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# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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VOL. IX. No. 417.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

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## Review of the Week.

MR. OSBORNE'S labour was not lost on Monday night; he did not succeed in getting Mr. DISRAELI to make a statement which, in point of fact, he could not make; he did not taunt or banter him into declaring the policy and measures of the DERBY Government—the Government having neither policy nor measures of their own; but he did succeed in making the latter fact sufficiently manifest. And he afforded the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER the opportunity of displaying to splendid advantage the power of being able to speak on both sides of a question. Out of office, of all the men of the Opposition, Mr. DISRAELI was the man to go up to a new Ministry and say, "I want to know" your policy; in office, Mr. DISRAELI is the man of men to say whatever can be said against putting such extremely inconvenient and useless questions as "What is your policy?" to Ministers who have no policy. Brilliant was Mr. OSBORNE's onslaught, brilliant was Mr. DISRAELI's defence—stroke and counter-stroke delivered and parried, or received with scintillation of invulnerable armour; but for every Whig 'Roland' of Mr. OSBORNE's, Mr. DISRAELI had a ready 'Oliver,' and delivered it without compunction.

But if Mr. OSBORNE's attack led only to a drawn battle as to the main issue, it was at least the means of drawing from Mr. HORSMAN a speech of admirable temperance and quality on the present duties of the Liberal party. While he accorded to Lord PALMERSTON personally unlimited praise for the manner in which he had borne himself towards those who had business to transact with him, he condemned him for systematically sacrificing the Liberal party, who were prepared to stand by him, for the sake of securing the voice of other parties in the House, for appearing always to be more anxious to win over the Opposition than to maintain the good-will of the friends on his own side. Nothing can be truer; it has been the constant stumbling-block of the ex-Premier,—and would trip him up again were he returned to office. It is with good reason, then, that Mr. HORSMAN is content to wait awhile before removing the present Government, even though it is one upon sufferance. If the Liberal party performs its duty, it will absolutely control the action of Lord DERBY's administration; and when the time arrives for it to resume office, it will be, in every way, bettered for the period spent in probation, in every way more fitted to hold the position

which its influence with the country entitles it to take.

In laying upon the table of the House the correspondence which has taken place with the Government of France relative to the famous WALEWSKI despatch, Mr. DISRAELI made use of expressions such as possibly any other Minister under the circumstances would have used; but with how large a pinch of salt we can consent to accept the last word of Count WALEWSKI as bringing the affair to a close "with all honour and good feeling on the part of both Governments," we have stated in another page. If there is any cause for satisfaction in the end arrived at by Lord MALMESBURY, it surely belongs to the Emperor NAPOLEON, whose position is too embarrassed, not to say precarious, for him not to feel it as a relief to be well out of the dilemma into which the terrors of the 14th of January had precipitated him. Both in the heart of France and without, events are looming in the distance that may put him to his last shift to hold his own. A war between Naples and this country, or Sardinia, would be such an event. And there are many more unlikely contingencies.

Count CAVOUR's demands have put a completely new face upon the Cagliari affair. It is impossible for the Neapolitan Government to resist with any show of justice the representations of the Sardinian Minister, backed as they are by opinions such as that given by Dr. PHILLIMORE. The Neapolitan authorities, in fact, do virtually admit the illegality of the seizure, and consequently the illegality of all that has been done in the matter subsequently. For a long time past the country has instinctively come to the conclusion that a great wrong was being done by the King of NAPLES, with a show of legality; and having now the proof, it will demand that the account shall be wound up without further delay. The means taken by the late Ministry, which have, according to Mr. DISRAELI, bound the present Government, no longer stand in the way; high, if not the very highest, authority on the subject has decided that the Cagliari was seized against the law of nations; it is, then, the duty of the present Government to consult the present law officers of the Crown, and if they confirm the view taken by the other authorities as to the illegality of the seizure, to demand redress for the wrong that has been inflicted upon our two countrymen; and this duty Mr. DISRAELI has all but pledged himself to perform.

A subject of much interest was introduced to the House by Mr. EWART, on Tuesday evening: the colonization of India. Mr. EWART's motion was

for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the best means of promoting European colonization, &c. He was met by arguments of no very enlarged order, as to the climate, and as to the superabundance of native labour; but none of the arguments were of a kind to show that colonization, in a large sense, would be impracticable or undesirable. What India requires for the development of her resources is not mere hand-labour, which is ready to any extent, but such an infusion of Europeans as would carry with it the advantages of European energy, skill, and scientific knowledge. Were these advantages given to India at the outset of her civil and military reorganization, there is little doubt that her progress would be as rapid and as beneficial in every respect as that of our colonies; at present, India is comparatively undeveloped for want of English *mind* thrown in like salt among her native races.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Oaths Bill has advanced, or rather been pushed forward, one more step—it has been committed, and on Monday next it will be reported. The opponents of the measure, sinning blindly against the light of the day, will not give up one of their worn-out arguments; the only change is in their tone: they persist in denying the right of the Jew to a legal as well as customary equality with their Protestant selves, but now they resist mildly. Yet the most perverse opponents of the present measure are the Catholics, who 'cavil on the ninth part of a hair,' and fight for protection when there is no disposition to deny it to them, or to interfere with that which they already have. But, in all probability, the measure will pass in its extremely moderate form through the Commons: and then we shall see—what we shall see. Of all preposterous claims, however, was Mr. DUNCOMBE's, who wished to bind Lord JOHN RUSSELL to produce a majority in the House of Lords.

Before quitting the subject of Parliament, we must not overlook a topic which has called forth a good deal of remark during the week—the frequent interruptions made by the SPEAKER to various members while addressing the House. No less than four times did he interpose his authority in one evening, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER and Lord PALMERSTON furnishing two of the four occasions. The explanation of this outburst of Bumbleism is that Mr. DENISON had received some strong hints that his conduct of the business of the House was not always quite according to form, and that he had latterly been reading up, and preparing himself



administer the absolute law as established by the usages of the House. But the consequences of Mr. DENISON's zeal have been particularly unpleasant; and it is felt that a Speaker who rules the House by the letter rather than by the spirit of the law, is not the most desirable of men for so important, peculiar, and delicate an office; and particularly that he is a falling off from his predecessor.

All the latest news from the Commander-in-Chief in India refers to the preparations that are made to strike a great blow at the rebels in Lucknow. On the 13th of February, Sir COLIN was at Cawnpore, awaiting heavy artillery from Agra. About 20,000 men were at his disposal, with reinforcements pushing forward to join him. He was believed to have about one hundred guns, and the bombardment was expected to commence on the 25th of February. It will therefore not be long before stirring news will reach us. In the meantime, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, speaking on the subject of the Indian Loan, ventures to predict that by the end of the present month—judging from the dispositions which Sir COLIN has made during the past two months—Lucknow will be in possession of the British forces; and before the hot weather arrives they will be safely housed in the palaces of the conquered city.

At the moment when the forces that are to avenge the ills inflicted upon the heroic defenders of the British Residency at that infamous city are gathering for the onslaught—or are making it—a meeting of a fraction of those who honour the memory of the great guiding genius who there saved his countrymen and women from horrors worse than death, has met to devise means for perpetuating the remembrance of his glorious services. The Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, has never been put to nobler use than it was yesterday, as the place of assemblage for those who came forward to promote the long-talked-of memorial to General HAVELOCK. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE presided, and truly said, that it needed no eloquence to urge the claims of one who had so signally proved his right to the gratitude of his country. Government having given a site for the erection of a statue in Trafalgar-square, it was proposed that the erection of such a monument should be promoted by the prompt contributions of all classes. How such an appeal will be met there is no room to doubt. HAVELOCK is the hero of the middle class of his country, and for its own honour it will never cease to honour his name.

The effect in France of the close of the correspondence with England on the matter of the despatches, is, if we are to take the French papers as our guides—which we are not much inclined to do—one of triumph. France, they say, has gained a victory which will give her great advantages in all her future diplomatic relations with this country. If this means anything, it is a very pretty corollary upon the regrets expressed by Count WALEWSKI, as to the ‘misconceptions’ which our CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER so much congratulates us on having got over with ‘all honour and good feeling.’ Whatever French journalists may please to say, France is not making way in Europe. One of the latest signs is, that the Conspiracy Bill which Count CAVOUR was inclined to accord to the demands of the French Government has been rejected by the committee appointed to examine its provisions, and that by five votes to two.

Events are closing in upon the affairs of Kansas. The Investigation Committee have confirmed the right of the majority in framing the Lecompton Constitution, and urge the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union, as the readiest means of putting a stop to the agitation of the country. That is the most desirable course that can be pursued. It will bring about the solution proposed by Mr. BUCHANAN, and give the Free-soil majority ample power to exert whatever influence it may possess. There was no intention on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN to force a pro-slavery constitution upon

the people of Kansas; his desire was to give to both parties the rights allowed them by the territorial laws. If after the admission of Kansas into the Union the majority of free voters decide upon a modification of the constitution under which their state was admitted, there is a constitutional remedy ready for them. But even should Kansas enter the Union as a slave-state, it is but a small loss to the anti-slavery cause; for the probability is that, for one new slave-state added to the Union, there will be added at least three anti-slavery states.

The occasion of Lord BELMONT's entry into Dublin was marked by a riot between the students of the University and the police. At present the facts are too much coloured by partisan feelings to be judged; but the consequences, even allowing for exaggeration, appear to have been very serious. The struggle is said to have commenced with the casting of some squibs and oranges by the students at the police, who charged them with their bludgeons and swords, and wounded some two dozen of them, several severely. Feeling runs high against the police, which is, of course, a matter for regret; but the affair is too recent to be calmly investigated off-hand. A special inquiry is to be instituted, and until that has taken place it will be better not to deal with the affair.

The Duke of CAMBRIDGE presided on Wednesday evening at the anniversary festival of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, and made a speech of more than passing interest, since it will be taken as an authoritative answer to the charges that have been freely made against the Horse Guards of neglect of the soldier's comfort and well-being. He warmly repelled the assertion that the Horse Guards was so neglectful, but in the earnestness of his denial he admitted how much there was in the subject of the soldier's management to give him daily and hourly anxiety. He did not deny the facts proved in the late report, and nobody will be disposed to doubt his own personal desire to secure the well-doing of the army; the remedy is all, then, that has to be found and administered. Money has been voted freely for the improvement of barrack accommodation, and the warmth with which the Commander-in-Chief speaks of the efforts of himself and those who are acting under him, gives promise that the best results will come of its application. There is no man who, if he will, can do more to break down the old mouldy barriers of routine that ‘cabin, crib, confine’ the Army, and make it what it is—the bravest, costliest, worst-managed army in the world. Already he has taken several steps out of the beaten path, the last one quite in the right direction; it is the institution of prizes for the best marksmen of battalions and companies, who are to receive extra pay, at the rate of twopence and one penny per day, and to be distinguished by a badge upon their sleeves.

Speaking of the ‘Italian Conferences’ in our last ‘Review of the Week,’ we took occasion to notice as somewhat strange the privacy with which the so-called Conferences were conducted; we little thought that our doubts might fairly have been pushed to much greater lengths. The fact turns out to be, that an enormous hoax has been played off upon the London Press, the *Morning Star* being the first victim, and the *Times* the second. An Irishman, passing himself off for Signor BORROMEO, President of the ‘Conferences,’ has had the audacity to fabricate the pretended reports which have day by day appeared in the papers just named, and has received payment for his services, no doubt in proportion to the advantages which his pretended position was supposed to give him for making such reports. If we have been ‘done,’ we have at least the satisfaction—it is one, however illogical the sentiment may be—of having been ‘done’ in very good company. In fact, when one journal of standing endorses such a report, it is assumed by the others to be correct. It may be justly said in excuse for our contemporaries that at first there would be many reasons for overlooking a certain suspicious quietness in regard to an Italian movement; and also that such hoaxes are now so rare as not to be readily suspected. But how great would have been the outcry if we had been the victims!

**SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.**—Mr. Buckstone has consented to preside at the public dinner which will be given at Stratford-on-Avon on the 23rd of April, in commemoration of the great poet's birthday.

**THE CONDEMNED CONVICT GORDON.**—Benjamin Gordon, lately convicted at Worcester of ‘burglary with violence,’ and sentenced to death, has had his punishment commuted to penal servitude for life.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, March 15th.

**THE MARQUIS OF CLANRICARDE'S EXPLANATION.**  
In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE withdrew the notice on the paper to call the attention of their Lordships to a matter personal to himself.

### REGISTRATION OF ESTATES.

In reply to a question from Lord CRANWORTH, the Lord CHANCELLOR said the attention of the Government had been called to this subject; and, if his noble and learned friend would postpone the next stage of his bill to a future day, he would be able to give him an answer as to the course the Government intended to take.

### THE ORANGE SOCIETY.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY asked the Earl of Derby whether the letter of the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, stating membership of the Orange Society to be a disqualification for appointment to the magistracy, would be adhered to by the present Government, and considered an instruction to those to whom it was addressed.—The Earl of DERBY thought the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland had exceeded the line of his duty. As the Orange Society is a legal and constitutional body, the mere fact of belonging to it cannot be deemed a disqualification for the position of a magistrate.—The Earl of CARLISLE briefly intimated his ability to vindicate the propriety of the letter in question.

### THE FRENCH OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY laid on the table copies of the correspondence between the English and French Governments with respect to the refugee question, the whole of which will be found in another column. He believed their Lordships would say that the reconciliation had been effected in all honour and good feeling on both sides. Her Majesty's Government places the highest value on the alliance with France, as being necessary to the happiness of Europe and the world; and he was glad to say that the Emperor is animated with the same feelings.

### DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Lord BROUGHAM (at the request of the Lord CHANCELLOR) withdrew the measure, but immediately introduced a new bill for the better regulation of Bankruptcy districts, which was read a first time.

### THE OUTRAGE BY THE DUBLIN POLICE.

In answer to an inquiry by the Earl of ROSEN, Earl DERBY said he had received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a private letter, assuring him that the requisite investigations would be made into the lamentable occurrence at Trinity College, Dublin.—The Earl of CARLISLE said the late Government intended to bring in a bill on the subject of the Dublin police.

Their Lordships adjourned about six o'clock.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the motion of Sir BENJAMIN HALL, the LONDON TRAMWAY BILL was rejected without a division.—With respect to the outrage by the Dublin police, similar explanations to those made in the other House were given by Lord NAAS (chief Secretary for Ireland) in answer to Mr. GROGAN.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER laid on the table the correspondence with France relating to the refugee question.—The EAST INDIA LOAN BILL was read a third time, and passed.

### FINE ARTS.

In reply to Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE, Lord JOHN MANNERS said that, should any public-spirited individuals make an offer of approved specimens of sculpture to the nation, they would be most happily accepted by the Government; but, of course, a discretion must be exercised as to whether they were worthy to be placed in the parks.

### ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.

In reply to Mr. COGAN, Lord NAAS said it was probable that a comprehensive measure upon this subject could not be passed in the present session, and if so, it would of course be the duty of the Government to bring in a continuance bill.

### THE CAULIARI.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that, after the statements made by Lord Palmerston on the previous Friday night with respect to the course taken by the late Government in connexion with the imprisonment at Naples of the English engineers, the present Government had submitted the case to the law advisers of the Crown, and, when their opinion had been obtained, Ministers would act in the interests of law, right, and justice, recognizing sovereign domination, and vindicating the rights of our fellow subjects. The opinion of the law officers would be laid before the House.—Lord PALMERSTON said that the late Government did practically acknowledge the jurisdiction of the Government of Naples, for their impression then was that the capture had been made within its territorial jurisdiction. When evidence reached them that the place of capture was beyond that jurisdiction, they were advised that it was not a case of forcible seizure such as would entitle them to demand the release of the two engineers. At the period of their resignation, the late Ministers were expecting further documents from the Sardinian Government with regard to its claim on Naples.



POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On the order of the day for the report of the Committee of Supply, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE complained of the unparliamentary course pursued by the present Government in abstaining from an intelligible declaration of their principles and policy. "There had been an obscure statement in another place on their behalf, and that statement had been made more obscure by observations of other members of the Government in the country. (Hear, hear.) He admitted that an administration had been formed equal in personal character and ability to any administration that he had ever seen (hear, hear); but the question was not their ability or their respectability; the question was, what were their principles, what was their policy? Lord Derby spoke at very great length on the subject, but he said very little to the purpose. His speech related rather to the exigencies of his own position than to any line of action which he intended to pursue. Much had been said about the composition of the Ministry. But what were their antecedents, and did they not stand in a minority in that House? The Government called upon them for three things—time, forbearance, and money. Before granting any one of these, he thought they ought to ask what was the right of the Government to make these demands." Alluding to the defeat of the late Government, Mr. Osborne confessed he was sorry that Lord Palmerston had not sent an answer to Count Walewski's despatch; but he thought the omission to do so was but a venial error, which did not justify the withdrawal of the confidence of the House. More had been said of the despatch than it deserved. "Lord Ellenborough had reprobated anything like an attempt to extemporize a constitution for India; but they were now to have a bill altering the Government of India from the Ministry of which he was a member. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. member for Enniskillen had denounced the late Government for attempting a reform in the administration of Indian affairs; but he now held office under a Government which had undertaken that task. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of Derby, referring to the question, and seeking to justify the course which he was about to pursue with regard to India, said he had a great respect for the opinion of the majority of that House. When was that respect shown? (Hear, hear.) When a majority of that House passed the Jew Bill, did the noble Earl respect their decision? He (Mr. Osborne) thought it was a species of hypocrisy for the noble Earl to say that the majority of that House had altered his opinion as to the time for bringing forward the measure. What course did the Government intend to pursue with regard to the Bank Act? The right hon. gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer was ready some time ago to legislate on that question. Had the Government settled that question among themselves? (Hear, hear.) What were they to do about church-rates and about education? What was the course they intended to pursue with regard to the Jew Bill? The Lord Chancellor of England was the most resolute opponent of that bill. Now, as to the government of Ireland; they had heard no allusions in another place, or on the hustings, as to what policy would be pursued towards that country. They could only judge of that policy by the appointments which had been made, and he believed these were not looked upon with favour by the Irish people. The late Lord Chancellor of Ireland declared that he would not appoint any man to the magistracy who was an Orangeman. What did the Government intend to do in that respect? Again, as to education. The present Lord Chancellor of Ireland is opposed to the national system of education, and advocates the rival system. What was to be the conduct of the Government with regard to Maynooth? Would they maintain the endowment of that college? Lord Derby had made a promise to bring in a Reform Bill. The noble Lord had no desire for Reform, but, if pressed, he would bring in a bill. He (Mr. Osborne) wanted to know what sort of bill that was to be." He hoped he should succeed in eliciting some satisfactory answers.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that they had just heard a voice which had been silent for a long time. The weapon of the hon. gentleman had become a little rusty; but, with practice, it would resume that brightness which dazzled them of yore. (Laughter.) The Government had been taunted with not producing a programme of its measures; but no new Government ever did so. They had also been accused of a want of unanimity in their opinions on certain questions; but the late Government had differed regarding church-rates, the Jew Bill, and the ballot. The policy of the present Administration is Conservative; but Ministers desire to improve as well as to preserve the institutions of the country. He denied that there had been any inconsistency about the India Bill. Before Easter, Parliament and the country would be able to judge. Their Irish policy would be the same as that heretofore adopted by Lord Eglintoun. "The system of national education there would be held inviolate; but, if that system could be combined with a just relief of Church schools, which now receive no assistance from the State, the question would well deserve the consideration of Parliament. With respect to Reform, they would endeavour to frame a measure on that subject which should be satisfactory to sober-minded persons. It would be founded on principles of general justice, and would not be constructed with any party purpose."

Mr. HORSMAN attributed the downfall of the Palmerston cabinet to the fatal and inveterate habit of the late Premier of always looking to the Opposition benches for support, and turning the cold shoulder to his own party—of converting and neutralizing his foes rather than confirming his friends. He trusted that Lord Palmerston would ponder on his mistakes, before again coming into office.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he did not want a declaration of policy from the Government. It would be sufficient for the House to consider their measures as they were developed. He disapproved of the intention of appointing Orange magistrates in Ireland. "He heard with alarm that the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Disraeli) proposed, by his scheme of education in Ireland, to give advantages to one class that would tear up by the roots the institutions of the country. With regard to the Reform Bill, the reproaches which the right hon. gentleman had thrown upon Earl Grey and Lord Althorpe were totally untrue and unfounded. Earl Grey, Lord Althorpe, and the present Earl of Derby, were parties to that bill; and could he charge them with being privy to Whig jobbery? They had been out of office for years, and were averse to holding office; and what, therefore, could they have to do with such transactions? He confessed that he should look with very great suspicion on any bill the right hon. gentleman might bring forward after the opinion he had given expression to. He should consider that he (Mr. Disraeli) would act in the same way that he charged others with acting, if he had the power. They had very little to expect, in the way of Reform, from the present Government. He was quite sure Lord Derby would not hold out hopes he did not believe would be realized; and from him they learned that they were not to expect any measure of reform. He should, therefore, look with suspicion on any bill the right hon. gentleman had anything to do with."

Mr. DRUMMOND spoke briefly in support of the Government; and Lord PALMERSTON said that, in the passage of arms which had just come off, neither party could be considered the victor. The late Government had been taunted with depending for support on the Opposition; but he thought that support was equally creditable to the Ministers and to those who gave the support. He had been described as a Tory; but he had supported the noble Lord the member for the City of London in all the measures he had brought forward. He and his friends did not intend to oppose the present Government if the policy they pursued should be deserving of confidence. He was content to leave the conduct of the late Government in the hands of any impartial judge.

The report of the Committee of Supply on the Army and Navy Estimates was then brought up and agreed to.

SUPPLY.

On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, Mr. BAGWELL inquired relative to the practice which he understood prevails among certain army agents of taking money (550*l.*) to procure commissions in the army, which they do by granting an order to raise fifty recruits, when the commission follows as a matter of course. The practice is open, and is advertised in the papers.—General PEEL stated, in reply, that no agent had ever been authorized to act in the way stated, and by the Mutiny Act any unauthorized person is liable to a penalty.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, Mr. FITZROY in the chair.—General PEEL moved an extra vote of 500,000*l.* for militia expenses.—Sir G. C. LEWIS saw no necessity for the vote, and suggested the postponement of the motion, in order to ascertain whether the Appropriation clauses would not effect a transfer of a saving in one department of the army to another, which was the real object of the vote.—Mr. WILLIAMS complained of these transfers, which were in reality a surreptitious mode of obtaining a vote without coming to the House.—Sir G. C. LEWIS denied this.—Sir JOHN TRELAWNY urged the postponement of the vote.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on the contrary, thought it better to get the money by a direct vote than by the indirect operation of the Appropriation Act.—The vote was then agreed to.—849,285*l.* for salaries and expenses in the Customs department, were asked for, but, after some discussion, the motion was withdrawn, in order that money might be voted on account.—1,000,000*l.* were then voted for post-office salaries; 650,000*l.* for salaries in the inland revenue department; 242,700*l.* for superannuation and compensation allowances; and 125,000*l.* for salaries in the Customs department.

The House adjourned about nine o'clock.

Tuesday, March 16th.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from the Anti-Slavery Society, complaining of the results of the free immigration of negroes into the Island of Guadeloupe under the sanction of the French Government.

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that, since he had occupied his present post, no information had come to him from her Majesty's Consuls with regard to the particular case to which his noble and learned friend had referred. Between this new French plan of carrying free negroes and the old slave trade, there was a distinction without a difference, and he need not, he hoped, assure his noble friend that the Government would use all

their endeavours to discourage the practice. He was afraid that a great deal of suffering took place, and that a great many lives were lost, in voyages of the kind referred to; and the intelligence received, during the few days he had been in the Foreign-office, convinced him more and more that a strict rule must be established.—Lord BROUGHAM begged also to call attention to the use that was made of the French flag by the Spanish slave traders, to enable them to carry on the traffic.

TRANSFER OF ESTATE SIMPLIFICATION BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, Lord ST. LEONARDS said he proposed to shorten and simplify abstracts of titles, and that forty years should be the term to which these abstracts should apply. The bill provided that a person who sold a title knowing it to be false should be punishable with fine and imprisonment.—Lord CRANWORTH believed that several of the provisions of the bill would prove very advantageous; but to other provisions he objected.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said he should propose, at a future period, to refer the bill to a committee up-stairs.—The bill then went through committee *pro forma*, and was ordered to be re-committed on the ensuing Thursday fortnight.

The second reading of the LAW OF PROPERTY AMENDMENT BILL was, at the request of Lord CRANWORTH, postponed by Lord ST. LEONARDS to next Monday.

EAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

This bill was read a second time on the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH. Referring to the finances of the East India Company, he said that towards the expenses of the ensuing year about one million will be available, while it is calculated that those expenses will amount to 5,670,000*l.* It was therefore necessary to borrow money for the use of the Indian Government; but he had no doubt that funds would be forthcoming for the repayment of the loan. He anticipated a speedy conclusion of the Indian revolt.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH moved that the name of Frederick James Halliday, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, should be inserted in the resolution of thanks passed to the civil and military officials in India, on the 8th of February. By excluding Mr. Halliday from the vote of thanks, they would cast a slur on his character to which it should not be subjected, because that gentleman had done the State good service.—Lord PANMURE joined most cordially in the proposition.—The motion was agreed to.—A similar motion was carried in the Lower House, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock.

CASHIEL ELECTION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the SPEAKER announced that he had received a letter from Mr. J. J. Scully, informing him that it was not his intention to proceed with the petitions presented last August, containing charges of bribery in the late election for Cashiel.—Mr. WALPOLE intimated that there was some legal difficulty as to discharging the order for referring the petition to the general committee of elections. He therefore proposed that, instead of discharging the order then, it should be left to the general committee of elections to determine what course should be pursued.—After some conversation, the debate was adjourned till the following Tuesday.

MIRZA ALI AKBAR.

Sir DE LACY EVANS moved for a copy of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Government of Bombay, respecting the dismissal of Mirza Ali Akbar (in continuation of Parliamentary paper 615, session 1858.)—Ordered.

CORPORATION OF LONDON BILL.

In reply to Mr. BRADY, Mr. WALPOLE said it was his intention to move the reappointment of the select committee which was appointed by the late Government upon this bill.

THE CASE OF MR. HODGE.

In reply to Mr. HORSMAN, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER stated that the surrender of Mr. Hodge, who was arrested in Sardinia, had been demanded by the French Government; but, under the treaty of extradition between Sardinia and Great Britain, it was not competent to the former to comply with that demand without the consent of England, and a demand had been made upon her Majesty's Government that Mr. Hodge should be surrendered to France. Her Majesty's Government had called for the papers found upon Mr. Hodge, and, having examined them, and being of opinion that they were not sufficient to warrant his committal by a magistrate in England, they had declined to assent to the demand.—Mr. HORSMAN asked whether there would be any objection to the publication of the correspondence on the subject.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said the correspondence was mostly telegraphic, and he did not think it would be expedient to lay it upon the table of the House.

SUPPLY.

On the report of the Committee of Supply, Sir G. C. LEWIS asked for an explanation of the vote of 500,000*l.* for the embodied militia, which was an addition to the army estimates, and what was done with the large savings which must necessarily accrue from the large number of men transferred to the East India Company.

—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said, there was a clear deficiency of 500,000*l.* in the charge for the militia, and, as it was impossible to calculate at present the amount of saving in the transfer of troops to the Indian Government, the Government preferred to come at once to Parliament for a vote.—After a short discussion, the report was agreed to.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into Committee of Ways and Means; and Mr. FITZROY (the Chairman) read the first resolution, which was to grant a sum of 500,000*l.* out of the Consolidated Fund towards the expenses of the army.—Sir H. WILLOUGHBY noticed that a novel clause had been introduced into the Appropriation Act last year, which seemed to sanction the application of moneys to other services than those for which the sums were voted.—Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the clause in question was almost peculiar to the Act of last session. The dissolution of Parliament in the middle of the session had induced the Government to follow the precedent of 1841, in which a similar state of things had occurred, and in which the votes for the two great services had consequently been taken at two different periods of the session. They had not, in taking that course, enlarged in the smallest degree the powers which were given by the 27th clause, or enabled the Minister to appropriate any sum to a purpose not specified in the other clauses of the Appropriation Act.—The vote was then agreed to, as was also a vote of 10,000,000*l.* towards making good the payments out of the consolidated fund; and the House resumed.

## MUTINY AND MARINE MUTINY BILLS.

These bills were read a second time, after some complaints by Mr. BAXTER, Mr. BLACK, and Mr. KINNAIRD, of the peculiarly oppressive operation of the billeting system in Scotland, and on the part of General CO-DRINGTON, Colonel NORTH, and others, of the inadequacy of the money allowed in the United Kingdom for billeting, the result of the whole being a promise of General PEEL that he would give his best attention to the subject, with a view to the removal of some grievances which he believed to exist.

## COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

Mr. EWART moved for a select committee to inquire into the progress and prospects and the best means to be adopted for the promotion of European colonization in India, and the formation of military stations, especially in the hill districts and healthier climates of that country, as well as for the extension of our commerce with Central Asia. He asked simply for inquiry, but expressed his opinion that the colonization of certain parts of India would be of great advantage both to ourselves and to the natives.—Mr. BAILLIE was of opinion that, even in the hill districts, Europeans cannot long reside without personal risk. Colonies would not be self-supporting, and it would be unjust to make the people of India pay the expense of establishing settlers there. India is a well-populated country, and does not want settlers, and the land is not the property of Government; the greater part is private property, subject to the land-tax. Ministers would not throw any obstacle in the way of inquiry, but they thought the time inopportune.—Colonel SYKES, Sir JAMES ELPHINSTONE, and Mr. R. D. MANGLES opposed the scheme of colonizing India; while Mr. KINNAIRD and Mr. SEYMOUR supported the motion.—Mr. TURNER insisted on the importance of promoting and facilitating a supply of cotton from India.—Mr. CHEETHAM and Mr. NISBET highly approved of the appointment of the committee.—The motion was then agreed to, with the addition of the words "and settlement" after "colonization," and the omission of the words "and the formation of military stations."

## SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. ESTCOURT moved that Mr. Henley and Mr. Ad-derley be discharged from further attendance on the Select Committee on Savings Banks; and that Mr. Thomas Baring and Mr. Gregson be added to the committee.—Agreed to.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes to nine.

Wednesday, March 17th.

## THE SEPTENNIAL ACT.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. COX gave notice that on Tuesday, the 30th of March, he should ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act of George I., known as the Septennial Act, with a view to limit the duration of Parliaments to three years.

## OATHS BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in moving that the House resolve itself into a committee upon the Oaths Bill, stated that it was his intention in the committee to move the omission of words in the 7th clause which seemed to confirm the oath to be taken by the Roman Catholic members, and, on the report, to propose a change in the preamble of the bill, in order to make its object clearer.—Mr. NEWDEGATE approved the course taken by Lord John.—Mr. DUNCOMBE asked whether his Lordship could give an assurance that, if the bill passed, it would meet with a better reception in another place than its predecessors on the same subject, and, if not, whether he adhered to his avowed intention to bring forward a resolution giving to Baron Rothschild his seat.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL was precluded by the rules of the House from making any reply to this question, as he had already spoken; but, after awhile, Mr. DILLWYN moved that the debate be

adjourned, in order to give his Lordship an opportunity of answering, of which he availed himself, and observed that it appeared to be very difficult to discover who has the majority in that House, and that it would be very presumptuous in him to predict what would be the fate of the bill in the other House. As regarded the second question, experience had taught him that any decision regarding Parliamentary privileges which might come under the consideration of a court of law should be come to by the general consent of Parliament. The bill was framed in a most conciliatory manner, and he thought it was inexpedient then to discuss any ulterior measure.—Mr. DUNCOMBE considered that Lord John had evaded the questions. He had evidently changed his mind on the subject, and the new bill indicated a retrogressive policy.—Mr. HUGESSEN thought it would be time to consider ulterior measures after the present bill had been rejected, if such should be its fate.—Mr. JOHN LOCKE thought there was little hope of the House of Lords agreeing to the bill, and he trusted that, in the event of its being rejected, Lord John Russell would move that Jews be admitted by a simple resolution of the House.—The House then went into committee on the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, with the amendment proposed by Lord John Russell.

## WAYS AND MEANS.

The report of the committee of Ways and Means was brought up, and leave was given to bring in two bills founded upon the resolutions.—The bills were subsequently brought in, and read a first time.

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

Thursday, March 18th.

## THE CAGLIARI.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, Lord LYNCHURST, referring to the case of the Cagliari, contended that the Government ought at once to interfere to obtain the liberation of the English engineers, as the Neapolitan Government has itself made a statement from which it appears that the vessel was not within the jurisdiction of Naples when she was captured.—The Earl of MALMESBURY repeated the statement, made on a previous evening, that the case had been referred to the law officers of the Crown.—Lord WENSLEYDALE suggested that the question should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for its opinion.—The Earl of DERBY thought there was no precedent for that course.—Lord REDESDALE believed, under the circumstances, that the Neapolitan Government was, to a certain extent, justified in what it had done.—Earl GREY supported the suggestion of a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—Lord BROUGHAM objected that the committee was also the tribunal of appeal, and might have to decide judicially the question on which it was required to give an opinion.—The subject then dropped.

Lord BROUGHAM moved for, and obtained, certain returns connected with the County Courts.

## MEDICAL REFORM.

In answer to a question from Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Earl DERBY stated that the Government did not intend to introduce any Medical Reform bill during the present session in addition to the three bills already before the House of Commons on the subject. But it would give its best consideration to those measures, with the hope of effecting some arrangement between the parties to them. The Government however, would be prepared to take some steps to regulate the sale of poisons.

Their Lordships then adjourned at twenty minutes to seven o'clock.

## GALWAY ELECTION.

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition, to which he called particular attention. It referred to a motion to be proposed that afternoon by Mr. Clive respecting the Galway election, and contained statements affecting members of that House and a member of the Upper House. Allusion was made to the bill for the disfranchisement of the freemen of Galway, and the petitioners prayed that the same punishment might extend to all those who were guilty of bribery. They then proceeded to state that the evidence taken before the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the proceedings of the Galway election showed that the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord-Lieutenant of the County, Privy Councillor, and Justice of the Peace for the county, was a party to the bribery committed in 1852 and 1857, finding the money and employing agents to corrupt the electors; and that Sir Thomas Burke (Justice of the Peace), Dr. James V. Brown (Professor of the Queen's College), Messrs. Thomas Moore, O'Flaherty, and Carter, were also parties to these transactions.

At a later period of the evening, Mr. CLIVE moved for leave to bring in a bill for the disfranchisement of the freemen of the county and town of Galway.—Sir THOMAS BURKE seconded the motion, and Lord LOVINE briefly supported the introduction of the bill.—Colonel FRENCH doubted the power of the House to effect the disfranchisement, and questioned the justice of the measure.—Mr. MAQUINN considered the rich briber more guilty than the poor man who received the bribe.—Mr. KER SEYMOUR supported, while Mr. BAKERSTON HOPKINS and Mr. AYRTON opposed, the measure.—Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD observed that this was not a bill to punish any one; its object was to prevent the continuance of corruption by the sale of votes. He cordially supported the motion.—Mr. WALPOLE strongly advised the House

to assent to the introduction of the bill; but he had doubts respecting the measure. For example—first, it proposed to disfranchise both the innocent and the guilty; secondly, a list was appended to the report of persons who had been guilty of purchasing votes; and the House should consider whether one class could be dealt with, and not the other.—The motion was agreed to, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

## ROYAL WARRANT OF 1854.

In answer to General WYNDHAM, General PEEL said that he proposed to submit to her Majesty that a commission be appointed to consider the report of the commission on which the warrant of October, 1854, was founded, and the present system of promotion in the army.

## CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. HENRY BERKELEY, stated that a bill with reference to corrupt practices at elections would be introduced and submitted to a select committee. It would be founded on the experience of the last general election.

## THE ARMY BEFORE DELHI.

Mr. H. BAILLIE stated, in answer to Mr. KINNAIRD, that the six months' batta, awarded by the Governor-General to the army which captured Delhi, is the utmost sum which by law he is entitled to grant; but the cases of the army before Delhi, and the garrison of Lucknow, are now under the consideration of the Government.

## LORD MALMESBURY AND COUNT WALEWSKI.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the despatch of the 4th of March, addressed by the Earl of Malmesbury to Count Walewski, was submitted to the French authorities in Paris, or to their representatives in England, for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the French Government thereon, before the official presentation of that document to the French Government on behalf of the British nation.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed that it was hardly fair to put such a question, founded upon assumptions not within the knowledge of the Under-Secretary, and he protested generally against such a class of questions. He accounted for the delay in the transmission of the despatch by the ordinary routine in such matters, and by the state of the weather, which prevented the document being sent at once to the Queen at Osborne for her approval.

## GODREVY LIGHTHOUSE.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH moved for a select committee to inquire into the circumstances connected with the erection of the Godrevy Lighthouse, and to report their opinion as to the proper position for the same.—The motion was seconded by Mr. PAULL; but, after some discussion, it was negatived.

## THE WORKING CLASSES.

Mr. SLANEY moved, "That it is expedient to establish a Standing Committee, or Unpaid Board, or Commission, to consider and report from time to time on practical suggestions likely to be beneficial to the working classes." The operation of the poor-laws, the condition of the workhouses, particularly with regard to children and old people, the operation of the factory-laws, the condition of the dwellings of the poor, and their recreations, were some of the points to which he thought they might direct their attention with a fair prospect of an advantageous result.—Mr. SOTHERON ESTCOURT was at a loss to conceive what was the practical measure which Mr. Slaney had in view. A commission on such a subject would be worse than useless; it would be mischievous, as tending to the creation of wild schemes. He trusted that, as Mr. Slaney had discharged his conscience by the course he had taken, he would now withdraw the motion.—This was accordingly done.

## THE TREATMENT OF THE MUTINOUS SEPOYS.

Mr. RICH called the attention of the House to the treatment of the mutinous Sepoys and other insurgents in India, and moved for the following papers:—Copies of any report or despatch relative to the protection afforded by Maun Singh and others to fugitive Europeans at the outbreak of the Sepoy mutiny; of any instructions given to officers in command of troops as to treatment of mutinous Sepoys or deserters; and as to natives of Oude (not being Sepoys) found in arms within the territory of Oude. Mr. RICH contended that the revolt had arisen from a combination of circumstances which prudence and foresight might have prevented; that it soon widened into a national struggle for independence; and that our operations against the insurgents had been characterized by acts of sanguinary vengeance. Surely a distinction ought to be made between those Sepoys who had massacred our countrymen and countrywomen, and those who had simply risen against our rule; but this had not been done. Revolting statements had been put forth by young men in their letters as to the punishments that had been, or would be, inflicted on the natives; but he was happy to say that he believed those young men would be the last to join in such atrocities. We had seized Oude by a coup d'état, though its princes had always been our faithful allies. No one could admire more highly than he did the courage and fortitude our troops had displayed, and no one was more anxious than he was that stern and resolute justice should be dealt out to the villains and miscreants who had defiled the human form which they bore; but he was sure her Majesty's Government would be ready to admit that the punish-



ment inflicted should be proportioned to the offences.—Mr. BAILLIE said that, with respect to the manner in which martial law had been carried out, the proper authority to execute that law is the Commander-in-Chief, and Sir Colin Campbell is fully aware of the views of the Governor-General. He (Mr. Baillie) thought that few of the excesses to which Mr. Rich referred had been committed. With regard to the papers moved for by the hon. gentleman, he found that there was a despatch in reference to Maun Singh, to the effect that he had at first shown himself in favour of the British Government; but, he was sorry to say, he believed that he afterwards changed his opinions and marched with a large force to assist the mutineers at Lucknow. He would consent to the publication of this despatch, and would give every other information in his power.—Mr. VANSITTART hoped the House would not be led away by the false sympathy with the mutineers shown by the hon. member who made the motion. Political necessity requires that their punishment should be severe; and he found fault with Lord Canning for his clemency to those who had violated women, and had sacrificed all Europeans who fell into their power, with the most devilish tortures.—Mr. BUXTON thought that Lord Canning deserved their support, not for sparing the guilty, but in restraining those who were excited in the pursuit of vengeance. The provocation had been great; but the House ought to set an example of Christian mercy. He disapproved of the immense extent to which men were being hanged for simple disaffection. What would they think if all persons disaffected towards the Austrian rule were put to death? He hoped that this country would emphatically declare that the scenes of butchery which are now taking place in India should cease, and that our rule should not be stained with innocent blood. "Could it be that we Englishmen, who had felt so warmly for every people that had risen to dash aside a foreign tyranny—could it be that we, who took such delight in a spirit of independence, who loved freedom so dearly, who paid so tender a reverence to human life—could it be that we, at this day, were encumbering the reputation of our country with memories bloody and terrible as the memories of Taunton and of Culloden? (*Loud cheers.*) Yes, that was so. That was literally and absolutely so. At this very day, we are laying waste village after village with fire and sword, and are hanging multitudes in cold blood, on the sole ground that they have set aside their allegiance."

Mr. MANGLES stated his opinion that the conduct of Lord Canning in the most trying emergencies was deserving of the greatest applause, and he regretted the accusations that had been brought against him without cause. He disbelieved the stories that had been told of the nameless atrocities committed on women and children by the mutineers. Most of them had read the letters which appeared in the newspapers signed "Judex." That writer stated that, when he was at Delhi, he heard that certain atrocities had been committed at Cawnpore, and when at Cawnpore he heard that the atrocities were committed at Delhi. (*Hear, hear.*) He (Mr. Mangles) heard the other day, from excellent authority, that the inscriptions said to have been written on the walls at Cawnpore were not there on the first day the troops arrived, and must therefore have been written subsequently. (*Hear, hear.*) He was satisfied that, the more the subject was inquired into, the more certain it would appear that the annexation of Oude had not caused the mutiny; that the people of Oude were not fighting for what would be called a national cause; and that the greased cartridges had nothing to do with the origin of the outbreak.—Captain SCOTT mentioned an instance of Sepoy atrocity to justify his opinion that the mutineers ought to be dealt with in the most rigorous manner.—Mr. ADAMS thought that justice had not been done to the English officers fighting in India. It was hard that all the apologies heard in that House should be for the Sepoys, and none for our own countrymen. (*Hear, hear.*) He was glad to find that the Sepoy atrocities were not quite so bad as at first supposed; but the charges against our own army rested on the vaguest foundation. The men assembled at Lucknow are not men fighting for the independence of their country; they are traitors who have broken the allegiance they owed to us.—Colonel SYKES denied the truth of an assertion made by the member for Guildford (Mr. Mangles), to the effect that the natives of India are incapable of self-government. Two thousand years ago, the citizens elected their own magistrates; under the ancient Hindoo system, remnants of which still exist, every village was a little republic in itself; and several of the largest principalities, at this day, elect their own princes.—Mr. PIERCE O'BRIEN said it would be a statesmanlike course to show that we have no idea of preaching an exterminating war in India.—Sir HENRY RAWLINSON thought that they owed a debt of gratitude to the hon. member for Richmond, as the evil of excessive severity could be best dealt with by eliciting the opinion of that House. He thought that some of the letters from India, in which it was stated that no quarter was given, must be exaggerated; but our policy should now be to leave a door of reconciliation open to India.—Mr. RICH then withdrew his motion, and said he should be satisfied with the despatch to Maun Singh.

## ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

Mr. BRADY moved for a return of the expenses attendant on the Royal British Bank trials.—Mr. HAMILTON said, at present the materials were not in existence from which the return could be made, but, as soon as the information was in the possession of the Treasury, it should be presented to the House.—After a brief and desultory discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

The MUTINY BILL passed through committee, and the House adjourned at half past twelve o'clock.

## THE REFUGEE QUESTION.

## OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE subjoined correspondence respecting foreign refugees in England was laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament on Monday night:—

"No. 1.

"EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.  
(Received February 24.)

"Paris, February 23, 1858.

"My Lord,—Count Walewski is very desirous that I should express to your Lordship his astonishment and regret at the interpretation put during the late discussion in the House of Commons upon certain phrases in his despatch to Count Persigny of the 20th ult.—astonishment that his meaning could have been misunderstood, and regret that he should be believed, with his knowledge of England, capable of applying as a generality an imputation which the context of his despatch ought, he thinks, to have proved could only have been intended for a definite class of strangers.

"I must, in justice to Count Walewski, add that in the numerous conversations which I have had with him during the last month his language has been in entire conformity with the assurances which I have thus the honour to convey to your Lordship on his part. Moreover, his Excellency has evinced so much concern that the deplorable events which have occurred should not interrupt the friendly relations which exist between the two countries, that it is not to be supposed he would intentionally have said aught that could be construed into an attack upon the liberties of the British nation.—I have, &c.,

"COWLEY."

"No. 2.

"THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO LORD COWLEY.

"Foreign Office, March 4, 1858.

"My Lord,—You will take the earliest opportunity of assuring Count Walewski that her Majesty's advisers, on their accession to office, are earnestly desirous of maintaining in their integrity those close and friendly relations which, since the restoration of the Empire, have marked the alliance between France and Great Britain, to the great benefit of both countries.

"Convinced that these sentiments are shared by the Government of his Imperial Majesty, and that both Governments will concur in the opinion that such friendly relations are best maintained by frank and unreserved intercourse, her Majesty's Government appeal with confidence to that of his Imperial Majesty to aid them in their endeavours to remove some causes of misapprehension which, it cannot be denied, have produced, and if suffered to remain unexplained must continue to produce, painful effects upon the public mind of England.

"Your Lordship will assure Count Walewski that her Majesty's Government entertain the fullest conviction that his Excellency, in his despatch of the 20th of January, written at a moment when the just indignation of France and of the world had been excited by the late atrocious and cowardly attempt upon the life of his Imperial Majesty, and under the impression that the laws of England were insufficient to protect his Imperial Majesty against a repetition of such attempts upon the part of foreign refugees resident in Great Britain, had no other intention than that of pointing out to her Majesty's Government what appeared to be a source of danger to France, and inviting their attention to the supposed defect.

"If such has been the first hope of her Majesty's Government, that hope has been completely realized by the full and frank assurances which Count Walewski has spontaneously given, as reported in your despatch of the 23rd of February, of his astonishment and regret at the interpretation put upon certain phrases in his despatches to Count Persigny of the 20th of January, 'astonishment that his meaning could have been misunderstood, and regret that he should be believed, with his knowledge of England, capable of applying, as a generality, an imputation which the context of his despatch ought, he thinks, to have proved could only have been intended for a definite class of strangers.'

"Though her Majesty's Government have, from the first, entertained the belief that an erroneous construction had been put on Count Walewski's despatch, they receive with the highest satisfaction the voluntary repudiation, so honourable to his Excellency, of the meaning which he believes to have been attributed to him; and in the same spirit of candour they desire to call his attention to those expressions which really have produced an unfavourable impression on the public opinion of this country.

"Your Lordship will therefore remark to Count Wa-

lewski that his Excellency, in stating that the attempt which has just providentially failed, 'like others which have preceded it, was devised in England,'—in speaking with reference to the 'adeptes de la démagogie' established in England,—of 'assassination elevated to doctrine, preached openly, practised in repeated attempts,'—and in asking 'whether the right of asylum should protect such a state of things, or contribute to favour their designs and their plans,'—has not unnaturally been understood to imply imputations, not only that the offences enumerated are not recognized as such by the English law, and may be committed with impunity, but that the spirit of English legislation is such as designedly to shelter and screen the offender from punishment.

"Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that, had Count Walewski known, when his Excellency held with your Lordship the conversation to which I have adverted above, that such construction was put upon certain portions of his despatch of January 20th, he would have had no difficulty in adding to the assurance then given the further assurance that nothing could have been further from his intention than to convey an imputation injurious alike to the morality and the honour of the British nation. All the offences which his Excellency enumerates, on being proved to the satisfaction of a jury, subject the person convicted to the infliction of penalties more or less severe; and, if cases have been brought to the notice of the Government of his Imperial Majesty which may appear to have been overlooked by her Majesty's Government, it is not to be doubted that the advisers of her Majesty, in abstaining to prosecute, have been influenced by motives of discretion quite consistent with an earnest desire to repress such offences.

"Subsequently, however, to the late atrocious attempt, proceedings have been instituted in two cases—one for complicity in the late murderous attempt; another for a publication 'elevating assassination to doctrine;' and another similar case is now under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown.

"It is hoped that these considerations will satisfy Count Walewski that either his expressions have been greatly misunderstood, or that they have been made under an erroneous apprehension of the state of the law in this country; and that in either case his Excellency will not hesitate, with that frankness which has characterized his conduct, to offer an explanation which cannot fail to remove any existing misconception.

"Your Lordship will read this despatch to Count Walewski, and leave a copy with his Excellency.—I am, &c.,

"MALMESBURY."

"No. 3.

"EARL COWLEY TO THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.  
(Received March 9.)

"Paris, March 8.

"My Lord,—I waited upon Count Walewski this afternoon, by appointment, and read to him your Lordship's despatch of the 4th inst., and, in compliance with the instructions contained in it, I left a copy with his Excellency.

"Count Walewski said that he received with great pleasure the assurances conveyed in it, that the Government of which your Lordship is a member are earnestly desirous of maintaining in their integrity those close and friendly relations which, since the restoration of the Empire, have marked the alliance between France and Great Britain; that he recognized, in common with your Lordship, the great benefit of a good understanding between the two countries, and that you would always find him disposed to aid in maintaining it.

"With regard to the rest of the despatch, Count Walewski said that he would return an answer to it in a day or two through the Emperor's Ambassador in London; but that he had no hesitation in stating at once that nothing could have been further from his intention than to convey, in his despatch of the 20th of January to Count Persigny, any imputation whatever on the morality or honour of the British nation. Nay, he would go further, and assure me that that despatch was written with no other object than to signalize acts and proceedings dangerous to the tranquillity of France, which the Imperial Government had reason to believe were carrying on within the British territories. His Excellency admitted that he had used strong language, but it had been solely with reference to those acts and proceedings. He had never pointed out, or intended to point out, a remedy for them. It was for the English Government and the English nation alone to determine in what manner and in what measure a remedy could be applied.—I have, &c.,

"COWLEY."

"No. 4.

"THE EARL OF MALMESBURY TO EARL COWLEY.

"Foreign-office, March 9.

"My Lord,—I have received your Excellency's despatch of the 8th inst., reporting the language of Count Walewski on receiving from you a copy of my despatch of the 4th inst.; and I have to acquaint your Excellency that her Majesty's Government have observed with great satisfaction the friendly spirit which pervaded his Excellency's remarks, and they feel sure that all the misconception which has prevailed respecting the purport of his previous despatch of the 20th of January will be

entirely removed by the answer which Count Walewski leads you to expect will be returned to the communication now made to him.—I am, &c.,

"MALMESBURY."

(Translation.)

"COUNT WALEWSKI TO COUNT PERSIGNY.  
(Communicated to the Earl of Malmesbury by Count Persigny, March 12th.)

"Paris, March 11.

"M. le Comte,—Lord Cowley has delivered to me a despatch which has been addressed to him by her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated the 4th of March, and of which you will find a copy annexed hereto.

"The Government of the Emperor congratulates itself on the friendly dispositions of the new Cabinet, and sees with sincere satisfaction that the present Ministers of the Queen, like their predecessors, are under no misapprehension either as to our intentions, or as to the grave nature of the facts which we have signalized to the Government of her Britannic Majesty.

"The Government of the Emperor, M. le Comte, flatters itself that for six years its whole conduct has precluded the suspicion of its wishing in any way to wound the dignity of the English nation; and his Majesty thinks that he has seized every opportunity, during peace as well as during war, of drawing closer the bonds between the two people. The Emperor, as you are aware, has always entertained this profound conviction, that the reconciliation of two great nations, after ages of antagonism, could be sincere and lasting only on one condition, namely, that the honour of one should never be sacrificed to the honour of the other.

"Such sentiments, attested by the constant acts of the Government of his Majesty, are a sufficient answer to the erroneous interpretations of which our communication of the 20th of January has been the object. Besides, what has happened? I beg you to signalize to the Government of her Britannic Majesty the existence in London of a sect of foreigners which, in its publications and its meetings, elevates assassination to doctrine, and which in the space of six years has sent into France not less than eight assassins to strike a blow at the Emperor, as is proved by the declarations of the jury.

"All these attempts, like that of the 14th of January, have found the Emperor impassive. Putting his trust in the protection of Heaven, his Majesty views with profound disdain the attacks which are directed only at his person. But the country has shown itself to be deeply moved by them; and, as at the time when I addressed my despatch to you no repressive measure had been taken in London, public opinion in France, without taking into account the nature of the institutions of England, nor the motives of discretion of which Lord Malmesbury's communication speaks, was astonished that so much audacity should have remained unpunished.

"Moreover, the character of our proceedings was laid down to you in the clearest manner by the Emperor himself, who wrote to you towards the end of January:—'I do not deceive myself as to the little efficacy of the measures which could be taken; but it will still be a friendly act which will calm much irritation here. Explain our position clearly to the Ministers of the Queen. It is not now a question of saving my life; it is a question of saving the alliance.'

"The Emperor, M. le Comte, has never intended to demand the support of foreign Governments to increase his personal security. A more elevated sentiment, an interest greater in his eyes, have guided him—namely, the maintenance of the good relations existing with the neighbouring States.

"My despatch of the 20th of January had no other object than to signalize a state of things which was to be regretted; but I carefully abstained from expressing any opinion as to the measures calculated to remedy it, and I have been unable to understand how certain expressions of that despatch have been so misinterpreted. It is, besides, unnecessary for me to tell you that it never entered my thought to consider English legislation as designedly sheltering the offender, and, to borrow Lord Malmesbury's own words, as screening him from punishment.

"In giving these assurances to the Principal Secretary of State, you will be so good as to add that, as the intentions of the Emperor have been misapprehended, his Majesty's Government will abstain from continuing a discussion which, by being prolonged, might prejudice the dignity and the good understanding of the two countries; and that it appeals, purely and simply, to the loyalty of the English people.

"I request you to read this despatch to Lord Malmesbury, and to leave with him a copy of it.—Receive, &c.,

"A. WALEWSKI."

## THE ORIENT.

### CHINA.

The Emperor is said to have gained a complete victory over the insurgents, and the capital of Chin-Kiang has fallen into his hands. Three of the principal provinces of the country will thus be reopened to commerce, for the great canal had long been blockaded by the insurgents.

The Chinese have commenced hostilities against the Russians. They have attacked the settlements at the mouth of the Amoor, destroying the buildings, and driving the Russians thirty leagues up the river.

Canton remains tranquil under the rule of the allies. Order has been completely maintained in the city. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were still in the Canton river at the end of January. No additional troops had arrived. Yeh continued a close prisoner on board the Inflexible in the Canton river.

### PERSIA.

The Persian army of Khorassan, commanded by Murad Mirza, has just defeated numerous hordes of the tribes of Karakass, who had endeavoured to invade the Khorassan, in order to pillage Mesched.

### BURMAH.

It is stated by the *Nouveliste*, of Marseilles, that "a contract has just been signed between the Emperor of the Burmese, represented by General d'Orgoni, and two of the first houses in Marseilles, in virtue of which great commercial operations will be carried on in Burmah. This fact appears to us of greater importance for France, and one of even more positive and practical interest, than the commercial treaties concluded with Persia and Siam."

## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE week's news from India is slight and unimportant, and contrasts strongly with the fearfully interesting despatches which used to arrive only a few months ago. Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Cawnpore on the 4th of February, visited the Governor-General at Allahabad on the 8th, and returned to Cawnpore on the 13th, where, at the last dates, he was awaiting the siege train from Agra. The attack on Lucknow was expected to take place before the end of February; indeed, the bulk of the army had already crossed into Oude. Our force consists of 20,000 men and one hundred guns; and it is thought that this is sufficient to invest Lucknow. The advance column, under Major Raines of the Rajpootana Field Force, commanded by General Roberts, passed by Nussereabad on the 14th of February, on its way to Kotah. The enemy's strength is estimated at 7000 men and one hundred guns.

Jung Bahadoor is at Fyzabad, detained for want of ammunition, which, however, is on its way to him from Benares. The Central India Field Force, under Sir Hugh Rose, continued at Saugor on the 17th of February, awaiting the Field Brigade under Colonel Stewart, from Indore. He was expected to march on Jhansi about the 20th ult., and thence to Calpee, on the Ganges. The Madras column, under General Whitelocke, reached Jubbulpore on the 7th of February, and, on the 11th, the Madras cavalry pushed on to join the troops invading Oude. The Punjab troops were advancing into Rohilcund. Shorapore, a fort in the Nizam's dominions, was captured on the 8th ult., and the Rajah was seized at Hyderabad on the 12th. The Bareilly rebels were defeated on the 10th; and an attempt to plunder Government treasure in Sarun Warree has been valiantly repulsed by a handful of native police.

The King of Delhi has been found guilty, and banished for life to the Andamans. The Bombay Presidency is quiet, and tranquillity prevails in the Punjab. Cantonments for 18,000 Europeans, with horses for three regiments of cavalry, have been prepared in the latter province by Sir John Lawrence. The import market at Bombay is very active.

Some additional and later intelligence is thus set forth in an East India House telegram:—

"No further attack had been made on Sir James Outram up to the 7th of February. It is reported from Futtehlghur that Nana Sahib had crossed the Ganges with a strong force between Bhitoor and Sheorajpore, with the intention of entering Bundelcund. On the 3rd of February, the Gwalior troops from Calpee attacked the post at Bhogulpore, near Akbarpore, but were promptly repulsed. Lieutenant Thompson, who commanded the post, was severely wounded. The Ghoorkas attacked and defeated the rebels at Gondah on the 4th. Sir Hugh Rose moved on Garakotah on the 11th of February, and the enemy evacuated it. In the pursuit, the rebels lost one hundred men, mostly Sepoys. The Rajah of Singheera was hanged at Indore on the 10th of February.

"The sons of Phond Nawunt, who took refuge in Goa after the insurrection of 1844, have commenced depredations on the southern frontier and the Canara districts. They have burnt three custom-houses, and are endeavouring to raise the country. Careful arrangements have been made both above and below the Ghauts for the protection of the country, and for the prevention of any general outbreak in these turbulent districts.

"Captain Pottinger attacked and dispersed a strong body of Wheels on the 19th of February. The jungle will be cleared, and decisive operations commenced by the end of February."

### ARRIVAL OF LADIES FROM INDIA.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Ripon, Captain Powell, arrived at Southampton last Saturday. Several widowed ladies from the disturbed districts of India were on board.

"Among the passengers," say the daily papers, "was Mrs. Brind, the widow of Brigadier Brind. She is the daughter of Sir Robert and Lady Sale, celebrated in the Afghanistan war. Her husband was murdered by the Sealcode mutineers, and his old butler, a native servant, who had been long in the family, and who had been faithful until the breaking out of the mutiny, is believed to have instigated the rebels to kill his master. There were also three other widow ladies on board the Ripon, named Mowatt, Spring, and Knox. Mrs. Knox's husband was killed before Delhi. Among the gentlemen passengers on board were Mr. Turle and Major Williams of the 60th Rifles. The former was wounded in the groin, and the latter had his thigh shattered in the siege of Delhi. Major Williams was shot by a Sepoy at about eight paces distant from him. The major has a trophy of the capture of Delhi, which is none other than the walking-stick of the Great Mogul."

### SPECIAL LETTERS FROM INDIA.

(From a Military Correspondent.)

Nagpore, February 4, 1858.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL has amply fulfilled, indeed far surpassed, all the expectations that were made of his energy and skill as a general. He works like a man of thirty years of age, sees and hears everything himself, knows when to adopt the Tipperary tactics of a Gough, when to play the waiting game, and when to resort to the 'grand manœuvre.' His previous experience in China and India has taught him to avoid the fatal mistake which led Windham at Cawnpore into such a mess,—of despising his enemy. The concurrent testimony of the camp speaks of his ubiquitous activity, and his hearty willingness to do justice to the exertions and merits of his colleagues and subordinates of all ranks. How gracefully, in his despatch reporting the safe withdrawal of the garrison of Lucknow and the precious convoy of women, children, and wounded, did he attribute the whole credit of the design and much of the credit of the execution of this masterly movement to Sir James Outram. It is not so generally known, and the striking incidents of the case make it worthy of record, that the plan of operations adopted in Sir Colin Campbell's advance on Lucknow also owed its conception to General Outram. The ever ready fertility of resource, the dauntless personal exposure, and stern perseverance of the Commander-in-Chief, brought that advance to a successful issue, but the route of the relieving force had been laid down in the most minute and detailed manner by Outram. Sir Colin Campbell showed himself to have both the eagle eye and the open heart of a true soldier when he appreciated and accepted Outram's plan without a moment's hesitation.

As soon as the glad tidings reached the garrison of Lucknow that a column had left Delhi, and might be expected at Cawnpore, a cossid was despatched by Sir James Outram to the officer in command, with a letter urging his speedy advance to the Alum Bagh. Sir James Outram's commission had made him commandant of all the troops in the Cawnpore, Dinapore, and Lucknow divisions, and the first news led him to expect that no stronger force than a single brigade could be sent to his relief for some time; he, therefore, never doubted that the officer in command of the relieving force would be junior in rank to himself. It did not escape his notice that that officer would in all probability be ignorant of the topography of Lucknow, that he would have to force his way through a labyrinth of streets and lanes entrenched and obstructed by every art known to the enemy; that he would have to do this without the aid of competent or trustworthy guides—relying on his good fortune for the choice of a route. To obviate the disasters which might spring from such disadvantages, Sir James had a plan of Lucknow on a very reduced scale prepared for the officer commanding the relieving column. Besides this plan, a detailed list and description, particular and accurate even to minuteness, was prepared of every house and of every enclosure from which opposition might reasonably be expected. It was not sufficient to state that a house was occupied by a certain chieftain with a certain number of men, and that it had four flanking towers; it had, perhaps, a wall six feet thick, which converged at a certain point, with a dry ditch, and easily accessible and assailable only at a given side. All this was mentioned: every point derived from the dearly bought and desperate experience of the illustrious garrison and of Havelock and Outram's force was clearly explained. The plan intended originally for the commander of a brigade was destined to fall into more distinguished hands. Sir Colin had hastened to the front to lead the force to the relief of Lucknow. One of the first papers put into his hands on reaching the Alum



Bagh was a document superscribed, "Instructions to the officer commanding the relieving column." No time was to be lost, the signal-post at the Alum Bagh was soon rattling about its gaunt and uncouth arms; in the Residency at Lucknow the telegraphers on the roof were all attentive. Slowly the following words were deciphered, "The Chief will follow"—"Will he? Then he is expected, and they are waiting for him before making an advance. Stay, here is something more." And then word by word the whole sentence was revealed—"The Chief will follow Sir James Outram's plan." There was no mistaking the meaning of this: the Campbell was coming. Outram's plan proposed the route *via* the Dilkhoosha, Martiniere, Shah Nujeeb, Secunder Bagh, and H.M.'s 32nd Mess House. A reference to the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief will show that this was exactly the route pursued. By the time the Highlanders who led the advance had gained the Mess House, Sir Colin's force had suffered terribly, and the co-operation of Havelock and Outram, the storming by their men of the 'Hern Khana,' the 'Engine-house,' and the King's stables, contributed most essentially to the triumph of the day. This sortie from the Residency, which was at first supposed to have been almost a promenade, was in reality a movement of the greatest daring and difficulty, and cleared the road just as the relieving force, faint with toil, exposure, and fighting, was almost brought to a stand-still.

The annals of the mutiny are becoming monotonous—a sure proof that our own side is steadily successful. It is only rapid alternations of fortune, of victory and defeat, that excite strong interest. The movements of the Commander-in-Chief still form the principal object of public attention. Following up his successes at Cawnpore, where he swept the board clear of the Gwalior mutineers, he lost not a day's time, although he saw that another advance into Oude must be delayed until an adequate force could be assembled; he marched up to Furruckabad, one of the principal centres of rebellion, a large city, the residence of a Nabob who received a stipend of about 20,000*l.* per annum from our Government, which his ancestor had accepted in exchange for ceded territory. The rebels attempted to contest his passage at a bridge, but in vain. They, with the Nabob at their head, were driven out of the city on the night of the 2nd January, leaving their guns in position. It has now become easy to open communications throughout the country between Cawnpore and Delhi. This has been further facilitated by the operations of Colonel Seaton's column, which inflicted heavy loss on the rebels above Futtehghur. Portions of Rohilkund have been brought into order by the flying columns detached from Delhi.

The Goruckpore district has now been reconquered by the Nepaulese army under Jung Bahadoor and a force under Colonel Rowcroft. Jung Bahadoor with his twelve thousand Ghoorkas will soon be joined by Brigadier-General Franks, and when Sir Colin Campbell closes in his communications and passes round the word for a simultaneous advance, this united force will operate on Oude from the east, while Brigadier-General Chamberlain with the Punjab levies, about seven thousand strong, descends through the Bareilly district from the north, and the Commander-in-Chief, with a force of at least twenty thousand men, marches straight on Lucknow from Cawnpore. Thus will the Oude rebels be completely hemmed in, for there is no escape on the Nepal side to the north, and they must surrender to the tender mercies of the avenging army, or be cut to pieces. No quarter to the Bengal Sepoys, but let us have some consideration for the old landholders and hereditary subjects of the King of Oude. They can hardly be considered as rebels, and we have heard of no treacherous atrocities having been committed on the Oude side of the Ganges since the rebellion began.

Central India is rapidly being subdued, and restored to tranquillity. The Brigade under Colonel Stuart is now at Sehore, the capital town of the native state of Bhopal, where the female ruler, the Begum, in spite of her ambitious male relatives and mutinous troops, has remained faithful to us throughout the troubles of 1857. A severe example has been made of the Bhopal contingent, nearly two hundred of whom were tried in three days by drum-head courts-martial, and shot to death by musketry. Another column from Mhow has dispersed the large body of rebels—chiefly Wilayntee or Rohilla freebooters, under a Shahzada of the Delhi family, at Mundesore—to the four winds. These armed ruffians, descendants of Afghan settlers, infest the territories of Holkar and Scindiah, selling their swords to the highest bidder, or plundering on their own account. During these Mundesore affairs the cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, under Captain Orr, have especially distinguished themselves, ever in good humour and good order, and vying in dash and daring with the 14th Light Dragoons, with whom they have the honour to be associated.

Sir Robert Hamilton is now at Indore, the capital of Holkar's dominions, where he strengthens the hands of his former pupil. Three of Holkar's Regular Infantry regiments have been disarmed, and the ringleaders in the mutiny and attack on the Residency at Indore executed.

Young Scindiah, the Rajah of Gwalior, is at Agra, where it is said he is to have a meeting with Sir Colin Campbell, and concert a plan for joining with all his available troops in the invasion of Oude. No one seems exactly to know where Sir Colin is at present, but the best information states that he is pushing towards Bareilly, where Khan Bahadoor Khan, the rebel chieftain who has failed in gaining the confidence of the mutinous Sepoys or of the local swash-bucklers, most of whom are supposed to have moved off into Oude, is posted with a very small force of his own immediate adherents, prepared to die, for it is said he keeps an ounce of opium in his pocket to be swallowed the moment he is taken prisoner, if he fails to find a more honourable death in the field. It is impossible to predict whether Brigadier-General Chamberlain or Sir Colin Campbell will have the easy task of disposing of this worthy. As soon as Bareilly is in our hands the Commander-in-Chief will probably, as I have just stated, come down to Agra, have a few friendly words with Scindiah, and then commence the final combination which is to take the whole armed population of Oude like fishes in a net.

The roads are being rapidly opened, papers arrive from Lahore at Calcutta as rapidly as before the rebellion; the Agra journals reach Calcutta in six days; in a few days telegraphic communication will be perfect between Calcutta and Peshawur.

No one knows where the Nana Sahib is. The last report is that he still preserves eight or ten thousand men round his standard, and that he is marching through the petty rajahs' states to the north of the Jubbulpore district towards Saugor. And it is true that the natural course of the Nana Sahib, the pretender to the musnud of the Peishwas, is towards the Mahratta provinces, where if he could arrive, surrounded by a sufficiently imposing force, he might raise a large tract of country and give us infinite trouble. But even if the report of his progress be true, he is not likely to advance very far unmolested. There are several forces in motion which could scarcely fail to hear of his movements, and which could easily be brought to bear upon him.

Meanwhile there are not wanting occasional symptoms to show how little was required, and how little is even now required, to raise the flame of revolt in the Deccan, and to show that the rebellion, wherever it does break out, always assumes the same character, that of a war of extermination against the European strangers. The Nagpore Irregular force, governed by traditional influences, which I have endeavoured to explain in some of my former letters, has, from the commencement of the rebellion, done good and loyal service to the state. One corps alone, the Irregular Cavalry regiment, was tainted with a conspiracy in which nearly all of its native officers and at least fifty of the men were engaged. The conspiracy, in consequence of the regiment being ordered to march, exploded prematurely and failed signally. The native officers were hanged, and the troopers disarmed in June last. The rising of several of the wild jungle chieftains in the Sumbhulpore district, on the eastern frontier of the Raepore district of the Nagpore province, called imperatively for assistance from Nagpore, for the Raepore district belongs in great part to wild zemindars of the same character and habits as those of Sumbhulpore, and a very short neglect to strengthen the important central town of Raepore would have tempted them to follow the example of their neighbours and brethren. One of them, a notoriously turbulent character, Narrain Sing, of Sonakhan, trusting in the impenetrable character of his little domain, which lies entirely amid hills and jungles, and maddened by the reports of the downfall of the Company's Raj, did raise the standard of revolt early in the month of October, began to collect armed men, to stockade the passes into the hills, and to distribute rebellious proclamations among the surrounding chieftains. Fortunately there was at Raepore an officer, Lieutenant Charles Elliot, but little known as yet, whose stern and lofty determination to support the dignity and authority of Government has not been surpassed by any one during the past eventful year. He at once sent off a party of fifty troopers under one of his assistants, Lieutenant Lucie Smith, who proved quite equal to the charge. Marching by night and making forced marches, he pounced upon Narrain Sing in his lair; the miserable rabble whom he had collected fled into the jungles after firing half a dozen shots from their matchlocks; Narrain Sing was tied on a horse behind a trooper, and the gallant little party was half way down the pass from the Sonakhan country before morning dawned. Narrain Sing was brought into Raepore, tried, and hanged. This prompt example had an electrical effect; the

Zemindars began to see that the Company's Raj was not quite extinct, and the waverers among them began to render assistance to Charles Elliot by all the means in their power, giving him intelligence of the movements of the rebels and plunderers, and storing supplies for the troops who were now on their road from Nagpore. No Europeans, not even any Madras Sepoys, could be spared from Nagpore; all that could be sent were the Irregular Cavalry regiment, weeded of the known conspirators, supplied with a completely new set of native officers, and with their arms of course restored, and the native Horse Battery of the Irregular force with six guns. The result has shown that disaffected or suspected troops are always much more likely to behave well when sent out into active duty in the field than when left to brood over their discontent in cantonments, and exposed to hear all the false reports which circulate in large towns in a period of popular excitement. The cavalry have behaved uniformly well since they arrived at Raepore. A squadron of the regiment at Sumbhulpore has been engaged with the rebels, and cut up fifty-three of them. Their commandant, Captain Wood, sabred three men himself, and was wounded in the arm with an arrow. Another squadron marched in November to the north of the Raepore district, and has been engaged with the enemy several times, always doing good service. Both of these detachments have, of course, been opposed only to a most despicable enemy—the wild jungle Gonds, armed with swords, bows and arrows, and a few matchlocks; but the numbers whom they have on more than one occasion attacked and dispersed have been very great, and the great point of importance is the uniform good conduct and cheerful obedience of the Nagpore Irregulars. But there are black sheep in every flock, and the men of the 3rd Nagpore Infantry Regiment stationed at Raepore had given many reasons for great anxiety to Lieutenant Charles Elliot, the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the district. It had come to his knowledge that some of the Sepoys had been in communication with some of the emissaries of Narrain Sing of Sonakhan, when that rebel's movements formed the great danger of the district. Evidence sufficient to convict any of them could not be obtained, but an inquiry was made into the conduct of a Nague, or corporal, of the regiment, named Shumsher Bahadoor, and although he was released for want of direct proof of his guilt, the scoundrel thought himself no longer safe at Raepore, and deserted on the night of his release from confinement. He went off to Narrain Sing, but managed to keep out of the way when that rebel was captured. Ugly rumours were heard occasionally, but still the regiment behaved well. As soon as the Irregular Cavalry arrived, the infantry regiment was divided into three detachments, two of which were sent into the field, while one remained to perform the station duties of Raepore. All went on well, though Charles Elliot never ceased to implore and importune the authorities to strengthen his hands with a reliable force. He pointed out that the Irregular troops were doing good service and ought to be well supported; that, on the other hand, they could not be implicitly trusted, and had on several occasions given grounds for suspicion, and that therefore they ought to be checked and balanced by troops of another description. His requisitions were not attended to; there was a great scarcity of troops at Nagpore, it is true, especially of Europeans, but still his representations did not carry the weight which they deserved. No serious efforts were made to strengthen his hands, no application was made to the Madras or to the Supreme Government for troops to render Raepore secure. On the contrary, Mr. Plowden, the Commissioner of Nagpore, declared to the Madras Government that he had no anxiety for the safety of the Nagpore province, and requested that the province might not be included in the proposed field of operations of a strong division ordered to assemble at Nagpore under General Whitlock "for service in the province of Nagpore and in the Saugor and Nerbudda territory." The words "province of Nagpore" were therefore officially, at Mr. Plowden's request, ordered by the Governor of Madras to be struck out of General Whitlock's programme. Did you ever hear of such frivolous trifling, in absolute contempt of the earnest requisitions of a brave and high-spirited official such as Lieutenant Charles Elliot was well known to be?

At last the storm broke which Elliot had foreseen and endeavoured to guard against. A party of fifteen men under a Havildar, of the Horse Battery, had arrived from Nagpore at Raepore on the 15th January. Among them were three men who, it is said, had been on leave at Lucknow early in last year, and had from the first been suspected. On the night of the 19th the sergeant-major of the 3rd Nagpore Infantry, named Sidwell, was attacked by the men of the Horse Battery, accompanied by two Sepoys of the infantry and two Lascars or pioneers attached to the regiment, and murdered. They cut him to pieces

with their swords, and then rushed through the infantry lines shouting that the holy war was begun, that they had killed one Feringhee, and inviting the infantry to join and finish the work by killing all the remaining Englishmen, and plundering the Treasury. It was the old plan, which has succeeded so often, of the bolder ruffians shedding blood to begin the excitement, and hoping to commit the whole of their comrades beyond all possibility of recal or hope of forgiveness. This plan has often succeeded, but on this occasion it failed. There must have been a large proportion of good men in the regiment to have kept them in the right path, but I cannot but attribute the happy result almost entirely to the force and influence of Lieutenant Charles Elliot's character. He was well known, he was respected and beloved, but he was also feared. The mutinous gunners finding the infantry would not join them, took possession of the two guns, but the English officers, who by this time had arrived at the scene of action, assembled the infantry Sepoys, surrounded the native gunners, and arrested them all, with the exception of one who escaped. Lieutenant Charles Elliot tried the seventeen prisoners under one of the summary Acts passed last year, and hanged all seventeen of them on the morning of the 22nd, in the presence of their comrades. The wretched murderers shouted their war cry of "Deen! Deen!" and addressed frantic appeals for rescue to their brethren; but all went off without an attempt at interference. Elliot made the Sepoys march round the gallows in slow time, and then harangued them with good effect. The only men whom he had on the ground on whom he had the slightest reliance were seventy-five police Sowars; and on them no implicit reliance could be placed. A large number of the Sepoys were of the genuine Pandey breed; and there had, undoubtedly, at several periods since the mutinies began, been meetings and consultations among them as to what side they should take.

But although Charles Elliot had thus shown that, under all difficulties and deficiencies, he was determined to vindicate the honour of Government, and to administer stern and exemplary justice at all hazards, I regret to say that not a man has yet been sent to support him. General Whitlock, an old-fashioned officer of the drill-sergeant school, declined to make a detachment from his force, as it was no longer made applicable to the purposes of the Nagpore province, and he has marched off to Jubbulpore. We will watch him, and see what his exploits are in that quarter. But little can be hoped from a general who could, in so heartless a manner, abandon a gallant officer surrounded by dangers, but sustaining the dignity of Government by the mere audacity and coolness of his bearing. Arrangements will, I trust, be made for sending him a sufficient force from Nagpore with as little delay as possible. Troops are expected soon from Hyderabad.

E. V.

#### THE ECLIPSE.

GREAT were the expectations indulged in by the non-scientific public as to what they were to see on Monday during the nearly total eclipse of the sun; deep was the disappointment felt by all (in London, at least) when the celestial show was over. The day opened beautifully; but, between eleven and twelve o'clock, heavy clouds muffled the sky and totally obscured the sun. Nevertheless, crowds of persons went out into the parks, to Hampstead Heath, to the gardens of the Crystal Palace, and to other open spaces in and near London, while several scaled the heights of the Victoria Tower at the new Houses of Parliament, the Monument, and various elevated buildings, and there patiently awaited the wonders which had been promised them. But everything was enviously shut out from view by the clouds. As one o'clock approached, there was indeed an obvious dimness, but not a greater obscurity than that which generally precedes a thunderstorm. The only thing unusual in the effect was a certain dead, cadaverous, ashy look about the clouds, which seemed flatter and nearer than they ordinarily do. Those who watched very closely caught a momentary glimpse of the sun at the height of his obscuration, when the clouds parted for a brief interval. The effect was very beautiful, the dark bulk of the moon being edged at one part with a silver fringe, the only portion of the sun then uncovered. But this revelation was so fugitive that a vast number of persons missed it altogether, and great was the chagrin of those who had built largely on the faith of astronomical promises. The truth is, as the *Times* observes, that in these matters the scientific gentlemen have us laymen at a disadvantage. They may tell us anything beforehand, and we dare not contradict them; but we must confess that our recollection of the extremely tame result, to the popular apprehension, of the eclipse of July 28, 1851, made us feel somewhat sceptical as to the grand promises that were made in connexion with the event of last Monday. The *Times*, in its leading columns, well sketches the anticipations and the disappointments of the day:—

"At eleven, all the devoted sons of science were to be conscious of an envious shade stealing over the broad face of day. As time wore on, this was to thicken into a darkness that could be felt; and, by the time that nothing was to be seen of the sun but a faint ring of light, the birds were to be going to roost, the cows were to come prematurely to be milked, the 'sky was to descend,' and all nature was to suffer an astronomical illusion. The few that had telescopes or patience to observe phenomena, of which all the most interesting were to occur within three minutes, were to see haloes, and 'Bailey's beads,' 'rose-coloured protuberances,' and waves of many-coloured light chasing one another over the earth, and indicating the approach of total darkness. There are times when science is master of the occasion, and when we humble journalists have nothing to do but to open our columns to all sorts of minute and confident predictions. We surrendered our judgment and our columns to people who insist, of course, on knowing more about it than we ourselves, and told our readers what they were to expect if all was as it should be. Well, the 15th of March came, and eleven o'clock came, and twelve, and one o'clock. The lawyers turned out in Temple-gardens with bits of smoked glass and opera-glasses, and some fifty thousand other people sought their extempore observatories. But the sun would not show, he would not shine, and by consequence would not be eclipsed. It was dark, indeed, but so it had been on Sunday, and so it had been on Saturday, and on many another day very recently. Here and there, some one with good eyes or strong faith declared he saw the sun like a half-moon or a ring; but few knew even in what part of the heavens the prodigy was supposed to be occurring. The general conclusion was that an eclipse of the sun was so much like an ordinary London sun and London day that it was wished astronomers would have the goodness to tell us on what days the sun would not be eclipsed, and to describe the extraordinary phenomena of a sun actually shining without the interposition of any foreign substance between him and us. So much for the promise held out to us by the almanack-writers."

True, the astronomers could not know that the day would be cloudy; but, in London, the amount of darkness was so slight that it is difficult to believe that the striking phenomena promised would have been witnessed, even had the atmosphere been in the most favourable condition. The best that can be said of the eclipse, as far as the metropolis is concerned, is that it caused several persons to make holiday, and developed a faculty of imagination in many individuals who are not commonly endowed with that gift. We have heard of an old lady who saw everything that Mr. Hind had promised—flashes of many-coloured light, Bailey's beads, and all—by eleven o'clock in the morning, thus anticipating the commencement of the eclipse by about an hour.

The special 'eclipse reporter' of the *Times* gives a picturesque account of the aspect of things from the summit of the Victoria Tower. The air there was very cold and damp, and these qualities increased towards the time of the greatest obscuration:—

"From about half-past twelve, the growth of the obscurity was rapid and palpable. Every minute, London seemed enveloped more and more in an unnatural gloom—neither dawn nor evening. Every minute, as the spectator moved round the battlements of the Tower and overlooked London from each of its four sides, he could notice the increase of gloom, and miss some conspicuous structure from among the great mass of edifices beneath him. The Monument and St. Paul's went among the first, the huge bulk of the latter waning into a darkish mass, and then losing itself amid the general gloom, exactly as a dissolving picture fades from view. On the south side of the water, the dome of Bethlehem became almost indistinct with that of the great metropolitan cathedral, and at last the whole of Lambeth gradually resembled a level dark-looking mass, like a tract of bog land seen from a distance. Buckingham Palace early lost its individuality, and it was difficult to distinguish its massive form from the dark-looking grass of the Park in which it stood. As the time of the greatest obscuration approached, the gloom deepened and deepened in proportion, and with it the stillness of all around grew more and more heavy and observable. One o'clock struck, and as it struck the darkness seemed to us to be greatest and most solemn. Lambeth Palace could just be distinguished on one side, and Westminster Abbey and (but very dimly) the Westminster Hospital on the other. The Horse Guards could not be distinguished in Parliament-street, and both the Nelson column and St. Martin's church were for a time invisible in the thick-looking air; only the towers of the old Abbey and the spires of the New Houses were at all distinctly visible for a minute or so, and on them the darkness had the effect of seeming to increase both their size and distance from the spectator. Almost directly after the period of the greatest obscuration was passed the very rapid return of light could be distinctly marked as building after building seemed to creep forth again into existence.

"At about twenty-five minutes past one, a slight break in the clouds allowed the sun to be seen for a moment. The shadow of the moon was then full upon it, the sun itself appearing like a young crescent moon

of some two or three days old. The light he gave at this moment was pale and watery, and the substance of the moon seemed of a dull pewtery colour. Beyond this glimpse, which only lasted for a minute, nothing more was seen, and only the rapid increase of natural daylight showed that the sun was not eclipsed for ever."

We cannot but think that this gentleman overstates the effects; and surely his imagination played him a trick when he wrote that "hills about *Kew and Fulham* were not to be mistaken for anything but hills." He might as well have spoken of mountains on Salisbury plain.

The weather was equally unfavourable at all the towns at which the eclipse was to be visible. Mr. John Yeates, F.R.G.S., writing to the *Times*, from Fotheringay Castle-mound, Northamptonshire, says:

"There was nothing like intense darkness during the eclipse; I have seen more gloom in a thunderstorm. Bystanders prognosticated rain; but it was the shadow of a rapidly declining day. At twelve o'clock a lady living on the farm suddenly exclaimed, 'The cows are coming home to be milked!' and they came, all but one; that followed, however, within the hour. Cocks crowed, birds flew low or fluttered about uneasily, but every object far and near was well defined to the eye. A singular Broadway of light stretched north and south for upwards of a quarter of an hour; from about 12.54 to 1.10 P.M."

All the phenomena of an annular eclipse, however, were visible at this locality, and Bailey's beads were perfectly plain on the completion of the annulus. These 'beads' are described by Mr. Yeates as appearing "on the upper and under sides of the moon, and occupying fully three-fourths of her circumference." Mr. James Glaisher, writing to the *Daily News* from Oundle, states, with respect to the aspect of things at one o'clock:—

"The gloom at this time was very great. Birds were wildly flying here and there, as in great agitation, but some continued singing without interruption. Between 1h. 1m. and 1h. 2m. the greatest gloom was experienced; but at no time was it difficult to read at the ordinary distance, and throughout there existed no necessity to suspend any employment. The sky was too generally overcast, and the day too raw and ungenial, to detect any of the more delicate effects of light and shadow. With the exception of the greatest gloom, which occurred for a minute or two about one o'clock, the surrounding aspect of the country was only in accordance with the general character of the day, as shortly after one the sky became uniformly overcast, and a fine rain fell, continuing till the end of the eclipse, and precluding all chance of further observations. The sudden increase of light after the great gloom was rapid and remarkable."

#### AFFRAY WITH THE DUBLIN POLICE.

THE state entry of the new Viceroy into Dublin on Friday week was marked by a horrible act of ferocity on the part of the police. A large number of the students of Trinity College were collected inside the railings, and for some time had amused themselves by pelting the police and passengers with fireworks, rotten eggs, and oranges. The fireworks caused the horses of the mounted constables to rear a great deal, and it is asserted by the officers, but denied by the students, that stones were concealed in the oranges. However, it would seem that some of the police were struck and slightly injured, while others had their hats snatched from their heads and conspicuously displayed as trophies. At length, a large body of mounted police, wearing moustaches, and dressed, it is said, in a semi-continental uniform, was paraded in front of the College gates, and suddenly attempted to ride down some young gentlemen who were seen laughing, and whom they struck violently on the head with their staves. Colonel Browne, one of the Commissioners of Police, hitherto greatly respected, now arrived, and was loudly cheered by all. For a time, he conversed in a friendly way with some of the students within the gates, and requested them to retire; but they refused, and required that the police should be moved backward, as they were the original cause of the bad feeling. The negotiations then terminated, and the pelting recommenced. Colonel Browne was struck more than once, though it is thought accidentally; but he suddenly rode forward, took off his hat, repeated the Riot Act from memory, recalled the troop of Scots Greys, which had just left for the barracks, and, it is said, requested the commanding officer to assist in charging the youths within the rails. The officer, according to report, said, with a smile, "What am I to charge? Is it a parcel of lads like these?" However, he drew up his men immediately fronting the gate; and a dreadful scene shortly followed.

"Colonel Browne," says the account in the Irish papers, "gave orders to the horse police, who, to all intents and purposes were in this instance dragoons, to clear the space inside the railings, but 'only to use the flat of their swords.' With a too evident willingness to obey, they dashed into the space, which, as it was within the college limits, they had clearly no right to enter, and cut about them mercilessly with their drawn sabres, inflicting wounds which were in too many in-



stances followed up by the only less cruel baton in the hands of the other branch of the force. Not merely was 'the sharp edge' applied with sweeping force in too many instances, but persons who were endeavouring to escape by withdrawing into crevices, and some even who were lying already injured upon the ground, were made the victims of a relentless fury. Several of the students were carried in in a state of unconsciousness, bleeding from the ears and nose from the effects of blows upon the head, and three or four of them were dangerously, if not mortally wounded. The mounted police rode up and down the area, driving the unarmed students before them, and laying about them with their swords. One student, named Leeson (a nephew, it is said, of Lord Miltown's), who was standing quietly on the outside of the railing, received a furious stroke of a baton on the side of the head, which at once brought him, stunned, to the ground; he became quite livid, and frothed from the mouth, and while in this state was lifted up by some of his fellow students for the purpose of being conveyed within the college. Incredible as it may appear, even this did not satisfy the vindictive ferocity of the conservators of 'law and order;' for a member of the force rushed forward, and dealt Mr. Leeson several tremendous blows with a baton round the head. For the credit of the force, it is right to state that this act was condemned by at least one policeman, who cried, 'Shame! shame!' and dragged away his colleague. The Junior Dean made every exertion, even at this critical moment, to restore order. He went outside, and, addressing Colonel Browne, said that he would engage to withdraw the students if the Colonel would agree to call off the police, a number of whom, both horse and foot, had entered within the railing during the *mêlée*. Colonel Browne assented to this proposal, and the horse police withdrew; but the foot, in violation of the agreement, maintained their position for a long time after."

Several of the other students, besides Mr. Leeson, were seriously hurt, and some gentlemen among the crowd outside were brutally attacked without any provocation. Some of the worst of the policemen have been identified by the students, and several of the latter have been pointed out by the constables as being ring-leaders of the riot. A large body of students paraded the streets last Saturday evening, with an evident desire to revenge themselves on the police; but the constables were ordered to keep within their barracks. A body of students, at one time, however, met with a body of police, and challenged them to fight; but no collision ensued. Captain Richard W. Bernard, King's County Militia, was charged on Monday at the Capel-street police office with making use of irritating language against the police on the previous Saturday. He was severely reprimanded by the magistrate, and dismissed. Other persons, who had formed part of a riotous crowd, were sent for trial.

The wounded are progressing favourably. The Lord Lieutenant has resolved on instituting an inquiry into the facts of the case, and the law-officers of the Crown are charged with the duty of conducting it in the most efficient and impartial manner. Colonel Griffith, of the Scots Greys, denies that Colonel Browne asked him to charge the young men. He did, however, request the Greys to assist the civil power.

The Junior Dean of the College has addressed a letter to one of the Dublin journals, in which he states:—"I think you will find that very few of the rioters were College-men. They were generally young men of the same age and class living in Dublin, but who are in no way connected with the University. Of the three gentlemen mentioned in your paper as being identified by the police on Saturday, two are not students of Trinity College."

#### IRELAND.

**THE NEW VICEROY.**—The address from the Corporation of Dublin to the Earl of Eglintoun was presented at the Castle on Monday. It dwelt more especially on his Lordship's efforts to sustain the Viceroyalty. In the course of his reply, the Earl said he had always believed that the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantancy "would be a great and permanent injury, not only to that city, but to the country in general;" and in that opinion, he added, his colleagues agreed.

**THE IRISH COURT.**—Lord Eglintoun held his first levee on Tuesday. It was very brilliantly attended. An address was presented from the University, and, at the close of his reply, the Lord Lieutenant, addressing the young students, besought them not to let the recent collision with the police (of which an account will be found above) lead them into any excesses on going home. "I know you came here," he said, "to do me honour. You would do me great discredit if you allowed yourselves to get into any riot on your departure from my house."—This was received with loud applause by the students.

**THE MURDER OF MR. ELLIS.**—William and Daniel Cormack have been found Guilty of the murder of Mr. Ellis, but recommended to mercy, though without any apparent reason. "A curious episode," says the *Times*, "occurred at the trial. It was proved that one of the assassins was on the jury at the coroner's inquest. The same coroner was in the court during the trial on Monday, sitting behind the attorney for the prisoners, and prompting him. The judge had noticed his conduct,

which he denounced in the most indignant terms, declaring that he should be removed from his office instantly, and peremptorily ordering him out of court if he did not wish to be put in the dock." The Attorney-General said an affidavit was being prepared with reference to this person, and that, as soon as it was ready, he would act on it.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY.**—There was a little riot, as usual, at Dublin, on St. Patrick's Day, the College being again the scene of the disturbance. Some low fellows endeavoured to enter the gates; they were pushed back, a fight followed, the police were called in, and stones flew about copiously. The crowd was dispersed in about half an hour.

#### AMERICA.

**AFFAIRS in Utah** do not progress very satisfactorily. Winter has proved a severe foe to the invading army. The cold has been intense; the snow in the passes at the rear has rendered travelling difficult; and the men suffered great hardships while living in tents and waggons previous to getting up the huts. There was a scarcity of food, moreover, at the last advices; all the game had disappeared, the rations had been cut down one half, and the meat was tough and unpalatable. Captain Marcy, however, has succeeded in reaching Santa Fe, although with a loss of a large number of mules, and at the expense of much suffering; has made purchases of mules and horses; and hopes early in the spring to put Colonel Johnston in possession of the means of transport to Great Salt Lake. The War Department will also send supplies of clothing, &c. The Mormons, nevertheless, show no sign of yielding. Their Legislature has been convened, and was addressed by Brigham Young on the 15th of December. In this speech, the head of the Saints accuses the Federal Government of tyranny, and of desiring to place Utah on the level of a British colonial possession. The approaching army, therefore, is to be treated as invaders. Young, in fact, designates it as "an undisguised mob." He invokes the Assembly to "protect, preserve, and perpetuate inviolate those inalienable constitutional rights which have descended to us as a rich legacy from our forefathers." The Assembly responded to this by passing resolutions declaring—"That, while we deprecate the bitter hostility manifested towards a most loyal and innocent people by the present Administration of the General Government, we will continue to resist any attempt on the part of the Administration to bring us into a state of vassalage by appointing, contrary to the constitution, officers whom the people have neither vote nor voice in electing; nor shall any persons appointed to office for Utah by the present Administration either qualify for or assume and discharge, within the limits of this territory, the functions of the offices to which they have been appointed so long as our territory is menaced by an invading army (for such an army cannot have been sent to protect either the citizens or the passing emigration, but is manifestly sent to aid in trampling upon American liberty), nor so long as such appointees are so pusillanimous as to require a numerous armed force to attend their back to enable them to carry out their traitorous designs, concocted for the sake of depriving American citizens of their indefeasible and vested rights." Much distress exists at Salt Lake city, owing to the scarcity of provisions and clothing.

Several Spaniards have been arrested at New York on suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. The frequency of crimes of violence at Washington is beginning to excite alarm, and is attributed to the weakness of the local Government and its ill-defined dependence on Congress and the Executive of the Union.

The Louisiana House of Representatives has passed a bill authorizing a company, already organized, to import 2500 free blacks from the coast of Africa, to be indentured for not less than fifteen years.

The Kansas Investigation Committee of the Federal House of Representatives has reported in favour of admitting that territory into the Union under the Lecompton slavery constitution. A statement is made in some of the American papers of General Walker having been arrested at New Orleans, and of his giving bail to appear before a court of justice in that city.

The steamboat *Eliza Battle* has been destroyed by fire at Kemp's Landing, near Demopolis, Alabama. Thirty-nine lives were lost, and 1200 bales of cotton were destroyed. Many of the sufferers were frozen in the water.

A strange series of thefts has been committed in an American brig. A man named Crowen shipped as steward on board the *Helen Jane*, of Boston. On the first day out, he was missing, and it was supposed that he had fallen overboard; but, when the vessel arrived at Truxillo, he made his appearance in the fore-castle, and confessed that he had secreted himself in the hold, under the influence of *delirium tremens*, and for twenty-two days had feasted on champagne, raisins, ham, &c. Eight baskets of the wine, and six boxes of the fruit, besides other things, had thus disappeared, entailing a loss of about two hundred and fifty dollars. He will be sent home for trial.

General Walker, the Filibuster, has been addressing the citizens of Nashville, Tennessee, and has met with much sympathy. The democrats of New York have held a large meeting, and adopted resolutions sustaining

the President in his Kansas policy. Lord Napier is said to have addressed a letter to General Cass in relation to the rapid increase of the African slave trade, and suggesting the propriety of adopting more decisive measures for its suppression.

A suicide mania has prevailed at San Francisco. No less than thirteen suicides and attempts at self-destruction were perpetrated during the fortnight previous to the sailing of the steamer. A duel has taken place between two French editors; they fought with small-swords, and both were wounded.

The news from Central America is of little interest. Colonel Alvarado, of the Costa Rica army, has been degraded from his rank, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment, for surrendering to Colonel Frank Anderson, the Filibuster, without a battle.

The revolt against the Montevidean Government has been put down, and Generals Don Cezar Dias and Don Manoel Freire, seventy officers, and three hundred and fifteen soldiers, have been taken prisoners. The two generals, together with nearly thirty officers, were afterwards condemned to death. This sentence was revoked; but, as it would require some hours to get the news to the place of execution, it was scarcely probable to reach there in time to prevent the sentence being carried into effect.

#### EXECUTION OF ORSINI AND PIERRI.

Two of the Paris conspirators were executed last Saturday morning at seven o'clock, on the Place de la Roquette. At half-past five o'clock, Orsini and Pierri were informed that their appeal to the Court of Cassation had been rejected, and they were then assisted in their last devotions by the Almoners Hugon and Nottet. Vast numbers of persons collected at the place of execution during the night, and remained there patiently for hours, though, as will be seen, to very little purpose. The Government entertained great fears of an *émeute*, and large bodies of police, sergens-de-ville, gendarmerie, and military, occupied the ground. Almost every available spot was thus shut out from the populace, and the scaffold was completely isolated. So serious was the apprehension of some disturbance breaking out, that the police ejected the persons who had hired seats at the windows of the surrounding houses, and occupied the positions themselves. It is said that there was some anticipation of the windows being made use of to fling hand-grenades from, among the soldiers. Some enclosed gardens near the prison of the *Jeunes Détenus*, which offered good opportunities for observing the execution, were guarded by sentries, who forbade any one to enter. The caution thus observed was not without reason. The insurrectionary assemblage in Paris on the night of the 5th instant is rumoured to have been with a view to organize an attempt to break open the prison in which Orsini and his colleagues were confined, and rescue them. This may possibly be incorrect; but there is no doubt that the state of public feeling was very gloomy and menacing.

Between one and two hundred thousand persons are calculated to have taken up a position on the ground during the night; but from this they were driven into the side streets, with a few favoured exceptions, when the military arrived at about five o'clock. The troops, which consisted of cavalry and infantry, numbered more than five thousand men, and were under the immediate command of a General of Brigade.

"Precisely at six o'clock," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "Orsini and Pierri were awakened from their sleep by the governor of the prison, who announced that their last hour was come. The Abbé Hugon, chaplain of the Roquette, and the chaplain of the Conciergerie, were present. I do not profess to give particulars of what passed within the walls of the cell; but I may observe that the wretched men appeared calm when the news, which could not have taken them by surprise, was announced to them. I am assured that they heard mass and received the Communion, with respect, if not devotion. Soon after they were taken to the room called *de la toilette*, for the change of dress. When the convicts entered, they were placed at different extremities of the room, with their backs turned to each other. There were two assistant-executioners—one from Rouen, the other from Caen—besides him of Paris. These lost no time in preparing the convicts for the scaffold. During the dreadful operation, Orsini remained calm; and, though he was not so loud or contradictory as during his trial, Pierri was somewhat excited. The strait-waistcoat interfered with his gesticulations; but he hardly ceased talking for a moment. When the executioner was pinioning him, he asked that the fastenings should not be drawn too tight, as he had no intention of escaping. The cold touch of the steel on his neck when the scissors cut off his hair, so as not to interfere with the guillotine, for an instant appeared to thrill through him; but he recovered himself when he found that his board was left untouched. He thanked the executioner for letting him die with his face as became a man. When the hood, to which the veil which covers the features of the parolide is suspended, was put over his head, he is said to have laughed, and at-

tempted a joke about the figure he must cut. At this moment he turned his head and perceived Orsini; he saluted him gaily, and asked how he was getting on. He was interrupted by Orsini, who was undergoing the same operation with the same *sang froid* as if he were under the hands of a valet dressing for a party, with the words, 'Be calm, be calm, my friend.' Pierri's tongue ran on, however. The assistant proceeded to strip him of his shoes, for, in pursuance of the sentence, they were to proceed to the scaffold barefooted. The man appeared to hesitate, but Pierri encouraged him to proceed, and assisted him as much as he could, still talking. The operation being over, and the *toilette* complete, he turned towards the turnkey, and asked to be allowed to embrace him. This request was complied with. The moment of moving now came, and the Abbé Hugon cried out, 'Courage!' 'Oh! I am not afraid—I am not afraid,' he said; 'we are going to Calvary;' and in a sort of feverish excitement he repeated to himself, 'Calvary, Calvary!'

According to the accounts in the French papers, Pierri exhibited throughout a feverish, spasmodic demeanour which, taking the form of courage, in fact indicated considerable apprehension. On being roused from sleep he asked, with an air of forced assurance, for some breakfast, and a cup of coffee with some rum. These were supplied him, and he afterwards asked, with great importunity, and even anger, for more rum, or at least for some wine. This was refused. Orsini also took a glass of rum, and drank to the health and happiness of the governor. Pierri kept perpetually talking and gesticulating wildly. 'Well, old fellow!' he said to Orsini, 'this is the day; but I shall sing my patriotic song.' When his stockings were taken off, he said, with a smile, 'Fortunately I washed my feet yesterday;' and, on the black veil being thrown over his head, he observed, 'They are dressing me up like an old coquette.' The *Times* correspondent continues:—

'Orsini was, on the other hand, as calm and tranquil as his fellow-convict was excited. He spoke little; but, when the governor of the prison and some of the officers approached him, he bade them, in a low tone of voice, farewell. The turnkey of his cell announced to him, in a tone of regret, that his last moment was come. Orsini thanked him for his sympathy. His hair was also cut away from his neck, but he underwent the operation without flinching. At the moment when the hood was put upon his head, his face, which up to that moment was calm and impassible, became flushed for a moment, and his eye lighted up.

'The prison clock struck seven; before the last sound died away, the door leading to the scaffold opened as of itself. The Abbé Hugon entreated Pierri to profit by the few moments still left, to collect his thoughts and assume a calmer attitude. He promised to be calm, but said he should chant a patriotic hymn; and it is said that he actually began to sing the well-known 'Mourir pour la Patrie.' Leaning on the Abbé Hugon, he mounted fifteen steps of the scaffold, still repeating the verses of the song.

'Orsini was supported by the chaplain of the Conciergerie, and his calmness never abandoned him for a moment. When he appeared on the platform, it could be seen, from the movement of his body and of his head, though covered with the veil, that he was looking out for the crowd, and probably intended addressing them. But they were too far off. The greffier then directed the usher to read the sentence of the Court condemning the prisoners to the death of parricides. The usher, who was an old man, over sixty, was evidently much moved at having to perform this duty, and he trembled as much from emotion as from cold as he read the document, which no one listened to.

'After this formality was terminated, Orsini and Pierri embraced their spiritual attendants, and pressed their lips on the crucifix offered to them. They then gave themselves up to the headsman. Pierri was attached to the plank in an instant. He was executed first. The moment his veil was raised, and before his head was laid on the block, it is affirmed that he cried 'Vive l'Italie! Vive la République!' [As the knife was descending, Orsini, according to the account in the *Daily News*, was suddenly laid hold of by two assistants, and, from motives of humanity, turned round, so that he might not see the death of his friend. It is said that Pierri continued singing to the last, and that his voice only died away under the knife.]

'Orsini was then taken in hand. His veil was raised, and his countenance still betrayed no emotion. Before he was fastened to the plank, he turned in the direction of the distant crowd, and, it is said, cried 'Vive la France!' It was but five minutes past seven when the second head fell into the basket. A cold shudder ran among those whose attention was fixed upon what was passing on the scaffold, and for an instant there was deep silence. It passed off, however, very soon. The cold was bitter, and the snow began to fall; and in a few hours the place was deserted.

'The number of deaths from the attempt for which these wretched men suffered now amounts, I am assured, to fourteen.'

De Rudio has been reprieved. The turnkeys waked him early in the morning, to inform him of the fact. He sat up, staring at them wildly; and, imagining they had come to summon him to death,

he recoiled from their touch. But they reassured him, saying, 'Don't be afraid; we are not going to injure you—far from it. We bring you good news; you are to have a commutation of punishment, and we are going to take off your strait-waistcoat.' All the convicts had been made to wear this garment, out of a fear that they might otherwise make some attempt on their own lives or on those of the gaolers. Rudio was overjoyed at the intelligence, and hummed an air as he was relieved of his encumbrance.

The writer from whom we have already quoted states further:—

'Pierri is said to have written a great deal in the interval which elapsed between his condemnation and his death. What these incoherent writings were about I cannot say. Orsini is said to have written a respectful letter to the Procureur-Général, acknowledging the equitable and honourable conduct of the Court that tried him, and of the jury that found him guilty, as well as the perfect liberty accorded to his counsel. We are told that he said he should regret the quashing of the judgment of the Assize Court by the Court of Cassation, as in that case he would have to be tried again, and he was certain the result would be the same. If he had entered an appeal, it was with a view to have a few days more at his disposal to settle his affairs, rather than from a hope of escaping. He wrote to his family two or three days after his condemnation, and while the appeal was still pending; but he wrote with the conviction of a man whose account with this world was closed. He asked that his remains should be interred in a decent coffin, and the prayer is said to be complied with. He left a will; but in it there is nothing of a political character.'

The Emperor is stated to have desired to pardon Orsini and Pierri, and to have mooted the question more than once in the Council; but the Ministers would not agree to the proposition, and he yielded. We do not, however, place much faith in this story, or in that which asserts that Orsini petitioned the Emperor for mercy a day or two before the execution.

#### ORSINI AND HIS CHILDREN.

A LETTER from Orsini to his two daughters, Ernestina and Ida, written on September 28th, 1854, previous to his starting on the expedition which led to his imprisonment in the citadel of Mantua, has been published. It is beautifully conceived and most touchingly expressed, and shows how fine a nature his was, despite the horrible crime into which he was goaded by tyranny and by the despair which had taken possession of his heart. Men the most opposed to Orsini have acknowledged the tender feeling which lives in every line, and have pitied the misery of a man who seemed to have been designed to adorn and ennoble society. It is not too much to expect that this epistle will go far towards softening down those bloody stains which his own act has thrown on Orsini's character. How sad that the world's tyrants should have the power, not merely of imprisoning and slaying, but of converting an originally fine human being into a reckless assassin!

Orsini commences by saying:—

'My dear daughters.—These few lines, together with two little hearts, which contain two locks of my hair, will be consigned to you when I am alive no longer; you will also receive a portrait greatly resembling me, and I have left the necessary instructions with my brother Leonidas, so that you may have it, and keep it in memory of your poor father.

'I left you in your tender age; you were very little, and the last time that ever I saw you was in the prison at Nice. I was driven from Piedmont because I had conspired against the foreigners who occupied my country. The vicissitudes of Italy do not permit me to watch over your education myself, and I have not had the sweet pleasure to caress you in your most beautiful period of youth.

'Before concluding I must give you some advice, which you will retain, my dear children, as a paternal memorial, and which may be a valuable guide to you throughout your lives; at least, I hope and wish so. First, believe in God! I have a firm conviction of His existence. Second, possess unalterable principles of honour! Mark! I do not mean malleable and material principles; no, but those which are universally recognized as such by all people and nations, which do not alter with the changes of time, of country, of governments; I mean those principles which are eternal truths, absolute, immutable, not depending on anyone's caprice. Pay attention to this. Everybody considers himself honourable; but this is not always seen in his acts, but instead of it we find deceit, hypocrisy, equivocation, and cunning words to injure others. This is what the greater part of men do, who regard the principles of honour as a piece of india-rubber. When the true principles of honour have taken root in you, as I have explained, and that they are considered by you as the basis of public and private morality, you must necessarily be lovers of your country, honest, affectionate towards your parents, pure in your youth, pure and faithful towards your husbands to whom you may be married; in fine, loving towards your children, and adorned with the finest qualities which can be desired in women destined by God and

nature to embellish the life of man and to render his existence less miserable.'

After exhorting his daughters to cultivate their minds, and not be dazzled by the external appearance of things, Orsini continues:—

'If you marry, be careful how you make your selection; let him be honest, honourable, a lover of his country; let his heart be large, and let him be capable of true friendship, and be careful to return it on your part with conduct equally noble and an affection equally pure. Be faithful to the husband whom you select for your life-companion; let the very thought of infidelity strike you with horror; destroy yourselves rather than fall into that fault. An error like that nothing can ever remedy; the pardon which might be conceded does not remedy the evil; in you remains an eternal stain, in the husband an eternal rancour—an eternal remembrance of your guilt, of your dishonesty. Remember that such an action on the wife's part poisons the husband's existence, if he has a heart or a feeling of honour; that it extinguishes domestic peace for ever; that it destroys domestic tranquillity; that it causes the love and sweetness which should exist between husband and wife to cease, cools and abates the love of the parent for his child; that, in fact, it casts dishonour upon the husband, upon you, upon all the family.

'May you have a serene and a long life! Take a thousand and a thousand kisses from your father, who carries with him the pain of not being able to see and embrace you, impeded by the infamy of men. Receive the paternal benediction of your FELICE ORSINI.

'Farewell, farewell, farewell from my heart!'

#### STATE OF TRADE.

DULNESS continues to be the rule in the great seats of trade and commerce. At Birmingham, indeed, business, during the week ending last Saturday, was even worse than it has been for a long time past. Almost every department of trade shares in the depression, and the unemployed operatives have been reduced to great distress. They have held several open air meetings, at which they have behaved, for the most part, with great moderation. At the close of one of these meetings, however, a cry was raised, 'Go to the bakers' shops!' and a large crowd moved down some of the streets. The shopkeepers were a good deal alarmed; but the men who attempted the disturbance did not belong to the respectable working orders, and the affair passed off without any mischief. The operatives have had interviews with the Mayor and magistrates, as a consequence of which, workhouse relief has been increased, and subscriptions have been opened. A little more is being done in the hosiery trades of Nottingham and Leicester, and there are slight symptoms of improvement in the demand for iron at Wolverhampton; but the prevailing condition is that of languor. For rails, however, the inquiries are extensive, Russia alone being in the market for 150,000 tons. The carpet trade of Kidderminster is in a more satisfactory state than it has been in for a long time past; but in the other manufacturing towns there is no material change to notice.

Within the last few weeks, three failures have occurred in the corn trade at Waterford. These have caused considerable commotion and great commercial depression. The liabilities are said to be very large, and to have fallen on the traders of the city.

'The general state of trade and commerce in South Australia,' says the *Mining Journal*, 'is reported sound, the financial position most satisfactory, and public credit never on a firmer basis. As evidence of this, one of the Adelaide banks had offered the Government two per cent. premium on 15,000*l.* worth of bonds for transmission to England, which the Government had declined. The staple exports of the colony for 1857 were greatly in excess of any previous year. The agricultural, mineral, and pastoral products were most abundant.'

The dividend declared at the recent meeting of the Railway Passengers' Assurance Company was at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. It was stated officially that the days of grace are especially recognized on the policies. The income for the year has been 16,981*l.*, against 12,000*l.* in 1856, or an increase at the rate of forty-one per cent.

A new undertaking, of some interest to the large class of persons who require hotel accommodation at reasonable terms, has been announced in the City columns of the *Times*, where we read:—'The prospectus has been issued of an International Hotel Company, to be erected on a site in the Strand and Wellington-street, part of which is at present occupied by the Lyceum Theatre. The project is introduced under respectable auspices, and all persons having at any time occasion to seek hotel accommodation in London must wish it success; but, although the results of the experiment of the Great Western Hotel at Paddington might well encourage a similar enterprise in the most central part of the metropolis, there has hitherto seemed little disposition on the part of the public thus to invest their capital. The sum proposed to be raised is 180,000*l.* in shares of 20*l.* each, and 150,000*l.* on mortgage, making a total of 330,000*l.* The ground floor is to be appropriated for shops, while the hotel will contain two hundred and thirty sleeping-rooms, exclusive of private sitting-rooms and suites of apartments.'



There has been increased activity in the general business of the port of London during the week ending last Saturday. The number of ships reported inward was 232. Those cleared outward amounted to 80, including the unusually small number of four in ballast; the number on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 39. —Times.

## 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 *Moniteur* records a fact which it describes as proving "the honourable feelings with which the English officers who took part with the French in the war in the Crimea are animated. The committee of the Army and Navy Club in London, having heard that a caricature at the bottom of which were some offensive remarks, with a pretended message from the club, had been sent to some colonels of the French army, has offered a reward of 50*l.* to any one who will make known the author of it, thus showing how indignant the members of the club feel at so shameful an insult."

There has just been discovered at Nantes a series of letters written by some of the literary celebrities of the first half of the eighteenth century. Among them are thirty-six signed by Louis Racine; three by Tilon du Tillet; fourteen by Desforgues-Maillard; thirty by Bertrand of Nantes; and one by President Bouhier.

M. Pietri, Prefect of Police, has resigned his post. The Emperor, who has written a letter to M. Pietri, accepting his resignation with regret, and speaking highly of the retiring Prefect's services, has appointed to the vacant office M. Boittelle, Prefect of the Yonne.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains some noteworthy replies to observations which have appeared in the *Times* and other English papers. The official journal says:—"In its number of the 15th of March, the *Times* pretends that the French police penetrate into the domestic circle, and cause anxiety and mistrust in the relations of private families. It adds that it regrets the days when it could not refuse its admiration to the noble confidence of the Emperor, 'who drove his own phaeton,' and who now never goes out unless guarded by squadrons. It will suffice to mention such assertions to refute them. Never was the French police less inquisitorial than at the present moment. If its zeal has been doubled since the attempt of the 14th of January, those who regret the failure of that attempt are the only persons to complain. As regards the assertion respecting the Emperor, every one knows that his Majesty has made no change in his usual habits, and that he drives out daily without an escort. . . . Some foreign journals seem astonished that France should have requested the continental and bordering Powers to send away dangerous refugees from her frontiers. Thus acting, France only made use of the right of international law. No one was astonished that Switzerland last year requested the French Government to send into the interior the refugees who desired a restoration of Royalty at Neuchâtel; nor was any one surprised that Spain should have asked us to send into the interior the Carlist refugees, and that the Cortes should have thanked the Emperor for having, by such a step, prevented a civil war. The conduct of France has therefore been guided by the universally acknowledged principles of international law."

## PRUSSIA.

Some sensation has been created in the House of Deputies by a matter affecting the independence of the electors. An interpellation was recently addressed to the Minister of the Interior, seeking for information with respect to certain interferences by the police in the election which took place last autumn at Elbing. The facts alleged are to the effect that the Director of Police at the place mentioned issued to the various authorities a circular enclosing a list of the Conservative, or High Tory, candidates, and calling upon them not only to vote for those candidates themselves, but to use all their influence with others to get those candidates elected. The same means were taken to corrupt the individual citizens; but, two days before the election, a complaint was sent to the Minister of the Interior with respect to this scandalous invasion of popular rights. Nevertheless, the illegal interference continued during the election. The ground was surrounded by the police, who questioned every voter as he came up as to how he intended to vote; and a Commissary of Police stationed himself so as to see who voted for, and who against, the Conservative candidates. Towards the close of the day, it became manifest that these favoured gentlemen had no chance of success in the ordinary way; whereupon, the police brought up a number of fishermen, who are completely under their influence, and forced them to vote as the Government wished. The answer which the Minister of the Interior gave, on the 8th of January, to the complaint, stated "that the police had, conformably with their duty, done their best to protect the elections from all undue influences and disturbances, and that proper measures had been taken with reference to their conduct." This answer not being satisfactory, the interpellation already alluded to was put. It was thus worded:—"Does the Minister really approve the con-

duct of the police in interfering to influence the said election, and what were the 'proper measures' which the Minister subsequently took to restrain the Police Director for the future within the bounds of his competence?" In answer to these questions, the Minister read the Police Director's own account of the affair. That official admitted the alleged facts, and justified them by asserting that election tricks are resorted to by the democrats to induce voters to favour their candidates. The Minister of the Interior concluded by saying that he approved the motives of the Director of Police, while he disapproved of his acts; but he refused to state what were the 'proper measures' he had taken.

"The *Börsen-Zeitung*," says the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, "lately brought to the knowledge of the public that a telegram had been refused transmission at the Royal Telegraph-office, although its contents were a piece of news that was published in all the newspapers of the day, viz., that some expectations had been entertained that on the occasion of the marriage of Prince Frederick William an amnesty would be proclaimed, and that those expectations were, however, not to be fulfilled. The remark attached to this statement was, that a species of censorship was exercised at the telegraph-office, which was not referable to either law or reason." The same writer relates other instances of official tyranny, and states that "civil liberty is reduced to the smallest conceivable fraction."

## ITALY.

The political trials at Naples continue to drag their wearisome and horrible details through the letters from that city to the English journals. The correspondent of the *Times* (who acknowledges the great courtesy and facilities he has received from all the authorities of the court), says that most of the Government witnesses have retracted their statements, which were made under the influence of threats. One of the prisoners stated that Eugenio Lombardi, one of the strongest witnesses for the Crown, had confessed to him that he had denounced Captain Sitzia because he had been ungrateful to him, but that all he had said was false. "The evidence of the men I have heard examined," says the *Times* correspondent, "amounts to this:—Captain Sitzia and the crew were surprised by a few of the passengers; they were greatly vexed, and the captain wept. They were menaced and guarded by the insurgents; they were perfectly passive, or did what they did at the command of Pisacane. 'It is useless,' he said, 'to resist; if you obey us, no harm shall happen to you.' On arriving in Ponza, they did not land, but were compelled, on their lives being threatened, to row ashore; but Watt, Park, and the captain did not even leave the steamer. When the vessel put off for Ponza for a moment or two, and then returned, it was by order of Pisacane, with fifty or sixty of the exiles on board. From Ponza to Sapri the captain did not appear. On the vessel leaving Sapri, and long before any Neapolitan vessel hove in sight, the captain ordered his men to throw the arms which the rebels had left overboard. Such are the statements which were repeated over and over again by the men who alluded at all to the subject. Two doubtful statements only exist to be spoken of. Moline had heard it said on board that the captain, crew, and some of the passengers, had been guilty of a *tradimento*. This evidence is, of course, worth nothing. Mascia was then called. 'Mascia, Signor Presidente, is dead.' 'Let his deposition then be read.' I oppose the reading of the deposition of a dead man,' said the advocate. He was overruled by the Procureur-General, and the deposition, which was read, amounted to this:—'The captain was in communication with the chiefs of the insurgents, hence we inferred that they were friends and fellow-conspirators; but, he adds, 'the captain depended on the orders of the General.' This evidence, too, falls through, as a dead man cannot appear like the others to retract, modify, or explain, and because it neutralizes itself. As far, therefore, as the testimony of one hundred and eighty-three prisoners goes, the captain and the crew (including Watt and Park, of course) are innocent of the crime imputed to them." One of the prisoners, on being about to be brought into court, was discovered to be mad. He had stripped himself stark naked, and howled loudly. Three, it seems, are now demented, and sixteen are reported ill. Several are suffering from the itch; one who was examined on the trial is described as 'a dirty, pallid skeleton; another was so maimed by the ill-usage of the soldiers that the President ordered his removal to the hospital; and a third has received seventy lashes for singing a patriotic song which he had been accustomed to sing from his boyhood. It appears certain that, when the rising was put down, the soldiers behaved with savage violence to the poor insurgents; and since then they have robbed them shamelessly.—We are happy to be able to state that a Royal decree allows Watt to return to England immediately. It is to be hoped that this tardy act of justice will result in the poor fellow's restoration to sanity.

A demand on the part of the French Government that the Mazzinian organ, *L'Italia del Popolo*, should be suppressed, and that the editor of *L'Unione* should be expelled, has been refused by the Sardinian Government. The King is said to have written a letter to the Foreign Minister, General della Rocca, in which he says that the people have entrusted to him the custody of their liberties, and that he will never betray them.

A subscription has been set on foot at Turin to present M. Jules Favre with a testimonial of gratitude and admiration for the eloquent and courageous plea for the independence of Italy which he introduced into his defence of Orsini.

The editor of the *Armonia*, the clerical organ of Turin, has been, for the second time, condemned to two months' imprisonment, a fine of 1000 francs, and damages to the amount of 8000 francs, for defamatory articles against Professor Melegari, a determined adversary of ultramontaniam.

The *Piccolo Corriere* of Turin states, on the authority of a communication from Verona, that the municipality of that place have received notification of an Imperial decree, commanding them to restore to the Jesuits the buildings taken away from them in 1848; and also to entrust their communal college to that body, to which the municipality are to pay 4000 francs annually for its services.

The recent street robberies and outrages at Genoa have been suppressed, several of the robbers having been captured. It is also stated—but we hope incorrectly—that many political refugees have been sent away from Genoa, and that some of these have been shipped to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

## HANOVER.

A manuscript, entirely written by Leibnitz, and forming part of a refutation of Spinoza, which was never completed, has just been discovered in the city of Hanover.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Genevese Government has dissolved the Italian Benefit Society. The Federal Commissioners have ordered the expulsion of twelve French and seventeen Italian refugees. An inquiry is going on concerning twelve others.

## HOLLAND.

The Dutch Ministry has been modified as follows:—M. Gollstem, Foreign Affairs; M. Van Bosse, Finance; M. Van Tets, Interior; Mr. Boot, Justice; and M. Rochussen, Colonies. The other Ministers retain their portfolios.

## BELGIUM.

The young Princess de Ligne, daughter of the President of the Belgian Senate, died at Brussels on Thursday week, of the attack of typhus fever under which she had been labouring for some time. She was only eighteen years of age.

M. Labarre, editor of the *Drapeau*, in Belgium, who was recently condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment and 1200*l.* fine, for offensive articles against the French Emperor, has surrendered himself at Brussels, and given notice of appeal.

## SPAIN.

General Narvaez has obtained leave of absence for some months, and has received his passports from France.

## TURKEY.

Quarrels of race are becoming every day more violent in the Turkish empire. The Bulgarians refuse to pay the dues to the Greek Patriarch; and the Pacha of Trebizond has issued a circular accusing the Christians of being deficient in respect to the Mussulmans. The *Presse d'Orient* states that the conflagration of the Governor's palace at Adrianople was the result of a plot, the Beys having refused all assistance.

Austria is about to concentrate 25,000 men at Scutari, to keep Montenegro and the Herzegovina in check. Other troops will be sent into Bosnia. Russia and Austria are said to be in perfect accord as to the necessity of securing tranquillity on the Turkish frontier.

Further conflicts have taken place between the Turks and the Montenegrins in the Herzegovina, in which the former appear to have got the worst of it. Roumelia is also in a rather disturbed state. Here, however, it is the Mahometans, and not the Christians, who complain of grievances. The Boys who raised irregulars during the last war assert that their arrears of pay have not been rendered to them.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**LIFEBOATS.**—The Humane Society of Boulogne, having completed the modifications of one of their lifeboats on the principle of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain, designed by Mr. Peake, master shipwright at Woolwich dockyard, assembled in committee a few days ago. Mr. Peake was present, and put the boat through some severe experimental tests, the results of which were highly satisfactory.

**THE FIELD-TRAIN DEPARTMENT** at Woolwich, hitherto a separate corps (Major-General W. Cator, C.B., Director-General of Artillery, commanding), has been abolished, the duties of that department having been consolidated with the military store department of the Royal Arsenal, under the superintendence of Mr. Pellatt. The clerks and other officers of the late department are to be installed in the Military Store-keeper's offices, in similar positions, according to their former rating.

**WRECK OF THE AYA.**—The Calcutta steamer *Aya* was wrecked near Trincomalee on the 16th of February. The cargo and mails were totally lost, but the crew and passengers were saved. 258,000*l.* treasure for the Bombay Government were on board. 28,500*l.* have

been recovered. The passengers included several of the Lucknow refugees.

**COURT-MARTIAL.**—Mr. William Young, assistant paymaster of the ship *Edinburgh*, has been tried by a court-martial on a charge of being drunk and unable to speak intelligibly when required as a witness at the examination of a defaulter. In his defence, he pleaded a nervous debility of system brought on by seven consecutive years of service on the coast; and that he was suddenly waked from sleep and ordered to the quarter-deck. The Court decided that the charge was fully proved, and ordered the prisoner to be dismissed from her Majesty's service.

**THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT CHATHAM.**—The Commander-in-Chief paid a visit to Chatham on Monday, and, having inspected the battalions of infantry stationed there, examined the buildings at Brompton Barracks.

**SAILING OF THE SPRING FLEET OF COLLIERIES.**—The immense fleet of laden coal vessels which have accumulated in the north-east ports during the fortnight ending last Saturday, in consequence of the boisterous and adverse weather, put to sea on the afternoon of that day. At least a thousand vessels got under weigh, and the sea between Whitby and Warkworth was crowded with them. A great many ships had run aground and been disabled during the gales.

**MARKSMEN IN THE ARMY.**—A General Order has been issued from the Horse Guards, instituting a system of prizes for good shooting among the infantry and embodied militia.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

### THE ASSIZES.

An atrocious case of burglary was tried at York last Saturday. John Hainsworth and Josiah Williamson were the offenders, and the rectory of Gilderstone, near Leeds, was the scene of the crime. Mr. Kinsman, the rector, was awakened between one and two o'clock in the morning, by hearing footsteps in the house, followed by a scream in the room where his niece slept. Five men were directly afterwards discovered, armed and disguised. Two wore masks, and another had his face blackened, with the addition of blue streaks on each cheek. The inmates were threatened with instant death if they did not give up all the money they had in the house. Life-preservers were brandished, and pistols pointed at their heads. Under the influence of fear, Mr. Kinsman went down stairs, and gave the men 25*l.* in notes, besides some gold and silver. The ruffians then departed, uttering menaces of what they would do if any alarm were made. Hainsworth and Williamson were found Guilty, and sentence of death was recorded against them.

Another trial for burglary has taken place at Exeter. Only one person was concerned in it, and there were no circumstances of violence; indeed, the robbery was not known till the following morning. The case against Robert Palmer, the accused, was one of circumstantial evidence; but it was conclusive, and the man was found Guilty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. The robbery took place at the Globe Hotel, Exmouth. It appeared that a door leading into the house from the outer yard, which is enclosed with high walls and gates, is allowed to be left open during the night, in order that the 'boots,' who sleeps in the stables, may call his master in the morning and get the keys of the malt-house. Palmer appears to have concealed himself in the yard during the day, and to have entered the house at his ease during the night. A large quantity of wearing apparel was missed in the morning.

A case of forgery, of a singular kind, has formed the subject of a trial at York. John Moore, the accused, was a cloth manufacturer at Pudsey, near Leeds. He and the prosecutor—one John Ripley, a cloth-finisher—had numerous business transactions, and, whenever Moore paid money to Ripley, he (Moore) wrote the body of the receipt, and Ripley signed his name on the adhesive stamp, which was the utmost he could do in the way of writing. There was a running account between them; and one day Ripley found that Moore had set to his own credit four payments of 50*l.* each, which he said he had made to the other. Ripley said he had not received any such moneys; but Moore produced his receipts for them, and was therefore allowed to set the sums down to his credit. In another case, Moore claimed credit for 60*l.*; but this was disputed. The amount having been reduced to 50*l.*, to enable the matter to be brought into the County Court, a negotiation took place, and Mr. Ripley undertook to pay the 50*l.*, provided the receipt were given up to him. This was done, and the stamp was found to be a violet-coloured one. But the date of the receipt was July 27th, 1854, and no violet-coloured stamps were issued till the end of the following year. It became clear, therefore, that the stamp had been fraudulently removed from one receipt and affixed to another. Moore was found Guilty, but sentence was deferred.

A third case of burglary—that known as the Blacklands burglary—has been tried at Exeter. The particulars are already known to our readers. Mr. Braddon, the gentleman at whose house the robbery was committed, was horribly maltreated; but the three prisoners were found Guilty of burglary only. They were

sentenced to penal servitude for life. Two of them are lads of eighteen or nineteen.

George William Yates, a lieutenant in the Coast Guard service, has been tried at Exeter on a charge of shooting at Nicholas Blank, a labourer of South Huish. There was some ill blood between the two; but, on the 23rd February, Blank went to the lieutenant to receive a small sum of money. This having been paid, Yates suddenly exclaimed, "Off! I want nothing of you;" and immediately afterwards snapped a pistol at him, and afterwards beat him severely with the weapon, so that he became insensible. He then told the boatswain under him to take care of the man, and he afterwards informed his captain of what he had done, saying he had only acted in self-defence. The defence took the same ground, and imputed provocation to Blank. The jury acquitted the prisoner.

Mark Taylor, a labourer at Downham, in the Isle of Ely, has been tried at Cambridge for feloniously wounding his wife. The facts exhibited an unhappy scene of domestic broils. One day, the man came home from work, and desired his wife to put the dinner on the table. She told him to take it up himself; on which he became extremely angry, and she retreated into the garden. He then put the dinner on the table, and desired her to come in; but she said she would not until he recovered his temper. He then presented his gun at her, and, after missing fire once, wounded her in the face. He then followed her, and said he wished to fire at her again. The wife, in cross-examination, acknowledged that she frequently disobeyed her husband, and that he was a kind good man if she would give way to him. She thought that he fired the gun in order to scare her. The jury found the prisoner Guilty of the misdemeanour of unlawfully wounding, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Joseph Green, a boatman, has been found Guilty at Stafford of cutting and wounding one Isaac Bird, on the 26th of last December, at Tipton. Several men, including Green and Bird, had been drinking together, and the attack made by the former on the latter appears to have been without any provocation. Green was sentenced to nine months' hard labour.

John Banwick, a labourer, aged twenty, has been found Guilty at Exeter of killing his sweetheart, in a fit of jealousy, by stabbing her in the throat. When arrested, he was found reading the Bible. He was sentenced to death.

John Shepherd has been found Guilty at York of the murder of Bethel Parkinson, and has been sentenced to death.

John Sagar, late master of the Keighley Union workhouse, has been Acquitted at Manchester of the murder, by poison, of his wife. The evidence made out a case of great suspicion, but did not amount to proof; and Mr. Justice Byles directed a verdict of Not Guilty.

A man found guilty of burglary at Carnarvon hurled an inkstand at the head of Mr. Justice Crompton; but it fortunately missed him.

**FATAL EFFECTS OF A SEAMAN'S VIOLENCE.**—Charles Billings, a seaman belonging to the ship *Cheviot*, has been brought before the Thames-street magistrate on a charge of having caused the death of James Kingate, a boy on board the same vessel, while on the high seas. Billings and Kingate had been on perfectly good terms for some time, until, on the 22nd of last January, the latter began to annoy the former by throwing some pieces of guano at him. Feeling irritated by the boy's conduct, Billings jumped down into the hatchway where he was standing, and struck him twice behind the ear with his fist. The boy Kingate immediately fell, and was picked up by his assailant, but he never spoke again, and was dead in a very few minutes. Billings appeared very much concerned at the boy's death. Mr. Yardley remanded him, but, in consideration of the deep sorrow he felt for his act, which he believed to be sincere, he consented to take bail for his future appearance.

**CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH.**—A poor woman at Liverpool has received a box, which was found to contain an infant, dressed in gay clothes. It was still just alive; but, on being taken to the Dispensary, and put into a warm bath, it died. The police are investigating the circumstances.

**STREET ROBBERY.**—A young man of nineteen, named Richard Luke, has been examined at the Thames police-office, charged with stealing a watch from a Mr. William Taylor, at mid-day, on Tower-hill. He was stopping before a shop-window to look at a picture, when he was surrounded by a crowd of thieves, and Luke tore his watch away from him. He was immediately seized by Mr. Taylor, when he dropped the watch on the ground, and it was recovered, much injured. An attempt was made to rescue Luke, but it failed. He pleaded Guilty at the police-office, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

**MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.**—Henry Glow, an omnibus conductor, has been acquitted of a charge of participating in a robbery committed by two women in his omnibus.

**MURDER AT PORTSMOUTH.**—A very remarkable murder has been committed at Portsmouth. A man in a macintosh and a slouched hat went for the second time, shortly after twelve o'clock last Saturday night, to the house of a Mrs. Vick, in St. Thomas-street, and asked for an interview with a Mr. Howard, who lodged there.

Mr. Howard was in bed, but, on being told that some one wanted to see him, he put on a few things, and descended. On reaching the door, the man, with a brief exclamation, pointed at him what seemed to be a walking-stick. A slight hissing noise followed, and Mr. Howard fell mortally wounded, and shortly afterwards expired. He had been shot with an air-gun. The affair is involved in mystery, and the murderer has escaped for the present.

### GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

MR. SANDON, an architect and surveyor, has brought an action at the Stafford Assizes against the Hon. E. S. Jervis, late Sheriff for Staffordshire, and E. Dain, his bailiff, to recover damages for false imprisonment, and for preventing ingress to and egress from his house, as well as obstructing supplies of provisions. A wine merchant had obtained a judgment against Mr. Sandon for the price of a butt of wine, and a warrant was placed by the Sheriff in the hands of the bailiff Dain for execution. The latter, being unable to obtain entry into the house, tied up the pump and the back door, fastened an iron lattice against the back window, kept guard outside, in turn with another man, and refused to allow any provisions to enter the house. This continued for four days, and Mr. Sandon and his family were seriously inconvenienced for want of food. At length, the police interfered, and the men went away. Some months passed, Mr. Sandon still keeping his house; but, one day in August, a man named Woolrich planted a ladder against one of the windows, broke a pane of glass, and, touching Mr. Sandon on the wrist, declared that he was his prisoner. He then, finding the other did not surrender, told him he had escaped, and ultimately the street door was broken open, and Mr. Sandon was taken off to gaol. Woolrich appears to have been a bad character; but the point with respect to him was, whether the arrest was legal or not. Was the window open? and, if it was not, and Woolrich broke the pane in order to touch Mr. Sandon on the wrist, was he justified by law in so doing? The jury found that the window was not open, but shut, and that Woolrich put his hand through the glass, but that the plaintiff did not. They also found that the count for preventing ingress and egress was not proved; and they then asked his Lordship what amount of damages would carry costs. Mr. Baron Watson at first hesitated in answering the question, but ultimately mentioned 5*l.* 1*s.* The jury thereupon found for the plaintiff; damages, 5*l.* 5*s.*

William John Aitchison, a clerk in the Union Bank of London, and the son of a member of the Common Council, and Fanny Hill, the wife of an architect, have been charged at Bow-street police-court with stealing a purse from a Mrs. Harvey. The story told by the latter is, that the accused met her in the neighbourhood of Russell-square and made several inquiries with respect to the neighbourhood, though it has since appeared that they are well acquainted with it. Mrs. Harvey afterwards missed her purse, and, following the accused, observed them dodging about in a suspicious way. She therefore gave them into custody, and the brother of Aitchison afterwards tried to compromise the case for money. The defence was, that it was an instance of mistaken identity; and certainly the respectability of the prisoners makes the charge a singular one. Mr. Henry, however, decided on sending the case for trial; but he accepted bail.

### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE Rev. R. Jenkyn, curate of Vaynor, Wales, has been accidentally shot. He was out shooting with two young gentlemen who were on a visit at his house, when his gun went off. The charge entered under the chin, penetrated the brain, and caused almost instant death. Mr. Jenkyn has left a widow and young family.

Three pilots have been drowned off Point Lynas. A punt was lowered from a pilot boat, for the conveyance of a pilot to a ship not far off, when a wave upset the frail vessel, and the three persons in it were thrown into the water. Every effort was made to save them; but they perished.

A remarkable instance of long imprisonment, almost amounting to burial, in a snow-drift, occurred, happily without terminating fatally, on the 7th of the present month to a young woman named Sarah West, servant to Mr. Nicholas Freeman, a farmer living at the village of Newbold in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The girl had been on a visit to her parents, who lived at the neighbouring town of Market Weighton, and was returning home to Newbold the same afternoon, when she was suddenly overtaken by a violent snowstorm, accompanied by a very high wind. Owing to the heaviness of the gale and the hilly state of the surrounding country, the spot being close to the neighbourhood of the Yorkshire Wolds, the snow drifted in many places to a considerable depth, and, night having overtaken the young woman, she lost her way. She nevertheless, pushed on as long as she was able, but, being at length nearly blinded by the snow, which was driven in her face by the fury of the wind, she found it impossible to proceed any further. Shortly afterwards, her whole body became immersed in the snow, and it was as much as she could do to keep her head above the surface. In



this dreadful situation, the poor girl remained until three o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th, when she was discovered by a shepherd who happened to pass that way, and whose attention was attracted to the spot by the sight of the woman's bonnet above the snow. He immediately released her from her prison, where she had been confined in utter solitude, and without nourishment of any kind, for three-and-forty hours. She was afterwards taken home to Mr. Freeman's farm, about a mile distant. Her limbs were considerably benumbed and frostbitten, but, proper restoratives having been administered to her, she gradually recovered, and in a very few days was able to perform her customary duties as usual.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen and Royal family left Osborne, and returned to Buckingham Palace, on Tuesday. The Queen held a levee on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Palace.

**THE WEST INDIES.**—The commercial storm which recently did so much damage in America and England has reached Demerara, and several houses have stopped.

**JUDICIAL SEPARATION.**—Sir Cresswell Cresswell, in the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes yesterday, pronounced the judicial separation of Lieutenant Deane and his wife, on the ground of adultery committed by the husband. 80*l.* a year are awarded to the wife as alimony.

**THE PYNE AND HARRISON COMPANY** will give a series of five grand vocal and instrumental concerts at Drury-lane Theatre in Passion Week. Miss Pyne is a host in herself, and she will be strongly supported.

**BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.**—A concert will be given at Sadler's Wells next Saturday for the benefit of a literary gentleman long afflicted with serious illness. Some of the most eminent instrumentalists and vocalists of the day will perform, and Mr. Albert Smith will also appear.

**EXAMINATION OF M. BERNARD.**—The sixth and final examination of M. Bernard took place at Bow-street last Saturday. Evidence was received with respect to Mr. Thomas Allsop (the real Allsop this time, not Orsini) having ordered the shells to be made by Mr. Joseph Taylor, of Birmingham. The connexion between Allsop and Bernard was shown by a letter of the former to the latter, in which the writer spoke of Louis Napoleon as an "abominable miscreant," an "unconvicted felon," and a "most wretched catiff;" asserted that he must be killed; expressed a wish to double Mr. Landon's reward "to the man who should perform an act of justice" towards him; and observed that "he (Louis Napoleon) is not likely to give much more trouble, even if he should escape the retribution he so richly merits." Mr. Bodkin having made some observations on the whole case, Mr. Sleight protested against the charge being altered in the course of the investigation from misdemeanour to murder. The prisoner was then committed for trial on that charge, as well as on the charge of conspiracy.—During the whole of the concluding day's investigation the court was open as usual, notwithstanding Mr. Jardine's threat on the preceding Thursday. The magistrate, however, expressed a hope that there would be no ebullitions of feeling, and all passed off quietly.

**THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.**—It is believed that M. de Persigny, the French Ambassador here, has resigned his post, in consequence of recent circumstances.

**MR. JOHN TIMBS.**—The public will learn with regret that Mr. John Timbs, for so many years in the editorial department of the *Illustrated London News*, has ceased to be connected with it.—*Publishers' Circular.*

**MR. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR** has written to the *Times* to deny that he ever offered a sum of money for the assassination of Louis Napoleon, or that he countenances any assassination whatever. He looks on assassination as the basest of crimes, and on tyrannicide as the sublimest of virtues. But he considers that a foreigner is not entitled to kill the monarch of any country. He adds:—"The Emperor Napoleon is the most legitimate *soveran* in the universe, having been chosen by a greater number of suffrages than ever was one before; whereas the wretched and infamous Government which he overthrew annulled those which itself had recently called forth and consecrated. It was not he who planned and executed the invasion of the Roman States, the sister Republic, coming by stealth in the garb of amity, and perpetrating assassination a hundred-fold more extensive than the Parisian. No, it was not he; it was those small, restless, wriggling creatures, which showed their heads out of their burrows in the crevices of the old Republic. It was politicians like Lamartine and Changarnier—first-rate in chatter, second-rate in literature, third-rate in public confidence.—These people had abjured all ambition, all encroachments, all interference with the territory or government of other nations; yet attempted to wrest Savoy from Sardinia. So far am I from desiring the overthrow of Napoleon, I should regret the loss to Europe of the most energetic and sagacious potentate that ever governed any portion of it, excepting the great Protector and the great Stadtholder. To England the loss would be peculiarly deplorable, since we may rely on him, and on him only, for the continuance of peace."

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, March 20th.

### LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In answer to the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the Earl of DERBY said nothing would be done to imperil the present system of education in Ireland. The Government had come to no decision on the subject, and no step would be taken without the previous consent of Parliament.

The INDIA LOAN BILL was read a third time, and passed; and the House adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### ASSIMILATION OF OUR COLONIAL LAWS.

In answer to Mr. HORSFALL, Lord STANLEY said that, however desirable it might be, he did not think it would be practicable to establish a uniform system of laws throughout our colonial possessions. Such a course would create dissatisfaction in the colonies.

##### THE CAPTURE OF DELHI.

Mr. KINNAIRD asked the Secretary for War whether it was in contemplation to issue medals to commemorate the capture of Delhi to all those engaged in that memorable siege.—General PEEL said it was in contemplation to issue such medals.

##### EAST INDIA ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. FAGAN called the attention of the Secretary of the Board of Control to the army regulation made by the Governor-General in India in Council in 1855, which requires that the children of soldiers over four years of age should be sent to the regimental schools, in order to entitle such soldiers to draw for each child subsistence money of five shillings per month. He also asked whether any alterations had been made in the regulations on behalf of Roman Catholic soldiers.—Mr. H. BAILLIE said that, so far as he could learn, no alterations had been made in the Indian regulation referred to, which is identical with that of the English army. He thought the regulation in question answered the purposes the hon. member had in view.—Mr. MAGUIRE said the regulation did not give freedom of action to the private soldier.—The subject then dropped.

##### COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Mr. BAGWELL brought before the House the subject of certain parties professing to obtain commissions in the army without purchase or examination, by raising a certain number of men for her Majesty's service. A stop ought to be put to these transactions, by preventing parties getting commissions below the regulation charges, and without examination. Should the Government not give a satisfactory answer, he would at the proper time move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject of the appointment to commissions without examination.—Colonel KNOX denounced the system as scandalous.—General CODRINGTON thought that Mr. Bagwell ought first to have inquired if the agents acted with the authority of Government.—General PEEL admitted that the principle of granting commissions without examination is bad; but when the circular was issued—viz., the 1st of September, 1857—it was necessary to obtain as many men as possible. The circular answered its purpose. In 1855, only 33,000 men were recruited in the course of the year; but, in the six months since the issue of the circular, 36,000 men had been raised. A great many had applied, and had received commissions. Their names were entered on a list as they applied, and no one had obtained a commission through an agent. He had no objection to an inquiry on the subject; but the system is now at an end, as the pressure for men is not so great.

##### THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN DUBLIN.

In reply to the O'DONOGHUE, Lord NAAS said that, as regards the late disturbances in Dublin, the Government would introduce a continuance bill, if they did not prefer a permanent measure. An assemblage of persons took place in Dublin last Saturday, only a few of whom were students. He could not say that the riot was of a serious character, and he was happy to state that the active measures taken by the Government had preserved the peace of the city. The excitement was passing away, and tranquillity again prevailed in Dublin.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past six.

##### THE HAVELOCK MEMORIAL.

A public meeting, to found the proposed Havelock memorial, was held yesterday afternoon in Drury-lane Theatre, which had been gratuitously placed at the service of the committee by the lessee, Mr. E. T. Smith. The Duke of Cambridge occupied the chair, and spoke at great length on the noble character and eminent services of Sir Henry Havelock. Other addresses were delivered by the Marquis of Lansdowne, General Sir D. M'Dougal, the Earl of Cardigan, Sir William Gomme, Mr. Vernon Smith, Lord John Russell, the Rev. W. Brook, Sir James Grant, and others; and resolutions were unanimously carried, affirming that a testimonial is demanded by the country, and that the contributions should be open to all classes of the country. The sixth and last resolution asserted

"That it is most desirable that the extent of subscriptions should be such as to enable the committee, after the fullest consideration, to appropriate any surplus fund, after the erection of a statue, to such further object as shall seem most completely to satisfy the public view, and to harmonize with the sentiments of the late General."

##### ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

In the article on the Solar Eclipse, last week, the following errata occurred:—

Col. 1, line 54, for observation read obscuration.

Col. 1, line 79, for Sassell read Lassell.

Col. 2, line 24, for Stainstreet read Stanistreet.

Col. 2, line 31, for Bues read Bue.

"last line, for August 19, 1887, read August 19, 1887.

In the Arts—"Theatrical Notes"—line 5 from the top, for in *The Hunchback*, read in *The Love Chase*.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—In an advertisement of the Report of this Institution, which appeared in the last number of the *Leader*, the amount of the yearly premiums was by an accident obliterated. It should have been stated as 8677*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*

##### NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

## The Leader.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1858.

### Public Affairs.

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

#### THE MALMESBURY AND WALEWSKI CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE has intended to pick a quarrel with England at the earliest opportunity; she has desisted now only because the opportunity is not so favourable as she supposed. We will examine the correspondence, and see if this is too harsh a construction. On the first night of the session Mr. DISRAELI announced, with something like triumph, that an answer had been received from the French Government in answer to the despatch of Lord MALMESBURY, and assured the House that "those painful misconceptions which unhappily for a time subsisted between the Governments of the two countries have been entirely terminated, in a spirit which has been both friendly and honourable, and in a manner which, I believe, will be as satisfactory to the feelings, as I am sure it will be conducive to the interest and happiness, of both countries."

Leaving the question of interest, let us see what real cause for satisfaction we can find in the closing despatch of the French Minister. Count WALEWSKI's expressions of the Imperial desire to maintain the English alliance are quite of course; whatever lengths he had been determined to go in the opposite direction, those formal expressions would have been pretty much the same. All his expressions of concern at the 'misconstructions' that have been put upon his former despatch have been followed by the iteration and reiteration of the passages which led to the 'misconceptions,' and even in the Count's last lucubration, as Mr. DISRAELI would call it, we find that in spirit he does not abate a jot of the tone of demand and menace with which he roused our indignation a month ago.

"The Emperor, M. le Comte," wrote Count Walewski to Count de Persigny, "has never intended to demand the support of foreign Governments to increase his personal security. A more elevated sentiment, an interest greater in his eyes, have guided him—namely, the maintenance of the good relations existing with the neighbouring States."

And then he drops the correspondence with expressions as much like menace as the phrases of courtesy can be:—

"As the intentions of the Emperor have been misapprehended, his Majesty's Government will abstain from continuing a discussion which, by being prolonged, might prejudice the dignity and the good understanding

of the two countries; and that it appeals, purely and simply, to the loyalty of the English people."

But it is clear that this feeling and purpose came direct from the Emperor. The French Foreign Minister quotes his Imperial master's own words:—

"I do not deceive myself as to the little efficacy of the measures which could be taken, but it will still be a friendly act which will calm much irritation here. Explain our position clearly to the Ministers of the Queen; it is not now a question of saving my life, it is a question of saving the alliance."

It may be seen that in these passages the whole of the demand previously made upon us is still here, covered by the word 'loyalty.' If we do not attain the objects at which the Emperor is aiming, that is, if we do not prevent persons from going over from this country to assail him, we shall lose the alliance. The threat is as distinct here as it is in the address of the 59th Regiment of the Line, signed by Colonel HARDY:—

"But in our manly hearts, indignation against the perverse succeeding to our gratitude to God moves us to demand an account from the land of impunity where are the haunts of the monsters who are sheltered under its laws. Give us the order, Sire, and we shall pursue them even to their places of security."

Or as it is in that of General Count GUDIN, commander of the second military division at Rouen:—

"Let the miserable assassins, the subaltern agents of such crimes, receive the chastisement due to their abominable attempts; but also let the infamous haunt where machinations so infernal are planned be destroyed for ever."

But the most authentic explanation of the Imperial mind on the subject of the duties and loyalty of England is given in M. DE LA GUERRONNIÈRE's pamphlet, *L'Empereur Napoléon III. et l'Angleterre*. In that document there is an elaborate résumé of the circumstances in which France has behaved with the most faithful friendliness towards England, and this is followed by a more elaborate exposure of the occasions on which England has not reciprocated her friendship. Then come such sentences as "The alliance then appeared indissoluble." "People very naturally say to each other in France, How is it, then, that it is always in England that attempts against the life of the Emperor and against society are prepared? Is this what we ought to expect from an alliance so loyally observed during the peace, and so gloriously cemented during the war?" Here follows a long list of conspiracies hatched, he affirms, in London, and extending over the past six years. And this catalogue of conspiracies is accompanied with remarks elucidating the state of revolutionary refugee society in England, with its inflammatory grave-side orations, listened to by 'ten thousand people!' its 'WYLD Reading Rooms' in which conspirators are said to congregate, and the Temple Discussion Forum where, so long ago as November, Englishmen were discussing the merits of regicide. In the last despatch of Count WALEWSKI on the part of the Emperor, he disclaims any intention to inculcate Englishmen, and lays the mistake entirely upon France, which is not informed on the subject of English institutions. We have already pointed out how easy it would be for the Emperor to diffuse information derived from the *Times* and other journals on the subject of England and her institutions, so as to correct the mistaken opinion in France; but what was the object with which the pamphlet of M. DE LA GUERRONNIÈRE was published? It was to give a fuller and freer explanation of the real state of things in France as well as in England, in Paris as well as in London. And thus we have the most authentic evidence and proof that the Emperor did intend to charge Englishmen with sheltering if not encouraging, but certainly with debating, regicide and imperatoricide. There cannot be a doubt upon the

subject. M. DE LA GUERRONNIÈRE quotes from a pamphlet by M. FÉLIX PYAT, published in 1857, the passage ending with the words, "When shall an heroic hand settle the account of blood?" Now this PYAT pamphlet obtained no attention here, but M. DE LA GUERRONNIÈRE treats it as virtually an English manifestation. "Is it not time to avenge the dead and save the living? When a man raises himself above public justice, he ought to fall under the hand of an individual," exclaimed M. PYAT. "More than ten thousand persons," writes M. DE LA GUERRONNIÈRE, "hailed these impious words, and the English press, in giving them publicity, either to reprove or to stigmatize them, carried them to all parts. The reprobation which they find in honourable minds is easily changed into complaints against the Government which tolerated them."

In this other passage the professions of the English people are contrasted with the things that they ought to do in a manner which is perfectly unmistakable:—

"As to the English people, they profess, we are aware, a horror equal to ours for those crimes which are prepared among them to be executed among us. But, without undervaluing their sentiments, without touching in the slightest degree the independence of their institutions, it is permitted to consider those attempts so often repeated as warnings, and to find in them the indication of great duties for all Governments. Thus, after the 14th of January, there was but one single cry throughout France for two things—first, 'the removal from our frontiers of the assassins condemned by the Courts of Justice'; secondly, the interdiction of the public apology of assassination in journals or at meetings."

In the conclusion of this famous correspondence, then, we do not find anything to justify the satisfaction expressed by Mr. DISRAELI. The intentions of the Emperor NAPOLEON are manifest—he has only been deterred by circumstances from attempting to carry them out. If more evidence were needed, we think it would be found in the exultation of the *Pays* and *Courrier de Paris*, both of which papers consider that a victory has been gained over England which will give strength to the arms and diplomacy of France in her future relations with this country. Now we have not to do with France, but with her ruler. That France, real France, has not learned to value the English alliance, or looks on with satisfaction at the perilous course taken by her master, we do not believe. But what we do believe is, that there was very good reason for Lord DERBY's satisfaction at the state of England's resources and readiness for even grave emergencies. We see there is the will; luckily the way lies across salt water.

#### STATE OF PARTIES.

MR. DISRAELI asks where is the majority in the House of Commons? It fell from Lord PALMERSTON; it has not followed Lord JOHN RUSSELL; it does not yet manifest itself against Lord DERBY. The truth is, that up to this moment no division has been taken affecting the new Tory Cabinet. Parties are in reserve, and the only leader who has ventured to count his men is the First Minister. Not more than a hundred and sixty members responded to a somewhat pressing solicitation—five or ten less than have been accustomed to obey similar signals from Lord JOHN RUSSELL. If this be all the regular support Lord DERBY can command, his ranks, instead of enlarging, have attenuated since 1852. That probably is the fact of the matter. Toryism, as a solid section in Parliament, has dwindled year by year, and it is impossible not to detect, in the language of the Conservative journals, a constant appeal to something apart from constitutional principles, as if the question were, Who is to carry on the Queen's Government? Indisputably the majority in the House

of Commons belonged last year to Lord PALMERSTON; but it belongs to him no longer. His own subordinates have told him the reason why. Mr. OSBORNE referred to his indiscreet and careless personal conduct; Mr. HORSMAN asked whether he was to trust a Minister who, with an immense Liberal majority, habitually relied upon Conservative votes, and complained that there had been neither a Liberal party in power nor a Liberal party in opposition. Nothing that Lord PALMERSTON may do will have the effect of restoring him that reputation which he has wantonly sacrificed. The late Sir ROBERT PEEL declared that one of the first duties and highest ambitions of a political leader should be to stand well with the House of Commons. Lord PALMERSTON has neglected this duty, and pretended to despise this ambition; and whenever the present transition Ministry dies a natural death, it will not be through any desire in Parliament to revive a Dictatorship. Both Houses are waiting for a glimpse of Derby-Disraelite policy, or, as Lord JOHN RUSSELL hinted, for a legitimate opportunity to vote the Tories back to opposition. Mr. DISRAELI, therefore, conceals his budget, the framing of which will perplex his invention, since he has to meet a deficit and to carry his proposals against the criticism of three hostile ex-Chancellors of the Exchequer. He cannot reduce expenditure, although pledged in a manner to abolish the paper-duty, so that he may have to apportion a new tax, which will, in all likelihood, bring him under the influence of his fatal star. Here Mr. GLADSTONE, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, Mr. CARDWELL, and others of the same party will cross the path of the Finance Minister, who may be sure of opposition from the systematic Whigs. The next point arising is connected with the plans and dispositions of the independent Liberal members; and, although many of these are still suspicious of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, we believe they are, as a body, hostile to the idea of Lord PALMERSTON's return to office. With respect to Lord DERBY, they have no right to treat him as a Tory until his policy appears; but they want a Minister who will move in the direction of Reform, and they understand clearly enough that the Government artifice will be to appeal to the credulity of the working classes, by promising abundance of employment and high wages. This is, perhaps, the stalest trick in the Conservative repertory—so old that it has ceased to deceive. Lord DERBY's advocates will not persuade English public opinion in the belief that he has matured a scheme for 'reconciling labour and capital,' and creating a plenitude of employment out of nothing.

The state of parties in the House of Commons is not encouraging to Lord DERBY. Nor is it favourable to Lord PALMERSTON. But the Constitution provides a remedy against Parliamentary and public opinion—a juggle behind the scenes. What may be the result we do not pretend to prophesy.

#### LORD PALMERSTON'S AFTER-THOUGHTS.

IF the two Englishmen in King FERDINAND's dungeons had been Gibraltar Jews, Lord PALMERSTON would probably have stretched a chain across the Bay of Naples. If their national rights had been doubtful, he might have blockaded the entire coast. Then the divine afflatus of a truly British Minister would have filled the House of Commons with Roman heroics. But the act of the Neapolitan Government having been one of unquestionable illegality, and our countrymen having indisputable claims, literally nothing was done. A correspondence took



place which, Mr. DISRAELI tells us, was very voluminous; but ten months elapsed and one of the victims was tortured into insanity, while the other was half-starved, and in many respects infamously maltreated. The incident has been the most disgraceful one in Lord PALMERSTON's career, and fixes an indelible blot upon his reputation. But, as if the dishonour must be complete, he prevaricated on the evening of Friday last, and on Monday retreated under cover of the paltriest subterfuge. Upon the first occasion he said that, before their retirement from office, the late Ministers were reconsidering the case of the Cagliari, so far as to impugn the jurisdiction of the Neapolitan Government upon that spot of the seas where the vessel was captured. To what did the reconsideration amount? To a letter written, to a memorandum, to a statement laid before the law officers of the Crown? No such thing. The new Government was taken by surprise. They had determined to admit the Neapolitan demand, and to abandon a principle of maritime law and usage. But, when their predecessors had declared the question to have been reopened, back went the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER to Downing-street, with Lord MALMESBURY, and there they began, as Mr. OSBORNE said, to ransack the pigeon-holes of their predecessors. Mr. DISRAELI's record of the affair stands thus:—"I am bound to say that a careful examination of all the papers rendered that statement of the noble Lord one for which we were entirely unprepared, and I feel it due to ourselves to add that a minute, laborious, and subsequent examination of these documents affords no clue whatever to the information which the noble Lord communicated to the House on Friday night."

Nothing could have been more miserable than Lord PALMERSTON's explanation:—"When I stated the other day that the question was still under the consideration of the Government, what I referred to was, that we were expecting further documents from Naples and from the Sardinian Government with respect to the demand made by the latter for the restitution of the Cagliari; because, if that demand were acceded to by the Neapolitan Government and the vessel were restored, then undoubtedly our claim for the restitution of the two engineers would have assumed a different character from what it had before. That is what I referred to, and I think the right honourable gentleman will find—though I know not whether information on this head be before the Government or not—that we were expecting, so far as I am informed, further documents from the Sardinian Government with respect to the claim they were making on the Government of Naples."

This, then, was 'reconsidering' the question. The Government had not taken a step, or written a word. They had not even asked for further information. They had admitted the Neapolitan claim, and had not signified to Naples that it must be subject to judgment after additional investigation. Lord PALMERSTON's statement on Friday was something worse than a quibble, and his explanations on Monday must have been painful to the House of Commons. Lord DERBY has now taken up the matter in the right tone, and it is understood King FERDINAND will be compelled, by one process or another, to restore the Cagliari and release the Englishman still incarcerated at Naples. In other days, we might have talked of indemnity, but we shall only be too grateful, while national honour is at its present discount, if our Roman citizens escape with ten months' of horrible captivity, and if the

King of NAPLES be prohibited from imitating the Dey of ALGIERS. Mr. ROEBUCK would have sent Lord LYONS instead of Mr. LYONS, and that is the sort of envoy NELSON would have recommended. Mr. HODGE, in Piedmont, has reason, we think, to rejoice that Lord PALMERSTON is no longer Premier of Great Britain. And Great Britain, we fear, has reason to be convinced that Lord PALMERSTON's spirit and temper have been so exhausted and demoralized by a dangerous predominance as to disqualify him from ever again standing at the head of public affairs.

#### CONFIDENCE AND CONFIDENCE.

AN obscure and somewhat incorrect expression of the *Times* has given the French official organ an opportunity of making a seemingly triumphant reply. The leading journal said last Monday:—"Something like contempt will be the feeling of Frenchmen for this frenzy of repression in a sovereign who used to show himself so fearlessly, and who was at least as safe driving his phaeton like a private gentleman on the Boulevards as when surrounded by spies and with whole squadrons for an escort." From this the *Moniteur* infers that it is meant to be alleged that the Emperor 'never goes out except surrounded by squadrons,' whereas the writer intended to say, and in so saying would have said no more than the truth, that when the Imperial carriage is not surrounded by soldiers it is by spies.

There seems to be an error also in implying that the time ever was when the Emperor drove out 'like a private gentleman,' unattended and relying on the loyalty of his subjects; but this error, of course, the *Moniteur* does not refute. It simply says:—"His Majesty has changed nothing in his ordinary habits, and continues to go out every day without an escort." This is not strictly true, because a piquet of Lancers often accompanies the carriage; but it is quite true that since the Coup d'Etat one uniform practice has prevailed when the Emperor issues from the Tuileries.

The fact has been so often repeated in correspondence from Paris, in private letters, and in conversation, that it has a certain air of triteness about it; and perhaps for that reason is not believed. However, there is really no doubt that whenever the Emperor leaves his palace, whether it be to take an airing in the Bois de Boulogne, to range along the Boulevards, or to visit the Faubourg St. Antoine, his route is exactly laid down beforehand; and in addition to the ordinary police, a number of agents in plain clothes, some dressed as gentlemen, others in blouses, are ordered to scatter themselves along the streets among the crowd. There are those who pretend to know that there are exactly four hundred persons employed in this way; whilst others say many more. No doubt the number varies with the occasion; but that such is the system followed every one asserts in Paris. Indeed, old residents will not have failed to remark that, when the Emperor has passed in any particular place, the cross-streets leading to another point of his route are instantly filled by persons running along with their hands in their pockets, and with vacant faces, as if performing a routine duty. They are evidently going to make up a public in a different direction, and to watch if any one raises his hand in a suspicious manner. The slightest observation is sufficient to assure one that the 'cager populations' who murmur *Vive l'Empereur* when his Majesty passes, are always composed of the same yawning, listless, ill-looking fellows, among whom the Corsican physiognomy greatly predominates. They have been seen at Lyons and Marseilles, and are well known at Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Biarritz, as well as in the Strand and at Osborne.

Nevertheless, as public notoriety and the inferences of practised observation are not strictly testimony, we should not be surprised if many fanatical admirers of Imperialism refused to believe these sad revelations, were we not able to point to two or three facts which singularly corroborate our account. When PRANOTI made his attempt nearly three years ago, the Emperor was to all appearance riding 'like a private gentleman,' accompanied by an aide-de-camp or two, up the Champs-Élysées. What courage! What confidence! A man steps forward with a pistol and fires. At the same instant the intended assassin is struck by a dagger in the loins. ALESSANDRI, the police-agent dressed in plain clothes, has observed his action, drawn his concealed weapon, and rushed forward. There is

every reason to believe that at short intervals, from the Tuileries to the extreme limits of the Emperor's intended drive, similar agents were posted, and that wherever PRANOTI had raised his hand he would have been similarly prevented. It must be confessed that an escort with shining lances and clattering sabres is far less efficacious than this one; and that if nothing else can be said in favour of his Majesty's confidence in the loyalty of his people, we had better be silent.

Again, when the attempt of ORSINI took place, we have reason to believe that, in addition to an escort of Lancers, a detachment of the Garde de Paris, and an unusual allowance of sergens de ville, the whole secret battalion was present in the Rue Lepelletier. No particular attempt to conceal this striking fact has been made by the French Government, for when the *Moniteur* gave a list of the killed and wounded by the grenades it enumerated "thirty-nine agents of the Prefecture." In other words, setting aside the soldiers, full half of the persons injured, and consequently we may infer full half the persons present, were spies collected to simulate enthusiasm or guard against danger. If we suppose that ORSINI and his accomplices knew of the composition of the crowd around them, we may well feel surprise at the audacity with which they acted. Let us hasten to add, that in addition to the regular agents on that special occasion, many employés in Government offices received intimations to be in the neighbourhood and to join the crowd.

This comedy of courage and confidence, played before actors of enthusiasm, has been continued ever since the fatal night when LOUIS NAPOLEON pronounced his own outlawry by violating his oath. We do not allude to the fact that the Legislative Assembly outlawed him at the Mairie of the 10th arrondissement, because we are chiefly referring to matters known in France; and that terrible vote was so stifled that few indeed are aware of it. But by a great number of persons, especially in Paris, the mere circumstance of the violent assumption of arbitrary power is considered to constitute a man a public enemy. The conduct, therefore, attributed to the Emperor would be simply absurd. If he were to go alone in the streets he might not be immediately run at like a mad dog, but the experiment could not often be tried with safety. Some sudden burst of indignation, such as that which seized BARCLAY's brewers when HAYNAU came amongst them, would always be feared; and half-educated men, who may have lost fathers, mothers, sisters, or sweethearts, perhaps children, in the indiscriminate massacre of the Boulevards, might easily be carried away to administer Lynch law in all its extremity. As the Emperor never has exposed himself to such a contingency, we trust he never will. Fanatics may say that this would be the proper termination of his régime; but no one will deny that it would be a very bad beginning for any other. No taunts, therefore, should provoke NAPOLEON III. to trust himself for an instant abroad, beyond the circle of his spies armed with daggers, in a city which, silent though it may seem, cowed though it may seem, even cheerfully subservient though it may seem, cherishes a blood-feud against him.

The *Moniteur* not only denies what was never precisely asserted, that the Emperor dared not go out without an escort, but repudiates the accusation that the police penetrates by means of its spies into the interior of families, and thus unsettles the confidence of private life. Of course, it is difficult to discuss this subject in a peremptory manner, because the very secrecy of the proceeding precludes the possibility of alleging proofs that would be satisfactory to all the world. But we know that NAPOLEON III. has always done his best to imitate his uncle; and the part played by spies and informers in the first Empire, is matter of history. We have recently been present in a *salon* of Paris where a number of old friends were sitting in a circle chatting on political matters. A strange face appeared. The company broke up in groups and began to talk of the weather. This shows the impression that exists. Indeed, it is a common saying that when ten people are present, one is sure to be a spy. We know positively of a police-agent who now goes out disguised as a priest, now as a soldier, anon as a private gentleman with a decoration in his button-hole. The declaration of the *Moniteur* that espionage is unknown in France will assuredly be received with derision.

The truth is, that recent events have entirely destroyed the little confidence which the Emperor may once have had in his position. He now sees

that the tranquillity which he tried to persuade himself was acquiescence, and which his enemies feared was a sign of utter and hopeless demoralization, was nothing, in fact, but discouragement. In language more than usually unguarded, his organs have of late over and over again admitted that throughout France there exists a party, the strength of which they try in vain to misrepresent, which continues enthusiastically opposed to the Empire, which is constantly intriguing and conspiring, and which is only waiting for a fair chance of success to break out into revolution. The report of a rising in Paris would lead to a rising in almost every town in France. Vainly it is pretended that the members of secret societies, the insurgents of Châlons, the individuals who are every day condemned for seditious language, are known to the police, are registered by them, are the remainder of the 'army of disorder' which fought in 1848. Ten years have now passed since that eventful period, and most of the prisoners made are quite young men. Then it is granted that *'les honnêtes gens,'* or, as we should say, respectable people, are not all united in favour of the Empire; and M. DE MORNY beseeches that this division may cease. A few years ago we were told that all respectable people applauded the Coup d'Etat, and that only the *canaille* objected. If we took this statement literally, we should be obliged to infer that adversaries of the Empire are now for the first time to be found in the upper classes. But it is well known that formerly as now it was impossible to go into what is called society and find a single Bonapartist who was not an official. If any of our countrymen go to Paris this year, let them make the experiment. When a man speaks in favour of the Empire, let them ask if in some way or other he does not receive public money. We pledge ourselves that the answer will be uniform. But not all officials are content. Many, it is certain, are expectant. That Bonapartists exist somewhere, in Paris even, seems indubitable. All the votes thrown into the urns at elections cannot be forgeries, though many are. The truth probably is, that the partisans of the Empire and the partisans of revolution are about equally divided; but between these two extremes there is a vast mass of indifferentism, which is sure in the end to become hostile to any régime which puts society in peril by needless violence and exasperating espionage.

### THE JEW BILL DIFFICULTY.

THE Oaths Bill stands for the decision of the Commons on Monday next. In the previous debating, it has had to run the gauntlet between opponents representing two extremes—those who are for retaining the present oaths and excluding Jews, and those who are for a more summary course. Mr. NEWDEGATE and gentlemen of that stamp continue their obstruction; Mr. THOMAS DUNCOMBE calls Lord JOHN RUSSELL to account for not proceeding by resolution; and Mr. ROEBUCK has taken exception to particular passages in the bill. The principles upon which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has proceeded have been, to effect the main object—the admission of the Jews; in doing so, to make an improvement of the oath—upon which the great majority of the House of Commons is agreed; but at the same time to avoid raising any complicated questions, or creating objections that would not otherwise be advanced. Thus Lord JOHN simplifies the oath; but he retains the general form of words, "And I make this declaration upon the true faith of a Christian," a great majority of members desiring to keep that form of attestation. A separate clause exempts the Jew from the necessity of using the expression. Mr. ROEBUCK's objection is, that the passage declaring "that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, directly or indirectly, within this realm," might be construed to mean a declaration that no such foreign dignitary has influence or authority over the *minds* of persons in this country who belong to the Roman Catholic faith; and Lord JOHN proposes a slight alteration to do away with that objection. The effort to go direct to the purpose of the bill, without raising issues that do not belong to it, has exposed Lord JOHN to sneers for vacillation and compromise. It appears to us, however, that the bill is calculated to effect the one object, and at the same time to obtain the suffrage of the great majority in the House of Commons.

Mr. DUNCOMBE assumed an almost hostile tone while asking Lord JOHN whether he expected a

majority in the House of Lords. Of course Lord JOHN 'expected' no such thing; for nobody can calculate what the Lords may do. They have rejected the measure through several successive years; they may now see the policy of getting out of their odious and unpopular position. Several reasons would justify their doing so. The bill will present itself to them in its most inoffensive form. Various political changes in the country would render it easy for the Lords to accommodate themselves to a more liberal spirit. If they do not accept the oath in its amended form, they may have to put up with the Jew Bill or its equivalent in a worse shape. It is not desirable to go before the House of Lords with a threat that if they reject the bill the Commons will go on without them. But however that may be, the question of proceeding with the bill, it appears to us, was settled last session, when it was determined not to adopt Mr. DILLWYN's proposition of proceeding by resolution alone, but to give the Lords another chance, and to leave the conduct of the measure for that purpose in the hands of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. He has thus far contrived at once to repel the obstructions of the Tory opponents, while debarring them from any right to say that he has taken an advantage through the forms of the House. On the contrary, he has the acknowledgments of Mr. NEWDEGATE, and the 'cordial thanks' of Mr. WALPOLE, for the fairness with which, while pressing the measure forward, he has given its opponents warning, and has enabled them to put in their resistance. Never, therefore, did a bill go up to the Lords with a stronger case, or fairer reasons for using this opportunity to close a vexatious question, which must remain open, and must continue to irritate the public, until it is closed in the one way.

### THE PUBLIC MONEY.

A CURIOUS and suggestive discussion occurred in the House of Commons on Tuesday. Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS objected to the vote of 500,000*l.* for the militia until he had obtained explanation as to the surplus arising out of last year's vote for the army. As our readers are doubtless aware, the support of soldiers in India is no expense to the home Government. The maintenance in India, in 1857, of some forty or fifty thousand additional English soldiers, completely relieves us of the expense of supporting fifty thousand men. Out of this transfer of expense arises, of course, an important saving. The late CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER asked why the money thus saved could not be transferred from the support of the army to the support of the militia. Mr. DISRAELI promptly replied, and took a fair advantage of his opponent. He considered it more constitutional, when money was wanted for the militia, to ask Parliament for a grant than to apply to one department money accidentally saved in another. That course, he said, might not be radically objectionable in the case of small savings, but half a million was too large a sum to transfer without the authority of Parliament. This appearance of Mr. DISRAELI as the 'very good boy' of national finance elicited loud praise from Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY, Sir FRANCIS BARRY, and Mr. CARDWELL, and the *maladroit* Whig essayist who so promptly thrust himself forward as an advocate for misapplication of money was silenced, while Mr. DISRAELI sat down with all the complacent feeling of 'little Jack Horner,' enhanced by the self-denying recollection that he had not even put his thumb into the Exchequer pie.

If in addition to the little 'green ledger' of the Royal British Bank there had been found a private journal recording a debate in the bank parlour, in which Mr. STAPLETON, the all-but-acquitted director, advised CAMERON to transfer a sum of money in their hands as security to the account of deposits, and thus give a fictitious increase to their cash in hand, or to apply to the payment of bills money voted by the directors for building, we should consider Mr. STAPLETON's complicity rather clearly established. Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS openly advises a transfer of public money equally unauthorized.

The scene suggests more than the curious assumption of characters for one night only. It stimulates inquiry as to the system of national accounts which would permit the misapplication advised by Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS. Parliament made a grant of money to support the army, and the Treasury has power to divert this money from the support of the army to the pay of the militia, and this without the authority or even the knowledge of Parliament. Or, the process may be reversed; money granted by

Parliament to the militia may be transferred to the account of the army. There have been times in English history when the Commons would readily grant money for the militia, but, jealous of the Crown, would have refused it for the support of an increased or increasing army, and, though there is no present probability, such times may occur again. Yet the control and audit of our national accounts is so imperfect that the servants of the Crown might transfer to the support of an augmented standing army the moneys voted without stint for the constitutional militia. This will seem almost incredible to readers unversed in the mysteries of circumlocution, but the authorities on the subject are indisputable. There are two offices of the State especially charged with looking after the expenditure of the public money; the Comptroller of the Exchequer presides over the issue of money to the Crown, and the Audit Office checks the expenditure in detail. But the Comptroller, after seeing that a certain sum is given to the Crown 'on account of' a special branch, and that that sum does not exceed the amount granted by Parliament for that branch, has no further knowledge of the way the money goes. Lord MONTEAGLE is the Comptroller of the Exchequer, and for aught he knows Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN and the clerks of the Treasury may spend the money intended for the militia in white-bait dinners at Blackwall. This will seem a comic exaggeration, but it is simply the fact. Before the Commons' Committee on Public Moneys, Lord MONTEAGLE, this Comptroller who does not control, said:—"The Treasury in many instances pays money without any legal authority to pay it, and applies it to purposes foreign to that for which it is appropriated." (Question 2787.) Again he says:—"If you ask me whether the Paymaster applies money for purposes unauthorized by law, diverting that money from the legal purpose for which it was issued, and to which he was bound by the Exchequer and the Appropriation Act to limit the expenditure—that, I say, *takes place every day*; and such is the statement of Sir CHARLES TREVELYAN and the admission of Mr. ANDERSON." (Question 2789.)

These are strange statements, coming from the officer appointed at a high salary to control the management of our public moneys. Let no impetuous reader run away with the idea that there is any actual embezzlement. Lord MONTEAGLE is a member of Parliament and a reader of the newspapers, and he mixes in good society; by these means he knows quite well that there is no embezzlement for private purposes of any portion of these public moneys, but as Comptroller of the Exchequer he knows nothing about it. The security of John Bull's money depends on the personal honour of our officials, and on the inquisitive spirit of our 'rising' senators and newspaper correspondents. There is no system of accounts constructed to ascertain the legal appropriation of the public money. Surely in a nation of shopkeepers this is a grievous fault.

The Audit Office is the other office charged with the supervision of the national accounts. But the Audit Office has not sufficient power. It is subordinate to the Treasury, and its inspection is governed by frequent communications from the superior office. Thus the Crown, represented by the Treasury, directs the auditors appointed to examine into the expenditure of the public money. The Audit Office does its work correctly and conscientiously, but the Treasury has acquired by prescription the power to direct the Audit Office to 'pass' an account objectionable according to law. This blunder of subordinating to the expending agent the officer appointed to inspect him, is most astounding, and could only have grown up in a 'constitutional' country. The first man in this country who established an organized audit of public money was our greatest sovereign—his Highness the Lord Protector—but his auditors were independent of the Treasury, and reported directly to Parliament—a reform now urged by the Commons' Committee on the Government. Thus, the suggested reforms of to-day were living facts in CROMWELL's time.

### LIBERAL INS AND OUTS.

MR. BERNAL OSBORNE is a type of those Liberals whose independence is from time to time eclipsed by official responsibility. He has a louder and more flexible tongue than most of the gentlemen who agree with him on the Ballot and similar questions; but his tongue seems not the only flexible part of his nature. An Admiralty Secretaryship silenced the member for Middlesex, who was then ashamed



to show his face to the county electors, and sheltered himself under Government patronage at Dover. The itching palm was emolliently salaried, and Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE was too zealous in the performance of his departmental duties to waste precious hours in cooking epigrams. At last the trance is over. With 'a wild shriek of liberty,' said Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE broke the bonds of five years, and on Monday evening came down like a Tartar upon the Treasury benches. He talked of ambiguity, contradiction, reserve, and plain principles, as if he had never inflicted lockjaw upon himself by the painless process of a well-paid decorum. He would have no hand-to-mouth system, no speechless Ministers, no hidden budgets, no looming Reform Bills. He ridiculed Mr. NAPIER's solemnity, compared Mr. MILNER GIBSON to a lamb astride of a lion, told Mr. DISRAELI that he had got up behind and jockeyed the late Premier, and informed Lord PALMERSTON himself that he had been somewhat careless in his riding of late. Then followed a declaration that the late Government was wrong in not answering the WALEWSKI letter, but that it was an intrigue and a discreditable manœuvre on the part of the Opposition to affirm by a vote the opinion which Mr. OSBORNE himself was then avowing. Mr. OSBORNE's personalities fell like summer rain among the members of the House. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for England, he said, was the political representative of the late Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR; Lord STANLEY was a Reforming AENEAS, Lord DERBY a Conservative ANCHISES, and some one else a political DIDO. All this is very fresh and pleasant, but where has Mr. OSBORNE been for the last five years? Where would he be for the next five years, supposing him to have returned to office? He would be a dumb and docile subaltern in a well-paid department, and he is not the only Liberal of that stamp in the present House of Commons.

#### THE MARKET OF POPULARITY.

THERE is a good deal of popularity in the market, and it is Lord DERBY's privilege to make the first bids. Things are to be done which any Minister, of any party, may do; but which, being done, would largely increase his capital. The new Premier and his colleagues seem inclined to accept some of these graceful responsibilities. They have made the son of Sir HENRY LAWRENCE a Baronet, and arranged with the East India Company to grant him a pension of a thousand a year. The late Ministers were reproached for doing nothing in the matter, so that the Tory sails have caught this little breeze. But why not spread the canvas more boldly, and appoint Sir JOHN LAWRENCE to be Governor-General of India? The suggestion to this effect has become exceedingly popular, and there is a great chance for the Earl of DERBY. Next, he might interfere in the question of the prize-money for the captors of Delhi. In Europe he has a broad path open to him. The House of Commons cheered Mr. DISRAELI when he announced that the surrender of Mr. HODGE had been refused; but let him carry through wisely and honourably the Cagliari affair, and not a little of the commodity he wants will be forthcoming at a very low price. If the Government could manage to protect Englishmen from arbitrary arrest abroad, and mitigate the passport tyranny, any success in that direction would oil the axles of power. Then, at home, there is no lack of favourable opportunities. Not that great political discussions can be postponed in favour of minute utilities or personal acts of justice out of doors; but the Tories want character no less than salary. They stand upon no popular antecedents, and are at present regarded as a race of rulers by accident, who have been in opposition many years, and have really little public reputation to lose. It would, perhaps, be worth while to buy up the popularity that has been going begging for several months, rejected at Whig doors, and now offered at a great sacrifice to the Earl of DERBY.

#### SIR COLIN CAMPBELL'S CAMPAIGN.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL has at length invaded Oude, and has moved a division of his army upon the road to Lucknow. For several weeks he had been acting with a deliberation similar to that of the Duke of WELLINGTON before his second Peninsular campaign, and we have no doubt but that the final event will justify his caution. It was his object to concentrate against the rebels in Oude an irresistible force, armed with powerful artillery and

cavalry, and immense trains were sent to him, simultaneously, from Calcutta and from the Punjab. Stationed at Futtehghur, with his brigades threatening every point of the disturbed country, the Commander-in-Chief remained ready, at any moment, to advance upon Lucknow, had General OUTRAM been pressed at the Alumbagh; but the rebels appear, in reality, to have declined the offensive for some time before Sir COLIN CAMPBELL marched to Cawnpore. In the meanwhile, operations had been successfully carried on by Sir HUGH ROSE, Colonel MALCOLM, and Captain POTTINGER, by the Madras Column and Hyderabad Contingent, and by several other detachments acting upon the general plan organized at Calcutta. JUNG BAHADOOR, with his army of Ghoorkas, who have been unjustly and ignorantly ridiculed as pigmies, had marched from the hill-borders to Gondah, defeated the rebels at that place, and descended as far as the river Gogra on the Oude frontier, so that the hostile territory would be invaded from two points by converging forces.

The rebellion had almost ceased as a hostile movement. In several localities the enemy still clung to fortresses, or wandered in large detachments over the country; but in all recent instances they had evacuated their strongholds without awaiting an attack. Their only offensive enterprise had been against the British post at Bhaugulpore, where the Gwalior remnant was repulsed by the skill and bravery of Lieutenant THOMPSON and his isolated detachment.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, having effected a junction with the Ghoorka prince and General OUTRAM, would probably carry against the rebels at Lucknow not less than thirty thousand men, with upwards of a hundred guns. There is little reason to doubt that, with these, and the additional resources expected, he will be enabled to accomplish a final victory, and during the next cool season restore the entire country of Oude to permanent tranquillity.

#### MEMORIAL TO SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

THE meeting yesterday at Drury Lane was a national memorial in itself, worthy of the metropolis, worthy of HAVELOCK, worthy of the British army. The Commander-in-Chief spoke with manly enthusiasm, and Lord LANSDOWNE and Lord JOHN RUSSELL rendered the tributes of the Peers and the Commons to the renown of one of the best men and gallant soldiers that ever fought a battle. What now remains is to subscribe funds for the erection of a monument on the site granted by Government in Trafalgar-square. The HAVELOCK effigy will stand by that of NELSON. Every city and town and the country will, if properly canvassed, contribute to the cost of a durable and splendid memorial to perpetuate the patriotic gallantry and chivalrous worth of Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, the real saviour of Lucknow.

#### 'HOW WE APPLES SWIM!'

AN Envoy, addressing the SULTAN and alluding to his master's concert with England, speaks of "the two Governments and the two peoples, whose common action has more than once produced glorious and advantageous results to that empire whose interests God has confided to your Imperial Majesty and to your illustrious ancestors."

Who is this illustrious ally who aided us in saving Turkey—France, of course? No. Sardinia? No. Austria, perhaps (she certainly gave us diplomatic and conditional assistance)? No. It cannot be Russia?

'Survey mankind from China to Peru,' and discover this ally of England and friend to the Porte. In vain. The speaker was the Ambassador of Prussia. Then history must be false; and as to the 'red, white, and blue' united in the Crimea, for the last word read 'Prussian blue.'

The occasion of this bit of history-making was the presentation to the SULTAN of the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Envoy announcing at the same time the recent marriage in his master's Royal house. The Sovereigns of Europe seem quite anxious to hang the old orders of Christian chivalry (not that the Prussian Eagle is very old or chivalrous or Christian); and as a consequence we have England giving its highest honour, the Garter, to a Turk, who rejects both Testaments, Old and New, and refusing the honour of a seat in its Legislature to a Jew, who rejects only the New. The announcement to the SULTAN of the PRINCESS ROYAL's marriage is a new

leaf in diplomacy at Constantinople; it results from the declaration in the Treaty of Paris that Turkey has entered into the 'European concert.' But what if the SULTAN reciprocates? Imagine 'a malignant and a turbaned Turk' shocking the modesty of the Queen of SPAIN by announcing that his august master had taken to himself a fourth, not to say a fortieth, wife!

#### SHORT PARLIAMENTS.

THE shortening of Parliaments is a point of reform that has been comparatively neglected in recent discussions. It involves, however, a question of the deepest importance, affecting the direct responsibility of members to their constituents. The enactment of a bill establishing triennial Parliaments would go far to regulate the electoral system, deter Ministers from capricious appeals to the country, and prevent false and exaggerated excitement. Mr. COX, the member for Finsbury, has placed on the paper a notice of motion for leave to bring in such a bill, and we trust that the subject will be debated, if not by the Conservatives or Whigs, at least by the Liberals themselves, who may do good service by bringing on explanations and manifestoes connected with Parliamentary Reform generally.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS AT NAPLES.—A correspondence between Mr. John McAdam, of Glasgow, who writes in the name of the working men of that city, and Mr. L. J. Barbar, acting British consul at Naples, on the subject of the imprisoned engineers, Watt and Parks, is published in the Glasgow papers. Mr. Barbar first writes, acknowledging the receipt of 20*l.*, contributed by the Glasgow operatives for the benefit of Watt and Parks. Mr. McAdam encloses a second bill for 20*l.*, begging Mr. Barbar to assure "our poor countrymen that there is a kind, brave heart in Glasgow to represent each penny in these purposely small contributions." He also forwards to Mr. Barbar a token of the esteem of the working men of Glasgow, in the shape of an inkstand, which, "like Mr. Barbar himself, is of real, precious metal." The working men of Glasgow accompany this present with an assurance that, in cool, calculating Scotland, even with those who have carefully refrained from any political expression in this case, there is "a high and a holy appreciation of your fulfilment of duty in the same old, noble English spirit which distinguished the days of Cromwell."—*Morning Star*.

MR. WESTLAND MARSTON'S DRAMATIC READING.—Except in very special cases a play in a lecture-room is an out-of-place and exceedingly dull affair. Griepenkerl, author of *Kunstgenius der Deutschen Literatur*, wrote a tragedy some eight years ago, on the subject of 'Robespierre,' a subject which debarred Griepenkerl's work from a stage existence. He had, therefore, an excuse for reading the five acts of *Robespierre* from behind a desk and a water-bottle; and we believe that approving audiences justified his experiment. Ann Blake, on the other hand, is a five-act play which has no disqualification for the foot-lights, save only the circumstance of its being a play in five acts. It is really a play to captivate a stage manager, and is quite remarkable for what the actors call business. However, Mr. Westland Marston has shown cause why *Ann Blake* shall be read instead of acted; and last Saturday evening he assembled round him an audience of critics, at the Beethoven Rooms, for the purpose of taking their individual and collective opinion in the matter. The elocutionary powers of Mr. Marston are considerable, and he gave a spirited reading of his drama; but its very dramaticity is fatal to its prospects in this new field. The stage directions, though they might make a manager's or an actor's mouth water, fall ludicrously flat on the general ear. Mr. Marston looks for patronage to that numerous class of persons who object to enter a theatre, but will accept theatrical amusement whenever it is offered them in 'another place.' Our sympathy with the class in question is so imperfect that we dare not pretend to weigh Mr. Marston's qualifications for suiting its taste or touching its heartstrings.

SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR.—It is announced that Sir Hamilton Seymour, our present ambassador to the Court of Vienna, is on the point of retiring from public life, after a service of forty years.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—Count Arrivabene has been appointed Professor of the Italian Language and Literature at the London University.

LORD BRAYBROOKE, D.C.L., F.S.A., died at Audley End, the family seat in Essex, at an early hour last Saturday evening, after a protracted illness of several months.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.—Mr. Robert Palmer, M.P. for Berks, has just been appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons to fill up the vacancy in the General Committee of Elections.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort has signified his intention of honouring with his presence the concert for the benefit of the Middlesex Hospital, which will take place at the new St. James's Hall, on Thursday next.

## Literature.

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

THE higher problems of philosophy, touching appearance and reality, knowledge and existence, being and knowing, and the extent to which the one is an index or measure of the other, notwithstanding their attenuated and abstract character, seem to possess an indestructible vitality. No sooner is it imagined that the world is finally rid of them, than they return, like the ghost of HAMLET's father or murdered BANQUO, to disturb our fancied security—to convince the sceptical, stimulate the irresolute, and appal the bold. Though continually attacked and stabbed by logical daggers in a score of places, the least of which "were death to nature," these brainless abstractions of metaphysics will not die. Alternately derided as puerile, denounced as hurtful, calmly dismissed as belonging to an outworn stage of human progress, or abandoned as beyond the range of human thought, they nevertheless continually reappear. The reason is sufficiently obvious; the means of attack and defence, of hurt and healing, being in reality the same. The weapon that wounds, like the spear of ACHILLES, can also heal—"Unde datum est vulnus, contigit inde salus." One part of the mind may war against another, the senses fighting against the intellect, and the intellect against the senses, but never, of course, really suffers loss by any such conflict; what is lost on one side is gained on the other; partial systems supplant each other, or catholic speculation restores what sectarian speculation had apparently destroyed. Reason thus always avenges the wrongs inflicted by itself, and the body of philosophic science, though continually assailed at different points, is preserved in its integrity.

Some curious illustrations of this remedial action or reaction may be found in the recent history of philosophy amongst ourselves. Take, for instance, M. COMTE's system of philosophy. Positivism a few years ago excited a great deal of attention in this country, was debated amongst scientific men, diligently studied at the universities, popularized in convenient manuals, and accepted by a number of ardent disciples. Under its influence metaphysics was reduced to physics, psychology to physiology. Just at the time, however, when mental seemed on the point of finally giving way in favour of material science, a philosophic work appeared, which at once abolished matter in the most summary way, derided experiment and observation as radically delusive, and claimed for metaphysics a supreme and despotic control throughout the entire domain of existence. Professor FERRIER, in his *Theory of Knowing and Being*, undertook to furnish a 'Euclid' of philosophy, to establish a transcendental system of metaphysics with mathematical certainty, to demonstrate in a series of propositions a doctrine of idealism of the most exalted and absolute kind. This is, no doubt, an extreme instance, but the same general tendency may be illustrated on the lower ground of rational psychological inquiry. While one class of inquirers seem more and more disposed to consider the mind simply as brain and nerve, to degrade psychology to physiology, another class are striving to raise it into the higher regions of ontology. This is attempted both at Oxford and Edinburgh, the two philosophical centres of the empire: at Oxford, by Mr. MANSEL, in his treatise *Metaphysics*, recently contributed to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and noticed by us three weeks ago; at Edinburgh, by Professor FRASER, Sir W. HAMILTON's successor, in a short treatise entitled *Rational Philosophy in History and in System*, lately published as an introduction to his logical and metaphysical course. Rational philosophy, or the science of ultimate truth, has, in Professor FRASER's view, two branches—logic and metaphysics; the former being the science of formal truth, or the harmony of thought with its own necessary conditions; the latter, the science of real truth, or the relation of the universe to the beliefs of reason. The one investigates the capacity of thought, the other the relations of thought to existence. It is under the latter head that the ontological tendency becomes apparent. But the Scotch Professor, faithful to his national instincts, is more cautious than the Oxford tutor. While he maintains that we have a direct, he allows at the same time that it is only a relative knowledge of reality. He does not, like Mr. MANSEL, vindicate a knowledge of the absolute to man, or attempt to establish an ontology. The essay breathes a calm and philosophic spirit, shows considerable insight into the questions discussed, and is written in a clear, though rather stiff and abstract style. The following extract from the closing pages will illustrate its general spirit and purpose:—

Reid and Kant in last century—Hamilton and Cousin in this—on a liberal interpretation, and with a due allowance for the individuality of each, have sown the seeds of that latest growth of the Catholic Philosophy of Insoluble Realism, which is now in progress to maturity. It is a Philosophy which recognizes both the Mental Power and the Mental Impotence of man; and which professes to rear the fabric of philosophical doctrine on the universal facts of our conscious experience,—whether or not these can by us be reconciled in an ultimate theory of the Universe. It is in the genius of this Philosophy to decline, as beyond its scope, the Transcendental Problems which have brought sceptics and dogmatists into collision, in Metaphysics, Theology, and the other fields of intellectual labour, while it gathers wisdom and insight from those collisions. Catholic Realism is the preparation for a thorough-going application of the NOVUM ORGANUM to our whole conscious life,—and not merely to the phenomena of the external world, contingently presented to consciousness. It involves an application of the modern Method, to Metaphysics and Theology, and not merely to Physics and Social Science. It is human knowledge held and extended in the spirit of Socrates, and Bacon, and Pascal.

## M. LANFREY ON THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

*Essai sur la Révolution Française.* Par P. Lanfrey.

Paris: Chamerot.

ONE of the most remarkable characteristics of the French Revolution is the enormous number of commentaries it has produced. They increase day by day. Already, no ordinary library could contain this one department of political literature. Each generation, almost every member of each generation, has peculiar views of this most important epoch in the history of France. No wonder. At that time were discussed or put in practice all the momentous principles which are still at work, producing a new society out of the corruption of an old one.

M. Lanfrey's book, despite all that has been already said on this frequently studied but not exhausted subject, is as individual as if he had no predecessors. This is perhaps the highest praise we can give it. To be new in treating of things which every one has treated before is no easy task. It supposes ardent study of original documents, a personal interest in the debate, a sum of doctrinal knowledge, and, above all, experience and comprehension of the requirements of the present time. There are two kinds of historical writing popular now-a-days: that which paints past events in colours borrowed from past times, and attempts no 'improvements'—the most perfect in an artistic point of view; and that which wrings instruction from the chaotic mass of chronicled incidents, and disengages the progress or the conflict of ideas from the facts by which they are at once signified and obscured. Were M. Lanfrey to write a regular history, he would probably belong to the latter school; and he would employ the charms of his style rather to draw a moral than to develop a drama. As it is, we find this *Essay on the French Revolution*, small as is its compass, to be a complete and excellent narrative of the development of political ideas from the convocation of the States General to the Convention.

It is not necessary for us to take part with M. Lanfrey in all his judgments. He is sometimes severe, and loves to strike at personages who have been the bugbears and the scarecrows of opposing parties for half a century. A republican by education, by tendency, by conviction—or rather a liberal who has received the whole inheritance of the eighteenth century—he approaches Robespierre with a stiff neck and a stubborn knee, and having examined him on every side, points to him with mocking finger and exclaims: "What! is this unhappy bigot, this virtuous fanatic, this narrow-minded, cold-hearted purveyor of the guillotine, with the best intentions, to be our type? Shall we, by adopting his name as our watchword, deliberately condemn ourselves for evermore to be classed in the minds of all quiet and respectable citizens as assassins? What did he do for us? Whither did his policy tend? We might have forgiven the blood he shed, had he shown us a noble result. But as his means were tyranny, so his end was slavery. Freedom and he had never anything in common. It is monstrous to talk of his dictatorship as the logical result of the revolution. On the contrary, 'twas its exaggeration and its death. When he thought he was giving the last blow to privilege, he was like a man furiously stabbing a corpse long since lifeless. His cruelties were nearly all unnecessary. Therefore, they must be condemned without appeal."

We hasten to say that this is merely an interpretation of M. Lanfrey's remarkable chapter in which he gives the *coup de grace* to the Mountain. It is a significant and hopeful symptom that a young writer should venture on this bold line at the present moment, when, by a sort of foolish sentimentalism among opponents of the present régime in France, it is attempted to be made etiquette not to attack anything that has gone before, lest strength be given to what is. The stagnation of ideas which this hollow courtesy produced required to be stirred. But courage to do so would not have been found if a new generation were not coming on the scene. There is nothing so damaging in politics as the influence of old men who have once been the heroes of the day. There are exceptional cases. Some men never grow old. But as a rule, however ungracious it may seem to say so, living celebrities and dead celebrities must be put upon the shelf before any progress can be made. It is the office of criticism to perform this disagreeable duty. M. Lanfrey has done good service in separating the cause of Liberalism from the cause of the Mountain and its apologists.

The reason of the sensation which his work has caused in all thinking circles in Paris is precisely the moderation of its opinions. This moderation has nothing to do with compromise; neither is it the moderation of indifference. It consists in a calm and wise way of viewing the events of an eventful period, of disengaging principles from circumstances, and of judging the actions of men in their bearings on the general progress of humanity rather than in their temporary effects. This *Essay on the French Revolution* should become the manual of all young politicians in France; it should be read here, as giving the key to many enigmas and as likely to dispel many prejudices. Englishmen are too apt to wonder at the passionate attachment of all that is young and generous and enlightened for a period which is usually painted as a gloomy drama—fertile in emotions, it is true, but of terror, not of sympathy. In this book, better than any other that we know of, the true meaning of the great convulsion which closed the last century in France is explained. We here see clearly how the cry and the passion for equality, favoured by circumstances, overcame and stifled for a time the cry and the passion for liberty; but we see also that the French Revolution, being produced by a century of free thinking, was essentially a movement in favour of freedom. This truth has almost always been obscured, because nearly all who have written of the Revolution of late, whether partisans or opponents, have belonged to schools which regard the individual man as nothing, and think only of the State. But it is evident to any one who reads the admirable debates in the Constituent Assembly which led to the declaration of the 'Rights of Man,' that the idea of liberty was as clearly in the minds of those legislators, hurriedly chosen from amidst a public accustomed to practise servility, but who had long been taught to dream of better things, as it was in the minds of the founders of the American Republic. The reason of the disproportionate importance which the idea of equality—the bane of France—by degrees acquired was the existence of numerous privileges far more galling and offensive than the royal power, against which the chief effort of the Revolution was directed. Ideas may be



produced by the reason; they are nourished by the passions. It was so easy to overthrow royalty in France that liberty, being acquired with comparative facility, became less dear than equality, which, if earned apparently by a vote, was only maintained by that great war amidst which the whole of Europe, by suffering and struggles, advanced to its present state of civilization. It is a mistake to suppose that Europe took up arms in support of the monarchical principle; it was far more influenced by the cries of the nobles than by the danger of the King. All along, the real struggle of the nation was against the aristocracy of birth; and the throne perished almost by accident. We should, perhaps, rather say that the throne perished because the Revolution, exasperated by the resistance it encountered, lost its reason and went beyond its original intention. But this would seem to imply that Louis XVI., the dishonest and feeble representative of monarchy, was a possible king. He was not. The Girondins, then, were the true culminating point of the Revolution. They helped to destroy monarchy; but they would have spared the man, not because there was anything estimable about him, but because they knew that the smell of his blood would rise to the brains of the Mountain, madden it, and make it give the signal of that long series of useless massacres which have sometimes been excused because supposed to be perpetrated in the name of liberty, but which, in reality, could only tend to consolidate the frightful and degrading despotism of Robespierre, or some such narrow-minded fanatic without bowels. As to the idea that the Terror was to prepare the nation for liberty, it must be dismissed as a deplorable illusion. We might as well listen at present to the promises of Napoleon III., who, whilst he is destroying the last vestiges of the freedom of the press and of the individual in France, still continues to pretend that some day or other liberty will 'crown the edifice.' If the Corporation of London were to begin pulling down St. Paul's, and were to cry out, as every layer of stones was removed, "Wait a bit, good people; as soon as we have finished we will put a fine new gilded cross, twice as big as the old one, on the top," what should we say to them?

There is one agreeable feature in M. Lanfrey's book, namely, the comparative absence of all allusion to 'Humanity,' with which French writers about the Revolution generally identify their nation. Now and then he seems, by inadvertence, to fall into the usual error of mistaking the fall of Louis XVI. and the few years of convulsion that led to the reign of Bonaparte for a turning-point in the history of the species. But in general he gives due importance to the efforts of other nations. This is a more important matter than at first sight appears. The absurd views current in France on this subject are disastrous to all hope of liberty. It is usual there to speak with contempt, as of unimportant and isolated circumstances, of the history of the Dutch Republic, of England, of America, of the hundreds of experiments of liberty which have been made in various parts of the world during the three hundred years which are usually described as the modern times. It is only when a similar experiment, abortive as most of the others were, is made in France that we hear talk of the efforts of 'humanity.' This is the extreme of national prejudice—quite as bad as if the rebels who are now desolating China were to set up as representatives, nay, as an impersonation of the species. The French Revolution was a wonderful, but to a certain extent disastrous, episode in the great struggle of liberty against authority which in one sense is contemporary with our race, but which of late has chosen the West of Europe as its chief scene. There was nothing in its principles which is not to be found in the principles of the reformers and revolutionists of England; but it had everything to do at once, and therefore applied some of those principles in a complete manner. Practically, however, its results were less beneficent than those of which we can boast. The reasons of its failure were never better set forth than in the book of M. Lanfrey.

#### OUDE AS A NATIVE KINGDOM.

*A Journey through the Kingdom of Oude in 1849-50. With Private Correspondence relative to the Annexation of Oude to British India. By Major-General Sir W. H. Sleeman, K.C.B.* 2 vols. Bentley.

GENERAL SLEEMAN, Resident at the Court of Lucknow, performed his journey under the direction of Lord Dalhousie, who desired to receive a full and minute picture of the native kingdom by a person at once competent and unprejudiced. Such a person was the Resident, and his diary, the publication of which was not authorized until December last, forms a remarkable addition to Anglo-Indian literature. It is precisely the work that was wanted, for if one topic connected with the late rebellion has more than another been superficially discussed and perverted, it is that of the annexation of Oude. The members of the dethroned family who came to London, with their grievances were successful in spreading a number of ingenious representations calculated to play upon easy sympathies, and have persuaded a certain sort of philanthropists into the belief that they belong to a dynasty of martyrs. Now, those picturesque and entertaining volumes by the late General Sleeman will supply a very wholesome and much-needed corrective to the current version of Oudean politics; the writer had no personal objects to serve; he was distinguished by the uprightness and independence of his judgment; he was not the man to have coloured his reports so that they might harmonize with a foregone conclusion; as a soldier and as a politician he was held in high respect by all classes in both services. Thus we have, at length, an ample and faithful report, simply and vividly written, of the interior state of Oude before its final absorption into the British Indian Empire; and the first thing likely to strike the reader is, that General Sleeman's sketches, taken at Court, bear out to the letter the descriptions of sensuality, abasement, and brutality contained in *The Private Life of an Eastern King*. Never did a more odious and contemptible despot occupy a throne than the last reigning King of Oude; never was a palace more polluted than his by the vilest and basest passions; never did a country suffer more bitterly for the profligate imbecility of its rulers. General Sleeman pictures the land, although naturally rich, going out of cultivation, the increase of robbery and violence, the impoverishment of the artisan and agricultural populations, the decay of towns, the atrocious tyranny of the fiscal system, the ghastly caprice of the tribunals, and the feuds of the chiefs and the great

landlords, whose rapacity swept from the village the pittance that had been spared by the tax-gatherer. The people had no remedy, and could devise none; they saw their wretched government encircled by British bayonets, sanctioned by the presence and counsel of British functionaries, and otherwise hopelessly imposed upon them, and they could do nothing but suffer, despair, and struggle for the bare essentials of life. It was useless to build habitations which the tax-gatherer might at any moment burn down; it was vain to collect riches when they must be hidden in the earth, whence they would probably be extorted by torture: thus the process of demoralization and degeneracy perpetuated itself, and it is historically demonstrated that every year the inhabitants of Oude became poorer, more improvident, and more unhappy. This expresses, in generalities, the judgment passed by General Sleeman of the administration of the kingdom by its native sovereigns under the direct and material protection of the East India Company, without which the whole State would in a month have drifted into anarchy.

The effect of General Sleeman's narrative must be to destroy much of that popular opinion which still sympathizes with the deposed royal family of Oude, and judges harshly of the measure which deprived it of its only privilege—that of torturing and plundering an afflicted people, and of rioting in abject excesses within the walls of a palace reeking with all imaginable and unimaginable depravity. The General began by describing a series of horrible outrages crowded into the first few days of his inspection, and the means by which the petty Rajahs asserted their authority. Among these processes were stiffening the beards of men with moist gunpowder, leaving them to dry, and then firing them, mutilating them with atrocious ingenuity, laying their villages in ashes, destroying their half-ripened crops, piercing the flesh of women with red-hot ramrods, whipping them naked, wrapping their hands and even their bodies in thick cloth steeped in oil, so that they blazed like torches. Not one of the agents employed in perpetrating these villainies to fill their own coffers and those of the King was ever punished or coerced during the period described by General Sleeman. Oude was systematically and habitually governed upon these principles. The writer presents in this portion of his narrative a personal account, which will be read with much avidity, of Maun Singh, the great Zemindar now, or lately, in arms against the British forces in Oude. Of the King himself his description is even more characteristic. That potentate, having been offended by a courtier, ordered all the females of his family to be stripped naked and turned into the streets. This order was not carried out, the British Resident having interfered, but the degraded tyrant was a stranger to any compunction of human decency. A slave of slaves, with eunuchs and dancing-girls as his principal courtiers, an adept in cock-fighting and falconry, and in all respects mean and corrupt, this prince, after living for years in dread of poison, so much so that he locked down the cover of his private well, died, and the usual episode of sanguinary confusion preceded the installation of his successor. What the King of Oude was in 1852 General Sleeman plainly indicates:—"The longer he reigns the more unfit he becomes, and the more the administration and the country deteriorate." The females maintained by former sovereigns were driven into the streets; eunuchs, fiddlers, and a base sort of improvisatore consumed 'half the revenue;' upon the throne was 'a crazy imbecile;' throughout the Court a rabble of low and voracious parasites. We are only stating generally what the late Resident illustrated in detail in his diary and in his correspondence.

To all who have formed, or may form, an opinion on the affairs of Oude, a perusal of these volumes is a necessity. They abound in graphic matter; they are interesting as travel and valuable as history.

#### LITERARY HISTORY.

*Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century. Consisting of Authentic Memoirs and Original Letters. By John Bowyer Nichols, F.S.A. Vol. VIII.* Nichols and Son.

THE final volume of the Nichols collection of Literary Illustrations has now been published, with an index, which in itself is a work of unique interest and value, and a Memoir of Mr. John Nichols, sometime editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The book belongs to no latter-day order. It is characteristic of the last century. The paper, the illustrations, the type, clear and handsome, besit the correspondence of Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore, with notes by Sir Frederick Madden, Mr. John Mitford, and Mr. Joseph Hunter. This selection includes many important letters from eminent men of all ranks and professions. Mr. John Bowyer Nichols has compiled a large body of additions, with reference to which he says, "I feel fully conscious of having occasionally trespassed on the literary history of the present century. In all such instances the individuals had at least by their learned studies in the Eighteenth Century prepared themselves to benefit a succeeding generation. The notices of such persons will be found to be short, referring generally to longer memoirs. Most of them were either patrons or friends of myself, and I had rather be guilty of some inconsistency than deficient in showing either gratitude or respect."

The immense variety of the contents precludes any analysis of them. Allusions will be found to almost every person of note who figured during the period referred to. We shall best illustrate the character of the illustrations by selecting a few passages from the correspondence, characteristic of individuals and fashions passed away. Among the most conspicuous personages corresponding with Bishop Percy was Elizabeth Countess of Moira, "eldest daughter of Theophilus ninth Earl of Huntingdon, by the celebrated and eminently pious Selina Countess of Huntingdon, second daughter and co-heiress of Washington Earl Ferrars." Here are her thanks to the Bishop of Dromore for a book on royal cookery:—

Lord Moira indeed has not studied that work as much as his lordship's other friend has done, who is one of those infected with the strange curiosity of feeling interested about every trifle in a stronger degree for every century removed in which they were transacted. She has found out a most incomparable bread sauce in a list of curry, to

be eaten either hot or cold. It is to be adopted into the Moira cookery, and styled *sauce royal*. There also seems a method of dressing roast pork, which is to be tried.

Thence Lady Moira passes to the Byzantine historians.

Andrew Caldwell was one of Bishop Percy's most frequent correspondents. Passages like the following abound in his letters:—

I have had a long, agreeable letter from Mr. Malone. He mentions a curious sale of the farrago of the famous Samuel Ireland, the Shakespeare Papers, in three immense volumes, bound in russia, green boxes without end, with old leases, deeds, seals, and playhouse accounts, to take in hunters of curiosities. The whole produced, nominally, 1380*l.*, but really 1000*l.*, which appears to me pretty well, and full the worth. The Shakespeare MS. and some others were puffed extravagantly, but it is supposed they remain on hand, and the biters were bit.

I have had a letter from Charlotte Smith. She is writing more volumes of the 'Solitary Wanderer' for immediate subsistence. This work I have not seen, but it is well spoken of. She is a woman full of sorrows, and I fear her misfortunes are scarcely to be mitigated. One of her daughters made an imprudent marriage; the man, after behaving extremely ill and tormenting the family, died lately of a fever; the widow has come to her mother, not worth a shilling, and with the addition of three young children. These are pitiable cases, and the more so where there is the genius and sensibility of Charlotte Smith.

I hear much of an Account of the Expedition to Egypt, by Sir Robert Wilson. It is very authentic, but discloses such atrocities of Buonaparte as are scarcely to be conceived.

The 'Essay on Abstinence' I just looked into in the shop; it is a continual succession of quotations, which of all styles in writing is the heaviest, and grows the most tiresome. I have sometimes thought, from the example of the Gentoos, that vegetable diet *emollit mores*; but the people of a certain land that we know are an instance to the contrary,—as ferocious as you please, feeding entirely on a wholesome vegetable called *potato*.

The following letter is from Sir Joshua Reynolds to Bishop Percy, and is dated February, 1783:—

I am ashamed of not answering your lordship's letter sooner, but I will not fill this with apologies. I spoke to Sir Joseph Banks about it, who says, that on the receipt of Mr. Troke's letter he gave the bill of lading, which he received from Mr. Troke, to his broker; that, on his leaving town, at the end of August, he had not received from his broker any account of the wine being arrived; that during his stay in the country, he having confidence in his broker and his broker in him, nothing passed between them concerning the wine; that Mr. Troke's letter of September 30 was answered, not by return of the post, as Sir Joseph thought it useless, but with his first leisure. On his return to town he found the wine lodged in Mr. Colman's cellar, according to his orders, and forwarded, without delay, the certificate to Mr. Troke.

The wine was tasted at the Turk's Head, the meeting before the last, and was pronounced to be good wine, but not yet fit for drinking; we have, therefore, postponed any further progress in it till next year, when, I hope, your lordship will have an opportunity of tasting it yourself.

I wished to have an opportunity of sending you my last Discourse, though it is scarce worth sending so many miles.

The club seems to flourish this year; we have had Mr. Fox, Burke, and Johnson very often. I mention those because they are, or have been, the greatest truants.

In May, 1787, Robert Henry writes:—

A rural poet, one Robert Burns, a ploughman in Ayrshire, hath published a volume of poems, which have been so well received that 3500 copies were sold in a few weeks.

And in 1785 Bishop Percy informs Mr. Malone—

Goldsmith has an only brother living, a cabinet-maker, who has been a decent tradesman, a very honest, worthy man, but he has been very unfortunate, and is at this time in great indigence. It has occurred to such of us here as were acquainted with the Doctor, to print an edition of his poems, chiefly under the direction of the Bishop of Killaloe and myself, and prefix a new, correct life of the author, for the poor man's benefit; and to get you, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, Mr. Steevens, &c., to recommend the same in England, especially among the members of the Club. If we can but subsist this poor man at present, and relieve him from immediate indigence, Mr. Orde, our Secretary of State, has given us hope that he will procure him some little place that will make him easy for life; and then we shall have shown our regard for the departed Bard by relieving his only brother, and, so far as I hear, the only one of his family that wants relief.

The volume contains a plenitude of similar matter, the literary gossip of history.

### THE MOORS AND THE FENS.

*The Moors and the Fens.* By F. G. Trafford. 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. TRAFFORD has selected a strange title for his romance, which is only one of the moors and the fens in so far as it concerns the fortunes of a Highland damsel and a Lincolnshire heir to a baronetcy. The Highland heroine is a child of the clan Frazer, reduced by misfortune to poverty, and compelled with her mother to seek an asylum with an opulent relative inhabiting a dingy house in the dingiest square in London. Here calamity once more befalls her, for at her benefactor's death his vast property is claimed by a separated wife, who proves in the end, however, to have been a bigamist, so that poetical justice is satisfied. In the meanwhile there flourishes among the fens a Lincolnshire baronet, a miser to the marrow of his bones, and his son and heir is the hero of the novel. This young man, too, is robbed of his inheritance, and the current of his life, by a felicitous coincidence, joins that of the moor-bred Mina. Many telling episodes occur in the course of the narration, which is well written, although voluminous to excess. What we have indicated as the leading points only faintly suggest the interest which Mr. Trafford has contrived to infuse into his ingenious and original story. Measuring it by the circulating library standard, we may promise success and reputation to *The Moors and the Fens*.

### ALGIERS IN 1857.

*Algiers in 1857.* By the Rev. E. W. L. Davies, M.A. Longman and Co.

THIS is a pleasant picture which Mr. Davies brings from Algiers. It is brightly coloured and richly varied. Mr. Davies points the way to future tourists, describes the climate and resources of the country, gives special

directions to invalids, and discourses upon the enjoyments to be obtained in the French colony. He is likely, we think, to send many a summer wanderer and winter fugitive thither, unless the new passport system excludes the world from all parts of Algeria except the Lambessan rocks and swamps, whither a Frenchman may find his way easily enough. The mean temperature of Algiers exceeds that of Malta, Malaga, Madeira, Rome, Nice, and Pau; it is warmer in winter than Cairo, but excessive heat is as unknown as excessive cold. Upon arriving Mr. Davies and his party located themselves at first in an hotel; but the noise and confusion speedily drove them into furnished lodgings. In this respect the French infringement upon Africa has been considerably Europeanized; but enough of the native character remains to preserve the picturesque, and stores of good things fill the markets—fish, vegetables, fruit, game, wine, matchless coffee, milk; the streets are scrupulously clean, and to a sensitive nose immaculate. Thus the material necessities of life exist in abundance, and if gentlemen are in search of poetry they can discover it by mounting the roof of an empty house and gazing upon the fair Moresques disporting in gauzy dishevelment upon their terraces. Only this amusement is likely to be interrupted by a rifle ball, accurately aimed by the green eye of an Infidel. Then, in point of landscape beauty, Algiers is unexcelled: villas and gardens cluster round the city, the sea beats transparently blue upon the shore, Moorish houses stand upon every accessible plateau, and the earth is tinted with red geraniums, pomegranates and myrtles, oranges and citrons, jewel-bright and delicious. Even the rocks wear draperies of variegated parasites, and along well-made roads among these paradises clatter the omnibuses from the Rue Babeloued with a Mahonese driver, a nigger huckster, and a Moorish fisher-woman on the box, and inside, perhaps, a dashing French lady in a Pompadour hoop, a solemn Bedouin Arab in a burnous, a veiled Moresque, a Turk, an Englishman, an African Chasseur. As to the general society of the colony Mr. Davies found it very animated and agreeable, while the perambulating population of the town furnishes forth a daily masquerade exhibition of Sahara burnouses, enormous Turkish turbans, Mufti robes, the purple-and-gold-wrought draperies of the Algerine Jew, and spectral white-clad women, whose only visible human attribute is the speculation in their unveiled eyes. Concerning the Algerine graces Mr. Davies has much to say, including two or three anecdotes of a most agreeable quality. He has written altogether an entertaining and graphic volume.

### PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

MR. JOHN CHAPMAN has published a work of a singular nature, *Theism, Doctrinal and Practical*, by Francis W. Newman. It is a development of his former work, 'The Soul,' which appeared nine years ago. The form and style are peculiar, and Mr. Newman professes to have adopted his plan for special reasons, which he does not care to explain.

Mr. Trübner has published a second edition of Mr. Thomas Rainey's valuable treatise, *Ocean Steam Navigation, and the Ocean Post*. Mr. Rainey remarks, in a section headed 'Mail Steamers cannot live on their own receipts,' "It is clear that, notwithstanding all of the advantages to be gained from increased size, steamers cannot support themselves upon the ocean. Let us examine the case of such a ship as the Leviathan. I do not see that there is any normal trade in which she can run successfully. She may transport six thousand tons of measurement goods to Australia, but it will be at the expense of fourteen to sixteen thousand tons of coal, if the passage is made in fair time." In other respects he calculates against the Leviathan.

Messrs. Smith and Elder have published a second edition of *The Views and Opinions of Brigadier-General John Jacob*, collected and edited by Captain Lewis Pelly, author of 'Our North-West Frontier.' Some of General Jacob's remarkable communications were recently addressed to the *Leader*.

*The Memoirs of James, Marquis of Montrose*, by James Grant, published by Mr. Routledge, we reserve for notice.

The Rev. W. Owen has written, and Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall have published, a neat *Memoir of Sir Henry Havelock*, with portrait and autograph.

*Christian Baptism Spiritual, not Ritual*, is the title of a volume by Mr. Robert Macnair, published by Messrs. Paton and Ritchie, Edinburgh.

Messrs. Holyoake and Co. have published an English translation of *The Late Genoese Insurrection Defended. Parties in Italy, What are they? What have they Done?* a series of eloquent and suggestive letters by Joseph Mazzini.

Mr. Murray has published a new edition, with numerous illustrations, of Mrs. Jameson's charming and popular work, *Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters, and of the Progress of Painting in Italy*. It is neat in form, well printed upon good paper, and is a very elegant cabinet volume.

This week we only announce *Letters from Spain in 1856 and 1857*, by John Leycester Adolphus, M.A., published by Mr. Murray.

Two important volumes have been issued by Mr. Murray, notices of which are necessarily reserved—the late Earl of Ellesmere's *Essays on History, Biography, Geography, Engineering, &c.*, contributed to the *Quarterly Review*, and a second edition, enlarged and improved, of *The Geology and Extinct Volcanoes of Central France*, by George Poulett Scrope, M.P., with illustrative maps, views, and panoramic sketches.

Mr. Bentley has published a new novel in two volumes, by Miss Julia Tilt, entitled *The Old Palace*.

The work *On the Mechanical Appliances necessary for the Treatment of Deformities*, by Mr. Henry Heather Bigg, noticed last week, was stated to be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. It should have been Mr. Churchill.



**MADAGASCAR.**—A few weeks since (says a contemporary), accounts were received in this country that several foreigners had been sent out of the island of Madagascar, and that a number of native Christians had been put to death. It appears by intelligence just received that the Christians were not the only sufferers, but that numbers of the heathens suffered also; nor did the Christians suffer on account of their Christianity, but rather because, in common with others, they had unhappily become in some way implicated in political movements affecting the existing Government of the country.

**COLONEL OUSELEY.**—This unhappy gentleman, who recently made some wild statements at the Marlborough-street police-court, has now been again placed under confinement. He contrived to escape from the persons who had the charge of him at his lodgings, but was taken into custody by the police on account of his strange conduct in the streets. After a long search his friends found him in a workhouse at the east-end of London, in a pauper dress.

**THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE ON ARMY MATTERS.**—At the anniversary dinner, on Wednesday evening, of the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, the Duke of Cambridge, who was in the chair, made some remarks, in which, after denying most emphatically a report that he did not properly appreciate Sir Colin Campbell, he referred to the question of the sanitary condition of the army. It had been said that the Horse Guards was in different to the soldier's comfort; but that was not the case. The very contrary was the fact. "But he did not hold the purse-strings of the nation; and, though he might represent a certain state of facts which generally were admitted, he was met by the answer, that it might be all very true and very desirable, but the Government had no money. Well, he could not coin money, and, if the feeling of the country was that much should and much ought to be done, it was for the country to give the money, or otherwise the desire to improve the condition of the army could not be carried out. He felt very strongly on this point, and, as he had not had an earlier opportunity of giving utterance to the sentiments that impressed him, he trusted that they would excuse him if he gave vent to remarks which were not in strict accordance with charitable meetings of this description. All he could say was, that the very improvements which had been introduced into the army had caused the barrack accommodation of the army to be curtailed. They had had libraries and reading-rooms, but it was a great mistake to suppose that they had added to, because in truth they had been taken out of, the barrack accommodation of the soldier. That had been done because it was a cheaper method, apparently, and the men had been crowded up in their rooms to meet the feeling of the age."

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BUTLER.**—On the 16th inst., at 19, Chapel-street, Pentonville, the wife of W. Butler, Esq., surgeon: a daughter.

**FORHAM.**—On the 16th inst., at Royston, the wife of Frederick Nash Fordham, Esq.: a son.

##### MARRIAGES.

**RIDLEY-DARLING.**—On the 19th Feb., at the Cathedral Church of Spanish Town, Jamaica, Thomas Harrison Ridley, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, to Isabella Jane, daughter of the late Captain William James Darling, H.M.'s 63rd Regiment, and niece to his Excellency the Governor of Jamaica.

**WALKER-BRADBURY.**—On the 12th Jan., at Hobart-town, Tasmania, John Walker, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council, to Julia, relict of the late Charles Bradbury, Esq.

##### DEATHS.

**BURNETT.**—On the 9th Jan., at Hobart Town, Tasmania, James Ludovic Burnett, Esq., eldest son of John Burnett, Esq., late Sheriff, Hobart Town.

**WILMER.**—On the 30th Jan., at Colaba, Bombay, Lieut.-Col. Wilmer, H.M.'s 8th Hussars.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, March 19.

The fluctuations have not been heavy in the Funds; not more than half per cent. since last week. There have been large purchases for money and account, but the doubtful state of continental politics, and the very frail tenure of the present Government to office, create an uneasy feeling. The Indian Loan will probably be increased to ten millions, and the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with amount of the quarter's revenue, are not expected to be very flourishing. Since November, trade throughout the country has so languished that the revenue must have largely diminished, and it is possible at the rate of twenty-five to thirty per cent. But there is one fact that cannot be done away with—that the Bank coffers are fast amounting to twenty millions—that more than one man must soon risk their hoards, for two and a half per cent. will content no trader, and that the best securities will be bought up by degrees, then the more doubtful, and finally the wildest and most dangerous projects will be launched into existence, and be crowded with adventurers, hoisting their flag of "nothing risk nothing have."

The Foreign Funds remain steady. Buenos-Ayres, Russians, Brazilians, and Peruvians, are in demand. Turkish Six per Cent. bonds are about 102½ but there seems a great want of life in this market.

Foreign railways are very dull; all East Indian shares even in guaranteed lines are lower. The Brazilian lines, Pernambuco and Bahia, are very much flatter. In the heavy market shares are one per cent. worse than last week. The returns of traffics are most wretched. Midland, thanks to Leicester and Hitchin, shows the best. In the Dover market there is a depression. Caledonians are 2½ per share lower. Berwicks are also very flat. In Joint-Stock Banks there is a great deal of good business being transacted, and prices rule high.

Mining shares are well supported in dividend paying mines. Miscellaneous shares are dull. American securities are firm. Canada Trunk and Great Western still low, owing to the poor traffics.

Blackburn, 9½ 10; Caledonian, 86½ 87 x.d.; Chester and Holyhead, 37, 39; Eastern Counties, 57, 58; Great Northern, 101½ 102½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 99, 101; Great Western, 57½ 57½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88½ 88½; London and Blackwall, 5½ 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 104, 106; London and North-Western, 95, 95½; London and South-Western, 91½ 92½; Midland, 96½ 96½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 90, 92; South-Eastern, (Dover), 68, 69; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½ 6½; Dutch Rhenish, 4, 3½ dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27½ 27½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 8½ 8½; Northern of France, 37½ 37½; Paris and Lyons, 32½ 32½; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish 1½ 1½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½ 8½.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	226½	.....
3 per Cent. Red. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96½	.....
3 per Cent. Con. An. ....	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Consols for Account ....	96½	96½	96½	96½	97	96½
New 3 per Cent. An. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 2½ per Cents. ....	80½	.....	80½	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860 ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock.....	220	.....	220	220	226½	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000 ....	30 p	.....	.....	29 p	25 p	29 p
Ditto, under £1000 ....	.....	26 p	25 p	29 p	.....	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000 ....	.....	.....	42 p	42 p	40 p	.....
Ditto, £500 ....	38 p	42 p	38 p	42 p	41 p	.....
Ditto, Small ....	.....	38 p	39 p	39 p	39 p	.....

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds, ..... 103½	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents. 17	Russian Bonds, 5 per
Chilian 6 per Cents. ....	Cents ..... 100
Chilian 3 per Cents. .... 75	Russian 4½ per Cents. .... 100
Dutch 2½ per Cents. .... 65½	Spanish ..... 44½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf. ...	Spanish Committee Cer-
Ecuador Bonds ..... 20½	of Coup. not fun. .... 4½
Mexican Account ..... 20½	Turkish 6 per Cents. .... 102
Peruvian 4½ per Cents. .... 81½	Turkish New, 4 ditto .... 104
Portuguese 3 per Cents. ...	Venezuela 4½ per Cents. ...

#### CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, March 19.

THE arrivals of English wheat at the Corn Exchange during the week have been very moderate. The show of samples has been but small, and sales very dull at barely stationary prices. About five thousand quarters of foreign wheat have been reported; but there has been very little inquiry for any descriptions. The show of barley is poor; oats are in moderate request at previous currencies; malt and flour have been dull, and beans and peas firm. More than 15,000 barrels of American flour have come into the market, operating to the further depression of prices.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, March 16.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—AGOP BESHIKTASLIAN, Manchester and Constantinople, merchant.

**BANKRUPTS.**—MATTHEW EDWIN BISHOP and EDWARD SHEPARD GISSING, Cannon-street, West, wholesale stationers—LEONARD HYMAN, Mining-lane, merchant and commission agent—JOEL CULMER HURST, Rams-gate, ship builder—STEPHEN ALLEN and HENRY JONAS SMITH, Mark-lane-chamber, Mark-lane, merchants and money dealers—HUGH BURT, Princes-street, Lambeth, licensed victualler and red potter—FREDERIC JAMES STONE, Manor-place, Walworth, builder—WILLIAM HOLMES, Birmingham, picture dealer, auctioneer, and commission agent—THOMAS CARLESS, Stone Grange, Staffordshire, farmer—GRIFFITH EDWARDS, Gollychua, Bridell, Pembroke-shire, carrier—ROBERT TAYLOR, Stoke Gabriel, Devonshire, iron ore merchant—CHARLES ALBERT WILSON and WILLIAM WALKER WILSON, Leeds, pianoforte dealers and musicsellers—THOMAS CRAVEN and JESSE CRAVEN, Bradford, ironfounders—WILLIAM HASTE and RICHARD HASTE, Bradford, machine maker—SAMUEL SMITH, Bailey Carr, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer—SAMUEL ROWLEY, Sheffield, grocer and file manufacturer—ISAAC TETLEY Maw, Fridaythorpe, Yorkshire, farmer and dealer in horses—JOHN NEWTON, Northwich, Cheshire, cordage manufacturer—WILLIAM FOLDING, Livesey, Lancashire, cotton spinner—JAMES HOPPER, Spennymoor, Durham, innkeeper and stonemason—ROBERT ARMSTRONG, South Shields, builder.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. Clerk, Dalsarf, blacksmith—COCHRAN and ARMOUR, Kirktonfield, Renfrewshire, bleachers—P. DAVIDSON, Dundee, fish curer—J. M'NIE, jun., Kincardine, wood merchant.

Friday, March 19.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—JOSEPH GALLOWAY, jun., Bradford, cloth manufacturer—CHARLES WHARTON, Sandbach, Cheshire, miller.

**BANKRUPTS.**—THOMAS RATTRAY, Bedford-place, Commercial-road East, Middlesex, ironmonger—SAMUEL HEMMING, Birmingham, builder—JOHN WARD, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, carriage manufacturer—VALENTINE COOPER, Cheltenham, innkeeper—DAVID HUGHES, Tredegar, grocer—JOSHUA CURRIE STAGG, Stockton-upon-Tees, timber merchant—EDWARD JOHN SCORAGGS, East Dereham, Norfolk, plumber—GEORGE HENRY PAIN, Brighton, ironmonger—JOHN BROWN and GEORGE WILLIAM MORRIS, Chatham, contractors—THOMAS MORSE, London, wine merchant—WILLIAM BARNETT, London-road, Brighton, gas engineer—THOMAS PURTON CHASSEREAU, Lime-street, City, merchant—FRANCIS COLLINS, Clerkenwell, Jeweller—GEORGE KENINGALE COOK and JOHN EDWIN GRIFFIN, Colchester, auctioneers—THOMAS CRAVEN and JESSE CRAVEN, Bradford, ironfounders—JAMES DENBY LEE and JAMES CRABTREE, Windhill, Yorkshire, machine makers.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—WILLIAM BELL, Kirkton, Dumfriesshire, farmer and cattle dealer—WILLIAM BELL, Stanley, Perthshire, wood merchant—DEANFIELD BREACHING COMPANY, Deanfield, Perthshire—ARCHIBALD CRIGHTON, Greenock, lath splitter—NINTAN BANNATYNE, Glasgow, provision merchant—WM. BURNHIDE and Co., Castle-Douglas, drapers—THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Harelaw, Perthshire, farmer—JOHN FAUSET, Greenock, spirit dealer—JOSEPH ELLIOT SQUARE, Greenock, solicitor.

**INAUGURATION.**—St. James's Hall, Regent-street and Piccadilly.—The Opening of the new Hall will be celebrated by TWO GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, in aid of the Funds of the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, on Thursday Evening next, March 25, and on Saturday Evening, 27th March, under the Special Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince Consort, K.G., H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., H.R.H. the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and also His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., the President of the Middlesex Hospital.—The following distinguished Artists have been engaged for the occasion:—Madame Rudersdorf, Madame Weiss, Miss Stabbach, Madame Sherrington-Lemmens, Madame Borchardt, Miss Dolby, and Miss Arabella Goddard; Signor Luchesi, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, Mr. Thomas, Herr Deck, Signor Piatti, Herr Molique, the Vocal Association (consisting of 300 Voices), and full orchestra. Organist, Mr. George Cooper. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. The programmes now ready. Area Stalls, One Guinea; Reserved Seats, Area and Balcony, Half-a-Guinea; Unreserved Seats in the Area and Balcony, Five Shillings; Upper Gallery, Half-a-Crown: to be obtained at Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co's., Regent-street; Messrs. Chappell's, and Messrs. Leader and Cook's, New Bond-street; Mitchell's Library, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Keith and Prowse's, Cheapside; from the Secretary, at the Hospital; and at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

#### MUSICAL UNION SOIREEES.

THE FOURTH and last, Tuesday, March 23, at Hanover-square Rooms. Quartet, B flat, 2-4, Mozart; Sonata, piano solus, A flat, Weber; duet, violin and viola, Spohr; quartet, B flat, No. 6, Beethoven; duet, in D, 3-4, piano and violoncello, Mendelssohn. Artists—Sainton, Goffrie, Blagrove, Piatti, and Pauer. Glee by the Vocal Union. Visitors' admissions, 7s. each, to be had at the usual places. J. ELLA, Director.

#### MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC,

NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons, at Three.

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

#### THE AMERICAN HORSE TAMER.—Mr.

RAREY has returned from Paris, and will commence teaching his subscribers in classes, on Monday 29th March, Tuesday 30th, Wednesday 31st, Thursday 1st April, Friday 2nd, and resume after the Easter Holidays, on Monday 12th April, Tuesday 13th, Wednesday 14th, and Thursday 15th, at the Duke of Wellington's Private Riding School, Knightsbridge (kindly lent by his Grace), at 11 a.m. each day. A Circular will inform each Subscriber of the days allotted to him, and due notice will be given of future appointments. Tattersall's, Grosvenor-place, March 17, 1858.

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

OF SCIENCE, 3, Tichborne-street, Haymarket.—Lectures daily by Dr. KAHN and by Dr. SEXTON; illustrated with brilliant experiments, Dissolving Views upon a new principle, &c. Open (for Gentlemen only) from 12 till 5, 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.

#### THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

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

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

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

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

An Act of Sincere Gratitude.—5000 Copies of a Medical Book to be given away!!

#### A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF

ENGLAND, having been cured of severe Nervousness, Pains in the Head, Loss of Memory, Indigestion, Debility, Prostration, and other fearful symptoms, not the least of which was the great mental anguish resulting from the terrors occasioned by the frauds of wicked pretenders, adopts this unusual mode of testifying his deep gratitude, by publishing, for the benefit of others, the means employed for his own marvellous restoration to health and happiness, to which he had long been a stranger. He will therefore send a copy of the remarkable book containing all the necessary information, on receipt of two penny stamps to prepay postage. Address: Rev. H. R. Travers, M.A., 1, North Cumberland Place, Bayswater, Middlesex.

CAUTION.—The advertiser regrets to find that of late several disreputable quacks have dishonestly adopted this plan of puffing off their deceptive books.

#### TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters

Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triese-mar, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. Triese-mar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triese-mar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triese-mar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may be taken on the toilet-table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 11s., free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 2d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 50 cases, whereby there is a saving of 17. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 220, Strand; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 100, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

**ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.**  
**HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.,** are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by **HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.,** Wine and Spirit Merchants, 51, Pall-mall.  
 Feb., 1858.

**PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.**—Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon.  
**HENRY BRETT and Co.,** Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true** juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons 13s.; or in one dozen cases, 29s. each, package included.  
**HENRY BRETT and Co.,** Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

**LANCET PURE BEER BREWERY.**—George Stanford begs to inform Private Families that he can supply PURE ALE, STOUT, and PORTER at the following prices for cash:—  
 XXXX Ale, 4½ gallons, 7s. 6d.; do. 9 gallons, 15s.  
 XXX Ale, 4½ gallons, 6s.; do. 9 gallons, 12s.  
 XX Ale, 4½ gallons, 4s. 6d.; do. 9 gallons, 9s.  
 Double Stout, 9 gallons, 15s.; 4½ do. 7s. 6d.  
 Porter, 9 gallons, 9s.; 4½ do. 4s. 6d.  
**GEORGE STANFORD, 83, Albany-road, Walworth, S.**

**SISAL CIGARS!** at Goodrich's Cigar Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 108, 12s. 6d. None are genuine, unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved Brands. Orders, amounting to 1 Sovereign, sent carriage free within the London Parcels Delivery circuit; amounting to 2 Sovereigns, carriage free to any railway station in the United Kingdom. The trade supplied.

**SEEDS TO BE DEPENDED ON.**—Timothy Bridden, Seedsman and Florist, begs to announce that his unrivalled collection of AGRICULTURAL, VEGETABLE, and FLOWER SEEDS is now arranged, of which Priced Catalogues will be forwarded free upon application. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with P. O. order.—Seed Establishment, 10, Railway-arcade, London-bridge, London.

**KEATING'S COD LIVER OIL (PALE NEWFOUNDLAND),** perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, having been analyzed, reported on, and recommended by Professors TAYLOR and THOMSON, of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. PEREIRA, say that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour." Imperial Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.  
 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,** THE PUREST AND MOST PALATABLE. Is prescribed by the most eminent British and Foreign Physicians.

Opinion of DR. PEREIRA, F.R.S.  
 "Whether considered with reference to its Colour, Flavour, or Chemical Properties, I am satisfied that, for Medicinal Purposes, no finer Oil can be procured."

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, by most respectable Chemists.  
 Sole British Consignees,  
**ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W. C.**

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

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

**KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLE** continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from an examination of the handwriting, in a unique style of description peculiarly her own. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing 13 penny postage stamps, and a directed envelope, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. All letters are considered strictly confidential.

**DO YOU WANT LUXURANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?**—COUPELLE'S ORINUTRIAL is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks with the utmost certainty, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause. Price 2s. Sold by all chemists in the world, or will be sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny postage stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. A toilet guide sent post free for four penny postage stamps. "It completely restored my hair."—Miss Davis. "My whiskers are now growing freely."—H. Merry, Esq.

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS AND KNEE-CAPS** for VARICOSE VEINS and WEAKNESS, of a VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, yielding an unvarying support without the trouble of bandaging. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the article sent by post from the manufacturers.—**POPE and PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, London.**

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

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

**MR. MILES and the 16s. TROUSERS.**—These Trousers (originated by him) are patent to the world for the excellence of the material and superior cut. Also, the MORNING SUITS, at 3l. 3s.—No. 62, New Bond-street. No other address.

**THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS** are made to order from SCOTCH, HEATHER, and CHEVIOT TWEEDS, all wool and thoroughly shrunk, by **B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, REGENT-STREET, W.** The TWO GUINEA FROCK and DRESS COATS, the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and the HALF GUINEA WAISTCOATS.—N. B. A perfect fit guaranteed.

**A GREAT FALL IN THE PRICE OF** PERMANENT BLACK FROCK AND DRESS COATS, 42s. The best fitting trousers in London, 16s.—Observe, **J. SMITH, 38, Lombard-street.**

**PIESSE AND LUBIN'S** FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.  
 FRANGIPANNI SACHET, 1s. 6d.  
 FRANGIPANNI SOAP, 1s.  
 FRANGIPANNI POMADE, 2s.  
 FRANGIPANNI INCENSE, 1s. 6d.  
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