Remember Cawnpore!' but in a feeble voice, trying to fancy myself brave, but fail totally in the attempt. We come to a stop at length, and thank goodness for it, for I am terribly blown. Here they rally the men, and get them together preparatory to taking three guns in front. A cheer, a long heave of my breath, a clenching of my hands and teeth, and away I go once more into the bullets. 'The guns are ours! Hurrah!'

"Three days more, something like this; I will not bother you with the fourth day. The last part we had been skirmishing all day, and towards six o'clock the blackguards made a rush, some 4000 or 5000 of them, to the bridge, which I was defending. Then came a fight between 1500 tired Englishmen, and 5000 or more of fresh Sepoys, for these were the reserve. There are some 20,000 of them here. Please Goodness, I hope never to see such a hailstorm of bullets again. I saw men fall on every side of me; splinters hit me, pieces of earth from bullets, &c., and there we were obliged to

stay. Our orders were 'to keep the bridge as long as possible;' the 'keeping' consisted in standing still while a hurricane of balls passed through us. I must own here that I lost my presence of mind; I said the Lord's Prayer, and thought I should never see you, darling, and all my dear friends again; but God (thanks to him for it) has hitherto preserved me. We after some time retreated into the fort, and defended it until relieved by Sir Colin Campbell.

"I sleep on the ground every night. I have hard biscuit and rum to live on. I never am able to sleep more than three hours at a stretch, but I have a capital appetite, good health, and I say my prayers every night that I may be allowed to see you again; and I am very happy and comfortable, so do not worry about me, darling."

SPECIAL LETTERS FROM INDIA.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

Nagpore, December, 1857.

In my former letters I have frequently alluded to that general disaffection throughout India, which has been rapidly increasing in bitterness and restlessness ever since Lord Dalhousie assumed the reins of Government at Calcutta in January, 1848. Where general disaffection and distrust prevail, the mere ostensible pretext or provocative to actual conflict, is never long wanting. Anything will cause an excitement; anything will serve as a cry; anything will be caught at and exhibited by the designing leaders, and accepted by the angry multitude as the crowning injury and insult, the last intolerable infliction, which must be opposed and resisted, or endured for ever. Greased cartridges will do, fetters for refusing them will do, modern-antique prophecies will do, anything will do for an exciting cause, when discontent, suspicion, and credulity reign. What excuse was there for the attack on the Tuileries in August, or the prison massacres in September, 1792?

Where an immense population is subjected to a foreign and alien race, and especially where the natives and the conquerors are of different colours, there must exist some amount of repugnance and heartburning; and nothing but the most scrupulous respect for ancient rights, and a thoroughly efficient administration on the part of the dominant race, can overcome the natural aversion to a foreign yoke, and secure permanent or even long-continued submission and peace. From want of sympathy with the natives, and our pride of superiority, and the ever-increasing lust of patronage, we have excluded the natives from all share and interest in the Government, and from almost all posts of dignity and high emolument; and we have done nothing to initiate that human fellowship between the races, without which our mission in the East must for ever remain dark and barren. It has gradually come to pass that there is no human relation between the English and the natives of India, neither that of master and slave, nor that of patron and client, nor until 1857 even that of open foes; but a hard misunderstanding and mutual distrust subsist, which but a few individuals on either side can break through. And within the last twenty years, but more particularly within the last ten years, from the extension of our territory, and the consequent employment in greater numbers of young and inexperienced men, the inefficiency, oppression, and corruption of our judicial and magisterial establishments have been aggravated and in some districts have become intolerable. And within the same period we have gradually shown more and more disregard for ancient rights, less and less consideration for the most legitimate and cherished feelings, and predilections of the best-instructed and most influential classes of the natives. It was not always so; we did not gain our immense possessions and power in India by such means. We cannot keep them so.

While the founders of our Indian Empire were maintaining and strengthening a precarious position, controlling and conciliating allies, and contending with powerful enemies whom they could not but respect and admire in some degree, the English in India continued to place a high value on the good will and good opinion of the natives. While they were evoking peace and order out of a chaos of conflicting interests, they learned at every step to appreciate both the value of native tact in negotiation, and the powerful influence of our own reputation for honour and fair dealing. And as in all times of conquest, crisis, and real difficulty the work was done by a few heroes and statesmen, our most celebrated tasks of the pacification, settlement, and organization of large provinces were effected by one or two able and experienced English officers in each province, by means of some special native agency and the existing local authorities. These able and experienced men—first-rate, second-rate, or third-rate, soldiers or administrators—never make themselves offensive to the natives, never despise the inhabitants of the country, or think lightly of their ancient rights, privileges, customs, or prejudices. In fact, they understand the natives and can make themselves understood and respected by them. Search the works, the official writings, and the official acts, of such men as Lord Metcalfe, Sir Thomas Munro, Frederick John Shore, Sir

* This will be explained in detail in a future letter.

John Malcolm, Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Henry Russell, General Low, and Sir Robert Hamilton, for the proof of these allegations. But as our supremacy became every day more surely established and acknowledged, the immediate obvious necessity for reliance on native agency rapidly diminished, until the stream of home patronage, which grows with what it feeds upon, has at length filled the whole country with English gentlemen to be provided for, and with apparent functions to be performed. The mass of European idlers and nonentities in the civil and military services don't certainly add to the physical strength of England in India, while they detract from her moral strength, lower the native ideal standard of English ability and honour, and introduce an element of insolence, contempt, and tyranny, which is most dangerous to our power, and derogatory to our national reputation. The same great vice pervades our entire system; an unnatural and degrading rule of exclusion is manifest in all our establishments; appointments for Englishmen are multiplied; and young Englishmen without any peculiar qualifications are placed in minor positions, the duties of which could be fulfilled in a much more efficient manner by natives, with the great advantage of their improvement in knowledge, in self-respect, and in attachment to British interests.

But our reputation has suffered of late years, by declarations in a still more fatal direction. The Duke of Wellington made a well-known declaration in 1802: "I would rather sacrifice Gwalior, or any frontier, ten times over, in order to preserve our character for scrupulous good faith." We have not preserved our character for good faith. Within the last twelve years especially, we have made several summary extinctions of sovereignties and annexations of territory, most doubtful in their legality according to the strict letter of treaties and of the law of nations, and in their obvious spirit and tendency manifestly significant of our decreasing regard for the honour and interests of our native allies. Of course each of the cases alluded to must be judged upon its own merits; but that a great change has come over the spirit of our policy, since all powerful opponents have disappeared from the scene, will be seen from a very cursory reference to historical facts. And it cannot be doubted that this change has spread great terror and dissatisfaction among all the classes interested in the stability of the native principalities.

During the stormy and busy period from 1800 to 1820, we respected all existing rights, rewarded liberally our own allies, and showed the fullest consideration for the dignity of our conquered enemies and the interests of their adherents.

When Tippee Sultan's monarchy fell with Seringapatam, we took a third of the conquered dominions as our share, we made a good bargain with the Nizam for his third of the territory, but we erected the remainder, which was in fact nearly the whole of the original Mysore country, into a principality for the representative of the ancient Rajahs; and we agreed with the Nizam to make a handsome and becoming provision for Tippee's large family. But of late years, although an ample share of land yielding upwards of six lakhs of rupees per annum was conceded to us by the Nizam for this express purpose, the Supreme Government and the Home authorities have made several plans for the gradual reduction and ultimate extinction of the allowances to Tippee's descendants; and in a despatch on this subject from the Court of Directors which was published in all the newspapers about a year ago, as if calculated to gain universal approval, it was plainly stated that the Mysore family must be prepared to 'mingle with the people,' that the stipends would all be gradually diminished, and after a certain number of lives, would be entirely withdrawn. Of the vicious nature of the system of hereditary stipends, so burdensome to the State, and so demoralizing to the recipient, there can be no question; it is most objectionable in principle and in practice. But why has the opportunity in this case, as in many others, been lost of introducing that powerful conservative element, private property in land? Thirty or forty years after Tippee's death, and at a distance of fifteen hundred miles from Mysore, there could have been no necessity for keeping the Princes, brought up from childhood under our tuition, in custody or in surveillance. In the possession of landed estates, which might once for all have been conferred on the head of the family or of the several branches, the Princes would have been attached to a safe locality, and established in an honourable and useful position, instead of being condemned to an idle and discontented existence in Calcutta. The family of Tippee appears to be entitled to a permanent provision in some shape or other, by every dictate of compassion and justice, for, as before mentioned, our Government accepted of a valuable consideration from its allies—for the express purpose of—undertaking this charge. Any plan for attenuating these stipends at each succession, and for ultimately extinguishing them, would be most iniquitous; and the recommendation that the Princes should learn to 'mingle with the people,' sounds to the native ear like a cruel mockery. Nor is this so unreasonable. Do we in Europe expect the scions of a Royal line, however ephemeral its power may have been—a Murat, or a Beauharnais—to 'mingle with the people?' Then is it to be supposed that in a country like India in a very inferior state of civilization, such a

recommendation will be received with complacency or recognized as considerate and honest advice? I do not doubt the upright intentions of the Home Government, but I do consider this case as one illustration of the change induced in our political views by forty years of supremacy, and of the scanty sympathy which the illustrious and unfortunate princes and nobles of India have received of late years.

Between 1817 and 1820, when the great general pacification of India took place, we were not ashamed to make compromises and concessions even in the midst of our greatest triumphs. After driving the most active and enterprising of the Mahratta chieftains, Holkar, out of every part of his dominions into the Punjab, where his army might have been completely destroyed with ease, we concluded peace with him on moderate terms, restoring him his capital and the greater part of his territory, and leaving his honour and his independence undiminished. Ameer Khan of Touk, a soldier of fortune and partisan of Holkar, with no hereditary pretensions or powerful connexions, whom we might have crushed, or set aside and pensioned, without exciting any extensive ill-feeling, was confirmed and secured in all his recently acquired possessions, yielding upwards of eight lakhs of rupees per annum, and some districts added as a mark of the good-will of the Honourable Company. By numerous similar settlements, evincing a generous and friendly consideration both for ancient rights and for the new interests which had sprung up on the ruins of the Mogul Empire, much influence was gained by the Company and much opposition disarmed.

When the last of the Peishwas, after the short war brought on by his own unexampled treachery, surrendered himself to Sir John Malcolm, a course was adopted, to spare, as much as possible, the pride of the Mahrattas, and to leave the Sirdars of the Deccan a national centre for the preservation of their old customs and former dignity. A part of the immense territories lately under the sway of the Peishwas was erected into an independent principality for the Rajah of Sattara, the representative head of the Mahratta Empire. When Rajah Appah, Sahib of Nagpore, having forfeited all claim to further forbearance by his continued hostile intrigues against our power, was deposed, the grandson of Rughojee Bhoula the Second, who fought against us at Assaye and Argaum, was placed on the Musnud of Nagpore, and thus all existing interests in that quarter were conciliated. In all our treaties of peace we exacted ample indemnity for our war expenses, accessions of revenue to support our increased establishments, and guarantees for our future undivided supremacy; but, at the same time, the prudent and far-seeing policy was observed, of not driving the conquered princes and nobles of India to despair by utter confiscation, or by such excessive reduction of their revenues as would render impossible the support of their accustomed and decent state, and of their relations and hereditary vassals, and impair the efficiency of their administrations. The native principalities were then regarded as forming a most essential and valuable place of refuge for ambitious and warlike characters, and for those numerous families of hereditary official reputation, who, under our system of rule, must inevitably have sunk into obscurity, poverty, and discontent—have become either beggars or conspirators.

"I am decidedly of opinion," said Sir John Malcolm, "that the tranquillity, not to say security, of our power will be hazarded in proportion as the territories of native princes and chiefs fall under our direct rule." "It appears to me," said Mountstuart Elphinstone, "to be our interest, as well as our duty, to use every means to preserve the allied Governments. The period of our downfall in India will probably be hastened by every increase of our territory and subjects." "I consider the extinction of a native state," said Sir Henry Russell, "as a nail driven into our own coffin."

What a contrast to the counsel of these veteran Indian administrators and statesmen was the bold declaration of Lord Dalhousie, after one year's experience in the office of Governor General:—"I take this fitting opportunity of recording my strong and deliberate opinion, that in the exercise of a wise and sound policy the British Government is bound not to put aside or neglect such rightful opportunities of acquiring territory or revenue, as may from time to time present themselves." This is not the place to discuss the justice of the annexation of the Punjab, Sattara, Jhansi, Nagpore, and Oude,* which all took place under Lord Dalhousie's tenure of office: we are concerned at present only with the policy of such acquisitions, with the effect thereby produced on the public opinion of India, and in particular with the share which these repeated 'acquisitions of territory and revenue' have had in kindling the terrific conflagration of 1857. I will pursue this subject in my next.—Yours, &c., E. V.

* The present writer is thoroughly well acquainted with the circumstances of the two last cases, Nagpore and Oude, and is quite prepared to prove that both were effected in flagrant defiance of the general law of nations, and of the particular treaties entered into with these states, and that both annexations were also sullied by disgraceful spoliation of private property.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

THE ADDRESSES.

THE newly-married couple received the congratulatory addresses from the City of London, the Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City, the Corporation of Birmingham, and the Fishmongers' Company, last Saturday at Buckingham Palace, in the Yellow Drawing Room. To the address from the City of London to the Prince, his Royal Highness returned the subjoined answer:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—I am most grateful for the congratulations, good wishes, and affectionate feelings conveyed in your address on behalf of the Corporation of this great metropolis. I sincerely rejoice to find that an alliance so dear to my heart meets with the cordial sympathy of the citizens of London, and it is to me a source of equal satisfaction to form, through this alliance, a still closer connexion with this enlightened country and kindred people."

The Princess thus replied to the address to herself:—

"My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,—Your very kind address calls for my warmest acknowledgments. I especially thank you for alluding to the heavy debt of gratitude I owe to my royal parents. To show myself at all times worthy of their past tender solicitude, and to emulate their example, will through life be the object of my ambition. It cannot but afford me the greatest satisfaction to find in the sentiments expressed by you an additional and important proof that an alliance formed with a view to my happiness and in accordance with the choice of my heart meets with the joyous approbation of my beloved native country, to which I shall ever remain faithfully and devotedly attached. Whilst I confidently follow my beloved husband to a distant country, where the esteem and love which he so deservedly enjoys will be a security for my kind and cordial reception, your assurance that you will sometimes think of me when departed will lessen the pangs of separation."

His Royal Highness's reply to the Commissioners of Lieutenancy was as follows:—

"The Princess and myself receive with the greatest pleasure the congratulations of the Lieutenancy of the City of London on our happy union. That this union should further cement the mutual good feeling and alliance of the friendly nations is an aspiration in which we both most heartily join."

The Prince and Princess also received deputations from the manufacturers of Birmingham and the Staffordshire Potteries, bringing with them some exquisite specimens of the art manufactures of the respective districts, as presents to the bride and bridegroom.

Several other addresses were received on Monday.

THE DEPARTURE.

The core of sadness in the heart of wedding festivity is the inevitable parting; and how much more painful than in ordinary cases must that parting be when it is not merely for a provincial or continental tour, succeeded by a residence at no great distance from the home which the bride leaves, but when it is a veritable departure from the country of the daughter's birth—a cessation of all regular intercourse between her and her parents, her brothers, sisters, and friends—a setting sail for a foreign land, for friends who are strangers, and habits which are alien! Such were the conditions under which the Princess Royal, on Tuesday, left England for her new home, there to assume the weight and gravity of wedded life in the tenderest flush of girlhood. Pageantry in part disguised, but could not altogether conceal, the pathos of the separation.

The melancholy of the occasion was heightened by gloomy weather. The day was bitter cold; leaden clouds muffled the heavens from the horizon to the zenith; and towards noon snow fell thickly. Shortly before a quarter to twelve o'clock—the hour fixed for departure—a military escort assembled in the court-yard of Buckingham Palace. On the Princess appearing, and entering the open carriage in which she was to be conveyed to the railway-station, it was plainly visible that she had suffered painfully from the parting with her mother. She was of course greeted with hearty cheers, which she heartily acknowledged. The Queen and the younger children came out into the balcony, and watched the procession of carriages and cavalry until it dwindled in the dim and snowy distance. Passing along the Mall, by Stafford House, and down Cleveland-row, the cortege entered Pall-mall. Up to Trafalgar-square, there were not many flags, and but few spectators; but, from the neighbourhood of Charing-cross to the railway station, there was a perfect cathedral aisle of banners, while shouting crowds put a soul of warmth and geniality into the wintry atmosphere. The church bells, also, made a joyous clangour, and the windows were alive with faces. At Temple-bar—which was encrusted with English and Prussian flags, heraldic shields, medallions, and valedictory sentences—the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, in their state carriages, were in waiting, accompanied by a guard of honour of the City Artillery Company. The

chief civic magistrate here presented the bride with a bouquet of choice flowers; and then he and the Sheriffs headed the procession, which proceeded at the same gentle pace as that by which it had reached the City boundaries. On arriving at London-bridge, it was perceived that the ships on the river were gaily dressed out. The carriages, on crossing the bridge, passed along the Dover-road and the Old Kent-road to the Bricklayers' Arms Station of the South Eastern Railway.

The station had been brightly adorned in the usual style, and of course was crowded with sight-seers. A guard of honour was also on the spot. The bride and bridegroom reached the station at a quarter to one; and, by the time she alighted, the Princess was covered with snow, of which, however, one of the gentlemen of her suite disencumbered her. She and the Prince then passed into the receiving room, amidst the waving of ladies' handkerchiefs and the cheering of the gentlemen. A magnificent bouquet was here presented to her Royal Highness by Miss Eborall, daughter of the general manager of the company; and the Princess Royal was joined by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge, who had come in separate carriages, and by the Lord Mayor, and the ladies and gentlemen of the royal suite. At ten minutes to one, the train, consisting of eight carriages, left the station, followed by the hearty cheers and "God speeds!" of the people; and, at five-and-twenty minutes to two the Royal party were at Gravesend. Before leaving the station at that town, Mr. Eborall was presented with a handsome ring, formed of a large topaz surrounded with brilliants, as a remembrance from the Prince and Princess.

Gravesend fluttered with banners, evergreens, and festoons of roses, from one end to another. While triumphal arches spanned the streets, and militia-men and marines kept the line of procession.

"At the corners of Parrock-street and the Milton-road," says the *Times*, "two wonderful fir-trees laden with oranges were displayed. But the prettiest sight was the vista presented by Harmer-street. This broad and handsome street is graced by a balcony along its entire length; and festoons of evergreens and white roses, suspended from the balcony, and occasionally taking a flight across the street, tall masts with pennons, and banners suspended from the windows, made up a scene of extraordinary gaiety and beauty. The Princess smiled and bowed her thanks and acknowledgments with great affability, and appeared charmed with her reception and the true lovers' knots, garlands, wreaths, 'Adieus,' and wishes for her happiness, which were expressed in every kind of floral alphabet. At the termination of Harmer-street, where the Terrace-gardens begin, a grand triumphal arch composed of evergreens, flowers, and flags again excited the attention of the Royal party, and here again they graciously acknowledged the hearty cheers that hailed their progress to the pier."

THE EMBARKATION.

The pier where the Royal couple were to embark was carpeted with red cloth along the line of procession, and flags and drapery made up a bright and cheerful show.

"At the end," says the account already quoted, "a broad banner, in which was worked the simple word 'Adieu' in variegated flowers, stretched quite across the pier, the opening towards the river being closed in with scarlet draperies, which shut out the raw inclement aspect beyond, and shed a genial and much-needed look of warmth upon the interior. All the vessels of the Royal flotilla lay close at hand and were decorated with flags. High above them all rose the Victoria and Albert, moored close alongside the end of the pier, with her slim, exquisitely-formed hull and tapering masts, with every rope hauled taut, and her general appearance rather suggesting the idea that she was a beautiful model to be looked at, than ever intended to skim over the most tempestuous seas at the rate of nearly eighteen knots an hour. At her fore, main, and mizen hung large and most tastefully-finished garlands of evergreens, and flowers draped with coloured ribbons and surmounted with the Royal crown. Near and around the yacht lay a small flotilla of kindred boats, all with their steam up, and everything ready for a start, with their long slender bows dipping impatiently to the ripple of the tide, as if fretting and chafing till the moment came to be off."

Gaily-dressed ladies and gorgeously-robed town dignitaries gathered on the pier at an early hour; but—

"Perhaps the most interesting of the arrivals were those of the fifty-eight young ladies who were to strew the flowers under the feet of the young bride. They were all uniformly attired in light white dresses, with mantles of blue trimmed with swan's-down, and on their heads a wreath of drooping lilies of the valley. With much good taste, the young ladies selected for this graceful act of homage to the Princess were nearly all children. The Mayor's daughter, an exceedingly pretty and interesting child, came laden with a magnificent

bouquet, which she was specially charged to present to the bride.

"At about half-past one o'clock, news arrived that the Royal train was at the station, and all was bustle and excitement. The cheers came nearer and nearer, till at last the heavy curtains which screened the entrance to the pier were thrown back, and the *cortège* was seen descending the hill towards the entrance. Viewed from this point the little procession had a most curious effect as it moved on, apparently set in a framework of flowers and evergreens, and amid such a cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs as has seldom greeted even English Royalty before.

"At the pier, they were received with the usual salute from the guard of honour, and the first carriage instantly after drew up at the entrance. From it alighted Prince Frederick William of Prussia, who immediately assisted his bride to descend, and after the Royal couple came the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales. The bride's face was slightly flushed as if with the excitement of the scene, and, with her eyes red and swollen as if from weeping, she curtsied in return for the deep reverences which welcomed her, and seemed, though self-possessed, to look around with something of a feeling of timidity and hesitation. Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Duke of Cambridge stood behind the young bride and bridegroom, observing the greeting they received evidently with feelings of the deepest interest and gratification. As soon as the first bustle of the arrival was over, the Town-clerk advanced and presented the address of the Mayor and Corporation with a few words so muttered as to be inaudible to all, perhaps, except the Royal bridegroom, who accepted the address, but acknowledged it no further than by bowing.

"This ceremony over, the Mayor's little daughter, Miss Lizzie Troughton, advanced, and, with a simple, childish grace that was inexpressibly winning, presented the Princess with her bouquet. Her Royal Highness smiled and curtsied as she took it. She had already a magnificent one in her hand, but this was instantly given to Prince Frederick William, while she herself carried that given to her by Miss Troughton. Preceded then by the procession of the local authorities, to which no one vouchsafed a single glance, the Royal party moved down the pier. The yards of all the vessels of the flotilla were manned, and as the Princess with her husband stepped upon the gangway leading to the Royal yacht the cheers were deafening. Once the Princess half turned and looked back upon the pier, at all the windows of which hats and handkerchiefs were waving, and then slowly entering the saloon on the quarter-deck, was seen no more."

On the return of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred, the two latter were observed to be deeply affected. Prince Alfred, indeed, sobbed convulsively, and the Prince of Wales shed tears in abundance. The Prince Consort was composed, but evidently by means of violent self-control. They stood on the pier, as the yacht made preparations for departure. Suddenly, Prince Albert stepped on to the gangway, as if with the intention of again going on board, when one of the vessels of the squadron ran into the pier, causing it to shake violently, and inducing his Royal Highness to make a precipitate retreat. He made no further attempt to go on to the yacht, but remained with his two sons, watching the Royal vessel as it receded into the lowering distance, and the flashes from the guns on Tilbury Fort, which blurred the gloom in that direction with spurts of half smothered and smouldering fire. Then, re-entering their carriage, they departed as they came.

The Mayor subsequently gave a *déjeuner* at the Assembly Rooms; the town was partially illuminated at night; and a bonfire, a display of fireworks, and a ball, concluded the festivities.

In the course of the evening, intelligence reached Gravesend that the Royal yacht ran into a collier at the Lower Hope; but no great damage was done.

The royal yacht reached Antwerp on Wednesday morning. King Leopold and his family were present to welcome the young couple, who received the congratulations of a large number of persons. In the evening, the Prince and Princess entered Brussels, and stayed for the night at the Palace. There was a ball in the evening. On the following morning, Aix-la-Chapelle was reached; in the evening, Cologne. At the latter place, the cathedral was gorgeously illuminated—red outside and white in. "The effect," says an ecstatic telegram, "is magical."

FLOATING OF THE LEVIATHAN.

This long-deferred event at last took place on Sunday. The *Leviathan* is in her 'native element' (so called by courtesy), after a series of disappointments almost sufficient to cool the hopes of the most sanguine. We reproduce from the *Times* the very picturesque account there given of the final event:—

"The tide ran up with unusual swiftness, and as the

flood relieved the weight upon the launching ways some of the hydraulic machines were set to work for the last time, to push the monster as far as possible into the centre of the river. She moved easily, and with such a low rate of pressure that a short time gave an advance of eighty inches, which showed that more than half the cradles were quite pushed off the ways and rested on the river bottom. At half-past one, the men in the row-boats stationed alongside observed that she no longer rested on the cradles—that she was, in fact, afloat, but, of course, the transition was so gradual, that few were aware of it until the tugs began steaming ahead, and showed at last she was fairly under way. Then the cheers which rose from the yard and from the decks, from the boats in the river, and the crews of the ships at anchor up and down the stream, spread the great news far and wide, and thus under the most favourable circumstances the *Leviathan* commenced her first voyage on the Thames.

"Two powerful tugboats were at her bows and two were fastened astern. Other steamers also were in attendance and rendered their aid, but the efforts of the four we have mentioned were mainly instrumental in managing her. At first the efforts of those ahead seemed to have little effect, and when at length some way was made on her it was abruptly checked by one of the paddlewheels fouling the cradles. It took some time to clear her of this obstacle, but at last it was accomplished; her head was let swing partly round with the tide, and the steamers began moving her slowly, but very slowly, forward, clear of the cradles. These, as our readers are aware, were composed of immense barks of timber, on which the vessel's bottom rested, and which her weight alone kept down. The police, therefore, had to take unusual precautions to keep all boats clear of her while the wrecks of the cradles plunged up in tremendous masses as each was released by the onward movement of the *Leviathan*.

"It was curious to see these huge groups of beams emerge from the river, rising rapidly from the surface of the water twenty or thirty feet, with a slow, heavy movement, and then falling over with a great crash that churned the water into foam around them. Some, broken and splintered by the violence with which they were thrown against each other, formed a loose tangle of timber-work, and went slowly drifting up the river in little islands, which rose some four or five feet from the water. Others, long after the great mass had floated up, came plunging to the surface, falling about in a way that showed the necessity of the precautions taken by the police, and the certain destruction that would have overwhelmed any boat within their reach."

Shortly after the cradles were cleared, the great ship fouled the barges which were formerly used to haul her down to the river. These barges were moored with heavy chains, and it was not until they had been scuttled that the *Leviathan* got rid of the obstruction and again proceeded on her course. She then passed slowly along the river, in the midst of shouting and jubilant crowds, to her moorings opposite Deptford.

STATE OF TRADE.

TRADE at Manchester, during the week ending last Saturday, remained in much the same state as in the preceding week. Transactions for the most part were limited, and buyers observed great caution. A better feeling prevails at Birmingham, where prices are firmer, and foreign orders more abundant, than usual at this time of year. The coal trade, however, in consequence of so many furnaces being out of blast, continues extremely dull, and it has been determined to reduce the wages of thick coal colliers one shilling a day. The iron trade of South Staffordshire shows symptoms of recovery. Many of the puddlers still refuse to accept the reduction of wages recently proposed. The men have been holding meetings, at which great moderation was exhibited, and they have resolved to hold quarterly meetings corresponding with those of the ironmasters. The general hardware trades of the district are much depressed. The various trades of Nottingham have been languid. The hosiery trade of Leicester is inactive, but the worsted market is firm. Business continues to show signs of improvement at Bradford. The movement originated by the wool-staplers there for the purpose of reducing the rate of credit to be given on sales has extended to the other departments of the worsted trade. There is a better feeling in the woollen trade of Leeds, and rather more business is being done; still, many hands remain unemployed. The same may be reported of Halifax; but at Sheffield great depression still exists. Large numbers of workmen are living in constrained idleness, and the firm of Peace, Schofield, and Co. (Late Boot and Sons) have convened a meeting of their creditors. At Dublin, trade still continues sluggish, and the *Dublin Gazette* of Friday week notifies the bankruptcy of five houses—three in the capital, and two in the provinces. It was resolved, at a meeting held at Glasgow on Tuesday, to wind up voluntarily the Western Bank of Glasgow. Certain liquidators, with stated salaries, were appointed to manage the winding-up; and the meeting came to a conclusion in the midst of great uproar.

AMERICA.

THE last news from the country of the Mormons puts a new complexion on the struggle now being waged between the followers of Joe Smith and the Federal Government. The Saints, it is stated, are at war among themselves, owing to Brigham Young and about one-half of the population desiring to march against the United States troops, while the other half wish the invading force to enter the Salt Lake city, and to establish there a military government. The Mormons disposed for resistance have obtained the aid of large bodies of Indians, who have undertaken to harass and cut off the supply trains of Colonel Johnston. These savages have been led to believe that the Saints have at their command 80,000 fighting men, well equipped for service. They also speak of numerous fortifications and of a large number of allies of their own race; and they declare that the Mormons have no idea of running away from Utah.

The steamer Fashion, which conveyed Walker to Nicaragua, has arrived at New Orleans, where it has been seized by the authorities.

In the House of Representatives on the 18th ult., Mr. Campbell asked leave to offer a joint resolution authorizing the President to negotiate, through the State Department, for the acquisition of Canada, Nova Scotia, and other parts in British North America, and Cuba and the other islands adjacent thereto, and annexing them to the United States. In the event of any acquisition no portion should be admitted into the Union until possessed of sufficient population to send one member to the House of Representatives, or until the *bona fide* residents should have an opportunity of voting on the Constitution, and regulating their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The motion did not meet with approval. The New York papers ridicule it, and ask why Mr. Campbell did not include the entire continent of America.

The Chairman of the Special Committee on the Pacific Railroad Scheme has introduced a bill into the Senate. It is here proposed that the line shall run from a point on the Missouri river between the Big Sioux and the Kansas rivers to San Francisco.

A public school at Brooklyn has been destroyed by fire. There were nearly nine hundred pupils present at the time the fire broke out, and, in the excitement attending their exit from the building, seven boys, between the ages of six and ten years, were crushed and suffocated by their companions on the middle landing of the lower stairway.

From Yucatan we learn that Sisal was blockaded, and that a change in the Government had taken place. Peace negotiations were progressing, and hopes were entertained that the revolution would soon end.

The last statements of the New York banks exhibit a favourable aspect: the specie balance exceeds thirty millions of dollars.

The experiments which have recently been made in the use of the camel as a beast of burden in crossing the great interior deserts of America have been entirely successful. The results of the expedition, which was under the command of Lieutenant Beale, were highly satisfactory.

Congress and the new Municipal Government of New York have simultaneously undertaken investigations into certain frauds said to have been committed within their respective jurisdictions.

The *New York Tribune* gives a horrible account of an execution in California:—"Three men, Edward McCanley, Robert Poor, and C. C. Lyons, were hanged for murder in Sonora on the 11th inst. They were all intoxicated at the time, the sheriff having furnished them with gin at their own request. One was too drunk to stand. They all confessed their guilt."

The slave trade at Havannah is in a very flourishing condition. A slaver has driven off by force the boats of a Spanish war schooner sent to intercept her, and landed her cargo in defiance of the naval officers. Santa Anna is said to be preparing at Havannah, with the aid of Spain, for a vigorous effort to regain his power in Mexico.

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 insane conduct of the Emperor's advisers, in revenging the attempt of a few miscreant Italians on all Frenchmen who are not the merest idolaters of the Empire, continues in full force. Scarcely any English paper, with the exception of the plush-invested *Morning Post*, is now admitted into France; all the independent French papers are reduced to utter silence on political questions; and men can scarcely even whisper their opinions to one another unless they are in accordance with the lofty inspirations of M. Billault. An ominous silence is therefore the only expression that is left to those who differ from 'the elect of December.' Many even of the former friends of the Empire are now shocked and alarmed at what seems like the inaugura-

tion of a Reign of Terror—a rule of proscription, imprisonment, and deportation. This feeling has been increased by a most intemperate article by M. Granier de Cassagnac in the *Constitutionnel*, in which he lays it down as an Imperial maxim that "whoever defames the Empire encourages the assassination of the Emperor," and makes a fierce attack on the *Journal des Débats*, on the alleged ground that it "contributes to that vitiation of the moral atmosphere which corrupts ideas and suggests crimes." Such are the elements by which, and not by free discussion, Governments the most firmly established are placed in a position of isolation, preparatory to the crash which shatters them.

The new project of repression, which has already received the popular designation of the *Loi des Suspects*, renders liable to transportation for new offences all those who were condemned by the special commission after the *Coup d'Etat*, or by the ordinary tribunals at the same period; and words which may be construed into hatred or threats against the Government, render those who utter them liable to the same punishment. One of the clauses—which proposed to give to the authorities power to expel from the country, or to remove from the large towns, the persons who were arrested temporarily during the events of December, 1851—was vigorously and even angrily opposed by M. de Parrieu, the Vice President of the Council of State, and by M. Chaix d'Est-ange, the newly-appointed Procureur. The former gentleman is said to have positively refused to draw up the report to be presented to the Legislative Body. The Emperor caused the obnoxious clause to be struck out. The whole project only passed by a majority of four, and it is expected that it will be still further modified in the Legislative Chamber.

"Of the military addresses in the *Moniteur* to-day," writes the *Daily News* correspondent on the 29th ult., there are only two which follow directly in the wake of the 82nd of the Line, but several others speak vaguely of the readiness of the army to fight against anarchists either in France or elsewhere. The 6th Lancers, by the organ of its colonel, M. D'Azémar, comes straight to the point. It says:—"The 6th regiment of Lancers would be pleased to see the realization of the idea expressed before your Majesty by the President of the Corps Législatif. The bright idea of M. de Morny's here cited with approbation, and interpreted as requiring the aid of the army to carry it out, was, it will be remembered, that the expulsion of the refugees from England must be obtained 'at any cost.' The 1st regiment of Engineers falls in with the same idea in the following terms:—"Is your faithful army, then, destined to remain for ever with its arms crossed; a peaceable spectator of these frightful plots, which, tolerated to-day, may be subsidised to-morrow?" The author of this suggestion bears the name of Colonel Vauban."

One of the persons wounded in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor, M. Raffin, keeper of an hotel in the Rue de la Michodière, has just died of the injuries which he received.

A numerous meeting of Americans has been held at Paris for the purpose of agreeing to resolutions reproaching the recent attempt on the lives of the Emperor and Empress, and sympathizing with them on their escape.

"A yacht club," says the *Times* correspondent, "is about to be founded in Paris for all France, under the direction of MM. de Dreuille-Senneterre and de Grammont. The Dukes of Albufera, Vicenza, and Châteauevillars, names well known in the sporting world, have signified their intention of becoming members. It is expected that an exalted personage will give his patronage to the new club."

The Marquis de la Rochejacquelein has been for some days in Naples, and a mission has left that country to express the King's congratulations to the Emperor on his escape from assassination. This looks like reconciliation.

No accessories to the assassination plot have been discovered.

The *Times* is "requested by General Changarnier to state that, as the decree which exiled several French Generals has not been repealed, it is not at present his intention to return to France."

"It appears," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "from a report recently addressed by the Minister of Marine to the Emperor, that, in consequence of the rapid transformation of the sailing navy into steamers, France (which during the war in the Crimea possessed only nine steamships of the line) will, in the course of the present year, have afloat twenty-four steamships of the same class, of which nine are of the greatest speed and fifteen screw steamers, and that the transformation of sailing into steamships is still continued."

Experiments for propagating the breed of Merino sheep—lately made in Algeria—have been perfectly successful.

The plan proposed by M. Thomé de Gamond for uniting England and France by a submarine tunnel has been submitted to the examination of an official commission, named by the Minister of Public Works; and the Commissioners have recommended that a sum of 500,000 francs be appropriated to examine the plans already prepared.

A nun has been tried at the Court of Assizes of the

Ain for forgery and arson. On being admitted to a convent at Belle, she gave a promissory note, purporting to be signed by her guardian, for 2600 francs, payable in three years. She was requested to obtain payment of the money at the earliest possible period; and, on replying that she could not get it before the time specified, she was told that she would not be permitted to pronounce the final vows as a nun until she had done so. Shortly afterwards, several mysterious fires burst out at different times in the convent; the gardener of the establishment was arrested; but the conflagrations continued, and, the novice being suspected, she was examined by a magistrate. To him she confessed that it was she who had caused the fires, and also that the promissory note she had given was a forgery. She said she had always wished to lead a religious life; that she had been for a short time in several convents; that she knew a certain sum of money was required, which she had no means of obtaining; and that, therefore, she had forged the note. The defence at the trial was insanity; but she was found guilty, and sentenced to five years hard labour. One of the witnesses was a nun who had been in the convent ever since 1814, without once going outside its walls. On being conveyed by railway from Belle to Bourg, the assize town, she was astonished at everything she saw, and especially the railway.

A man has been tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police of Charleville for having practised what is called 'mendicancy by threats.' He hawked about among the peasantry certain medals and rings, which he said were charmed, so that they would cure various maladies. If any one refused to purchase this rubbish, the vendor would exclaim, "I condemn you to repeat twenty-five Paters and twenty-five Aves, and may the Lord have mercy on you!" This oftentimes so frightened the poor ignorant peasantry that they would offer the impostor money to undo the charm. He has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment and five years' surveillance by the police.

An Imperial decree, published on Wednesday, recites:—"Desiring of giving to our well-beloved uncle Prince Jerome Napoleon a mark of our high confidence, we have resolved to invest him, as we now do invest him by these presents, with the right of attending the ordinary and extraordinary meetings of our Council, wishing him to preside thereat during our absence, and this in conformity to our instructions and our orders."

The Emperor has made certain additions to the provisions already determined on in case of his death before his son is of age. These are set forth as follows in a message from him to the Senate, read on Monday:—"Messieurs les Sénateurs,—The *Senatus-Consultum* of the 17th of July, 1856, leaves a doubt which I now think it advisable to put an end to. In fact, it only confers the Regency on the Empress, or, she failing, on French Princes, provided the Emperor has not by some public or secret act willed it otherwise. I believe I am responding to the public wish at the same time that I follow my own feelings of the highest confidence in the Empress by designating her as Regent. Actuated by the same feeling, I designate, she failing, as her successors in the Regency, the French Princes in order of hereditary succession to the Crown. I have also wished to provide for any doubts which might arise as regards the Council of Regency from the alternatives left open by the 18th article of the *Senatus-Consultum* of the 17th of July. Consequently, I have established a Privy Council, which, with the addition of two French princes nearest in the line of hereditary succession, will become the Council of Regency from the sole fact of the accession of the Emperor a minor, if at that moment I should not have established another by public act. This Privy Council, formed of men who enjoy my confidence, will be consulted on the great affairs of the State, and will prepare itself by the study of the duties and necessities of a Government for the important task which the future may have in reserve for it. Whereupon, I pray God to have you in His holy keeping.—NAPOLEON.—Palace of the Tuilleries, Feb. 1, 1858." The following are appointed members of the Privy Council:—Cardinal Morlot, Marshal Pelissier, M. Achille Fould, M. Troplong, Count de Morny, M. Baroche, and Count de Persigny.

A man suspected of complicity in the attempt to assassinate the Emperor (says the *Emancipation* of Brussels) was arrested on Saturday in the Rue de Dublin, in that city. Several other arrests have also been effected there within the last few days—it is said, for political reasons.

The Emperor, on Wednesday, reviewed the portion of the Imperial Guard at present in Paris, together with the infantry regiments lately arrived, and the 1st and 4th Hussars.

ITALY.

The National Bank of Turin has reduced its rate of discount from seven to six per cent.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa announces that three numbers of the *Pensiero* of Oneglia have been seized by the police at the suit of the French Ambassador at Turin.

It is officially denied that any revolutionary movement has taken place at Ancona. However, we all know the value of official denials.

The Turin Journal *Il Ragione*, which has been offi-

cially prosecuted on account of an article offensive to the French Government in connexion with the attempted assassination, has been acquitted by the jury.

The trial of the prisoners implicated in the June insurrection in the kingdom of Naples commenced on the 29th ult. The proceedings on that day were chiefly formal.

TURKEY.

Handar Effendi has been appointed to the post of Chargé d'Affaires at Paris. The Poles who formed part of the Foreign Legion have been disbanded. An extraordinary meeting of the Ottoman Cabinet has taken place relative to the affairs of Herzegovina and Bosnia. The Herzegovina is in full insurrection, and the Turkish garrison of Niksich has been massacred in cold blood, in the presence, and with the sanction, of a Franciscan monk.

"Omar Pacha," says a Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News*, "has left Aleppo on his journey across the desert to Bagdad. His original intention had been to take the route by Urfa, Diarbekir, and Mardeen; but the lateness of the season, and consequent state of the roads (or rather no-roads) in that direction, led to his choosing the direct over-the-desert route to Mosul instead. As he goes accompanied by 4000 troops and 20 guns, the Arabs will keep their distance; and the march of such an Imperial force right through their own sandy domains may even tend to give them a wholesome impression of the Porte's hitherto despised power in those regions."

The *Presse d'Orient* announces that Mehemmed Djemil Bey, the Turkish Ambassador in Paris, has been authorized, on his own request, to return to Constantinople. The Councillor of the Embassy will remain at Paris as Chargé d'Affaires.

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Solomon Heine and Co. and the North German Bank have published a prospectus of a new Six per Cent. Swedish loan, to the amount of nine million marcs banco, which has been taken by them, and which is repayable in 1866.

PRUSSIA.

The Chevalier Bunsen has been elevated to the rank of Freilerr or Baron, and it is said to be the intention of the King to summon him to sit in the House of Notables.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Suisse*, of Berne, has the following on the refugee question:—"The Federal Council received, not a note, but a simple verbal communication of a despatch addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the French Legation. In substance, it says that if Switzerland, as a neutral state, is entitled to the kind consideration of the Powers she has also international duties to fulfil, and in particular she cannot permit the refugees who reside in her territory to concoct machinations calculated to disturb the tranquillity of neighbouring countries. The hope is therefore expressed that the Federal Council will be kind enough to take measures for sending the refugees now stopping at Geneva into the interior. The whole despatch is drawn up in very moderate terms. The Federal Council, which received the communication three or four days ago, resolved to keep it secret for a time, in order not to embarrass the course of negotiations between the two countries; and it is annoyed at the publicity which has indiscreetly been given to the affair."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MR. HORSMAN, M.P., AND THE IRISH SECRETARYSHIP.

MR. HORSMAN has been attending two meetings of his constituents, one at Stroud and the other at Nailsworth, a contributory borough. At the latter place, some disapprobation having been expressed at his relinquishing the post of Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Horsman gave his reasons for the step. He referred to the disturbed state of Ireland at one time, and its present more prosperous condition. "Now," he added, "we have, by one act after another, removed all those disabilities, all those oppressive acts, and Ireland has sprung forth into religious peace, into agricultural improvement, into commercial prosperity, until from one end of the country to the other it is absolutely in a state of peace and tranquillity equal to the town of Nailsworth. Therefore, as far as the difficulty of the office went, I found it took a great deal of ingenuity to occupy myself more than two hours a day with that once important office and now one of the highest paid under the State." Finding, therefore, that he was paid a good deal for doing very little, and finding also that his position under Government restricted his independence as a Member of Parliament, he determined on resigning.

REFORM MEETINGS.

Further reform meetings have been held at Bradford, Carlisle, Doncaster, Manchester (where Mr. George Wilson was the chief speaker), Norwich, Birmingham, Greenwich, Gateshead, Halifax, Warrington, and Glasgow.

At the Manchester meeting, it was resolved to form a 'Manchester Reform Association,' and that any one subscribing a shilling a year shall be a member thereof. A letter from Mr. Bright to the chairman was read at this meeting. It advocated a large extension of the

franchise, but more especially insisted on the necessity for a more equal apportionment of members to population, without which even universal suffrage would leave the aristocracy triumphant; and on the great importance of vote by ballot, the want of which would place in the hands of employers a fearful power of tyrannizing over the employed.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A meeting on this question was held in Broadmead Rooms, Bristol, on Monday evening; Mr. Matthews in the chair. It was addressed by Mr. Crawshaw, of Newcastle, at considerable length, and the following resolution was proposed:—"That the Indian rebellion has been the direct consequence of departure from the maxim of respect for the laws, religion, and usages of the Hindoos, which was the guide of the founders of the Indian Empire, and likewise of breach of faith in depriving native princes of their territory, as especially evinced in the annexation of Oude." On the other hand, Mr. Jackson and others protested that the meeting was not sufficiently informed of the facts to adopt such a resolution, and moved an amendment to that effect. Another amendment similar to that introduced by the Chartists at the London Tavern meeting, was also moved by Mr. Way; and, on a show of hands, was declared by the chairman to be carried. This result was denied, however, by many persons in the meeting; and, after a good deal of noise and confusion, a division was called for, and Mr. Jackson's amendment was carried by a large majority.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A YOUNG woman of twenty, living at Gate's Gardens, Bethnal-green-road, was burnt to death a few evenings ago, during the absence at chapel of her parents. She was preparing supper against their return, when the flounces of her dress suddenly touched the bars of the grate, and ignited. She ran out of doors, wrapped in flames, and her screams brought several of the neighbours to her assistance, when the fire was extinguished, but not until she had received injuries of which she died, on the following morning, at the London Hospital.

The superintendent of carpenters at the Euston-square terminus of the Birmingham Railway has been knocked down by an advancing train as he was crossing the line between the terminus and the Camden-town station. He was killed on the spot.

A dreadful casualty has happened at Bardsley, a locality in the Knott Lanes division of the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, about two miles north of that town. An explosion occurred at the coal-pit known as the Diamond Pit at the time that the men and boys were leaving on Tuesday evening. About half the persons employed—that is to say, about a hundred men—were in the pit at the moment. Of these, twenty-seven were dead when they were got up. Twenty-six were more or less burnt; while many escaped without any injury whatever. The shock of the explosion is said to have set fire to some tubs in an adjoining pit, and to have severely burnt some of the colliers there. Thirteen persons are missing.

Mr. Harcourt, licensed victualler, of Wolverhampton, tumbled backwards, on Tuesday afternoon, while asleep, into the brewing boiler. Though he fell into nearly five feet of water, he got out by himself, went up to his bedroom, and then raised an alarm. Medical aid was procured, but he died at four o'clock next morning. He was sitting on the edge of the copper at the time he fell asleep.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL THOMAS ASHBURNHAM, who was originally appointed to the command of the expedition to China, and was thence transferred to India, arrived in London on Friday week by the Overland Mail from Calcutta. It is stated that his return was entirely unexpected either at the Horse Guards or the War Department.

A VESSEL RUN DOWN.—The British felucca Sarah, with birdseed, honey, &c., was run down by an unknown brig on the night of the 26th ult., off Tarifa. The master and crew had barely time to save themselves before the Sarah foundered. They arrived at Gibraltar the following morning.

THE REDUCED STANDARD FOR RECRUITS.—The first batch of recruits since the standard has been reduced to five feet three inches, arrived at Chatham last Saturday, from Manchester and Liverpool. The depôts of the 51st Light Infantry and 88th Regiment proceeded on Monday from the huts in Brompton to Walmer Barracks, in order to make room for recruits and volunteers. There appears no lack of young men ready to join the ranks for regiments in India.

INCREASE OF CAVALRY.—Lord Panmure has announced to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland that, of the two new cavalry regiments, one shall be a restoration of the old 5th Dragoons, which regiment was disbanded in 1799 on account of alleged seditious conduct in Ireland, and the other a restoration of the 18th Dragoons, disbanded in 1821. Both were, and are again to be, Irish regiments.

WRECKS IN JANUARY.—During the month just ended, 154 wrecks were recorded.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE February sessions commenced on Monday, when John Smith, a respectable-looking young man, surrendered to take his trial on two indictments, one charging him with forgery at common law, the other with obtaining money by false pretences. Only the first indictment, however, went to the jury. A Mr. Borwick, a drysalter at London Wall, has invented two articles of cookery, called Baking Powder and Egg Powder, each packet of which is covered with a peculiar label. This label Smith procured to be forged, and he vended some composition of his own as the true powders. Mr. Sleight, who appeared for the prisoner, contended that there was no criminal charge whatever against his client. The proper course would have been to apply to the Court of Chancery to restrain Smith from selling the articles in question. The jury found him Guilty, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that he was not aware that he was committing a criminal act. The Recorder reserved the question of law.

The trial of Mr. Auchmuty Glover has been again postponed till next session.

Thomas Blacketer, John Rigdon Thornhill, and Mary Elliott, who had previously pleaded or been found Guilty of selling immoral books and prints in Holywell-street, were on Tuesday sentenced, the two first to six months' hard labour, and the last-mentioned to a year's. On the same day, John Cowan, a medical man in Westminster, who pleaded Guilty last November to a charge of exposing outside his premises placards containing disgusting expressions with reference to the Royal family and others, was brought up for judgment, but it was not then passed, owing to the prisoner's wild and excited demeanour and incoherent expressions raising a doubt as to his sanity. On Thursday, however, he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, and to find sureties for good behaviour for two years.

Jeremiah Callagher and Patrick Murphy were tried on Wednesday for the murder of Henry Morgan, a policeman, near the Mile-end-road. Our readers are already in possession of the facts. Both prisoners were found Guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced, Callagher to two years' and Murphy to one year's, hard labour.

Patrick Riley was indicted for the murder of David Tarbitt, a private of the Fusilier Guards. Tarbitt had humanely interposed to prevent any injury happening to a child which was in the arms of a woman who was engaged in an Irish 'row' in Rosemary-lane. This induced Riley to throw a hammer at the soldier's head, and the blow thus received resulted in his death. Riley was found Guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to a year's hard labour.

James O'Neal, a tailor, has been tried on a charge of manslaughter, arising out of a quarrel with some of his comrades. He was found Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy on the ground that he had received considerable provocation, and had borne a good character. A sentence of six months' hard labour was passed on him.

John Child was indicted on Thursday for the manslaughter of James Bezan. An irritated bull had run into Child's stable, but was driven out by the prisoner; and the animal then inflicted injuries on Bezan from which he died. There appeared to be some doubt as to whether the bull did not himself rush out of the stable, and the jury accordingly acquitted the accused.

FREDERICK PERRY has pleaded Guilty at the Middlesex Sessions to having stolen the sum of 76l. 11s. 1d. from his master. He absconded with the money, kept away for two months, and then wrote a letter to his employer, appointing a place where he would give himself up. He is only seventeen years of age, and his character previously has been good. He was sentenced to a year's hard labour.

OMNIBUS THIEVES.—A showily-dressed young woman, named Ann Smith, was charged at Worship-street last Saturday with being concerned with another, not in custody, in an omnibus robbery. Mr. William Paynter, a commercial traveller, was riding in an omnibus from the Elephant and Castle when the two women got in. Shortly afterwards, a lady and two other passengers entered, on which Smith worked her way up towards the lady, while Smith's companion endeavoured to attract the attention of Mr. Paynter by talking about a prize-fight in which Ben Caunt was concerned. However, as he had noticed the woman Smith making signs to her companion and pointing to the lady's pocket, he fixed his attention on her. Ultimately, just as the lady was about to get out, Smith apparently succeeded in taking her purse. Mr. Paynter accordingly followed the lady, at the same time enjoining the conductor not to let the two women out. On speaking to the lady, he found that she had, in fact, lost her purse. At that moment, Smith was let out of the omnibus; but Mr. Paynter pursued and brought her back to the vehicle, when her companion, stooping down, exclaimed, "Here is a purse," and handed it over to the lady, who, being an invalid, refused to give the woman into custody. Mr. Paynter, however, took that office on himself; and it was proved before the magistrate that Smith belongs to a gang of

notorious omnibus and railway thieves, and that she had been in prison before. She lodged, at the time of her capture, at the house of an omnibus conductor. She was remanded.

THIEVES AT THE ROYAL WEDDING FESTIVITIES.—A number of charges against professional pocket-pickers, arising out of the royal events of last week, have been disposed of at the Bow-street office, by the committal of the offenders to various terms of imprisonment. In one case, a young lady had gone into the Park with her gold watch temptingly displayed at her waist. Of course it was taken, but the thief was taken also, having been watched by a constable in private clothes. Seeing his danger, the prisoner dropped the watch upon the ground, in the thick of the crowd. Shortly afterwards a police-constable happened to be on the spot and picked up the treasure. He saw at once that it had been stolen, the swivel-ring being snapped; and he therefore took it to the police-station in Vine-street, where the prosecutrix was making out the charge and lamenting her misfortune, the property being deemed irrecoverable. In another case, an older and wiser lady, whose pocket had been picked of 2s. 2d., said, "I know'd, your worship, that I should be robbed, so I only put a couple of shillings in my pocket." In a third case, the prosecutor was a smart detective officer, who, having put on a showy pin for the occasion, was robbed himself while watching the movements of a suspicious person in another direction. It appears that there were no charges of drunkenness or assault at that office arising out of the Royal marriage.

PROSECUTION FOR SEDITION.—John F. Nugent, printer and publisher, of 35, Cook-street, Dublin, has appeared before the magistrates at the head police-office, to answer a summons arising out of certain alleged seditious, libellous, and blasphemous passages in an almanack issued by him, and called 'Nugent's Correct and Genuine Moore's Mercantile, Weather, and Prophetic Sheet Almanack for 1858.' The proceedings did not indicate in any precise manner the nature of the passages complained of. On the defendant promising to suppress the sheet, he was bound over in his own recognizances in a sum of 300*l.* to keep the peace and be of good behaviour for seven years; and so the matter terminated.

ROBBERY OF A JEWELLER'S STOCK.—Nearly the whole of the stock of Mr. Fisher, watchmaker and jeweller, of Old Bond-street, Bath, was carried off by thieves last Saturday morning. The booty, which consisted of watches, plate, and jewellery, amounted in value to 1500*l.* Mr. Fisher had been awakened in the course of the night by the barking of his dog, and, looking out of window, he saw a policeman standing near. Fancying that the man had been teasing the animal by passing over the railings, he threatened to report him in the morning; on which the constable, denying the imputation, walked off. At that very moment it would appear that the thieves were engaged in the house. Nothing, however, was known of the matter until next morning.

COMMITTAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.—Some labourers on the railway line, near Normanton station, quarrelled during last July, and one of them, Samuel Carter, struck another, Edward Dunnill, over the head with an iron bar. The injured man was taken up senseless and speechless, but he so far recovered as to be able to do a little work three weeks afterwards. He died on Wednesday week, however, and the medical evidence at the inquest proved that death was caused by the injuries received in July. The jury returned a verdict of 'Manslaughter,' and Carter has been committed for trial.

ROBBERY OF JEWELS.—The shop of Messrs. Fattorini and Sons, jewellers, Bradford, was entered between ten and twelve o'clock last Sunday morning, and about 1800*l.* worth of jewellery was stolen. The proprietors were attending mass at the time, and the shop was unguarded. The thieves appear to have entered through an adjoining empty house.

THE WADSWORTH MOOR MURDER.—The inquest on the body of Bethel Parkinson was resumed on Thursday week, when the jury returned a verdict that Parkinson had been wilfully murdered by Joseph Shepherd, the man in custody.

A CLERICAL BEGGAR.—John Elliott Hadlow, said to be an ordained clergyman of the Church of England, was charged on Tuesday at the Southwark police-court with begging in the streets. He admitted the charge, saying he had been unfortunate and reduced to distress. The magistrate discharged him, with a warning. This, we fancy, is not the first time that Mr. Hadlow has been so charged. The case is very distressing, whatever may have been the cause of the degradation. On Thursday, Mr. Hadlow was brought before the Bow-street-magistrate on the same charge. He was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

A WIFE KILLED BY HER HUSBAND.—Francis Henry Laws, an ironmonger and tinman, of Cartaret-street, Westminster, is under remand at the local police-office on a charge of causing the death of his wife. They had been out drinking, and both came home intoxicated. A quarrel took place, owing, it would seem, to some irritating language on the part of the wife; and at length the husband struck her over the head with a saucepan. Immediately afterwards, he showed great sorrow. The wife's wound was dressed, and for some days she was so

well that she did her ordinary work, and went one night to the theatre with her husband, who showed her great attention. But at length erysipelas set in, and the woman died last Sunday. When being examined before the magistrate, Laws appeared to be overwhelmed with grief.

A JEW CANNIBAL.—Lewis Abrahams, a silver refiner, has been examined at Worship-street, on a charge of assaulting Charles Newhouse, a groom. Newhouse went one evening, at the close of his day's work, to a public-house in the neighbourhood of his employer's residence, and was reading the newspaper, when Abrahams, together with another man and a woman, began quarrelling with him about the possession of the paper. Newhouse offered to give it up, but Abrahams's male friend threw some ale in Newhouse's face. Angry words ensued, and at length Abrahams knocked Newhouse down, and bit a piece out of his ear, 'about the size of a penny,' as one of the witnesses said. It is thought that he afterwards swallowed this horrible morsel, for it could not be found anywhere. He then rushed out of the place, challenging everybody he met to fight him, and subsequently attacked another man, but was taken into custody, after considerable resistance from himself and his comrade. He was remanded.

THE CONVICT SATTLER.—Sir George Grey has refused to accede to the memorial praying for a commutation of the capital sentence passed on Christian Sattler, the German who shot the police-officer Thain.

ROBBERY AT THE LONDON DOCKS.—Charles Barry, a labourer at the London Docks, and two women, named Ellen Seabor and Matilda Dennis, the former of whom was Barry's married sister, have been examined on remand at the Thames police-office, Barry being charged with stealing a chest from the Docks, containing plate to the value of 80*l.*, and the women with receiving some of the stolen property. In the course of last May, a lady living at Dover sent the chest containing the plate to Messrs. Royden and Read, her London agents, with orders to ship it off to Madeira for her son, who was about to proceed there. The chest was therefore deposited at the London Docks, but, as the son died suddenly, his mother directed her agents to send the box back to her, instead of shipping it for Madeira. It was accordingly returned by rail to Dover on the 19th of October, but was not opened until the 5th of November, when it was discovered that the chest had previously been forced open, and that all the plate that it contained was stolen. The robbery was accidentally discovered by a pawnbroker, to whom a woman, an accomplice of Barry, pledged some table forks with a crest upon them. This circumstance exciting the pawnbroker's suspicions, he gave the woman into custody, and Barry was subsequently apprehended, and convicted of stealing plate from some unknown person. It afterwards transpired that the women Seabor and Dennis, and the other woman, had been engaged by Barry to pawn several articles of the plate that had been stolen from the chest at the London Docks. Only 40*l.* worth of the property has yet been recovered. Barry and Seabor were committed for trial, bail being accepted for the latter on account of her children being ill. The woman Dennis was discharged, the evidence not being sufficiently strong against her.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

JUDGMENT was given on Monday in the Court for the Consideration of Crown Cases Reserved, in the case of the convict Aaron Mellor, who was tried at the last Liverpool Assizes for the murder of his wife, and found guilty. One jurymen had been substituted for another by mistake; and it was contended that the prisoner was in effect deprived of his right of challenge, on account of being under a false impression with reference to the identity of the juror in question. The case appeared to be involved in great difficulty, some of the Judges even doubting whether the court had jurisdiction to consider it. The Chief Baron was decidedly of opinion that it had not. The Lord Chief Justices Campbell and Cockburn, Mr. Justice Coleridge, Mr. Justice Wightman, Mr. Baron Martin, and Mr. Baron Watson, were in favour of a new trial; while the Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Channell, and Justices Erle, Williams, Crompton, Crowder, Willes, and Byles, were of the contrary opinion. The majority therefore, being against directing a new trial, the conviction was affirmed.

The case of the Messrs. Fahey, sugar refiners, who were recently tried at Westminster for creating noxious exhalations in carrying on their trade, came up for judgment in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday. Mr. Knowles, who appeared for the prosecution, said the defendants had addressed themselves to removing the nuisance, and accordingly a nominal fine of a shilling was imposed. In the similar case of the Queen v. Bovill, an arrangement of the same kind was come to.

A 'very pretty quarrel' between two legal gentlemen has found its way into the Guildhall police-court. An action at law is pending between Mr. Cyrus Jay, an attorney, having chambers at Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, and Mr. Henry Lindus, a solicitor, of Augustaplace, Peckham. The latter gentleman is the plaintiff, and the former the defendant, in this action; and last Saturday night Mr. Lindus went to Mr. Jay's chambers, accompanied by a former clerk of that gentleman's, and

said, "This is the man who forged the bills. He will tell you that he did so, and, unless you give me the order to pay the debt and costs in the action coming on, I will give him into custody." Rice, the clerk in question, confirmed this statement with respect to the forgery, and added that Mr. Lindus knew it. On this, Mr. Jay collared Mr. Lindus, and called out for the police. Mr. Lindus got away, smashed some glass doors which obstructed his flight, and was again seized by the other gentleman. After some further struggling, Mr. Lindus was allowed to go, but was given into custody, and charged with attempting to extort money to compound a felony. Mr. Jay, however, being informed that he could not make that charge before a magistrate, it was altered to a charge of breaking windows. Mr. Lindus, on being brought before Mr. Alderman Hale, denied that he had made any attempt to compound a felony. In the cross-examination of Mr. Jay that gentleman stated that the bills in question were drawn by Rice, who forged his father-in-law's acceptances; and that Mr. Lindus had discounted the bills for 5*l.* in 20*l.* Mr. Lindus was discharged.

A Mr. Samuel Griffiths, apparently a bill discounter, has been examined in the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, at the instance of the Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Bank, which suspended last November, and has recently resumed. He has been insolvent on two previous occasions—in 1846 and 1853—and is now indebted to the bank in question 22,000*l.* His own account of his liabilities was thus given in the Court:—"When the bank had not means to discount, they sent their rotten customers to me. I used to discount their bills and give my own at fourteen days' date. The bank could then discount my bill by giving theirs at fourteen days' date, and with the money I met my bill with, they paid their own." He added, that on many occasions he has saved the bank; and he is reported to have been 'much moved' in saying this. The emotion, however, soon passed into a triumphant sense of power; for, according to the account of the local paper, he "rubbed his hands with great animation," and declared that he would show his quondam allies no mercy. He then told a little anecdote to the discredit of the bank directors' judgment:—"A meeting of a person's creditors was called; 2s. 6d. in the pound was offered; the directors were urged to take it; they refused, and lent the party 100,000*l.* to carry on, every penny of which they have lost." And yet they have been "paying dividends of eighteen per cent. out of capital." Mr. Griffiths having been taxed with conspiracy, he exclaimed, "Talk about conspiracy! who are the conspirators? I am the largest shareholder in the bank, as I hold two hundred shares, and, instead of the bank examining me, before long they shall be examined themselves, and then their solicitor, with his high-flown morality, promulgated by these spotless directors, may preach his doctrine for their sanctification." The inquiry stands adjourned to the 10th instant.

An action for assault and libel, involving a singular story, was brought on Tuesday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, against Mr. James Nicholls, an attorney, by Mr. William Pocock, a medical man. Both gentlemen were married and lived at Brixton; and Mr. Pocock professionally attended Mrs. Nicholls previous to and during her confinement in August, 1856. Mr. Nicholls is about forty-five years of age, his wife some twenty years younger; and it would almost appear that this discrepancy of age had led to an outrageous and insane feeling of jealousy on the part of the husband. Be this as it may, he soon accused Mr. Pocock—seemingly without the least cause—of an improper intercourse with Mrs. Nicholls. This was emphatically and solemnly denied by both the persons implicated; but Mr. Nicholls continued his assertions, wrote violent letters to Mr. Pocock, spoke disparagingly of his character, and finally went to his house and assaulted him with a stick. He also behaved with great cruelty to Mrs. Nicholls; threatened her at one time with a knife; and altogether exhibited the irrational violence of a madman. He had personally entered appearance at the trial, instead of employing counsel; but he was not present, and, after some observations by Lord Campbell, who said that Mr. Pocock was evidently a most respectable and honourable man, the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with 250*l.* damages.

In the case of the bankrupt Henry Hine, laceman and outfitter, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd on Tuesday suspended the certificate for twelve months, directing at the same time that, when granted, it should be of the second class, and in the meanwhile allowing protection from arrest. The bankrupt had been engaged in heavy bill transactions, and had given his acceptances to a large amount without receiving any consideration. He had also gone on trading when he was in insolvent circumstances, and his expenses had much exceeded his profits. The certificate was likewise suspended in the case of one Simes, a painter in George-street, Portman-square. Simes had induced a person named Colson to discount a bill for 150*l.*, upon the promise that he would pay him out of the first moneys he received from a Mr. Moore. He received 220*l.*, and other moneys, but did not keep his promise. His expenses and losses also greatly exceeded his profits. The certificate (second class) was suspended for six months.

An adjourned application was made in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Wednesday, for the discharge of the

bankrupt, Lyon Samuels, who has been in confinement for some time past for refusing to give certain information. The plea was that he was insane; and Mr. Commissioner Goulburn ordered his discharge, and adjourned the examination *sine die*. At the same time, however, he said he could not order his discharge from detainers at civil suits.

A Mr. Collins has obtained, by means of an action in the Court of Queen's Bench, damages to the extent of 780*l.* from the South-Eastern Railway Company on account of injuries received by himself and his wife in the accident at Lewisham on the 28th of last June. In another action, tried yesterday, a verdict was given against the company, with 120*l.* damages and funeral expenses.

Several other cases under the new Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act have been brought before the magistrates during the week.

The examination meeting of Lazarus Samson, merchant, of Houndsditch, took place in the Court of Bankruptcy on Tuesday. The totals on either side of the balance sheet are 70,267*l.* An adjournment was ordered to March 2nd, with renewed protection to the bankrupt.

The bankrupts Henry and Cheslyn Hall, the cattle-dealers of New Boswell-court and elsewhere, came up by adjournment on Wednesday on the question of certificate. Mr. Lawrence (who appeared for the assignees) entered into the complaint of Mr. Dalgleish, and read a voluminous correspondence between the bankrupt, C. Hall, and Mrs. Jane Caroline Dalgleish, on the subject of investing on mortgage 1000*l.* three per cent. Bank Annuities, which had been placed in the bankrupts' hands, and which they had misappropriated to their own use. A petition was subsequently presented to the Vice-Chancellor, and an order was made that the money should be refunded with the costs of the petition, but she had never received a single farthing yet. Mrs. Jane Caroline Dalgleish was then called and examined by Mr. Lawrence. She stated that the facts were much stronger than stated in her affidavit and petition to Chancery, but she was told that no court but a criminal one would entertain such a charge. The stronger fact was that when she attended at the bank neither Mr. Hall nor Mr. Marsden told her, when she signed the paper, that it was to part with money. She was introduced to Mr. Hall by Mr. Baker, a mutual friend of witness and Messrs. Hall. Mr. Lowrie, one of the former trustees, was a defaulting trustee. Other matters having been gone into at great length, the proceedings were further adjourned.

Mr. Commissioner Evans has given judgment in the case of Evans and Hoare, wine and bottled beer merchants, of Great St. Helen's. His Honour said:—"This is an application on the part of the bankrupts for their certificates. The granting a certificate to Evans is opposed on the ground that, although in 1854 he was insolvent, he still continued his trade, and took Hoare into partnership. In support of this objection, a balance-sheet was put in, by which it appeared there was a balance of a considerable sum to the debit of Evans. The bankrupt Evans stated that that paper did not contain the whole of the accounts, and that it did not include his private investments. If these had been realized at the time, he would have had a surplus, exclusive of 5000*l.* received as a bonus from Hoare. In support of his statement, it was proved that these accounts, and the books of the bankrupt Evans, were examined by a person of the name of Gordon, who was deputed on behalf of Hoare, and that he was so satisfied as to advise Hoare to enter into partnership, to bring in 6000*l.*, and to pay Evans a bonus of 5000*l.* I think this proves that the bankrupt Evans was justified in supposing that he was solvent at that time." After reviewing the other facts of the case, the Commissioner concluded by ordering a second-class certificate in the case of both bankrupts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen held a Drawing-room last Saturday afternoon at St. James's Palace, for the purpose of receiving congratulations on the marriage of the Princess Royal. The Court was very numerous and brilliantly attended. There was afterwards a banquet and an evening party.—Prince Albert of Prussia embarked at Dover on Thursday for Calais.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—This celebrated African traveller and discoverer is at present on a visit to Mr. James Aspinall Turner, M.P., Manchester. We understand that Dr. Livingstone intends to take his departure for the East Coast of Africa about the middle of February in a steamer bound for Ceylon, which will touch at the mouth of the Zambesi River and there leave the expedition, which will ascend the Zambesi in a small steamer taken out in parts on board the vessel bound for Ceylon.—*Manchester Guardian*.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.—The fifth of these services was held last Sunday, when there was again a very crowded congregation. The preacher was the Rev. O. J. Phipps Eyre, M.A., Rector of Marylebone. The overflow of visitors found accommodation in the neighbouring St. Margaret's Church.

FIRES.—Two serious fires occurred last Saturday night in the metropolis—one at the house of Messrs. Lodge and Co., tailors, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, City; the other (which was much more extensive) on the pre-

mises of a timber merchant, Hackney-road. In the latter case, several adjoining houses were damaged.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—The *Athenaeum* hears that this lamented General has left behind him valuable papers more or less autobiographical; papers descriptive of his feelings as a religious man engaged in war, of his mode of dealing with his troops, and of his relations to great governing officials.

DR. MOIR, THE FAVOURITE POET OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—In proposing a congratulatory address to her Majesty on the occasion of the Princess Royal's marriage, in the Court of Common Council, London, on Tuesday week, Mr. Parker, Under-sheriff, referring to the Princess Royal, said:—"Her gentle presence, her expressive features, her benignant smiles—those outward indications of the mind's treasures, of the heart's stores—will still be present to our mind, memory, and imagination; and, though she may continue in the Prussian dominions for many, many years to come—as we hope she will—to attract by her graces and win by her virtues, yet shall we say, in the words of her own favourite poet, the late Dr. Moir, of Musselburgh, to whose elegant compositions it is understood her Majesty's family are greatly attached:—

'The thoughts of thee are as a pleasant dream;
Soft, soothing, holy, beautiful, and bright:
As of a star that sparkles o'er a stream,
Gemming the dewy coronal of night.'

THE GARDENS OF SOLOMON.—The Gardens of Solomon, at Jerusalem, have been let to an Englishman, a Mr. Goldsmith, who is now draining them on the Yorkshire plan, and introducing modern improvements in cultivation, which seem, however, to have entailed the destruction of some interesting monuments of the past.

THE LATE GALES.—Several vessels have been wrecked, or greatly injured, by the gale which swept the coasts at the close of last week. Near the Northumberland coast, it is feared that a vessel has been lost with all hands.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—In the week that ended last Saturday, the total number of deaths registered in London was 1363, showing a small increase on the rather high mortality of the previous week. In the ten years 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1171; but, as the deaths in the present return occurred in an increased population, they should be compared with the average raised in proportion to the increase, when the comparison will show that the number of persons who died last week exceeded by 75 the number who would have died if only the average rate of mortality had prevailed.—Last week, the births of 880 boys and 870 girls, in all 1750 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1611.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return*.

AUTHORIZED INDECENCY.—A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"A young friend of mine, who is at present undergoing his examination before the Military Board at Burlington House for a commission, thus describes the manner in which the medical portion of it is managed: Half-a-dozen lads, strangers to each other, are shown into a room together. The surgeon makes them strip themselves naked—literally, stark naked—and then causes them to walk, run, jump, lie down, and perform sundry gymnastic evolutions together. Surely, sir, this is an unnecessary indecency."

DRUNKENNESS AND SUICIDE.—Miss Catherine Speed, a young lady of twenty-six, lately residing in Grafton-street East, Fitzroy-square, has committed suicide by taking laudanum while in a state of intoxication. The inquest has terminated in a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE HAVELOCK MEMORIAL.—A deputation from the committee of the Havelock Memorial Fund had an interview with Lord Palmerston on Monday morning. Permission was requested to select a site in Trafalgar-square, on which a monument might be erected on a base broad enough to record the names of the officers who accompanied the General in his expeditions to Cawnpore and Lucknow, and a full reference to the regiments which were under his command on those occasions. Lord Palmerston expressed his warm sympathy with the object proposed, and promised to give an answer in a few days.

AUSTRALIA.—The last advices from Australia report an uneasy condition of trade, owing to a glut of imports from England. Sir William Denison, the Governor of Melbourne, has met with a serious accident. He was returning to Government House from a lecture which he had been delivering on the Pitcairn Islanders, when a stag of the red deer tribe, which was kept in the domain surrounding the house, attacked Sir William, and gored him in the thigh. The stag appears to have been a savage animal, as he had previously attacked others of his own species. The Governor, though a good deal hurt, was fast recovering when the accounts left for England.

THE READING-ROOM OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—This magnificent room was visited for the first time on Thursday afternoon by her Majesty and the Prince Consort, who were accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice.

ANOTHER CITY ADDRESS ON THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.—The Lord Mayor, accompanied by a numerous body of the Commissioners of Lieutenancy of the City

of London, presented to the French Ambassador, at the Embassy, on Wednesday, the resolution passed by the Court congratulating the Emperor and Empress on their late escape.—The Town Council of Cambridge has refused, by the casting vote of the Mayor (the votes being otherwise equal for and against) to prepare an address of congratulation to the Emperor, on the ground that the recent speeches of MM. Morny and Persigny, and the late addresses of the French army, contained insults to England.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN!—Captain Harrington, of the ship *Castilian*, has communicated to the *Times* a copy of an extract from the Board of Trade Meteorological Journal, dated "December 12th, 1857, north-east end of St. Helena, bearing north-west, distance ten miles." From this it appears that an immense serpent-like monster had been seen moving slowly through the water within twenty yards of the ship. The head and neck were about ten or twelve feet out of the water, and they would occasionally dip down, and then reappear. Several of the crew thought that the creature must have been five hundred feet in length. "Its head was shaped like a large nun buoy, and I suppose," says the captain, "the diameter to be seven or eight feet in the largest part, with a kind of scroll, or tuft of loose skin, encircling it about two feet from the top." The colour of the head was dark, and the body was covered with several white spots. The serpent—if such it were—appeared to be moving towards the island.

THE FRENCH PASSPORT SYSTEM.—A notification has been issued from the Foreign Office, in which we read:—"The Ambassador of his Majesty the Emperor of the French having notified to the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that the Consul-General and other consular officers of his Imperial Majesty in the United Kingdom will no longer grant passports to other than subjects of his Imperial Majesty, notice is hereby given that, in order to facilitate the obtaining of passports by British subjects desiring to proceed to the Continent, the conditions of the fifth regulation, under which such passports have hitherto been issued at the Foreign Office, will be extended as hereinafter described." Then follows a statement of the conditions, which have reference chiefly to the obtaining of certificates of recommendation from Mayors, Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace.

THE MOORFIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.—The City Commissioners of Sewers unanimously determined, at a meeting on Tuesday, with respect to the recent disturbance of the Moorfields burial-ground, and the proceedings instituted in connexion with the same, "that, the required works having been done by the defendants, the prosecution against Messrs. Piper and Young be discontinued." The gentlemen in question appeared on Wednesday at the Central Criminal Court to answer the indictment, when a verdict of Not Guilty was agreed to, and the case came to an end.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—Tuesday night's *Gazette* announces that the Queen has appointed David Livingstone, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul in the districts of Quillimane, Senna, and Tete, in Africa.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—It is with very great satisfaction that we announce the early inauguration of this important means of communication with our Eastern possessions. The Court of Directors having given their guarantee to this line, it only remains to receive the sanction of the controlling powers. We trust that they may not be more dilatory than usual.—*Allen's Indian Mail*.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, February 6.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A CONGRATULATORY address to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Royal was moved and agreed to.

Lord BROUGHAM introduced a bill to amend the Law of Bankruptcy.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY brought in a bill to extend the powers of Prelates of the Church of England with respect to the performance of public worship in other places than churches and chapels.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. G. W. HUNT took the oaths and his seat for North Northamptonshire, in the room of Mr. Augustus Stafford, deceased.

SERGEANT CAVANAGH.

In answer to Mr. FRENCH, Sir JOHN RAMSDEN said that the person named Cavanagh who went through the lines at Cawnpore was not a sergeant of the 88th Regiment. The Mr. Cavanagh referred to would probably receive the Victoria Cross.

TRANSFER OF LAND.

In answer to Sir FITZROY KELLY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that he had prepared a Bill for the Registration of Titles to Land; and although that bill might not yet be introduced, yet other measures to facilitate the transfer of land, would soon be laid before the House by the Lord Chancellor.

THE BRITISH BANK DIRECTORS.

In answer to Colonel STUART, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he had never hesitated in his determination to proceed with the prosecution of the Directors of the Royal British Bank.

ADDRESS ON THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

Lord PALMERSTON moved an address of congratulation to the Queen on the marriage of the Princess Royal. He proposed that this should be presented by the whole House. Mr. DISRAELI seconded the motion, which was agreed to, and ordered to be taken up to her Majesty at three o'clock to-morrow (this day).

THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

Mr. ROEBUCK asked whether there had been any communication between the Emperor of the French and the Government on the subject of the recent attempt at assassination of the Emperor. He referred to the addresses which had appeared in the *Moniteur*, containing accusations against England as participating in that attempt. Whatever was published in the *Moniteur* must be taken to be the reflex of the mind of the Emperor. England had been called a den of assassins; and nobody could speak better on this subject than the Emperor, who had been a refugee here, and a conspirator against the reigning monarch of France. The brother of the Emperor, M. de Morny, and M. Persigny, the Ambassador, had dared to make the same accusation; and the latter had not been answered, probably because the person who heard him did not understand him. He (Mr. Roebuck), however, would answer him, and say that, highly as he estimated the alliance of England and France, he estimated higher the honour of England, and that no Englishman would lend his countenance to assassination. It was said that, at the solicitation of the Emperor, our Alien Law was about to be altered; but, if we changed the law, we violated the first principle of the Constitution. It seemed that the law of conspiracy was to be altered, and he should like to know the reason.

Lord PALMERSTON, said that there had been a despatch from the Foreign Secretary of France to the Ambassador here, urging that the facts should be laid before the English Government, and asking whether any remedy would be adopted for such a case. He would bring that despatch before the House. He defended M. Persigny from Mr. Roebuck's attack, stating that his communications with the Government had been highly proper. He would not anticipate the discussion on this subject, which would come on on Monday.

Mr. HORSMAN regretted the tone of Lord Palmerston's speech. He protested against the imputations which the noble Lord had cast on Mr. Roebuck. He hoped that all papers on the subject would be laid before the House, and also the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

Mr. ROEBUCK, in reply, said his violent language amounted only to saying that the people of England had been insulted by the Emperor of the French.

ANNUITY TO LADY HAVELOCK AND SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

After a short discussion, a resolution was agreed to granting an annuity of 1000*l.* each to Lady Havelock and the present Sir Henry Havelock.

EAST INDIA LOAN.

Mr. VERNON SMITH brought in a bill to enable the East India Company to raise a loan of ten millions on debentures in this country.—After a brief discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Lord PALMERSTON gave notice that next Friday he should bring in a bill to regulate the Government of India.

The House adjourned at eight o'clock.

FRANCE.

"The *Presse*," writes the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, "reappears to-day (Thursday) after its two months' suspension. The Government has taken away from it the privilege of being sold in the streets, and in order to counteract as far as possible the effect of this severe blow the journal announces that it will receive weekly subscriptions of 1*fr.* 25*c.*, for which extraordinary low price the paper will be delivered at the houses of all subscribers in Paris. But the *Presse* retains no element of its former self, beyond the barren name. Girardin and Nefftzer are gone. M. Peyrat, who wrote the brilliant article which led to the suspension, and M. Darimon, the member for Paris, both announce in this evening's number that they have no longer anything to do with the paper."

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark was suddenly seized, on Monday evening, with an inflammation of the chest, from which he has before suffered on several occasions. The malady showed itself by a frequent cough, attended with fever. On the following day, these symptoms had abated, and at night the patient was tranquil. His Majesty was much better on Wednesday.

With respect to the Holstein question, we learn from Copenhagen that the very animated discussions, which lasted through two days, terminated by the rejection of the Holstein proposals by 41 votes against 6. The President declared that the acceptance of these proposals would be equivalent to the annihilation of the Great Charter.

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.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 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.

MINISTERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE position of the Ministry in the House of Commons is the position of Lord PALMERSTON. The only opposition which he has to encounter is the opposition of his own foibles. He has marked out for him many grand successes by the opportunities of the day; it lies with him to take them, or to waive them, at his pleasure. Unless we adopt the doctrine of the predestinarian, and believe that the votes of this session are pre-arranged, the fate of the Minister was a settled question even on Thursday last. PALMERSTON seems destined to succeed, in proportion as he permits himself distinctly to recognize the facts of each case, and boldly obeys the dictate of common sense. He showed last session that he could overbear the resistance of the Commons by all the ordinary tricks which prevail in that assembly. He will be beaten, it is pretty clear, only by himself; and already we can, in some degree, anticipate the probabilities of his decline. Strong in his natural constitution, clear-headed in perception rather than in intellectual cogitation, by nature he thoroughly sympathizes with the English character; but his diplomatic training has removed him from English political society; and in the fulness of years he has been a mere apprentice at veritable English politics.

But the principal questions to which the course of events has brought his Government are, with one exception, thoroughly English questions. Especially so, as an Irishman might say, is the French question, which has become the foremost on the meeting of Parliament. An attempt has been made to assassinate the Emperor NAPOLEON. The English people hate assassination, which is exiled from our land by the force of public opinion. We think so meanly of the ruffians, that when we catch them, after the fact, we hang them, and when we catch them in the attempt we whip them. But we never assume a man guilty until he is proved so, publicly, before a legal court; and if we hate assassins, we hate any attempt to make us alter our institutions at foreign dictation. Diplomatic considerations, perhaps, and diplomatic conscience make our Prime Minister not unwilling to modify our criminal law at the desire of France. It is a delicate attempt, that—to pass a bill through the two Houses of Parliament which shall satisfy France and not arouse the national pride of England against the Emperor and all his friends on either side of the water. It is a very precarious position upon which the gay and dashing Premier has ventured.

The principal regular measure of the

session is the bill for placing her Majesty's dominions in India under the direct Government of the Crown. Lord PALMERSTON is pledged to that. He is going to attempt it. He arouses against him all the friends of the East India Company; all the established Opposition, all the Peelites whose views are of a different tendency, all the Members in both Houses that take an interest in India without feeling a keen interest in the welfare of her Majesty's Ministers, all the Independent Radicals feel a jealousy of Patronage, accumulated in the hands of the friends of 'DOWD.'

The legislation on the subject of the Bank Charter is one that depends not upon the Government but upon the House of Commons, upon the report of the Committee, and upon the general state of opinion amongst those persons who are masters of the subject. It is not so with Parliamentary Reform—a question which Lord PALMERSTON begged permission last session to appropriate to himself. He asked the Liberal party and the consistent friends of Reform to let him be the Reformer-in-Chief; they avenged themselves for his stopping their bills by consenting—by throwing upon him all the responsibility—by allowing him to be the framer of the measure which the whole country is now awaiting. In the meanwhile reformers of all shades and grades—the reformers of the old school of '31, who think that the bill of Lord JOHN RUSSELL now requires an appendix, the reformers of the Manchester school, the reformers of the Birmingham school, of the Moderate school, of the Chartist school, and every school in the country, have been talking with themselves and with each other to ascertain in some degree the scope and dimensions of the bill which they expect. Almost all the great towns have been thus sounding the depths of their own desires, and the whole country stands ready to expect a great measure at the hands of that statesman, who, as Foreign Secretary, has always endeavoured to wash his hands of Reform. The position of Lord PALMERSTON, and therefore of his Cabinet, has now been staked upon these three questions—the Reform Bill, the India Bill, and the Alien Bill.

'MEASURES OF SAFETY' IN FRANCE.

If the French Emperor be desirous of picking a quarrel with England, and mean to make the Refugee question the pretence, he is not very careful to secure approval from the candid or the indifferent. We might almost say that there is a sort of reckless insolence in his present behaviour, as if he meant it clearly to be understood that he considers the attendance of reason on might to be purely superogatory. At one and the same time he is blaming England, through his ambassador, for not watching over the French exiles who have sought our protection, and submitting laws to his Council of State which contain the threat of exile to whole classes of his subjects. Whither are these new exiles to wend their way? If they be such dangerous characters as not to be tolerated in France, why should we be condemned to receive them, and not only so, but to watch over them, divine their secret thoughts, penetrate their intentions, and alter our fundamental laws, in order, at any given moment, to give them back to the hand which has thrust them away?

The Project of Law discussed and approved by the Council of State creates many new crimes and new punishments. Any one, for example, who 'practises manoeuvres, or entertains intelligences, either abroad or at home,' with the object of exciting hatred or contempt against the Imperial Government

—what a fine, elastic paraphrase for 'whoever displeases the Emperor!'—is to be punished with from one month's to two years' imprisonment; and all illegal manufacture of explosive machines is to be visited with an *extra* imprisonment of from six months to five years.

These measures may be necessary to ensure the safety of the Empire, though they afford a singular commentary on the boasted unanimity of the French nation. In politics, except when some Asiatic madman is in the case, compression is always pretty nearly adapted to the resistance. What we wish to draw special attention to at present is the fifth article of the Project of Law:—"Whoever has been condemned for one of the offences foreseen by the present law may, as a measure of public safety, be ordered away to one of the departments of the Empire or to Algeria, or be expelled from the French territory." Now, it is well known that neither Piedmont nor Belgium can at present dare to receive new fugitives, so that 'expelled from the French territory' means here simply 'banished to England'—the only country sufficiently near at hand; for America, equally hospitable, seems an immeasurable distance off to those home-sick anarchists who forget themselves so far now and then as to express contempt for the Imperial Government.

But this is not all: 'The same measures of general safety may be applied to individuals who may be condemned' for crimes specified in about thirty articles of the Penal Code, in six articles of the law of 1834, in the law of the 7th of June, 1848, and in the first and second articles of the law of July, 1849. And, as if this were not sufficient, it is proposed to give the Government power to 'expel from the territory' at its good pleasure all individuals who have been condemned, sent away from Paris, expelled or transported ever since May, 1848, whether they have been pardoned or not, for any political offence. Thus thousands of cicatrized wounds are reopened; and the French Government publicly announces its incapacity to deal with its malcontents, and threatens to hand them over to our keeping. If we were convinced of the immorality of these unfortunate victims of civil strife, we might exclaim, "Keep your rogues to yourselves;" but we know to what classes the menaced individuals belong, and we are ready to receive them. But we are not ready to undertake the task which the French police gives up in despair; and if exiles grow melancholy-mad here, and talk wildly in their homesick dreams, we shall certainly decline to subject them to fresh persecution.

We must not forget the occasion on which these measures of extraordinary violence are taken. An attempt is made on the life of the Emperor by some half-dozen maniacs, of foreign origin, and apparently without any relations whatever with parties, or chiefs of parties, in France, or with the political exiles from that country who enjoy our hospitality. At once the cry is raised, that this is a Republican, or anarchical, movement; and it is implied that the guilty persons were desirous of establishing a new form of government. We do not see that there is the slightest proof, or even probability, of this. The object of ORSINI and his companions was evidently merely retributive. They hold the Emperor responsible for the defeat of liberty in Italy and the re-establishment of the Pope; and their ill-regulated minds easily entertain ideas of vengeance. Their success would, no doubt, have led to a revolution; but so would the falling of a tile on the Emperor's head. Now, if a tile were to fall without taking effect, it would seem unreasonable to pass repressive laws against the powerful and enlightened party which is

inimical to despotism in France. It is equally unreasonable to draw up proscription lists on account of this Italian outrage.

Now, the truth is, that the attempt of the 14th was merely an accident, an unexpected episode, in the struggle which for some twelve months has been breathlessly carried on between authority and reviving public spirit in France. Ever since the last elections it has become evident that, whatever the majority may think, the enlightened middle classes are weary with the present regime—weariness, but not all to the same degree indignant. We have from time to time noticed the discussions that have taken place on the question of abstention from voting, on taking the oaths, on the chances of a constitutional opposition, and so forth. The result has been a very wide-spread desire on the part of the new generation to take part in the political life of the country, whilst a considerable portion still follows the old practised leaders, who will not hear of anything like concession, and who believe the end of the regime to be too near to make it worth while to consent to any compromise. We should rather, perhaps, use the past tense; and say that this was the situation of men's minds before the attempted assassination, and that the Emperor was perfectly aware of it. The repressive laws now under discussion are meant, therefore, as an answer to this dangerous working of public opinion. It is hoped that the circumstances under which they come out will influence the thoughtless, and make them confound in their fear and hatred the high-minded members of the Opposition with the frantic Italians who are now waiting their trial.

The Emperor seems to be right in one thing, namely, in disbelieving all that clever men have said about the sincere desire of a portion of the Opposition to reconcile itself with him if he will give something like liberty. The Opposition is not one of detail, but fundamental; and M. HENON, who takes the oath, is no more a Bonapartist than M. CARNOT, who refuses it. But the great fact which now disturbs Imperial quiet is the reconciliation which is being effected between various fractions of the Opposition. The result which we have more than once predicted has, it seems, been brought about in part. Some few stern old party men may remain aloof and persist in cherishing hopes which have been fifty times disappointed; but the mass of liberal France is becoming less absolute in its requirements. We believe that had General CAVAIGNAC lived, and the tile before alluded to fallen with fatal effect, a vast number of constitutional monarchists would have rallied to a moderate Republic. The tide now seems to have turned the other way. A Restoration is certainly a plan likely to be of easier reception with the masses of the folks, 'who have a stake in the country,' than a virtuous dictatorship or a new Constituent Assembly. A very large proportion of the Republicans now take this view; and it is notorious, that although nothing like a conspiracy has existed, the public mind has been looking in that direction. This is a great step. There is a possible answer now to the trite question, "If the Empire fall, what will you put in its place?"

When we see the *Spectateur* struck by the same decree as the *Revue de Paris*, and Orleanist and Republican journals persecuted simultaneously all over the country; when we see the man GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC employed to provoke the *Journal des Débats* into a discussion which would have inevitably led to its suppression, we are naturally puzzled at first; but this is the explanation of the matter:—There has ceased to be any

real hostility between the great parties who struggled of yore for supremacy, and were surprised and defeated conjointly by an irruption of barbarism and brutality—the existence of which they had forgotten. The Emperor chooses to recognize the fact, and declares he will crush the rebellion of good sense and human dignity. He has determined to take the bull by the horns, and he may succeed. Six hundred thousand bayonets are a powerful support; and we should not be surprised, and exclaim against the fallacy of experience, if the rising Opposition were to be utterly crushed out by these vigorous measures. Such catastrophes have happened before now. Protestantism was, if not utterly smothered, at least rendered quite epicene in France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. At any rate, it is good to know the exact state of things. Fear may diminish the ranks of the Opposition in France; but indignation will make it more and more united. One thing is certain—all the labour of last year is destroyed. To talk of constitutional opposition would now be an impertinence. The Emperor will not hear of it on one hand, and public opinion derides it on the other. Silence will indeed be the order of the day now. Is this an advantage to the Empire or to its enemies? We do not like to paint such situations too strongly. It is simple, sober truth to say that the Opposition is like a man with his adversary's knee on his throat, unable to utter threats, unwilling to sue for mercy, impotent to struggle, waiting for death, unless some fortunate accident enable him to deal an unexpected death-blow. The chances of such a combat, on such a stage, are sometimes equalized by despair.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM AND REFORMERS.

THE English have become a nation of Reformers. Every one is proposing to improve the representation of the people. Earl GREY is for digging a trench round the foundations of Parliament, and surveying and amending the entire fabric. Mr. DISRAELI, it is well known, has a bill in his pocket. The author of *What will the Lords do?* has reappeared, asking *What* and *Where?* Lord CAMPBELL has signed a memorial in favour of a new franchise. There is a great central union of Liberals in London; local organizations have started up in most of the large towns. Mr. COBDEN and Mr. BRIGHT have pronounced. Birmingham, Manchester, Gateshead, and Halifax have pronounced also. Middle-class politicians are attempting to coalesce with the Chartists. The Government itself declares for Reform, and even the Duke of ARGYLL and Lord GRANVILLE have not been permitted to stand in the way of a legislative proposal. If we might be allowed to hint an irreverent belief, we would say that Sir CHARLES BEAUMONT PHIPPS himself is supposed to have condescended so far as to ask the Prince Consort's opinion on the probabilities of a disfranchising clause. So that all the world, in Great Britain at least, is agreed upon the necessity, or, at least, the safety of change, unless the lord of the Pennrhyn Quarries, or Ingleby Manor, or Kirk Harle, or Ross Dhu, should retain ultra Tory sentiments, and be determined to support them, silent and sublime. But here the concord ends. Parliamentary Reform is a battle-field. The King-street Reformers have propounded an excellent plan, to which a majority of liberal politicians throughout the country have adhered; but a certain number of Chartists, conferring with them, insist upon manhood suffrage. Lord GREY, hostile to immediate legislation, wants to construct a machine which shall include enlightened constituen-

cies, close boroughs, Parliamentary influence in the hands of the Minister, and an increased Royal prerogative. Lord CAMPBELL would have intellectual and educated constituencies apart from the rest of the electoral community. Mr. DISRAELI amusingly solicits attention to a scheme for endowing the landed interest with additional power. Lord PALMERSTON, however, stands upon the principle that any new Reform Bill must be a concession to the popular principle; and this, we need scarcely say, is the public opinion on the subject.

To the questions, *What?* and *Where?* put by the notable writer of *What will the Lords do?* may be added a third, *Why?* He himself has summarized the answer. We want better legislation; we want more effective, responsible, and honest administration. Reform has given us a quarter of a century vastly superior to that which preceded it. We have had slavery abolished, municipal reform, a mitigation of the penal code, an amended Poor-law, the liberation of the Eastern trade, Corn-laws abolished, a beneficial tariff, Church reforms and tithe settlements, innovations in the pension and sinecure systems, legal reform, free government for the colonies, penny postage, and sanitary measures. Very small talkers ask what a poor man is to do with a vote. Can he eat it? As if he lived by bread alone! The individual who would prefer giving the working man a dinner to giving him the suffrage, may be a philanthropist, but he is not a politician. He clearly thinks himself a patrician, and his fellow-citizen a pleb. As clearly is he wrong. His notion is worse than unphilosophical. It is vulgar. The effects of the first Reform Bill have been felt, and happily felt, in every English home. Every English home would feel the effects of a second. We have benefited from the measure in a hundred ways, not to be estimated by the exact amount of legislation accomplished. We do not think an unreformed House of Commons would have dealt humanely or wisely with the Irish agitation; possibly it might have fallen into collision with the French Republic of 1848; certainly the Bill of 1832 has improved the character of public men, and blunted the brazen edge of jobbery. The accelerated action produced by the measure of 1832 has, however, all but ceased. Another impetus is needed. The House of Commons has again to reform itself, and, for the first time, to improve its own methods of transacting business. It has never coped largely with law abuses, public expenditure, official irresponsibility; but its radical and conspicuous fault is that it does not represent the nation. To the peerage and the landed interest it gives three hundred and eighty-three members; all the other classes together obtaining only two hundred and seventy-one. The country will be satisfied with no Reform Bill which does not reverse these conditions. Nor will the conditions be fairly reversed in Parliament until such a House of Commons is returned as will prevent the hereditary body from appropriating nearly all the great offices of State, and thrusting their children into the front ranks of all the official departments. They have done this at home; they aim at doing it in India. The pamphlet

already referred to analyzes the present composition of the existing Government, composed of some sixty members holding parliamentary places in the public offices or at Court. Twenty-five offices are held by peers; twenty by peers' sons, or sons-in-law; three by gentlemen closely connected with the peerage. Of the remaining twelve, nine are hardworked, subordinate secretaries, with no independent influence or patronage what-

ever. Great Britain has three ambassadors—they are peers; she has eighteen chief diplomacies—twelve of them are held by peers, or their near relations. The three great governorships of India are occupied by peers. Of more than a hundred county lieutenancies scarcely six are enjoyed by commoners. The virtually permanent dignities attached to the Court belong, almost exclusively, to the peerage. In fact, the country has been governed, for forty years, by forty families.

This is the system to be overthrown. We believe that the scheme projected by the united Reformers would go far to complete the work. We trust the public will not be led away by clamorous diversions any more than by sectional propagandism. No serious Liberal is in danger of being misled by Mr. DISRAELI's territorial hobby, or by the illusion of an Educational Franchise; but if half the popular pressure is to be applied in favour of a tenancy suffrage and half in favour of 'manhood,' Government may escape through the gap, and the 'forty family system' will rejoice in the disunion of its enemies.

COMPANY RULE IN INDIA.

THERE is as yet no public opinion on Indian subjects. The discussion has only reached its preliminary stage. Nine out of ten, even among educated persons, will not venture to speak in the presence of any one who has lived a year in the East. The matter is in the hands of a few. No doubt information is spreading, and the popular mind is gaining a perception of the points to be kept in view; but all this is very vague and inconclusive in its results. Since, then, we have no public opinion, ought Parliament to legislate without further inquiry? A hundred errors might be pointed out, having reference to India, which are not only popular, but encouraged, by the systematic assailants of the East India Company; but a dissection of them may be postponed, it being probable that several months will elapse before the verdict is given. One grand fallacy, however, is, that British India has been not only neglected, but devastated by the rapacity of the East India Company. On many occasions we have shown the contrary; but we are now induced to resume the entire argument, and to calculate the product of the Company's rule within the last thirty years. It will be observed that the statement is consistent, in every detail, with all we have hitherto maintained. It is essential to fair discussion that the ground should be cleared of exaggeration and conventional rodomontade, dated from the time of EDMUND BURKE. The object of those who, on public grounds, are interested in Indian legislation, must be to state the case fairly, and plead for justice between one set of men and another. We do not think that justice has been done to the Company. But it is now perceived that even its most violent assailants have begun to retreat and leave the way open to a compromise. We should prefer delay; but if that be impossible, we appeal to the Liberal party not to abandon India, without reserve or check, to the mercies of a Whig department.

During the few years that have elapsed since the powers of the Company were modified in 1853, some of the most remarkable administrative improvements ever effected in any time or country have been introduced into British India. But we may take the last quarter of a century, and the practical intelligence of Englishmen will at once understand whether such a Government as that of the East India Company is immeasurably inferior to that which is likely to be

established under an uncontrolled VERNON SMITH or an irresponsible CLANRICARDE. To begin with taxation. The Indian system has its undeniable and salient evils; but it is generally moderate, regular, and equal, which Indian taxation never was at any former period. In Bengal, Bahar, Benares, and some districts of Madras, the Government, under Lord CORNWALLIS, signed away its rights over the soil, and thus created vested interests opposed to any beneficent interference; but even the perpetual settlement has been mitigated through the arrangements which check litigation between the ryot and the zemindar, and determine the boundaries of estates. In nearly all parts of the Madras Presidency ryotwary has been established, the incidents of which we have already explained. In the North-West the village settlement has been productive of great advantages to the inhabitants. In the Punjab one of the noblest financial systems ever conceived has been made the law of the land. The Bombay Presidency has witnessed a far larger success of the ryotwar principle than the Presidency of Madras. The details vary, and the people are more prosperous. In treating of these matters, however, it must be observed that nearly two-thirds of the Indian revenue consisting of land rental, and the Government throughout vast provinces taking less from the occupier and cultivator than in England would be received from the landlord, the burden is not in itself based upon any objectionable principle. In practice the system has often been oppressive, but the history of Indian finance prevents a constant series of relaxations.

The second source of revenue is opium. This is not a tax, but a trade. Two objections are made, however: firstly, to all monopolies, as such; secondly, to the encouragement of a demoralizing traffic. The argument refutes itself. Permit the free cultivation of the poppy, and India will be flooded with opium at a low price. The article is sometimes sold at its weight in silver so that the Government can scarcely be said to drug Asia with an obnoxious commodity. As to salt, it is only a monopoly in the Presidency of Madras, where the monopoly is qualified by several indulgent regulations. Considered as a tax, it is the only one paid by the Indian ryot. In Bombay, there has never been even a Government manufacture of salt, but an excise duty. The Bengal monopoly was abolished in 1836; the article was taxed; importation was permitted, subject, of course, to a duty. In Bengal, this duty amounts to less than three farthings a pound; in Bombay, to less than one. With respect to tobacco, no monopoly exists; it is wholly untaxed; but this fact has been forgotten by many an eloquent and philanthropic declaimer. Moreover, all inland customs and transit dues, formerly so oppressive, have been abolished, with a large sacrifice of revenue; most of the local restrictions upon native trade have been swept away; the navigation laws of India were rescinded before those of England; the trade of the Empire has been thrown open, although many defects remain to be remedied in connexion with British and foreign commercial relations with the ports of the three Presidencies.

A line or two will illustrate the postal reforms introduced. One native may write to another across the immense mass of continent, from Cape Comorin to Peshawur, for three farthings.

The exports of British India have increased from eight to twenty-three millions, or 188 per cent., within twenty-five years. During the same period the imports have increased 227 per cent.

These are statements of which every one will perceive the force. We propose to deal separately with the judicature and legislature of British India, and therefore pass to public works. In the first place, hundreds of the tanks which are said to have fallen to decay under our rule were in that condition before our rule commenced; many, indeed, had never been completed. A long and desolating anarchy preceded the erection of the Company's power. Again, the Western and Eastern Jumna canals had been allowed to become useless by the native governments. Both have been repaired and re-opened, the main line of one alone extending 445 miles. These works saved a thousand villages from famine. The Ganges Canal, 898 miles in length, furnishes irrigation for four millions and a half of square miles; the canals of the Punjab and Sindh are of equal benefit to the people. In the Madras Presidency prosperity has been restored by the vast and costly works on the Coleroon, the Godavery, and the Kistnah, holding the waters of great rivers in suspense until they are needed to refresh the soil.

Roads in India are in their infancy. Neither the Hindoos nor the Mohammedans ever cared for them. The work had to be begun by the English. Indeed, in the dry season, the Indian plains may be traversed by carts, and even armies, without made roads, so that all that has been done in the formation of regular highways has been done by the Company's government. The Grand Trunk Road, the Great Deccan Road, the Agra and Bombay Road, the Dacca and Chittagong Road, are among the splendid lines undertaken by them. Even in Pegu operations of this kind have been actively carried on, in addition to an important series of similar works in other provinces of our dominions.

That the East India Company has discouraged railway enterprise is disproved by the simple fact that it has guaranteed the interest of twenty-three millions sterling for the construction of six great lines, four hundred miles of which have been opened, while three thousand six hundred miles are in process of simultaneous completion. It has established three thousand miles of electric telegraph, and is now engaged in doubling that length of wire.

The Corporate Administrators of India might have done more; they may be compelled to do more; but they, of all men, are the best qualified, at least for the present, to deal with the political and administrative requirements of the Empire. No other Government ever did so much within a similar space of time, and over so large an area; and, in exchange for this system which has gained us so much, and cost us nothing, we are invited to accept a Whig peer, and a happy family of Whig relations. Lord DEXBY, in 1853, repudiated the idea, and we hope he will remember his protest.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S CAMPAIGN.

THE last two Indian mails have failed to throw a more satisfactory light upon the disastrous events that occurred at Cawnpore towards the end of November last. Independently, however, of all private accounts testifying to the like effect, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's despatches clearly evidence that, on his hurried arrival at the scene of action, the Commander-in-Chief found the British entrenchments closely besieged, and our garrison in a state of chaotic disorder. General WINDHAM's official report of the operations which led to a result so undesirable has also appeared in print. Sir COLIN (writing to the Governor-General) speaks of this report as a 'document,' and we know very well what sort of

opinion the use of that quasi-legal term implies under the circumstances. General WINDHAM has indeed cleared himself—and we are very glad that he has been able to do so—as regards the grave imputation of having disobeyed positive orders. For it appears that, on receiving intelligence of the enemy's nearer approach to his position, he had despatched to head-quarters several successive requests for further instructions; but none of these communications reached their destination, and consequently no fresh instructions were received. WINDHAM was then left free to act for himself; and, if he did not act for the best, an error of judgment is the utmost fault that can be fairly alleged against him in such a case. It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that, in the 'document'—which is, in fact, General WINDHAM's 'defence'—an attempt should be made (in at least two instances) to screen the commanding officer at the expense of his subordinates. An unworthy slur is thus cast on the memory of Brigadier N. WILSON, who fell on the afternoon of the 28th of November—*omnium consensu*, the hero of that fatal day. But let this pass. We dare say General WINDHAM had not much hand in the 'document' after all. He may very probably have entrusted his justification to some one of those special pleaders who infest the military profession, and have at all times mustered strong in the Bengal army. The Commander-in-Chief, at any rate, was far from being satisfied with the explanations tendered. He conferred the highly responsible charge of Cawnpore upon INGLIS, who acquitted himself so well at Lucknow: and it was understood that WINDHAM would forthwith proceed to Umballah, and there assume command of the peaceable division, to which he was formally posted in recent Government orders.

But we will quit this unpleasant subject, merely remarking that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, by the mere effect of his presence, soon restored order within the Cawnpore entrenchments; and having, by a series of manœuvres as skilful as those which marked his advance upon Lucknow, discomfited and scattered the beleaguering force, he is now at liberty to resume the offensive, and follow out the detail of operations doubtless long since planned. Of these, Cawnpore is evidently designed to be the basis: the main object in view being the reconquest of Oude. This is a work that must necessarily be set about, as it were, *de novo*; for within the ex-kingdom our possessions are now limited to the Alumbagh and its immediate precincts. This post is maintained by Sir JAMES OUTRAM, at the head of a force sufficiently strong for its own perfect security, but inadequate to do much more than repel any attack made upon its position. The present possession of the Alumbagh is nevertheless, beyond all doubt, a most important point gained with reference to ulterior undertakings. In the meantime, after freeing the neighbourhood of Cawnpore from the presence of the insurgents, the Commander-in-Chief's next active measure had been to despatch a strong column to Agra, under Brigadier WALPOLE. This body of troops is, we apprehend, destined to intercept and deal with broken parties of the enemy—who may be driven towards the North and East out of Central India, by the combined action of the columns now advancing against them from the line of Nerbudda. The forces in that quarter, under the respective orders of Sir HUGH ROSE and Brigadier General WHITLOCK, have each, by dint of constant additions, assumed the proportions of a small but completely equipped army.

Sir COLIN's own first move in advance will be, it is believed, against Futtelghur, the re-establishment of that important post being

extremely desirable, as its possession by the rebels gives them every facility of making hostile or predatory incursions into the Ganges and Jumna Doab. Brigadier CHAMBERLAIN, with a division organized at Lahore, is next to make a dash at Bareilly, the capital of Rohilcund, where the ungrateful rebel KHAN BAHADOOR KHAN (late a pensioner of the British Government) now holds his state. The reoccupation of Bareilly will be another great advantage secured. And when it is further taken into consideration that, from the districts of Goruckpore and Azimghur, the Oude insurgents are liable to be attacked by Jung BAHADOOR's levies, and by the troops gradually assembling under Brigadier FRANKS at Benares, it will be seen that those of the Sepoy rebels who have fled for safety to their own homes have unwittingly rushed into a net which will surely—however slowly—close around them.

Such, we take it, is the rude outline of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's plans. It may take time to develop them: but the result may be looked on as secure. And much has been already done, in a quiet way, to render success both as certain and as easy as possible. Colonel SEATON's movements, and the advantages obtained by that gallant officer in his progress from Delhi towards Cawnpore, will already have produced a marked effect in the Doab; and the supply of carriage that he brings to head-quarters must have been sorely needed. Upon the whole, regarding the relief of Lucknow as a casual—though brilliant—episode, we look upon it that Sir COLIN is now, for the first time, setting seriously to work on the suppression of the revolt; and we shall continue with undiminished interest to watch the effect of his measures.

H. M. OPPOSITION.

ALL humbugs are unwholesome, and it would obviously be a good service to destroy and sweep away whatever is the greatest humbug. We believe there is none greater than her Majesty's Opposition; talk of abolishing the East India Company because it is *functus officio*—why the South Sea Company is not more defunct than our Opposition. We retain the forms of alluding to it, or of representing it on the stage of the Commons with about the same reason that we retain allusions to the Pretender's heirs in the oaths taken by members. There is no Opposition, and it would be a great advantage to the politics of our day, if the English public would only make up its mind that the great and important post is actually vacant. Perhaps it might be filled if the nature of the vacancy, and the reasons for it, were understood. In the first place, let any public men, who have a chance of constructing one, remember that the Opposition is heir presumptive to office; so that if any members can get up a really effective Opposition—one which can take its place in the House of Commons, can do anything—that man will have a chance of being Premier of the Cabinet. We believe that the materials exist in the country, and gentlemen are only excluded from taking advantage of their opportunity by not knowing that it exists.

The nature of their delusion is very simple. It is customary to believe that the Opposition consists of those persons who sit on the benches which are placed on the south side of the House of Commons; and because those benches happen to be full at present, honourable members and intelligent politicians think that there is still an Opposition. The fact is, that the persons who now occupy those benches have no more right to be considered her Majesty's Opposition, than the

supernumeraries of E. T. SMITH's theatre are the Senate of Venice, the Knights of Rhodes, or the 'Peers of England pillars of the State.' They are as much 'dummies' as if they were paid by the lessee PALMERSTON, and marshalled by the stage-manager HAYTER. They are, in fact, paid by a certain amount of consideration; they are honorary supernumeraries, glad enough to do the duties for the sake of the distinction, and for a free admission to the amateur theatre of St. James's.

According to the traditions of the stage play-acting of the place, the Opposition consists of the Tories; but there are no Tories, or only such a beggarly array of them as FALSTAFF would scarcely have led through Coventry. If there are any genuine Tories, persons ready to swear by 'Church and King,' they consist of men like Mr. BENTINCK, and some few other persons of no weight in the House; whose only weight, in fact, is seen in their speeches. One of the genuine Tories died lately in Mr. STAFFORD, another in Lord WINCHELSEA; but the breed is almost as much extinct as the cock-of-the-woods. The most showy section of so-called Tories is represented by Lord DERBY; but they are entirely spurious. Lord DERBY himself was a Whig, an author of Reform Bills; he went into Opposition as a Tory only because he was thwarted personally, and was too proud to associate with shopkeepers brought into Parliament by the Reform Bill. As he grew older he grew grander in his ideas of the quasi-royal position due to 'the house of DERBY,' and he has become a Tory principally through superciliousness of character, an Oppositionist chiefly through reckless insubordination. But without discipline to be a follower, he has no head to be a leader. He has no faith in Tory principles, he does not care to keep up appearances, he deceives no man; and his heir apparent, a devotee of 'useful knowledge and practical art,' already belongs to the Germanized Whig party which considers itself to be for evermore in possession of office and its approaches. The most like a living Tory at the present day is Mr. DISRAELI, who is as much like a living Tory as Mr. CHARLES KEAN is like RICHARD III. He plays his part admirably, and 'Lord, how he keeps his countenance!' But all his notions are obsolete. He is a political RUSKIN, who would introduce 'the Stones of Venice' into the debate of the week. He is perpetually for reviving Runnymede, only he moves an amendment on the proceedings of that memorable field, and would omit Magna Charta. His aim is to lead the House of Commons with 'ideas'—things about which his following know so little that they agreed to support him in office, to try how 'ideas' would work in the management of English administration. The best man of the mixed mob which is not admitted to the north side of the House, and is therefore contented to take his place on the south side, is Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, the leading advocate of popular education; a man more liberal than most on the Liberal side of the House, but for some punctilio refusing to leave the sign of the Church and Crown. So that he forfeits his position in a Liberal Cabinet; but being above his company, he could not muster a Tory Cabinet after his own improved fashion. As to the half-dozen gentlemen called 'Peelites,' they differ from each other even more than they differ from every party in Parliament. All these persons form a large band of supernumeraries that fill the benches on their side of the House, and they delude the public into the belief that there is an Opposition.

As they are there they must do something, if only to keep up appearances; but the difficulty is to find a function for them. They

ought to be able to oppose the Reform Bill, but they are almost as ready to accept one which will extend a county franchise as Mr. COBDEN is one to extend the borough franchise; and they are perhaps less opposed to the Government Bill than Mr. JOHN BRIGHT declares himself to be. They can, of course, oppose the Indian Government Bill, just because it is a Ministerial bill. It is their business to object; but as Ministers are not likely to propose anything for which there is absolutely no demand in the market, and as the Tories do not wish to run against the market, they have the greatest difficulty in learning how to object without offending their possible customers. Their great object of the day is to get into office if possible, but as they are not really an Opposition they cannot establish their claim to be 'sent for;' and should Lord PALMERSTON, by any mischance, vacate the seat at the head of the Treasury bench, somebody lower down on his side of the House would be 'sent for,' instead of the leader on the opposite side.

The principal reasons why there is no Opposition lie with the Ministers and with the country. There is no Opposition because there is no position. The Cabinet Ministers at present in office are carrying on HER MAJESTY'S administration, and are bringing in the bills which are demanded by public importunity; but they are giving expression to no positive opinions of their own, are maintaining no principles distinct from those of the men against them, are sustaining no struggle for the rights from which the people are debarred; they are not even vindicating the independence of our country against the atrocious demands of a foreign despot. But if Ministers personate no great public principle, champion no great public measure, they may justly say that they are no worse than other Liberals, for there is no man speaking out his mind. Lord CAMPBELL, like CHARLES JAMES FOX and other jurists of past generations—like jurists of our own day—has declared that resident burgesses have a right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament; that they have that right at common law, which is only suspended by our so-called reform statutes. But we look in vain for the man who stands out to claim that existing right of the British people. There is compromise in office, and therefore there is compromise in opposition, compromise in the independent party below the gangway. Any statesman who could take heart of grace and embody the just claims of the people to a recognition of their *existing* rights, that man would again call our Opposition into being, and would establish the right of himself and his friends to be 'sent for' on the next occasion.

BANKRUPTCY REFORM.

HAVING dealt with the questions of expense, and the qualifications and practice of the officers, let us now devote a little attention to the powers of the Court of Bankruptcy as a legal tribunal.

In the first place it has no power to enforce payment of disputed claims. It may issue circulars to debtors of estates winding up under its jurisdiction, it may even go the length of summoning a debtor to show cause why he does not pay; but if he has a colourable pretext ready in the shape of a defence (which he always has, as a matter of course), the expense, trouble, and risk of suing for the claim in the ordinary county or superior courts are then thrown upon the Official Assignee. A prudent officer, in such a position, will naturally consult his own interest in preference to that of the creditors, and refuse to risk the small assets, which, untouched, will just pay his com-

mission and the court expenses, in standing the issue of a trial, even to recover property that he knows has been dishonestly removed out of the reach of the estate. Nearly every debtor who comes, or is brought to that court, shows in his 'balance sheet' the disposal of property, varying from one-fourth to three-fourths of his whole assets, under the convenient heading of 'creditors holding security.' Whether proper consideration has been given, whether the conveyance has been legally made, and the hold over the property can be maintained, or whether there has been nothing more than a fictitious transfer between the bankrupt and an accommodating and interested relative, for the purpose of securing capital to begin trade with again, can only be ascertained by a tardy and expensive trial against men who have taken the precaution to secure the sinews of war out of the pockets of the ill-used creditors. The court has a check upon this kind of dealing in that part of the statute providing the punishment for what is called a 'fraudulent preference;' but the offence is so difficult to define, and so much more difficult to prove, that out of a hundred such gross cases not one is dealt with as it deserves to be. When the judicial wrath does descend, it punishes the bankrupt by a suspension of certificate, but it has no power to benefit the estate and increase the dividend. The fraudulent creditor, with his illegally and unjustly acquired property, walks out of the court untouched, before the eyes of the Official Assignee, who, having an establishment to keep up, and a family to maintain, very properly declines the risk of attacking a man in such an entrenched position.

Again with regard to compromises of claims. If the law and practice on this point in the Bankruptcy Court were more clearly defined, and the trade and official assignees had the power of acting as they would undoubtedly act if they were mercantile men managing their own affairs, it would be of immense benefit to the trading community. Upon the break-up of a corporation like the British Bank, it is not alone the shareholders who become timid or dishonest, it is the numerous large and small debtors of the bank, who begin to look into their affairs and judge whether it will not be profitable or necessary to declare a suspension. It is then that the clumsy and ineffective machinery of the Court especially manifests itself. The Official Assignee has no power to arrange or compromise; the matter is placed unreservedly in the hands of the solicitor to the fiat, whose interests centre in costs, and whole troops of insolvent petitioners are created day after day, with assets barely sufficient to cover the heavy expenses.

Another serious defect is the fact that, with all the lavish expenditure of the court, the Trade Assignee, usually the principal or most active creditor, is left entirely without compensation for time, knowledge, and trouble expended for the benefit of the estate. The law certainly gives him considerable powers, but it forgets to provide any inducement for him to put those powers in action. The experience that he must possess of the bankrupt's trading and conduct, nature and value of his stock, character of his book debts, and fairness or falsehood of his accounts, one would think worth purchasing at some cost for the benefit of a body of creditors. But the law, in its wisdom, has thought otherwise, and the result is an official scramble for assets without any real checking power, and a routine signature given as a matter of course at a thing called an 'audit.'

The necessity for proving debts in a place

filled with curious listeners, reporters, &c., is another defect in the practice of the court. To lose money is bad enough, without having your loss paraded before a room full of strangers, men in the same trade, and the public press. Sometimes, by the courtesy of the Commissioner, these sittings are taken in private, but there is no rule for such a proceeding, and it is no rare thing to find that while one urbane Judge is acceding to this very natural wish of the trading community, an obstinate Commissioner in the next room is refusing to hear a 'trader debtor summons' in private, thereby doing all in his power to cause a run upon, perhaps, a solvent house, and aiding in the good work of creating bankrupts.

A great injustice to the bankrupt is the fact that a certificate does *not* absolve him from all debts up to that date, as is popularly supposed. He may be an endorser of a bill of exchange, and a judgment may have been granted against him upon a trial, but unless the plaintiff in the action thinks proper to *sign* judgment, and prove upon the estate, he can hold the claim over, and come upon the bankrupt for payment after he has received the discharge of the court.

In all cases of leasehold property, where the assignees refuse to take the lease amongst the assets (and they have the option), the bankrupt, unless he can arrange with the landlord, is still liable for any rent that becomes due after the fiat. Sureties also for payment of money or breach of trust are not discharged by bankruptcy from any liability in respect of embezzlements or insolvencies occurring on the part of persons for whom they are bondsmen, after the date of the fiat.

The complaint that the Commissioners do not give a more frequent or lengthy attendance goes to show (as the work is got through) that there is a glut of officers for the business requirements of the place. The peculiar organization of the court (with its attendant affidavits, powers of attorney, adjournments, meetings, delays, &c.), goes to swell the costs of the fortunate solicitor employed in a case, until he absorbs one-fourth of the assets. So lucrative is it to him that it is no uncommon thing for him to buy out opposing interests, rather than lose the chance of working a good and complicated estate. It is the old story of a court constructed by lawyers, and worked by lawyers for the benefit of themselves.

THE FUTURE OF 'THE EMPIRE.'

It is not often that good may be said to come out of evil. Nevertheless, there are some exceptions; and it is certain that the recent attempted assassination in the Rue Lepelletier has, for the first time, enabled us to form a clear and definite idea of the position of the French Empire—not only of its material position, but, which is more important, of its position in the public opinion of Europe. The advantage of getting rid of all confusion on this subject need not be pointed out to statesmen.

We now know what many were before disposed to deny, what we ourselves were compelled sometimes to doubt—for how could the truth be ascertained?—that all the parties which were vanquished by the Coup d'Etat remain as hostile as ever to the present regime, and have indeed rather increased than diminished in force. There can be no longer any quibbling on this point. The menacing language of the Emperor, his demand for repressive laws, his violence towards the organs in the press of two opposite parties—the Royalists and the moderate Republicans—may be taken as unerring indications. But we have,

besides, the text of one of the repressive laws which have been hurriedly brought forward; and this informs us that not only are all the men who actively or otherwise opposed the Coup d'Etat in December, 1851, still objects of suspicion to the Government, but likewise all those who joined M. LEDRU-ROLLIN in 1849, in his protest against the piratical attack on Rome (of which the PIANORIS, the ORSINIS, and the PIERRIS are the baleful results), those who fought in June, 1848, and all who opposed the Constituent Assembly in May of the same year.

Now, it is well known that the parties thus indicated include every shade of liberalism, from the most frantic Socialists to the most moderate Orleanists; so that at once and for ever falls to the ground one of the pretences on which the Empire based its appeal for support. Its partisans have constantly asserted, that if some small sections of obstinate or corrupt men continued to withhold allegiance, the great mass of liberal France had long since been won over, that the working classes especially, and the Socialists (of June and May), had submitted to the Empire, partly from conviction, partly from hatred of the party of CAVAIGNAC, which was first defeated in December, 1848, and then again in December, 1851. It is now officially revealed to us that all the men who made the revolution in all its stages, even those who fought in the streets, one with the other, are as hostile to the Imperial Government as the Orleanists themselves. Nothing is particularly said of the Legitimists; but the *Spectateur* represented the Fusion, and we need no information as to the feelings of the followers of HENRI V.

These are important data; but we have learned yet more. It is now patent to all the world—as it has long been evident to ourselves—that the passiveness which France has recently exhibited was not in reality acquiescence in absolutism, but simply public weariness, want of means of communication, want, above all, of a reasonable object for which to strive—and the presence also of a tacit understanding that the signal for action would be given by the hand of Providence when NAPOLEON III. should be gathered to his fathers. The public mind has long been precisely in the same state as during the years preceding 1848. It was not then more clearly understood that the demise of LOUIS PHILIPPE would be the beginning of revolution than it has been in France any time since the establishment of the Empire.

But only of late has anything reasonable been done towards providing for such a contingency. We believe it is now generally understood that, in default of proper means of meeting, a sort of implicit reconciliation has been effected between the more important sections of the Opposition. There remain obstinate and enthusiastic men who still believe in the triumph of their cherished doctrines; but the idea of compromise and mutual concession has at length, perhaps for the first time, found favour in France. This is in itself a great advance. When such a spirit is abroad, the dangers of a revolution are already half averted. But more than this has been effected. We enjoy the confidence of several marked men, totally unconnected one with the other, and who represent all the various stages of French Liberalism we have already mentioned—aye, and many more—and we are enabled to state, partly from their example, partly from their testimony, that the idea of seeking any triumph of absolute doctrines has been indefinitely adjourned in France by the best and most influential minds, and that nearly all desires have merged into one humble and moderate tendency to something better. Of course this may be regarded

by some as the hypocrisy or self-deceit of adversity. But we do not think it is so. The talk current about 'something better' is rational; meditation has evidently flowed in the right direction; its result is the result that any stranger would arrive at who knows anything about the capabilities and requirements of France. We need hardly add that a monarchical revolution is now the fondest hope of men who have formerly talked with BÉRANGER of 'giving alms to the last King.' This is admirable—not more to sturdy constitutionalists than to others who still love to look forward to the flying horizon of perfection.

On the other hand we must not omit to notice the steps taken by the Empire for its defence, nor forget that if attacked its resistance would be heroic and probably successful. Let us not commit the impertinence of advising French liberals as to their duty. We may say, however, that we should look with extreme alarm on any attempt to try armed conclusions with the Empire; for a failure would be the greatest disaster that could happen to liberty. Though we could not call it criminal if successful, and though we could not class it therefore in any case with the recent affair of the Rue Lepelletier, we should be obliged to say that it was, if unsuccessful, a mistake. Perhaps even the time has not yet come in any way. We know some very fierce Republicans who think so, and whose prayers for the Emperor's life are more ardent and perhaps more sincere than many that have recently been sent up to Heaven in France through the official medium of the *Moniteur*.

It is positively repeated by those who best know what takes place in Paris that the Emperor never understood the real truth as to the state of the public mind with reference to the fortunes of his dynasty until the bursting of the hand-grenades. The lurid light of fulminate of mercury enabled his glances to pierce farther than they had ever pierced before. He saw that nobody, neither the public nor the officials, neither his enemies nor his friends, still less the representatives of foreign Powers, regarded what exists in France as a permanent arrangement. The joy which every one expressed at his escape struck him to his heart. He was not spared one jot of the humiliation. From all sides he learned that he was regarded as an expedient, little better than a rag to stop a leak until the vessel could get into port. His wife, his son, his family, his institutions, were estimated at less than nothing. Everything for which he had filed his mind was condemned by public opinion to vanish as soon as he drew his last breath; and BANQUO's issue was calmly waiting over the Channel to take up its inheritance.

We have here the true explanation of his subsequent conduct, of the reckless and violent manner in which he has attacked the press, of the curious historical heresies he has promulgated with reference to the policy of WILLIAM III. of England, of the noisy and importunate way in which he has made arrangements for a Regency, and, above all, of the strange and most dangerous call on the army to make a sort of pronunciamiento in favour of his dynasty. Pronunciamientos are always dangerous things; and we are almost inclined to think that this mistake was suggested by the Spanish lady who shares the Imperial throne. To the declarations of the soldiery as represented by their Colonels in this specific case, we do not attach an undue importance. It may be true, as has been remarked, that some regiments may consider themselves bound by them. But it is probable that others would resent this unwarrantable use of their names. The repre-

hensible part of the transaction is the encouragement given to the most ignorant and most dependent class in France, whilst all others are notoriously gagged, to flaunt an insolent bravado, and swear to trample out the last spark of public virtue. By degrees the barracks may come really to believe they are the most important estate in the country; and whilst a disarmed and silenced population are preparing for brighter things, some discontented general, colonel, or corporal, grossly imagining that Liberalism means merely a personal dislike to the present Emperor, may undertake to be the saviour of his country, and definitively place France at the mercy of a succession of Prætorian mobs.

THE PRUSSIAN ALLIANCE IN EUROPE.

WE have nationally advanced beyond the point at which the marriage of a Princess would affect the character of our foreign policy. Yet some considerations arise out of the alliance of Queen VICTORIA'S daughter with FREDERICK-WILLIAM of Prussia which deserve to be stated. It will be remembered that, when the plan of this union was somewhat unpopular, we analyzed the Royal class in all parts of Europe, and showed that, deducting Roman Catholic princes, married princes, pauper princes, ridiculous princes, princes in peril, and boy princes, Prince FREDERICK-WILLIAM stood alone as a fitting husband for our PRINCESS ROYAL. His religion, his political inheritance, his rank, were suitable. This view, not very general then, has now become so popular that some half-dozen of our contemporaries have done us the honour to reproduce and acknowledge as their own the reasonings and explanations of the article in question. To this we can have no objection. It gratifies us to find that the point at which public opinion would arrive, after some wanderings, had been so accurately marked. It may be added, however, that no slight influence may be exerted upon Prussian diplomacy by the PRINCESS ROYAL herself. We know that the wife of the reigning King, being Russian, Russianized the policy of the Court. Then why should not the English consort of a future King Anglicize, to some degree, that policy? The intercourse between the two Courts will probably continue close, and the interchange of visits will be frequent. The younger branches of the families will mingle from time to time. An English tone, perhaps, will be created. In fact, it may be assumed that British diplomacy in Prussia will become more powerful through the marriage of the PRINCESS ROYAL.

Of Prussian diplomacy in England the same might be said, were the policy of the British Government so personal as that of a German military monarch. But we have our supreme Parliament, which we are about to reform, thus laying a popular hand upon foreign affairs, and securing the responsibility of the Minister. It would be the fault of the English people did FREDERICK WILLIAM, as prince or sovereign, exert more than a legitimate influence in Downing-street. We want, however, a great Protestant ally upon the Continent, as a balance to France, as a reserve in the event of contingencies. Prussia, if far behind us, is on the same path; France is hourly diverging. With the French Government the English people can have no possible sympathy. We do not hate the Emperor's authority, but he detests our freedom. It is a dangerous and a flourishing example continually before the eyes of a people who have now been openly told by their master that his sceptre

is a bayonet, and that his *mot d'ordre* is 'Silence!' Prussia is, in some degree, a constitutional kingdom; it venerates intellect, it encourages education; it is opposed to Concordats and Jesuitry; it acts as a check upon Austria; its capital is a great centre of literary growth in the midst of Germany. It contains no population of Croats or Tartars; it has no drill-sergeants on the Don or the confines of China. It has no Algeria or Cayenne. It has, what Austria has not, a Baron BUNSEN. It has, what in France is extinct, a press comparatively free, and religious discussion. It does not, like France, exist upon the brink of anarchy. It does not, like Austria, chain a Lombardy to the foot of a German throne. Even the Polish subjects of King FREDERICK-WILLIAM are satisfied, in comparison with those of the Emperor ALEXANDER. FREDERICK WILLIAM is a despot, and LOUIS NAPOLEON is a despot; but if the latter be of 'a new sort,' the former is of the old, and the older the better. The world will not be astonished if, when the husband of our princess wears the Prussian crown, he should prove of a quality newer still.

ALIENS AND ALIENATION.

WE trust that the bill to be introduced by Lord PALMERSTON on Monday evening will involve the abandonment of no national principle. If it does, we still hope that there may be sufficient virtue in Parliament to ensure its rejection. Lord CAMPBELL pronounces the existing law sufficient; Lord DERBY has spoken out to the same purpose; and we look to the Liberal members of the House of Commons to be in their places when the enactment is proposed, in order that an immediate check may be applied to the Government policy. The motion for copies of any correspondence on the subject that may have passed between the two Cabinets is a very proper one. But we at once doubted whether it would be successful. Lord PALMERSTON was not desirous of showing how far he had acted under implied menaces. It is humiliating enough to have been jockeyed by M. DE PERSIGNY into a legislative surrender. If, as Lord CAMPBELL affirms, the crime in question may be reached by the actual law, what can Lord PALMERSTON mean unless to appease the colonels of the French army, for whom, on Thursday evening, Lord GRANVILLE was so eager to apologize? If an address of the Blues, demanding to be employed in overthrowing the French Empire, were to be posted up on a public building in Whitehall, the Count DE MORNAY might assume a different tone. But let us beware lest, while conciliating the French Emperor, we do not incur the contempt of the French people. We have already disappointed and alienated some of the best men in the country by our gratuitous congratulations showered upon the author of their abasement, for our public opinion has not always been so manly as it now is, and time was when the Corporation of Cambridge might have adopted a less creditable tone. LOUIS NAPOLEON is driving a population of liberals out of France into England, and if we are to maintain a force of secret police in the service of his Empire, he might surely afford us a subsidy, instead of burdening our tax-payers with the cost. We will repeat Lord PALMERSTON'S own language on this subject, to which we referred last week. He was challenged to say whether the Government was about to adopt any restrictive measures with regard to the refugees, and in reply he made the following remarkable declaration:—

"I can only repeat that which I think has been

stated on former occasions in this House, that any such application would be met with a firm and decided refusal. (Cheers.) It is, indeed, obvious that it must be so, because no such measure could be taken by the Government of this country without fresh powers by Act of Parliament; and I apprehend that no Government could, even if they were so inclined—and the present Government are not so inclined—apply for such a power with any chance of success—(loud cries of 'Hear')—inasmuch as no Alien Bill, I believe, within the course of this century, has been passed ever giving to the Government the power of expelling foreigners, except with reference to considerations connected with the internal safety of this country. The British Government has never undertaken to provide for the internal security of other countries; it is sufficient for them to have the power to provide for the internal security of their own."

This is the principle which Lord PALMERSTON will abandon on Monday evening next.

METROPOLITAN DESTITUTION.—The Rev. Robert Gregory, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Prince's-road, Lambeth, adds his testimony to that of the Rev. Mr. Churton, which we quoted last week, to the effect that great destitution prevails at present among the poor on the south side of the water. Writing to the *Times*, Mr. Gregory states:—"We have a population of 15,000, with one or two exceptions, all poor. Out of such a multitude, sickness and want of work at all times create much distress. This is now increased and intensified by the unusual scarcity of work, and by the severity of the weather. Scores of families exist upon an allowance of bread from the workhouse, hundreds upon the furniture and clothing they had purchased in more prosperous times. The sick and ailing have their sufferings greatly added to by the diminution of the comforts they require, while many have to endure the greatest privations. I have lately seen rooms stripped of nearly every article of furniture, and even the bedclothes pawned for food. We opened a kitchen to supply the more necessitous with soup at 1d. a quart; but even this is now less sought, when it is most wanted, because the penny cannot be raised." The local Visiting Association is in want of funds, and can positively make no grant.—Similar complaints have been uttered from other parts of the metropolis.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—The investigations of the London and Birmingham police show that the engineer who made the shells used in the late attempted assassination of the Emperor of the French had not the least notion that those from whom he received instructions were refugees, or connected with any political party, but thought they were for some scientific experiments connected with legitimate warfare. The order and correspondence relating to them were carried on in the name of a foreigner known to the police, but not in custody. The police have their eye on certain refugees in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, who are supposed to have been concerned in the plot.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—An extraordinary case of suicide occurred last week at Rugby. An elderly married woman, named Mary Over, put an end to her life by hanging herself. From the evidence of several witnesses, given at the inquest, it appeared that she had been for some time in a depressed state of mind, and cherished the absurd idea that she was reflected on in the popular novel of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," as she had formerly been a matron at Rugby School. The jury found, "that the deceased destroyed herself while in a depressed state of mind arising from monomania."

NEW INDIAN BISHOPRICS.—A strong appeal is to be made to the Government by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and the other ecclesiastical dignitaries and distinguished laymen who compose the governing body of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Church Missionary Society, to subdivide the diocese of Calcutta before appointing a successor to that see, which has become vacant by the death of Dr. Daniel Wilson.

MR. WILLIAM SALMON, a lay vicar of Westminster Abbey, one of the gentlemen of the Queen's Chapel Royal at St. James's, and a musician of considerable faculty, died on Tuesday week at his residence in the Lower Cloisters, Windsor Castle, at the age of sixty-nine. He was buried in St. George's Chapel, with full choral service.

ADULTERATION OF FLOUR.—John Manley, a miller of Erwick, near Exeter, has been convicted by the bench of county magistrates of mixing alum with his flour. He admitted that he had been in the habit of mixing six ounces of alum with every sack of flour, in ignorance of the law. He was condemned to pay a penalty of 20s., with costs.

MEMBERS FOR THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.—A public meeting was held at Jedburgh on Friday week, the Provost in the chair, to petition Parliament in favour of granting members to the Scottish Universities.

NEW REFORMATORY SCHOOL.—A large and convenient building, to be used as a female reformatory and refuge for discharged prisoners, has been erected at Exeter, and will be opened shortly for the reception of inmates.

Literature.

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

WE have lately received some papers which tend to show that the study of Physiology, 'the highest and richest of the organic sciences,' is gaining ground in Oxford. The first, modestly entitled *A Note on Teaching Physiology in the Higher Schools*, is a letter by Dr. ACLAND, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University, to the Rev. J. E. MILLARD, Head Master of the Grammar School at Magdalen College. During the last term an elementary course of Physiology had been introduced into the school as an experiment; at the end of the term the pupils were subjected to a written examination, and the paper forwarded to Dr. ACLAND for inspection, with three questions, to which he replies in the letter before us. The first of these questions refers simply to the results of the examination at Magdalen School, of which Dr. ACLAND speaks highly. The second is of general interest. It suggests the desirableness of introducing Physiology as a branch instruction in the higher schools. To this important question Dr. ACLAND replies in the affirmative, urging the introduction of the subject on a number of grounds, of which we can only give the three last, which are, however, sufficiently decisive;—

6. The standard of medical knowledge and medical practice will be raised in proportion to the diffusion of Physiological knowledge among the general public. I look, therefore, to the increase of a general knowledge of Physiology (and of Hygiene which it implies), as one of the greatest benefits which will accrue through science to the temporal interests of mankind. Every form of quackery and imposture in medicine will in this way, and in this way only, be discouraged. It is, in great part, on this ground—on the ground of the future benefit to the people through the dissemination of a true perception of the *groundwork* of Practical Medicine—that I have laboured for many years to promote Physiological knowledge in this University, among students holding whatever rank, and destined for whatever occupation.

7. Probably no kind of literary composition will lead more to precision of thought and statement, than the early habit of describing correctly natural objects. This has an obvious bearing on various competitions for public appointments.

8. It remains only to say, whether I know any objection to beginning these studies at school. I know no objection which cannot be met.

Of course there are some objections to every plan of education. The most serious that I have heard of the introduction of Natural History studies is, that children have not time. I am so satisfied that, speaking generally, linguistic and mathematical studies are of more value than any others as instruments of intellectual discipline, that if I thought that scientific studies (I need not here speak of the studies of the Arts) would either supplant or injure the culture of youth by means of them, or if I thought the hours of vigorous play, and manly freedom, would be abridged, I never should have advocated this addition.

In this matter, however, the truth is often unperceived. Training by language and calculation may be combined with, and make part of, scientific teaching: without precision of ideas and accurate expression, true physiological science does not exist, and can neither be taught nor learnt. That this is so, will appear more and more as time goes on;—the ideas and the language, of even my own hitherto most loosely-worded Art, become every year more definite and significant; its dogmas are becoming either precise or worthless. I must allow, however, that the ideas, and consequently the nomenclature of science, are not, and cannot be, absolutely fixed: and so far science must always be a less perfect aid to instruction than the ancient Greek language.

The third question relates to the best method of teaching Physiology in schools, and to this question Dr. ACLAND gives the following minute and practical reply:—

1. For the sake of precision in a subject which contains, necessarily, many doubtful points, introduce, where you can, precise definitions and numerical calculations. You may find many opportunities in dimensions, micrographic and others,—in weights, in algebraic formulæ, &c.

2. For the study of external characters, encourage the collection of the Fauna and Flora of the neighbourhood; including, in the case of older boys, microscopic species.

For the study of organs and of functions, show dissections where you can. A rabbit, a rat, a sparrow, a frog, a perch, a snail, a bee, an earth-worm, and, if you have a microscope, a few infusoria, will enable you, at any time of the year, to show some of the most important types of structure in the animal kingdom.

3. Encourage the boys to put up microscopic objects. The minute manipulation will give neatness and precise habits. Little apparatus is required; and no mess need be made.

4. Write, or have written by some first-rate hand, precise osteological Monographs for boys, of the skeletons of the cat, the mole, the pigeon, the frog, the common snake, and the perch; and get some school-society to publish such a text-book, and to supply objects instead of plates. To master them would be a capital exercise of close attention, of some thought, and of practical powers of comparison.

The other paper relates to the Physiological prizes offered some time ago for the best Essays 'On the Fauna of Christ Church Meadow and the adjoining Waters;' the first, on the Vertebrata, to be accompanied with notes on their habitats and history, and a collection of specimens; the second, on the Invertebrata, to be accompanied with a monograph of a genus, and illustrated with dissections and drawings. The charm of Physiological study lies very much in the keener and more vigorous use of the perceptive faculties which it occasions, in the personal activity it naturally excites by sending students in quest of illustrative specimens, and in the delight which follows the discovery of the richest scientific materials in the most familiar objects. Nothing, therefore, could well afford a better stimulus towards the practical study of Physiology at Oxford than these prizes for local specimens.

Blackwood this month opens with a seasonable article on a subject rather obtruded of late on public notice by its injudicious friends—'The Condition of Women.' Though somewhat redundant and diffuse in style, the paper is tem-

perate in tone, and sensible in substance. The writer justly complains of the partial and distorted point of view from which the subject is too generally regarded—as though the condition of women were a separate question, not a necessary and vital branch of the far wider social-condition-of-England question. If there is a larger number of unmarried women in the country now than formerly, there must be a larger number of unmarried men also, for with the increase of population the proportion between the sexes has not been seriously disturbed. And the reason of this—the deeper cause of our present social state—must be investigated in dealing with the multiplication of spinsters which is at most only one of its effects. Then the whole discussion touching the rights, the duties, the condition, and influence of women, is too much narrowed to the one case of single women. The writer of the last manifesto on the subject—*Woman's Thoughts about Women*—herself a distinguished lady-novelist—at the outset formally excludes married women from the circle of her reflections. As a natural result of such a one-sided view, we find that those who discuss the subject tend to exaggerate the number, and misrepresent the position of the class they exclusively consider. In reading some of the contributions on the subject, one would almost imagine that the existence of such a class at all must be regarded by the writers as quite a recent phenomenon—a creation of the nineteenth century; the fact that single-blessedness has existed as a well-known, and, for the most part, honourable estate, in all ages of the world, being entirely overlooked. The class, however, is represented as not only large in number, but as altogether isolated in position. It is questionable, however, whether such representations of the whole class is considered in its integrity, the tendency obviously being to narrow the ground still further by excluding from the rank of single women all who are not also solitary, self-dependent, and self-contained. The author just referred to, for instance, states as a fact patent to every person of common-sense and experience, "that in the present day, whether voluntarily or not, *one half of our women are obliged to take care of themselves*—obliged to look solely to themselves for maintenance, position, occupation, amusement, reputation, life." In order to meet the necessity of this their destined position, girls, it is maintained, must have an entirely new education, similar to that which boys receive at school and college; and hence the eloquent denunciations of the existing systems of female education with which we are inundated. That there are defects in female education is no doubt true, but they are not likely to be corrected by the intemperate crusade of writers who pronounce it an utter failure. Towards the close of the article the writer reverts to this aspect of the question, justly defending against its detractors the substantial worth of the old unconscious system as contrasted with the morbid consciousness of the new:—

We do not speak abstractly, or in general terms; we say plainly and simply, that whatever theoretical faults there may be in English female education, it turns out women as little apt to fail in the duties of their life as any class of human creatures, male or female, under the sun. We say that it is a mere exploded piece of antique nonsense to assert that society flatters women into foolishness, or permits them to be flattered; and that those who find in the young girls of our families only helpless nosegays of ornament, unqualified to do service either to themselves or other people, are either totally unacquainted with household life, or have a determined 'cast' in their vision, not to be remedied. All these things are patent and visible to every simple observer who has no theory to support; but truth often suffers herself to be obscured out of sheer unbelief in the power of misrepresentation; and we do not doubt that many a mother of a family, who knows a great deal better if she but took time to consider, receives the decision which comes to her in a book, with a show of authority and an appearance of wisdom, supposing, though it does not tally with her own experience, that somehow or other it must be true. The next step is, that the wise book gets put into the hands of young people, to fill them at their outset with false ideas—not of themselves, for we have generally vanity enough, all of us, to keep us clear in our own persons of any share in the unjust condemnation—but, what is much worse, of their neighbours. We protest against the whole system loudly and earnestly. Why a young girl should have the disagreeable idea of sex dinned into her ears all day long—why she should be taught to make the most sweeping and wholesale condemnation of other classes around her—to believe that the servant-maidens who encompass her in almost every action of her life, and with whom she very likely holds a natural sympathy, are in a state of such universal depravity and degradation that the greater part of them are married, if at all, 'just a week or two before maternity'; and that among the married people to whom she looks up 'a happy marriage is the most uncommon lot of all,' and the condition most frequently 'an unholy state,'—we confess we are totally at a loss to perceive. What is likely to be the natural product of such teaching? A woman perpetually self-conscious—no longer a spontaneous human creature, but a representative of her sex—conscious of purity in her own person, but doubting every other—fancying that she has found out a new condition, and a new development of femininity, yet holding fast by the hundred-year-old traditions of frivolous education and social flattery—'pretty dolls, the playthings of our lords and masters,' and all the other humbug of ancient times—fancying, if she does not marry, that it is because her views are higher and her principles more elevated than those of the vulgar persons who do; and that, looking over their heads, she is able to perceive how unfit they are for the relations which she herself will not accept—a woman who sincerely pities other people's children, and other people's servants, and looks on with an observant scientific compassion at the world, which is going gradually to ruin, and out of which she is half afraid good sense will die in her own person. Is it to this extent of wisdom and superiority that we desire to see our daughters grow?—Is this the model after which we would willingly frame them? For our own part, we can only say, let us have back *Pamela*, and *Clarissa*, and the *Spectator*. If our young people are to be instructed in the social vices, by way of establishing their own morality, let Richardson once more be the support of virtue. It is better to tell the story of the much-tried milkmaid, which is visibly a fiction, than to preach philosophical suggestions of universal wickedness, which are supposed to be true.

'People I have never Met' is the title of a paper containing pleasant satirical sketches of some well-known social types of character, who enjoy a kind of prescriptive but flitious reputation. The following is a specimen:—

"Wardle is a capital fellow, I assure you—no nonsense about him." Who has not heard of Wardle? Who can honestly say he has the pleasure of Wardle's

acquaintance? I got introduced to one of the Wardles, fondly hoping that at last I had found the man with no nonsense about him. But the illusion quickly vanished. I found him a large man, bald and ventripotent, loud in voice, coarse in manner, and narrow in intellect. He wore mutton-chop whiskers, and had strong opinions about foreigners, who, he thought, were all dirty and exiles. He had strong views on politics and statesmanship, without any acquaintance with history or political economy. He thought birth and blood nonsensical prejudices, and refinement effeminacy. He never read novels; his newspaper sufficed. He despised poetry, and all that stuff. He bought pictures as furniture, but pronounced the old masters 'all humbug.' He knew nothing of philosophy or science, but asked for common sense. "As long as I have common sense, sir, I don't care a button who has philosophy." He sent his eldest son to college, and ran into debt to keep him there; not that he saw any good in Greek and Latin, but he was as proud of 'my son's friend, Lord Fiddlefaddle,' as if he had a great deal of nonsense about him. In the domestic circle he was at once harsh and feeble, self-willed and vacillating. He ate, drank, slept, and snored with robust energy; but, on the whole, he did not strike me as being wholly without nonsense.

Other people besides Wardle I have met, who bore the same proud character, but I found them all belonging to one of two classes—either they were free-and-easy people, who conceived that taking every possible liberty with you, your name, your books, your horses, and your friends, was proof of their having no nonsense about them; or else they were coarse, rude people who jarred upon your sensibilities, and made virtues of their very deficiencies.

The best men I have known have been more generous than prudent, more imaginative than Bentham, less virtuous than Cato. They have been fond of children, of animals, of poetry, of art, of sentiment, of joking, of buffoonery, of extravagance, of good society, of honours, of picnics, of dances, of private theatricals—in short, men with no inconsiderable amount of nonsense mingled in their daily lives; but one form of nonsense they were entirely free from, and that is the pretension of having no nonsense about them.

The most readable and vividly interesting paper in the present number is a journal sent as he was on the point of plunging into the depths of Central Africa. It is entitled 'Zanzibar; and Two Months in East Africa;' and contains some admirable sketches of primitive Arab life and manners in that island metropolis of the Imaum of MUSCAT's possessions. Here is a sketch of the late ruler:—

Our error in dealing with Orientals is always one and the same. If a man evinces signs of superiority, we push him hopelessly before and beyond his age. The late ruler of Zanzibar was probably as shrewd and enlightened a prince as Arabia ever produced, yet we overrated his powers. A beautiful model of a steam-engine was sent out from England; it was allowed to rust unopened in his stores. Like all Orientals, he was ever surrounded by an odious *entourage*, whom he consulted, trusted, and apparently preferred to his friends and well-wishers. He believed firmly in the African fetich, and in the Arabian Sahin's power of metamorphosis; he would never flog a Mganga, or medicine-man, nor cut down a 'devil's tree.' He sent for a Shaykh whose characts were celebrated, and fastened the paper with a silver nail to the doorway of Colonel Hamerton's sick-room, thereby excluding evil spirits and the ghost of Mr. Napier, who had died in the Consulate. He refused to sit for his portrait; even Colonel Smyth's *History of Knight-errantry and Chivalrous Characters* failed to tempt him—for the European peasant's reason, it would take away part of his life. When 'chivalry' was explained to him, he remarked that only the Siffah (low fellows) interfere between husband and wife. His favourite axiom—a fair test of man's mind—was, that 'Mullahs, women, and horses, never can be called good till death;' meaning, there is no knowing when they deceive. The Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord sent him their diploma; he refused to belong to a body of gentlemen who robbed graves and snatched corpses. The census of Zanzibar being proposed to him, he took refuge with Allah from the sin of numbering his people. When tide-gauges were sent by the Geographical Society of Bombay, he observed that 'the Creator had bidden the ocean to ebb and flow—what else did man want to know about it? Such was his incapability of understanding European affairs, that until death-day he believed Louis Philippe to have carried into exile, as he himself would have done, all the fleets and the public treasury of the realm. And, finally, he could never comprehend a republic—'who administered the stick?' Yet, peace to his soul! he was the model of Arab princes; a firm friend to the English nation, and a great admirer of the 'Malikat el Aazameh,' our most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Fraser contains this month a curious specimen of the modern antique—a Canterbury Tale, 'attempted in the manner of CHAUCER,' by Mr. LEIGH HUNT. One cannot help admiring the fresh, vigorous, and versatile activity of this literary veteran. While a new drama from his pen is nightly acted at the Lyceum, he attempts a continuation of the Canterbury Tales in *Fraser*. The tale—that of the Tapiser, or upholsterer, he being one of the five pilgrims whose tales are not reported by CHAUCER—is the exquisite story of the origin of white and red roses given by Sir JOHN MANDEVILLE, versified in antique phrase and metre. The imitation of the old style is well done, but in our opinion not worth doing. We would rather have had a poetic version of the story in Mr. HUNT's own style. 'False Views of Meanness, by a Grumbler,' points out some familiar illustrations of the two opposite meannesses of wealth-worship and extravagance. 'A Ride in Mexico' is a fresh and vivid sketch of travel, and 'Charles James Napier' a fine study of character.

The *Dublin University Magazine* has a number of good articles this month, amongst the best of which are a biographical sketch of the late General HAVELOCK, and a paper on 'The Sanitary Condition of the Army.'

THE FOUNDER OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

William Paterson, the Merchant Statesman and Founder of the Bank of England. By St. Bannister, M.A. Edinburgh: Nimmo.

WILLIAM PATERSON was among the wisest men of his age, and this biography is a fitting memorial of his patriotism and genius. Mr. Bannister, formerly Attorney-General of New South Wales, has devoted great labour and critical sagacity to the search for materials, and to the analysis of the merchant statesman's opinions, as well as of the claims he established to the veneration of his countrymen. Paterson, though he founded the Bank of England, originated the Sinking Fund, advocated many high principles of morals and economy when such advocacy was misunderstood and suspected, and projected vast designs of peaceful civilization in the New World, figures

but dimly in history. Within a century after the date of his birth his story had become a vague tradition, even in Scotland; by many he has been confounded with John Law, whose principles he steadily opposed for thirty years; indeed, some of the soundest maxims now acknowledged with reference to finance, banking, and mercantile speculation are to be found in the writings of William Paterson. Several persons have proposed to become his biographer. Twice exiled, a traveller in Europe and America, reviving the ardour of the freebooting epoch without its rapacity, a philanthropist, an adventurer, economist, and a politician, his career was full of interest, although portions of it are obscure. Thus, little is known of him with certainty during the fifteen years of his banishment from Scotland; the details of his early life are so hopelessly beyond reach that Mr. Bannister resorts to the legendary platitude inevitable in such cases, that William Paterson, according to report, owed much to the influence of a remarkable mother. He has succeeded, however, in producing a very creditable and attractive book, and, as we are gratified to learn, he will complete his task by republishing the works of the merchant statesman who established the Bank of England. An examination of the authorities quoted leaves no doubt that the present volume has been conscientiously and laboriously composed.

The obscurities of Paterson's career commence at the outset. It is undetermined whether he was born in Dumfriesshire or elsewhere; his birth took place, apparently, in March or April, 1655; his parents were tenants of competent fortune, as well as proprietors. How or where he was educated is unknown, but there seems no doubt that he was intended for the ministry of the Kirk; before attaining his majority, however, he seems to have been warned out of Scotland by the Council warrants against suspected confederates of the outlawed Presbyterians, and to have sought refuge in the house of a relative at Bristol. In the list of London merchants belonging to the reign of Charles II. the name of Paterson occurs, and it is certain that during this period he was not only engaged to an important extent in commerce, but was already laying in his mind those plans which afterwards constituted the objects of his single-hearted life. The Darien scheme was early fostered, and it was not long before sundry malignants began to calumniate the Scottish buccaneer; but their charges rest neither upon evidence nor upon probability. Paterson knew Henry Morgan personally, it is true, but so did Sir Hans Sloane; moreover, he was in all likelihood acquainted with the freebooting chiefs who led so many expeditions to the Eastern Archipelago, to the ultimate advantage of legitimate commerce, but his first actual visit to Central America was when he went with the Darien fleet in 1698. Doggrel poets, who celebrated his achievements in a style similar to that in which they related the enterprises of John Smith among the 'salvages' of Virginia, testified to the good character of 'judicious Paterson,' who appreciated the jingled axiom, "Trade has a secret nature none can see, tho' ne'er so wise, except they traders be." The arguments expounded in his grand proposal of a Council of Trade (assuming the work to be his) relieve him from the accusation of complicity in the theories of the ocean outlaws. In 1691, indeed, we find him occupying a high social position, the friend of Fletcher of Saltoun, Baillie of Jerviswood, and Sir Theodore Jausen; he promoted the organization of the Hampstead Waterworks Company, and Sir John Trenchard, afterwards Secretary of State, and Sir Dalby Thomas, were his colleagues in the direction. Public writers held him up as an example of commercial probity, and nobly-acquired fortune, so that, as Mr. Bannister very conclusively shows, the romance of his friendless wanderings is exploded.

Then came a proposal to found a Royal Bank of England, and of course official opposition encountered the projector, whose principle of the absolute necessity of being able to pay all bills in cash on demand 'was fatal to the schemes of the Chamberlens, the Briscoes, the Murrays, the Porters, and scores of other ingenious projectors of forced paper money.' Shares were immediately taken to the amount of 1,200,000*l.*; the list was filled within ten days. However, 'the funds of the Bank of England and its plan did not extend wide enough for the needs of London,' according to the views of Paterson, who proposed to develop still further the principle of Joint-Stock Banking. But the directors of the State Bank, when he announced the Orphan Bank, objected, and he resigned his seat, receiving no recompense for his conspicuous services. Nor did he cease from his efforts to promote the general commerce of the country. By his hand was drawn up the Special Act of 1695 for regulating the trade to Africa, America, the East Indies, and the North; at the same time his own fortune amounted to no more than ten thousand pounds; he had sold out of the Bank of England, and his investments were in the Orphan Fund, the Hampstead Waterwork Company, and the Darien Stock; his wife had property at Pimlico, and he himself possessed a house in St. Giles's in the fields. At this moment he encountered one of the principal obstacles of his life; the members of the Scottish Company, accused of levying money, and acting as a corporation without legislative sanction, were ordered by the House of Commons to be impeached, and Paterson was among the inculpated persons, with two merchants named Cohen and Coutts. Another misfortune was the accidental miscarriage of a large amount of the Darien Company's capital entrusted to his care. He passed through the ordeal of a close inquiry with unblemished honour, but the incident was the source of extreme difficulties to him during the remainder of his career.

In 1698, the Darien fleet sailed from Leith; twelve hundred men embarked in five stout ships; many who were not permitted to accompany them wept and clung to the ropes and timbers. But Paterson was not in command, nor was he even appointed to administer the affairs of the colony; a headless council of seven superseded the great originator and champion of the enterprise. Poetical justice was visited upon the envious company, and the settlement became a ruin. Instead of despairing or resenting the ill-treatment of himself, Paterson began to frame a new scheme. According to Mr. Bannister, he wrote at this time the famous Proposals for a Council of Trade, attributed generally, and by Dugald Stewart in particular, to the erratic financier John Law. The argument occupies a chapter, and appears

satisfactory; but such a question should not be hastily decided. Mr. Bannister says:—

That Paterson wrote the book embodying these views will be proved by a chain of evidence seldom found in cases of disputed authorship or anonymous books; and it is not improbable that some of the links of the chain, quite new, it is thought, to observation, may help the solution of other enigmas still met with in our political literature—such, for example, as the authorship of the 'Letters of Junius.'

From the work itself we quote one remarkable passage:—

"Those dissolute people," he says, "called beggars are a sort of thieves; for, although they be somewhat more tame and familiar with us, yet are they really but another cut of thieves. By this we mean only such as make begging the whole or any part of their trade or business. For there is no doubt but one man not only may, but hath a right to beg or desire a favour of another, in a strait or difficulty, or upon an emergency; but that anything of mankind should make this their business, or any part thereof, is not only contrary to justice, but to all good order among men. Indeed, it is wonderful to think that ever anything that looks like or pretends to be a government of men, but especially of Christians, who pretend to be the best and wisest of men, should allow such a disorder to human society as a professed trade of begging; especially since *people and their industry not only are the truest and most solid riches of a prince or state, but in respect of them all other things are but imaginary.*"

Paterson's new plan of attack upon Spanish America, his intercourse with the King, his controversy with John Law on paper money, his election as member of Parliament for Dumfries, the disgraceful behaviour to him of Queen Anne, the decay of his private fortune, his social habits, and his struggle in Parliament for an indemnity, furnish Mr. Bannister with the materials of a very interesting narrative, much of which will be new to the ordinary reader. The indemnity was at length granted, and he then originated the Sinking Fund. Mr. Bannister thus winds up the story:—

In early youth he had quitted home under hard persecution, but it sent him forth equal to his struggle of life almost alone.

In manhood, every check in his prosperous career seemed to constitute only a starting-point for higher objects. When impeded, both in the Bank of England and the Orphan Bank, he turned with extraordinary vigour to the Darien enterprise. When that was ruined, he applied with equal vigour to the home improvement of Scotland, and to defeat erroneous views of finance. When the Union, so much his work, proved barren to him of personal benefits, he devoted years to his pen, and with eminent success. It was only now, with declining strength, and with an awful ruin full before his eyes, when the vast majority of his followers were stone-blind, that he sank into his grave, crushed, with his late recovered fortune, by Treasury mismanagement, and sick at heart at witnessing the triumph of errors he was unable to check.

This biography of William Paterson, intrinsically valuable and interesting to all classes, is peculiarly welcome as a book for the instruction and encouragement of the young.

MR. BAGEHOT'S ESSAYS.

Estimates of some Englishmen and Scotchmen. A Series of Articles Reprinted by Permission principally from the *National Review*. By Walter Bagehot. Chapman and Hall.

MR. BAGEHOT'S Essays, now reprinted, are nine in number. Their subjects are various. From the first Edinburgh Reviewers they turn to William Cowper, who is followed by Edward Gibbon. Bishop Butler takes precedence of William Shakspeare, considered as an individual. A sketch of Shelley leads in an estimate of Hartley, Coleridge, and Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Macaulay bring up the rear of the procession. Examining the book to discover the reasons of its publication, we find them of a peculiar character. Mr. Bagehot is not a master of style. He writes loosely, vaguely, and upon a common level. Nor is he an authority in criticism. A certain flippancy and habit of superficial investigation are his disqualifying attributes. But he gossips cheerfully on literary and biographical topics, and is not a fatiguing writer. As a republication, his work calls for no lengthened treatment; but we notice two or three points illustrative of Mr. Bagehot's manner. He is speaking of the ancients as a past-away race:—

They are dead. 'So am not I, said the foolish fat scullion.' We are the English of the present day. We have cows and calves, corn and cotton; we hate the Russians; we know where the Crimea is; we believe in Manchester the great. A large expanse is around us; a fertile land of corn and orchards, and pleasant hedgerows, and rising trees, and noble prospects, and large black woods, and old church towers. The din of great cities comes mellowed from afar. The green fields, the half-hidden hamlets, the gentle leaves, soothe us with 'a sweet inland murmur.' We have before us a vast seat of interest, and toil, and beauty, and power, and this our own. Here is our home.

An essay in this style is more easily written than read. If Gibbon, as an autobiographer, forgot the difference between himself and the Roman Empire, Mr. Bagehot sometimes forgets the difference between humour and mere trifling. Quoting Macaulay, who says—

With the dead there is no rivalry. In the dead there is no change. Plato is never sullen. Cervantes is never petulant. Demosthenes never comes unseasonably. Dante never stays too long. No difference of political opinion can alienate Cicero. No heresy can excite the horror of Bossuet—

Mr. Bagehot appends:—

But Bossuet is dead; and Cicero was a Roman; and Plato wrote in Greek. Years and manners separate us from the great. After dinner, Demosthenes may come unseasonably; Dante might stay too long. We are alienated from the politician, and have a horror of the theologian. Dreadful idea, having Demosthenes for an intimate friend! He had pebbles in his mouth; he was always urging action; he spoke such good Greek; we cannot dwell on it—it is too much.

We are sorry to meet with a passage like this. When applying a biographical microscope to the incidents of Shakspeare's life, Mr. Bagehot announces as a discovery, after quoting the poet's description of a hunt, 'we knew that he had been after a hare.' Then, Shakspeare was 'an out-of-door man; a worldly man, because he succeeded in the world; he had an enormous specific acquaintance with the common people.' In 'spiritedness,' his style is 'very like to that of Shakspeare.' One passage we will quote at large to show what manner of Essayist we have here:—

How are you to know people without talking to them, but how are you to talk to them without tiring yourself? A common man is exhausted in half an hour; Scott or Shakspeare could have gone on for a whole day. This is, perhaps, peculiarly

necessary for a painter of English life. The basis of our national character seems to be a certain energetic humour, which may be found in full vigour in old Chaucer's time, and in great perfection in at least one of the popular writers of this age, and which is, perhaps, most easily described by the name of our greatest painter—Hogarth. It is amusing to see how entirely the efforts of critics and artists fail to naturalize in England any other sort of painting. Their efforts are fruitless; for the people painted are not English people: they may be Italians, or Greeks, or Jews, but it is quite certain that they are foreigners. We should not fancy that modern art ought to resemble the mediæval. So long as artists attempt the same class of paintings as Raphael, they will not only be inferior to Raphael, but they will never please, as they might please, the English people. What we want is what Hogarth gave us—a representation of ourselves. It may be that we are wrong, that we ought to prefer something of the old world, some scene in Rome or Athens, some tale from Carmel or Jerusalem; but, after all, we do not. These places are, we think, abroad, and had their greatness in former times; we wish a copy of what now exists, and of what we have seen. London we know, and Manchester we know, but where are all these? It is the same with literature, Milton excepted, and even Milton can hardly be called a popular writer: all great English writers describe English people, and in describing them, they give, as they must give, a large comic element; and, speaking generally, this is scarcely possible, except in the case of cheerful and easy-living men. There is, no doubt, a biting satire, like that of Swift, which has for its essence misanthropy. There is the mockery of Voltaire, which is based on intellectual contempt; but this is not our English humour—it is not that of Shakespeare and Falstaff; ours is the humour of a man who laughs when he speaks, of flowing enjoyment, of an experiencing nature.

There is pleasant reading in this volume, but the Essays are not so solid or so brilliant as to have deserved reproduction in a permanent form.

ROYAL PRINCESSES.

The Royal Princesses of England, from the Reign of George the First. By Mrs. Matthew Hall. Routledge.

THESE presents are biographical sketches of fifteen English princesses, from Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George I., and Queen of Prussia, to Victoria Louisa. The last should have been omitted. It contains literally nothing but digression and platitude. The following are the incidents:—The Princess is born on the 21st of November, 1840, christened on the 10th of February, 1841, taken to Deal in 1842, and to Balmoral in 1844, has been educated, visited Belgium in 1852, was at the opening of the Great Exhibition, saw the Duke of Wellington's funeral, has been to Paris, and to the Hanover-square Rooms, has been confirmed—when is not stated—and is now married! All this should have been noticed in ten lines. Of the other princesses, the accounts are more full and interesting. That of Sophia Dorothea, whom Wraxall describes as more beautiful than Sterne's Eliza, is precisely the sort of narrative to be popular. Anne of Hanover, who was resolved to marry the Prince of Orange even if he were a monkey; the Princess Amelia, who shut up Richmond Park, and was herself shut in by Mr. Bird; the Princess Caroline, who secretly supported half the poor prisoners in London; the Princess Caroline Matilda, who, to believe her contemporaries, was made of honey, coral, and alabaster, and others, form the subjects of lively and well-written notices. There are too many, however, of the Court Newsmen's elaborations. The marriage of Charlotte Augusta Matilda with the Prince of Wurtemberg furnishes several pages of newspaper frivolity. After the peach-coloured suit of the bridegroom, the white and gold suit of the bride, and the 'dark-brown suit, richly embroidered' of his Majesty have been described, we are informed as follows:—

The Queen then entered, attended by the officers of her household. Her Majesty was dressed in white, with a profusion of diamonds.

The Prince of Wales was next in the procession, attended by the officers of his establishment. The dress of his Royal Highness was a sky-blue, richly embroidered down the seams, and decorated with a diamond star and epaulette.

The Princess of Wales, in a silver tissue train, with purple, lilac, and green trimmings, followed her Royal husband, conducted by the Earl of Cholmondeley.

The Duke of York, in a full-dress suit of regimentals, and his Royal Duchess in an elegant dress—the body and train of lilac silver tissue, and the petticoat magnificently embroidered—next appeared, and were followed by the Princesses, in white, according to their seniority.

The Duke of Gloucester and Prince William were in full uniform, and the Princess Sophia displayed a neat and elegant dress.

Nevertheless, the volume is creditable and timely.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF GEOLOGY.

The Student's Manual of Geology. By J. Beete Jukes, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black.

IT is now four or five years since Mr. Jukes published his useful work entitled *Popular Physical Geology*. In the meantime he has not been idle. In conjunction, he tells us, with the late Professor Edward Forbes, he was requested to prepare the article on Geology for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, but that distinguished Professor dying before the plan had been sketched out, the whole exposition of this interesting science was entrusted to Mr. Jukes. It was the chief merit of his last work that the subjects were well arranged, distinctly specified, and popularly illustrated. Although offering nothing new as far as discovery or experiment went, the book still evidenced originality in its form and manner of treatment. In the volume now under notice, the *Student's Manual*, Mr. Jukes has been careful to make it as complete as the limits he assigned to himself would permit; but, unfortunately, it has been rendered too bulky by the introduction of unnecessary lists, and the prominence that has been given to collateral sciences. The scheme of the book, it is true, is comprehensive. Mr. Jukes intends it to be preliminary to the study of the *Principles of Geology*, by Sir Charles Lyell; nor does he wish it to supplant the labours of Phillips, De la Beche, Ansted, Portlock, and Page, nor even of those great works of Murchison and others who have treated of more special portions of geology. The student, by carefully studying the present manual, will be able to understand the preceding writers on Geology; it forms, in fact, a key by which he may unlock their cabinets of scientific treasure, or, more properly still, it is a guide by which he will be able to arrange in his

mind the treatises of other writers on the same subject, and digest the knowledge he will acquire from them. It is in effect a copious and intelligent text-book.

Mr. Jukes has, as we have already said, considered and treated the science of Geology in its widest and most comprehensive sense, and not merely as an account of stratified rocks and their history. The subject is distributed into Geognosy and Palæontology, including the history of the formation of the series of stratified rocks. Under Geognosy, that is, the structure of rocks independently of their arrangements into a chronological series, Lithology and Petrology are separately treated, the first having special reference to the internal structure, the mineral composition, the texture, and other characters of rocks; the second comprehending the larger characteristics of rocks, the study of rock masses, their plans of division, their forms, their positions and mutual relations, and other features that can only be studied in 'the field.' Under the head of Palæontology, Mr. Jukes touches upon a much more delicate question, and one to which, too often, the rule of logic is not sufficiently applied. The laws which have governed the distribution of life both in space and time, must naturally involve a considerable amount of speculation, and no inferences should be drawn either by inversion or otherwise, than those which may fairly be deduced from the facts established. It has not frequently been the habit among scientific men in their palæontological investigations to argue that there must have been animals in such and such a condition, though no traces of them exist. We may reason from facts, though to do more would be to carry surmise too far, and introduce a fatal laxity into the pursuit of positive knowledge. Mr. Jukes has, however, refrained from entering too minutely into this arena of speculation. He has confined himself to describing some of the chief characteristics in the structure of the known extinct races, and their relations to those now living. As a natural and appropriate conclusion to the work, a condensed abstract of the history of the formation of the crust of the globe, classified chronologically, is given, together with an account of some of the principal and typical groups of rocks known to have been produced, and a few of the fossils known to have lived at different parts of the earth during each of the known great periods of its existence.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

Town Life, by the Author of 'Liverpool Life,' published by Mr. Tweedie, is a somewhat partial and overdone picture of dissolute haunts and demoralizing manners. Its aim is good; but the author works himself up to a perpetual groan, and it is evident that the 'town' referred to is not London.

Here and Hereafter; or, *the Two Altars*, is a Boston novel, by Anna Athern, already known by her tale, 'Step by Step; or, Delia Arlington.' It is a religious story, professing to present 'pictures of life in some of its different phases at the present day.' The authoress has had considerable success in America, and is much praised by the religious journals.

Dr. Cornwell's *Geography for Beginners*, published by Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall, is an excellent shilling manual for the young. Dr. Cornwell is well known, and much respected, as a writer of educational handbooks—especially for children.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CURTIS.—On the 4th inst., at 63, Eccleston-square, the wife of Charles W. Curtis, Esq., a daughter.
READ.—On the 3rd inst., at Lee, Kent, the wife of Edmund Read, Esq.; twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

PAPILLON—LOCHNER.—On the 3d inst., at Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. John Papillon, rector of Lendon, Essex, to Laura, daughter of the late Captain Lochner, H.E.I.C.S.
STRETTON—ROBINSON.—On the 2d inst., at St. Pancras Church, George Stretton, Esq., of 13, Grove-terrace, Highgate-rise, to Mary, the widow of the late John Robinson, Esq., of Horton, near Slough, Bucks.

DEATHS.

BARTON.—On the 5th inst., aged six months, the infant son of Mr. Thomas Barton, of the firm of Abbott, Barton, and Co.
PIGOTT.—On the 29th of January, Henry T. C. Smyth Pigott, Esq., late Captain of the Second (Royal North British) Dragoons, aged 35.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, February 5.

THE Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount once more to three and a half per cent., and, if gold continues to pour in as anticipated, will go to a lower rate before Easter. There has been a good demand at the Bank for discount on good bills, although elsewhere the bill discounters are doing first class six months bills at three per cent. The purchases made in Consols have been considerable, while the monthly settling shows that there has been no great amount of speculative buying. Money is hardly to be lent at any remunerative price, and this plethora must cause a rise in other securities besides the funds. No doubt a great deal of money is kept idle waiting for a favourable Indian loan; but that once ratified, the preferential and guaranteed stocks will be bought up, and from them the investors must turn their attention to good railway shares, and other securities more or less hazardous. Consols since the account have been done at 90; Turkish Six per Cent. Stock at 90; Peruvian and Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian are in demand; Russian Five per Cents. at 112.

The East Indians are well supported, and are all at high premiums; Pernambuco at 1 premium; Bahia and San Francisco stand at 15s. premium.

The Canada lines have shown marked improvement, all their preference shares being in demand. Eastern Counties are steady. The heavy shares, Leeds, London and North-Western, Midland, South-Western, and Great-Western are slightly improved. The Great-Western dividend is declared to be 2 per cent., a magnificent interest for the finest line in the world! Caledonians are at 95, and bid fair to go to par. Brightons and Berwicks, Great Northern and South-Eastern are without change. In joint-stock bank shares there has been considerable business, and prices rule higher. Mining shares have been in demand, Santiago and Mariquita amongst the foreign. The United South Tolsus, South and North Frances, Vale of Towy, West Seton, Hingston Downs, Whod Killy and

Wheal Edward, have been bought. In miscellaneous shares, Eastern Steam, North British Australasian, Scottish Investment, and Australian Agricultural have been more active. The American railway market has also improved.

Blackburn, 9 9½; Caledonian, 94½; Chester and Holyhead, 37, 39; Eastern Counties, 61½, 62½; Great Northern, 105½, 106½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104, 106; Great Western, 61, 61½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93½, 94; London and Blackwall, 61, 61½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 106, 108; London and North-Western, 101½, 102; London and South-Western, 98½, 99½; Midland, 96½, 97; North-Eastern (Berwick), 97, 98; South-Eastern, (Dover), 74½, 75½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 63, 64; Dutch Rhinish, 34½, 35½; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 28, 28½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 8, 8½; Northern of France, 38½, 39½; Paris and Lyons, 34½, 35; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish ½, ½; Sambre and Meuse, 8, 8½.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	220½	220½	225½	227	225½	226
3 per Cent. Red.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	96½
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	96½
Consols for Account.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	96½
New 3 per Cent. An.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	96½	96½
New 2½ per Cents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860.....	.....	.....	1 16	.....	.....	.....
India Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	219	221½
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	.....	15 p	.....	.....	21 p	24 p
Ditto, under £1000.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 p
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	22 p	22 p	25 p	23 p	30 p	32 p
Ditto, £500.....	21 p	.....	25 p	.....	24 p	28 p
Ditto, Small.....	22 p	.....	25 p	27 p	.....	32 p

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.

Brazilian Bonds.....	103½	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	98½	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	111½
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	...	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	100½
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	...	Spanish.....	42½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	65½	Spanish Committee Cert. of Coup. not fun.....	5
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf. 100	...	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	99
Ecuador Bonds.....	14	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	103½
Mexican Account.....	20½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.....	...
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	80		
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	44½		

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, February 5.

HERE the dulness pervading the trade for some weeks past has in no way abated, though the supplies of all sorts of grain, excepting Barley, continue to be very moderate, but the farmers are stocking the country markets very freely—and, in consequence, country dealers do not come to town to buy; and there is a general feeling prevailing that, even should Wheat decline 5s. per quarter, the sales would be confined within very narrow limits.

The prices paid to-day are, fair red English Wheat, 42s. to 44s. per Imperial quarter; fine Stralsund and Mecklenburg, 45s. to 47s.; Holstein, 44s.; white French, 48s. to 49s.; Taganrog Ghirka, 42s.; Odessa Ghirka, 43s.; St. Petersburg, 40s., all per 400 lbs. French Malting Barley, 33s. to 34s. per

On a New Method of Fixing Artificial Teeth, published by Piper, Stephenson, and Co., is, in fact, the manifesto of Mr. J. Maurice, Surgeon-Dentist, who promises a permanent benefit as the result of a painless operation.

The Arts.

MR. WESTLAND MARSTON'S NEW PLAY AT THE LYCEUM.

IF Mr. CHARLES DILLON has no other mission, certainly it has been accorded to him utterly to overthrow the once prevalent notion that each London theatre has its *spécialité*. Some years ago, and we knew as positively what entertainment would be provided for us at each house, as the schoolboy what particular joint he will have for dinner on each week-day. There was SHAKESPEARE at the 'patent theatres,' comedy and farce at the HAYMARKET, melodrama and broad farce at the ADELPHI, vaudeville and burlesque at the LYCEUM and the OLYMPIC. But now all is changed, the *Merry Wives of Windsor* has been played at the ADELPHI, while at the LYCEUM, under the present management, the changes have been rung upon every style of entertainment, from SHAKESPEARE to rattling farce, from *Othello* to *Your Friend from Leatherhead*, with, it is said, profitable result in a pecuniary point of view. Nor, though essentially the tactics of a provincial manager, do we think that these constant changes are in the least prejudicial to the well-being of the drama: there are persons who would as soon think of sitting out Mr. SPURGEON as Mr. SHAKESPEARE, and many who would infinitely prefer the sight of a 'gaping pig' to a 'gorgeous transformation scene,' but all in their turn are attracted by the special style of entertainment which they prefer, and thus are brought to see and judge of actors whose talent would otherwise be unknown to them.

The last production at the LYCEUM is from the pen of Mr. WESTLAND MARSTON, a gentleman who has been hitherto regarded as the fortunate possessor of a certain amount of poetic feeling and a taste for writing dramas, having, be it observed, very little knowledge of dramatic requirements, and producing plays which were singularly unfitted to the purposes of the stage. His scenes were all what the late eminent Mr. DUCROW used to call 'dialect'—there was no action, no situation, and, in consequence, the yawnings of the audience, by the conclusion of the first act, were ominous. Years, however, and unsuccessful, have taught Mr. MARSTON better things; and his new piece, *A Hard Struggle*, is a very pretty little story, well contrived, and told in simple, forcible, every-day language. The plot is slight enough, being simply explanatory of the hard struggle endured by a very honest, kind-hearted, rough, and uncouth countryman, when he finds that his betrothed, who has been out in the world, has found there a pleasanter person than himself, and duty tells him to yield her up. But there are many nice touches of nature and pathos in the dialogue, and the action is easy and life-like. Moreover, the piece is capitally acted: Mr. DILLON is by no means a great artist, but he has blood and spirit in him, and always plays as though he were in earnest—two or three quiet bits of despair, supervening upon the agony which the first shock of the discovery occasions him, were effectively given. Mr. J. G. SHORE is, perhaps, the best *jeune premier* now on our stage; by this we mean simply a 'walking gentleman,' not what is called a 'character' actor. Very probably he could not represent a fidgety man, or a used-up man, or a drunken man, but he can look, walk, and speak like a gentleman, and to have achieved so much is to have surpassed nine-tenths of the actors on the London stage. X.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, February 2.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—SAMUEL MENDEL, Fenchurch-street, City, commission agent.

BANKRUPTS.—JOHN WATSON LITTLE, Lower Edmonton, Middlesex, apothecary—THOMAS ELISHA DEACON, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire, tanner—FRANCIS STEVENS, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire, currier—THOMAS TOMKINSON RILEY, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, wine and spirit merchant—WILLIAM NEWBY, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, grocer—JOHN BURGESS, Tipton, Staffordshire, licensed victualler—JOHN KNIBB, Dunchurch, Warwickshire, baker—BENJAMIN HILL, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, licensed victualler—MICHAEL MICHAEL, Aberaman, Glamorganshire, grocer—JOHN BROWNE, Plymouth, Devonshire, fringe maker—JAMES BRADBURY, Lindley, Yorkshire, grocer—JOHN SCHORFIELD, Morley, Yorkshire, mason—LEWIS DRANSFIELD, Leeds, rope maker—WILLIAM WADSWORTH and JOHN HARRISON, Salford, Lancashire, cotton waste dealers—WILLIAM BOWES, Keswick, Cumberland, spade and edge tool manufacturer—HENRY BROWN North Shields, Northumberland, shipowner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. CALDER, Birchin, Forfarshire, draper—J. MONRIEFF, Glasgow, commission agent—H. GEBBIE, Kilmarnock, skinner—E. PARKER, Partick, near Glasgow, commission merchant—W. MACDONALD, Glasgow, sewed muslin manufacturer—O. E. CHADDOCK, Glasgow, merchant—J. R. BARCLAY and D. E. BARCLAY, Glasgow, merchant—J. WYPER and W. WYPER, Glasgow, wrights—W. MACFARLANE and J. MACKAY, Glasgow, tobacco pipe manufacturers—J. BRYCE and J. FERGUSON, Dunfermline, manufacturers—J. GREY, Dundee, contractor.

Friday, February 5.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—JOHN YOUNG, Pentonville-road, King's-cross, draper—CHARLES ISAAC, Bristol, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM KEYNES and THOMAS KEYNES, Salisbury, merchants—WILLIAM WELLET, Woolwich, stone mason—HENRY CHALLENGER, Bristol, victualler—FREDERICK THOMAS HYDER, Bayswater, tea dealer—JOHN BOURNE, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, builder—GEORGE DEAN, Nottingham, cord manufacturer—ROBERT DOWLING, Westbury, Wiltshire, woollen draper—JOSEPH RENNINGSON, Huddersfield, wine merchant—THOMAS PROSSER, Scarborough, linen draper—WILLIAM MINORS, Smothwick, Staffordshire, draper—JOHN ARCHIBALD FITZPATRICK, Alrewas, Staffordshire, victualler—WILLIAM ELSON, Blvetham, brickmaker—REGINALD G. H. MOOTHAM, Upper East Smithfield, merchant—LEWIS SMITH KNIGHT, Manchester, hardwareman—GEORGE JOHN BROWN, Hartlepool, rope manufacturer—EDWARD BENJAMIN BROADIE, Argyle-street, King's-cross, cooper—VINCENT SAIMAVICO, Hatton-garden, optician—ROBERT GEORGE WEBB, Liverpool, draper—CHARLES WHARTON, Sandbach, Chester, miller—ARTHUR RICE JENNER, Winchfield, buyer and letter out to hire of thrashing machines—EDWARD BELL, Wapping, ship chandler—JOHN BURD, Radcliffe, Lancashire, calico printer—EDWARD FENTON, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, rag and shoddy dealer.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

EXTRA PERFORMANCES.
On Tuesday, Feb. 9, will be produced, and Thursday, Feb. 11, repeated, *LA ZINGARA* (being the Italian version of Balfe's opera of the Bohemian Girl). Arline, Madlle. Piccolomini; Queen of the Gipsies, Madlle. Saunier; Count Arnheim, Signor Belletti; Devilshoof, Signor Vialetti; Captain of the Guard, Signor Castedi; and Thaddeus, Signor Giuglini. In the second act will be introduced a new divertissement by M. Massol (the music entirely new, composed by Mr. Balfe), by Mesdmes. Clavelle, Morlacchi, Pasquale, and the corps de ballet.

To conclude with the successful divertissement by M. Massol, entitled *LYMENE*. The principal parts by Mesdmes. Clavelle, Morlacchi, and Pasquale.

Prices:—Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Boxes (to hold four persons), Pit and One Pair, 2l. 2s.; Grand Tier, 3l. 3s.; Two Pair, 1l. 5s.; Three Pair, 15s.; Gallery Boxes, 10s.; Gallery Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s.

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

Applications to be made at the box-office at the Theatre.

MUSICAL UNION SOIRÉE, Hanover-square Rooms, Tuesday, February 9, at half-past 8:

Quintet in G minor, Mozart; Quintet in E flat, Schumann; Quartet in G, solo, Meyseder; Glees sung by the Quartet Glee Union; solos, pianoforte. Artists—Santon, Goffie, Henry and Richard Blagrove, and Paque. Pianist, E. Pauer. Single admissions to the Royal Box, or any non-reserved seats, 7s. each, to be had of Cramer and Co., Chappell and Co. A few reserved seats remain to be let for subscribers. All particulars to be had by letter addressed to J. ELLA, Director.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—196th Concert,

Polygraphic Hall, Strand.—ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTLY.—Morning Performance on Saturday, commencing at 3, evening at 8. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Seats can be had at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Monday afternoons at Three.

Places can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY

OF SCIENCE, 3, Tichborne-street, Haymarket. Programme for February:—Lectures by Dr. KAHN, on "The Philosophy of Marriage," at a 1 to 3 and a 1 to 8 p.m.; and by Dr. SEXTON, on "The Chemistry of Respiration," at a 1 to 1; on "Skin Diseases," at 4; on "The Hair and Beard," at 5; and on "The Relations of Electricity," at 9. The Lectures illustrated with brilliant experiments. Dissolving Views upon a new principle, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from 12 till 6, and from 7 till 10. Admission, 1s. Illustrated Handbook, Sixpence. Programme Gratis. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures and a Programme sent post free on the receipt of 12 Stamps.

ASTHMA.—DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC

WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

TO SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

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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 flogging and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of sprains by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannoble, 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, 1886.

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.B.O.S., 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from 11 to 4, to receive visits from patients.

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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 16 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 18 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 8 6	0 9 0	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

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, 1,250,000l.; Paid-up Capital, 500,000l.
Reserved Fund, 105,000l.
Head Office, 21, Lombard-street.

DIRECTORS.

Philip Patton Blyth, Esq., Jos. Christopher Ewart, Esq.,
John William Burmester, M.P.
Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq.,
William Cory, Esq., William Henry Lance, Esq.,
James Andrew Durham, Esq., William Lee, Esq.,
James Laming, Esq., William Nicol, Esq.,
Richard Springett, Esq.

GENERAL MANAGER—William M'Kewan, Esq.

At the ANNUAL MEETING of Proprietors held on THURSDAY, the 4th February, 1858, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the following report for the year ending the 31st December, 1857, was read by the Secretary.

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq., in the Chair.

REPORT.

The Directors have much satisfaction in laying before the proprietors a statement of the affairs of the Bank for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1857.

It will appear by the balance-sheet, signed by the auditors, that the net profit of the Bank for the last half-year, after deducting all expenses, income-tax, and rebate, and making a liberal provision for bad and doubtful debts, amounts to 42,894l. 11s. 4d., including the balance of 14,145l. 0s. 8d., brought forward from the 30th June last.

From this sum the Directors have placed 5000l. to the credit of the "Reserved Fund," and recommend the usual grant of 500l. to the "Provident Fund" of the Bank for the year 1858.

They further recommend that a dividend be now declared of 6 per cent. for the half-year, free of income-tax, which, with 5 per cent. already paid for the 6 months ending the 30th of June last, will be 11 per cent. for the year 1857.

Should these recommendations be adopted, there will remain a balance of 7394l. 11s. 4d., which it is proposed shall be carried forward to profit and loss new account.

The Directors have to announce that Thomas Tyringham Bernard, Esq., M.P., has joined the direction for Aylesbury, in place of A. A. Hoghton, Esq., who has retired.

The Directors retiring by rotation are William Cory, Esq., James Andrew Durham, Esq., and John Henry Lance, Esq., who respectively offer themselves for re-election.

BALANCE SHEET**OF THE**

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY,
DEC. 31, 1857.

Dr.

To capital paid up	£500,000	0	0
Reserved fund	100,000	0	0
Customers' balances, &c.	8,533,425	14	3
Profit and loss balance brought from last account	£14,145	0	8
Ditto rebate, &c., ditto	9,614	1	8
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	112,243	1	6
	136,002	3	10
	£4,269,427	18	1

Cr.

By cash on hand at head office and branches.....	£496,596	6	3
Cash placed at call and at short notice	585,047	6	9
	£1,081,643	13	0
Investments, viz.: Government and guaranteed stocks.....	222,699	15	8
Other stocks and securities	186,281	8	6
	408,981	4	2
Discounted bills, notes, and temporary advances to customers in town and country	2,340,097	13	11
Advances to customers on special securities ..	293,946	1	2
	2,634,043	15	1
Freshhold premises in Lombard-street and Nicholas-lane, freehold and leasehold property at the branches, with fixtures and fittings.....	52,404	7	10
Interest paid to customers	38,653	12	0
Salaries and all other expenses at head office and branches, including income tax	44,611	6	0
	£4,269,427	18	1

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.**Dr.**

To interest paid to customers.....	£38,653	12	0
Expenses, as above	44,611	0	0
Rebate on bills not due, &c., carried to profit and loss new account.....	9,842	14	6
Reserved fund	5,000	0	0
Dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	30,000	0	0
Provident fund	500	0	0
Balance carried forward to profit and loss, new account.....	7,394	11	4
	£136,002	3	10

Cr.

By balance brought forward from last account	£14,145	0	8
Rebate, &c., ditto	9,614	1	8
Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts	112,243	1	6
	£136,002	3	10

We, the undersigned, have examined the foregoing balance-sheet, and compared the items it comprises with the several books and vouchers relating thereto, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) **HENRY OVERTON,**
JOHN WRIGHT,
FREDERICK GASKELL, } Auditors.

London and County Bank, 28th January, 1858.

The foregoing report having been read by the Secretary, the following resolutions were proposed, and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.
2. That a dividend of 6 per cent. be declared upon the capital stock of the Company, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1857, clear of income-tax—payable on and after Monday, the 15th of February instant.
3. That the sum of 5000l. be added to the "Provident Fund," and the balance of 7394l. 11s. 4d., then remaining, be carried to profit and loss new account.
4. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Board of Directors, for the able manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the Company.
5. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Auditors of the Company for the past year.
6. That Henry Overton and John Wright, Esqrs., be elected Auditors for the current year.
7. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to William M'Kewan, Esq., the General Manager, and the other officers of the establishment, for the zeal and ability with which they have severally discharged their respective duties.

The ballot for the election of three Directors having been proceeded with, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—William Cory, Esq., James Andrew Durham, Esq., and John Henry Lance, Esq.

(Signed) **W. C. JONES, Chairman.**
The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved, and carried unanimously:

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to W. C. Jones, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

(Signed) **WILLIAM NICOL.**
Extracted from the Minutes.
(Signed) **R. P. NICHOLS, Secretary.**

LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a DIVIDEND of 6 per cent. for the half-year ending 31st December, 1857, on the capital stock of the Company, will be PAID to the Proprietors, either at the Head Office, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the Company's Branch Banks, on and after MONDAY, 15th Feb. instant.

By order of the Board,
W. M'KEWAN, General Manager.
21, Lombard street, Feb. 4, 1858.

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WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
London, February, 1858.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY, PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD OFFICE, OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES, ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH.

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