

Champion Lion Fund, 7 Wellington Street, Strand.

# The Leader.

"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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SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

[PRICE SIXPENCE.]

## News of the Week.

NOTWITHSTANDING war,—its expenses,—the doubts about it,—distrust of the ministry—and with public feeling made up of political apathy or political timidity—England commercially continues to flourish. Trade is quiet, satisfactory, and steady. Ease in the money-market is indicated by the late reduction of the Bank's rate of discount. The Board of Trade returns show an amount and value of exports exceeding those of last half-year, which again exceeded those of any preceding half-year in English history. This is "prosperity;" and the mercantile community—which is the preponderating community—do not analyse this sort of "progress." Socially they are unconscious of, and politically they are indifferent to, any of the drawbacks which may be detected in this civilisation by trade.

As respects the war, there is no reason why our community should pay any particular attention to it; for the expenses of the war we find can be borne; and it is assumed that the war is necessary; while it is perceived that it is eventless. England and France are doing so little in aid of their ally or against the enemy, that it is not without cause that the unintimidated Czar is principally occupied for the moment in organising battalions of skaters to operate in the coming winter, and that the Sultan's best friends in Constantinople are cursing the influence which induced their sovereign to solicit and to depend on European alliances. Sir Charles Napier has now for ten days at least been in possession of all the additional forces and means which he demanded, and still there is no news of his doing anything; while rumours, to be traced to his own officers, are flying about this country that he is not the man for the occasion. At the other end of the theatre of war, Lord Raglan is quiescent, at or near Varha, and the expedition to the Crimea being still mere hopeless talk. In all the operations or non-operations of our generals and admirals, as well as in the conduct of the negotiations with Austria and Prussia, the influence of age, and of its over-patience and unnecessary wisdom, may be detected. Meanwhile Omar Pacha, relying entirely on his own forces, is beating the Russians before him with such rapidity, and so effectually, that it now depends on the Emperor of Austria, who is shortly to place himself at the head of his armies, whether or not the

Turks are to be tempted so far into the Principalities (where they would suffer all those deficiencies of commissariat to which may be ascribed the Russian catastrophe) as to imperil the future. The heat has been 104 in the shade, and perhaps that at least may bring cautious lassitude to the Turks; also arresting all military movements whatever on any side for the moment.

Our contemporaries still decline to admit any connexion between the diplomatic intrigues or the political passions fomented and raised by the war and the revolution in Spain. It would be premature to pronounce positive judgment, one way or the other, until the drama is further developed: Espartero's entrance into Madrid, his appearance with the queen on the palace balcony, and the proclamation of a new ministry, being a mere tableau; what he may decide on doing—whether to be a Cromwell or a Warwick—remaining doubtful. But it can at least not be contended that the ferment in Italy, here and there coming to a head in a popular and unsuccessful insurrection, may be traced to the hopes raised in her many subjugated provinces by the danger of Austria,—whose position is, after all, a Hobson's choice. In Prussia, discontent at the true German tergiversation of the king is obviously increasing, to a point at which even Germans, the most enduring and least manly of mankind, begin to express opinions. The King of Prussia is at Munich "conferring" with the crowd of other German kings—all of whom think the young Emperor of Austria too "hasty." We, in England, laugh at this Teuton tediousness;—but what is the position of Europe, including that of England, but that of an armed "conference?"

In Parliament not a syllable has been said about the war. Parliament, indeed, even in domestic affairs, has been utterly unhistorical: but still in this, the penultimate, week of the session, has continued to be interesting—for reasons not contemplated by its leaders. A more disastrous week for revelations of the infamy of the aristocratic system of government cannot be remembered: Day after day has been occupied in the detection and the defence of a job—the corruption suggested pointing the moral of the Parliamentary attempt to provide, in a bribery bill, for the purity of the people. The Lawley job is, of course, the most conspicuous: and the exposure, in that case, has been so complete, that the aristocratic jobbers have been enabled to make it a merit, as a proof of their lofty public virtue, that they have

consented to give way! We sympathise with Mr. Lawley, as we did with Mr. Stonor, and as we may with Mr. Jeremiah Smith—these are the victims of a system who are here and there sacrificed to preserve and colour that system; and the public anger with Mr. Lawley, because he asked for a place and took one as soon as he could get it, appears to us, rather illogical. Mr. Gladstone's expression of hope that Mr. Lawley will recommence a career, and not allow his mind to be crushed by this disaster, is, indeed, highly humorous. Nothing can be more convenient than to make it a crime in Mr. Lawley, that he didn't refuse a good offer because he knew he didn't deserve to have it made to him—might not he, like Mr. Gladstone, have remembered that colonial governors are always incompetent, and unfit—that is, at the outset? It is denied that Mr. Lawley used his official knowledge as secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in trafficking in the funds; and it is no crime in a public man to be on the "turf," or, indeed, to be of a villanous private character; for we have had, and have, great statesmen and popular men, whose career outside the "House" and their bureaux, has been the career of sharpers and debauchees. We cannot, therefore, see any fault to be charged against Mr. Lawley; and Mr. Gladstone answers Mr. Bright's point, that Mr. Lawley was brainless as a public man—by suggesting, "very true; but does the honourable gentleman forget that it is always the rule to appoint dull dogs and fifth-rate fellows to the colonial governorships?" Whatever crime there is in the transaction attaches itself to the Government; and, as we believe, the conduct of the Government is such as would justify serious "enquiry"—taking the last case with Stonor's, and both as the revelation of a system disgraceful to the English people, who may see in the quiet arrangements of the Colonial-office, in regard to appointments, how little they, their colonial fellow-subjects, or the Crown, have to do with what we are pleased to call our "self-government." Removed from the atmosphere of smooth cant in which the House of Commons, which is becoming strangely "courteous" for the popular senate of an unrepresented people, condescended to canvass the question, we are enabled to arrive at cool, even if uncordial conclusions; and the idea is forced upon us that the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. Gladstone, and the colleagues of those gentlemen, could not have been unaware of the character and

position of this Mr. Lawley; what was the common topic of the City changes and the West-end Clubs could not have failed to reach the ears of the Cabinet; and we are, also, compelled to connect the acceptance of office and of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. Lawley, with the election for the vacant borough of Mr. Gordon, the son of the Premier. From first to last the affair was a job, in which four Ministers at least are implicated: and it is a disgrace to the House of Commons that the jobbers are not punished as well as the victims. There is, perhaps, this difficulty, that the aristocratic system on which this free country is governed is in itself a huge job, not very manageable at a period when most of the popular members are such Ministerialists. For it will of course be observed that it was a Tory leader, and not a Radical purist, who seized the scandal.

There are some other jobs from which a selection might be made for a popular debate if the Independents were not so slavish and sluggish. "Supply" on Monday night was the elimination of a series of jobs; and we have given a full report of the remarkable proceedings on that occasion in order that our portion of the "people" may see and wonder at the alacrity with which people's-members fight the aristocracy on expenditure. Lord Ellenborough gave the hint early in the session that a time of war is the time to be economical in minor matters; but judging from the present tendency of the guardians of the public purse, we are disposed to think slightly of the intellect of Mr. James Wilson, who, as Secretary to the Treasury could pass estimates three times as high as those he presents. It suits not our purpose, however, to take any but the most obvious jobs:—those coming under the head of supply are complicated. For instance, the job in the Ordinance. Mr. L. Vernon asks in the House why Sir Something Somebody is appointed Lieutenant-General of Ordnance over the head of his senior officer, Sir John Burgoyne:—this being contrary to all military rule, and, according to the testimonials proffered by various members in the House, excessively unjust to a first-rate man, as Sir John Burgoyne is acknowledged to be. The incapable Clerk to the Ordinance, representing it in the House, answers—Lord Raglan made the appointment—regretting that Lord Raglan was not present to explain. Mr. Gladstone, a generous and high-minded man—not hopelessly, let us hope, lost in the frauds of the aristocratic system—was shocked at the attempt of Mr. Monsell to throw the responsibility on Lord Raglan; the last man whom the House of Commons could be allowed to think unkindly of just now. And he accordingly insisted that the general had only made the recommendation—the Government was responsible for the appointment. There, however, the subject dropped:—it was a palpable job. It was well known that a shameful Horse-Guard's intrigue was at the bottom of it,—but no one had courage to coerce the Government into explanation or apology: and Sir John Burgoyne stands before his apathetic countrymen, whom he has well served, a disgraced and degraded man. Still more shameful is the conduct of the House of Commons in the Jeremiah Smith job. That gentleman, sent to gaol for practices which two-thirds of the members of the House of Commons countenance and connive at, has been liberated by an order from the Home-office—on the ground that his health is bad. Now, a *lettre de cachet* is a bad thing, but a *lettre de relaxation* is another instrument of precisely the same system, and it is difficult to reconcile this act of Lord Palmerston's (necessarily influenced by the gentlemanly pressure from within) with our British pretensions of superiority over the continental unfortunates who suffer from a "secret police." Yet, strangely

enough, the House, not alarmed at Lord Palmerston's announcement, "cheered" him! Another job, palpable from the personal illustrations, has been consummated in the destruction of the old, and the creation of a new, Board of Health. Granted that Mr. Chadwick was an impracticable public servant; but, if so, why, in dismissing him, allow such a magnificent pension? Granted that the chief of the new Board should be a "responsible" (!) member of the House: but why should he be a noble? The House of Commons knew that Lord Seymour, who is so successful in his spite, intends to join the Coalition as Minister of Health, and the House knew that Lord Seymour intends to sacrifice the Dr. Southwood Smiths, the class of men who have done their duty at the Board in utter indifference to the whims and cretinism of the succession of Seymours put over their heads by different Governments: but the House of Commons voted assentingly the estimate for the new Board presented on Thursday night, and which estimate the Government admitted was of "the vaguest character." We hope that the new Board will work better than the last: we believe it will: but we cannot miss the opportunity of pointing out that the "popular clamour" against the Board of Health has resulted in the same way as the popular agitation for an efficient Minister of War—viz., in the governing classes consenting to provide an additional teat for a supernumerary lordly pigling.

There is something like a job visible in the debates on the Russian Securities Bill. The House is sick of the bill; the country is ashamed of it; it is silly and offensive; but the House has not the vigour to offend the *amour propre* of Lord Palmerston, who has got into the scrape of pledging himself to the absurd measure by his reluctance to vex Lord Dudley Stuart—the leader of that eccentric school of Liberals who believe that Lord Palmerston has a love of popular rights and a hatred of despotisms. It is a job when public time is wasted, and a nation's character trifled with, out of deference to these personal considerations. Special incidents in the discussions on the bill ought to attract attention. In a quiet way, as if he were saying nothing remarkable, Lord Palmerston meets Mr. T. Baring's opposition with this remark: "The hon. gentleman is the last man who should intervene in regard to such a bill, for the hon. gentleman is himself an agent of Russia." If this were true, and Lord Palmerston clearly thought it was, ought he not long ago to have moved the expulsion from the House of this Russian agent? Mr. Baring was able to deny the charge; but he offered his denial merely as if he were answering a commonplace parliamentary sneer! In fact, we are accustomed to charges of vileness against our public men—against none more than Lord Palmerston: and to suggest treachery and treason,—as the Russian Securities Bill does against Englishmen generally,—excites no surprise. Several gentlemen who opposed the bill on Wednesday, said that they feared Lord John and Lord Palmerston were allowing the measure to pass because they felt a personal enmity to the Czar. That, again, caused no surprise: and it was considered a sufficiently reasonable accusation to call from Lord John an elaborate reply. Lord John was heroic. "No," he said, "I don't feel personal enmity. As long as we were at peace with the Czar, I felt most friendly to him. But now that he has behaved in such a way as to require us to go to war, why then, sir,—then, indeed, I feel it my duty to—to speak out." That is our statesmen's notion of their function in a war;—and they do speak out.

#### THE COURT.

The Court remains at Osborne. Nothing seems fixed as to her Majesty's autumn movements. Prince Albert, it is stated by the French papers, is to meet Louis Napoleon at Boulogne, to see the great camp, in the course of this month.

#### PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

##### A NIGHT IN SUPPLY.

Monday night was a supply night in the Commons, and the varied discussions, illustrating, in their resultlessness, the resignation of their proper functions by the people's representatives, are worth giving at some length. "The vote was then agreed to," is the only distinct sentence in the report.

On the vote of 2055*l.* for reinstating the chapel at Constantinople.

Sir J. W. WATSON said that the ambassador's house in Constantinople had cost 84,000*l.*, and he believed that it contained ample accommodation at present for those who were attached to the embassy.

Mr. WILSON said that some six years ago the chapel belonging to the embassy had been burned down, and it had not been since re-erected, partly, he must own, in consequence of the extravagant and lavish expenditure on the embassy house. The inconvenience of the want of a chapel, however, had become so great, that urgent representations were made on the subject.

Mr. WILLIAMS wished to know what the 300*l.* for superintendence meant?

Mr. WILSON said the 300*l.* included the expense of sending out an architect for the double purpose of superintending the erection of the chapel and the consular building.

The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 1400*l.* for the building of a wall and other necessary buildings connected with the Protestant cemetery at Madrid.

Mr. WISE said he thought the conditions on which the Spanish Government allowed the existence of this cemetery would lay the foundation of considerable future misunderstanding. He believed there were not more than twenty-five or thirty English residents altogether in Madrid, yet they were called on to pay 1400*l.* for a cemetery there, whereas in Paris, where there were great numbers of English, there was no cemetery.

Mr. FELLATT wished to know if the burial ground was to be consecrated by an English bishop, whether the chaplain would receive Dissenters in it, and whether he would receive the children of Baptist parents who had not received infant baptism?

Mr. WILSON said that from the spirited way in which Lord Howden represented Protestant and British interests, conditions of a more satisfactory kind had been obtained from the Spanish Government than those which had been referred to by the hon. gentleman. That would appear from the further correspondence on the subject which had not yet been laid before Parliament. The ground would be consecrated by a Protestant bishop, but all Protestants would have the free use of it.

Mr. MILNES said the question of the burial ground involved something of a principle, and it was somewhat gained that the existence of Protestants was recognised in Spain.—[A principle—price 1400*l.*!]

The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 2500*l.* for repairing the royal monuments in Westminster Abbey.

Mr. EWART thought the Government should not lose the present opportunity of securing free access for the public to see the monuments which were repaired at their cost.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said the subject was under his consideration. The object of levying fees was to pay the persons who were employed in showing parties the monuments in the building.

Mr. M. MILNES was afraid that his hon. friend (Mr. Ewart) would be disappointed if he thought that for the sum of 2500*l.* all the monuments would be restored to their pristine state. Neither did he (Mr. M. Milnes) think it desirable that they should be restored to that state. If the Dean and Chapter did not provide places for public statues, it could not be the interest or the duty of Parliament to spend the national money in the preservation or restoration of the building. He did hope that the Government would interfere in the matter, and that the result would be, that this great scandal would be removed. As a churchman, he felt that things of that kind did much to injure the higher order of the clergy.

Mr. BRADY considered it a disgrace to the country that the people were not allowed to visit monuments which had such a tendency to elevate the mind without the payment of a fee.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH wished to remind hon. members that the greater part of the Abbey—viz., the nave, the choir, and the transept—were already open to the public without any charge; and the only reason why the rest was not placed in the same position was that which he had stated,—namely, that it was necessary to prevent them from being pilfered.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS thought that if the levying of money from visitors was to be tolerated, the proceeds ought not to go into the pockets of the dean and chapter, but to be applied to the making of repairs or the payment of persons to go round.

The vote was then agreed to.

On the proposal to grant 1000*l.* for the restoration of the statue of King Charles I. at Charing-cross.

Sir J. SHELLEY said he should like to know how all that money was to be expended.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH had to state, in reply to his hon. friend's question, that last year, an application having been made to him by the Crystal Palace Company to allow a cast of the statue to be made, and that application having been acceded to, he had an opportunity of visiting the statue, and observing certain defects in it. In consequence of what he saw, he employed Mr. Richard Westmacott to examine the statue and make a report. That gentleman reported that it was in a very bad state. He stated that the horse was fractured in the knees—(Laughter)—that the bridle, sword, and bit were no more—("Hear," and laughter)—that the tail was also defective, the weather having penetrated it. (Roars of laughter.) In short, he (Sir W. Molesworth) found that the statue could not be completely restored for less than the sum now asked for; it was evidently in a very



dilapidated state, and unless the committee were willing to see one of the finest statues in the metropolis fall to pieces, they should agree to the vote.

Mr. WISE thought the repairs might wait. (*Laughter.*) Their associations in connexion with Charles I. were not of a character which should make them especially anxious to restore his statue. He was more celebrated for his encroachments on public rights and the violation of national liberties than for anything else. He admitted that as a work of art the statue was valuable; it was one of Le Sueur's best.

Mr. DISRAELI was surprised that the hon. gentleman, shallow as might be his constitutional prejudices, did not support the vote as a lover of the fine arts.

The vote was then agreed to.

On the proposal to grant 13,000*l.* to defray the cost of collecting agricultural statistics,

Mr. CARDWELL, in reply to Lord W. Graham, enumerated the counties from which statistics had been obtained, including Norfolk, Suffolk, Hants, Wilts, Berks, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and two or three others.

Mr. CAYLEY wished to know why the process of collection had not been more widely extended.

Mr. CARDWELL said, when the experiment was first tried great difficulty was found in collecting information.

The vote was then put, 13,390*l.* for the works at Kingstown Harbour.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS inquired if this was to be a final vote? The expenditure on this harbour had been astounding.

Mr. WILSON was sorry to say that this was not a final vote, nor was it likely that at present there would be a final vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS urged that there ought to be an estimate of the whole amount required.

The vote was then agreed to.

On the next vote, 16,889*l.* for raising an office for the Duchy of Cornwall in Fimlico,

Sir W. MOLESWORTH said, when the other night he moved the second reading of a bill authorising the building of an office for the Duchy of Cornwall, he promised that in supply he would state the exact object of the vote. It was intended to defray the expense of raising a new office for the Duchy of Cornwall in place of the old one in Somerset-house.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS suggested that the Duchy of Cornwall office should be removed to the house formerly occupied by the Irish office. He complained that a sum of 467,000*l.*, including 150,000*l.* from the commissioners of the Great Exhibition, had been appropriated for the purchase of land, and the objects for which it was required had never been stated.

Mr. DISRAELI explained that the complaint which the hon. member had made with regard to the voting of nearly half a million sterling for the purchase of land for public buildings, and yet that accommodation could not be found for the officers of the Duchy of Cornwall, was unfounded, because a munificent sum of 150,000*l.* had been given by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition, and a sum of 200,000*l.* had been voted for the purchase of land at Kensington, and a further sum of 150,000*l.* for the purchase of Burlington-house, yet it was not merely for the building of public offices that these sums were voted for the purchase of land. It was impossible to give an equivalent to the Duchy of Cornwall for the loss of their offices, and the country was bound to find the Duchy a proper place for the transaction of its business in return for those they gave up for the public convenience.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS stated that what he said was, no explanation was given of the objects for which the 467,000*l.*, including the 150,000*l.* given by the commissioners of the Great Exhibition, had been expended.

Mr. WISE observed that the act of 1775, which gave a vested interest to the Duke of Cornwall in the offices in Somerset-house, and which charged 100,000*l.* out of the revenues for that purpose, was so contrary to Parliamentary usage that a subsequent act repealed it; and he doubted, therefore, whether the Duchy really possessed any vested interest in these offices. Then there was no guarantee that the expenditure contemplated in this vote would not be exceeded. ("Yes, there is.") He was glad to hear that the estimate was not to be exceeded.

The Marquis of CHANDOS defended the vote, and denied that the Duchy of Cornwall were asking for any money for their own accommodation. This grant was required not for their convenience, but for the public convenience.

Mr. KENDALL also supported the vote.

Mr. HADFIELD thought some further explanation was necessary as to the disposal of these sites, which ought to be appropriated to Government buildings.

Mr. DISRAELI was perfectly ready to admit, as he had admitted before, that he was the party who had renewed the lease of Montague-house, and that he alone was the person responsible for it. That lease was renewed to a distinguished nobleman, who was a member of neither the been uninfluenced by party feeling in the slightest degree. But he believed very equitable claims had been shown to exist for the renewal of the lease and for making this case an exception to the rule he had laid down in reference to the renewal of the leases of crown property in such situations.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER: The hon. gentleman (Mr. Hadfield) having reminded him that he had given something like a pledge to the House in connexion with this subject, considered that he owed a word or two of explanation. When he stated that his recollection differed from that of the right hon. gentleman, but that the papers relating to the transaction were at the Treasury, and he would examine them, he had the facts pretty clearly in his mind, but did not think it either wise or just, seeing that the affair had taken place many months ago, to speak positively without referring to the documents. The right hon. gentleman had, however, rendered any statement of his unnecessary by the explanation he gave the other evening, and after that explanation he thought it hardly necessary to lay the papers on the table. If, however, the hon. gentleman wished them to be produced, and moved for them, he saw no reason against it. Although he considered that an error in judgment had been committed in renewing the lease of Montague House, it was only due to the right hon. gentleman to say

that nothing that had occurred gave the slightest justification that there had been anything more than an error in judgment.

The vote was then agreed to.

On the vote of 100,000*l.* for civil contingencies,

Mr. WILLIAMS said that many items paid under this head in the course of last year were very objectionable. He would not trouble the committee with all of these objectionable matters, but only pick out some of the worst. He found that several amounts were set down for progresses made by West Indian bishops round their dioceses; he could not understand why these bishops did not pay the expense of these tours themselves. Again, for the clothing of the trumpeters of the Guards a sum of 1567*l.* was put down. That amount ought to have been in the army estimates, and then there would have been an opportunity of objecting to it. Another item was the usual payment to Lord Cranworth on his appointment as Lord Chancellor, 1843*l.* Why this was paid he (Mr. Williams) could not conceive. A similar item was 2000*l.* to Earl St. Germans, on his appointment as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and this was as inexplicable as the payment of Lord Cranworth. To the solicitors of the Attorney-General, on account of charity informations, no less a sum than 4000*l.* was paid last year. He did not think this cost ought to fall upon the country.

Mr. A. PELLATT certainly thought that some explanation was due to the committee with regard to the payment made to colonial bishops.

Mr. WILSON said that the dioceses of the bishops mentioned by the hon. member for Lambeth consisted of various islands to which it was necessary that visits should be made. These visits were performed in her Majesty's ships, and the sums charged were only for the expenses of the keep of the bishops during their journeys. He could only say that with regard to the whole of these charges the greatest care had been taken to economise them, and the greatest proof of that would be found in the fact, that they were 30,000*l.* less than they were a few years ago.

Mr. A. PELLATT moved as an amendment that the sum be reduced by 371*l.*

Mr. MURROUGH seconded the amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS said it was useless to seek to reduce the vote by so small a sum, because Government took a margin of something like 30,000*l.* more than they required.

Mr. MAGUIRE said the course of the hon. member for Lambeth was most unsatisfactory. He regarded that hon. member not as a Hume, but as the Smollett of reform. (*Laughter.*) He criticised various small items, but proposed nothing; and, so far as the people were concerned, he might as well have never been in the House. (*Oh, oh, and laughter.*) As the hon. gentleman was so fond of small items, he wondered that he had not taken exception to the 15*l.* for lemonade, &c., to the Governor of New Zealand, and 18*l.* for the support of a negro-boy. (*Low laughter.*) The fact was, that the hon. gentleman made nothing but little amiable complaints, which were answered from the Treasury bench with equal amiability; and so the matter ended. And yet, when any Irish question came forward, the hon. gentleman manifested the greatest impatience, in order that he might the sooner disport himself in these little matters. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. W. WILLIAMS assured the hon. gentleman that any opinions which he might entertain of his parliamentary conduct, he regarded with the utmost indifference. (*Laughter.*) The hon. gentleman (Mr. Maguire) had chosen for his mission to "oppose the Government," as he called it. (*Laughter.*) He (Mr. Williams) too, had opposed the Government, and many times divided against them, and although he had never yet succeeded in carrying a division—(*loud laughter*)—he had pointed out many excessive items in the expenditure, and in a number of cases he had been successful in securing their correction. If the hon. gentleman (Mr. Pellatt) divided, he would add to the items to be reduced, the 1200*l.* for the clergy of Scotland, and the sum allowed to the Cathedral commission. (*Oh, and laughter.*)

Mr. HADFIELD defended Mr. Williams, and protested against sums being voted from the imperial purse for the sustentation of colonial bishops, who ought to be paid by the colonies themselves.

The House was then cleared for a division, but did not divide, as the motion was withdrawn, and the vote agreed to.

On the motion that a sum of 9998*l.* be voted for the militia in Great Britain and Ireland,

Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the vote, and complained of the immense amount of military force which the country was now called upon to keep up, when really the war in which they were engaged was not of a nature to require it. The war was not similar to the great French war in which the country had been engaged, and he therefore thought that the country ought not to be burdened with such an enormous military force as 124,740 men it had now to pay.

Colonel SIBTHORPE was not surprised at the objections of the hon. member for Lambeth, who knew nothing of soldiering, and who, in his (Colonel Sibthorpe's) opinion, would not adorn even "the awkward squad." He (Colonel Sibthorpe) could not but express his thanks to the noble lord (Lord J. Russell) and to the Government generally for the course they had taken in relation to the war in which the country was now engaged; and while he thanked Mr. Williams for services rendered by him in exposing jobs, he must disagree with him in this matter, and say that he (Colonel Sibthorpe) would support the Government to the last in the war in which the country was now engaged.

Colonel DUNNE wished to know from the right hon. gentleman the Secretary at War whether any change had been determined upon in the clothing of the army.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT said that the supply of clothing was always a year in advance, and until 1856 there would not probably be any change, and what the change might be he could not say. He had had specimens of cloth submitted to him, and he might state thus much to the hon. and gallant member, that the clothing of the army would in future be of a superior quality to what it had been.

The vote was then agreed to.

On the motion that a sum of 10,000*l.* be granted for retired full pay to officers for long and meritorious services, some discussion ensued, in which Colonel LINDSEY and

Colonel DUNNE took part, as to the mode of payment and regulations, and in the course of which,

Mr. NEWDEGATE complained that general officers would be subjected to loss by the change which proposed to take the clothing of regiments out of their hands.

Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, in answer to Mr. Newdegate, said he thought the change would be not only economical as related to the public, but advantageous to the service and the officers who had the clothing of the regiments. The custom was to issue a sum of money to those officers, and they commonly gave a *carte blanche* for the clothing of the men of their regiments to some party, and made very little stipulation as to price. He very much doubted that such a system could have been carried on so long in any other country in the world with so little malversation.

The vote, after a few words by Mr. WILLIAMS, was agreed to.

The House resumed.

#### IRISH INDUSTRY.

On going into supply on Monday,

Mr. F. LUCAS directed the attention of the House to the propriety of instituting an inquiry into the best means of promoting Irish manufacturing industry by training or apprenticeship schools, and other similar establishments. The honourable member said that it was a fatal mistake to suppose that Ireland was in the extremely prosperous state in which it had latterly been represented by some honourable members. He could not but regard the excessive emigration which was going on as a direct loss to the country, for that emigration was not so much owing to the existence of distress in Ireland as to funds sent by persons who had gone to America to their relatives at home. Something should be attempted to arrest this depopulation; but it could only be done by producing, as the Emigration Commissioners recommended, a marked improvement in the social and industrial condition of the population. They had sought to improve the condition of the agricultural classes by laws, to improve the relations of landlord and tenant, but hitherto without effect; and from what had fallen from the present government there seemed to be no hope of anything being effected in this way. It was therefore natural to look to some other course, especially as the suggestions he had to offer would raise no hostile feelings in Ireland, but would benefit all classes alike, and would benefit England and Ireland alike. His proposition was that the Legislature should afford direct facilities for the establishment of manufactures. He based this proposal on no theory of his own, but on what had been done in a neighbouring kingdom. All he asked was that the Legislature would enable the people of Ireland to do out of their own funds what had been done with the greatest success in Belgium. He anticipated considerable opposition, from the novelty of his proposal. The great objection would be, that for the state to interfere in the establishment of manufactures would be contrary to the principles of free trade. This he denied. He took a great distinction between those laws and rules which were intended to protect an existing trade and those which might be necessary for the establishment of such a trade, where none such had previously existed. His proposal was, not for assistance from the state, but from some local machinery, where there was a disposition on the part of the local authorities to lend their assistance. The Government would not object to this; for in the present session large sums had been voted for normal schools, not simply for the purposes of education, but to train persons for employment in manufactures, and in establishments where the arts of design were in request. Of late years all governments had recognised the necessity of doing this, in order that we might be able to compete with foreign manufacturers. Thus, the principle had been sanctioned that it was desirable to do something to foster and encourage the establishment of manufactures. This was the whole question; and no objection could be taken to his proposal on the ground that it sinned against principle. The honourable member went into a number of statistics to show the success of the experiment in Belgium, which, he said, he took from the official returns published by the Belgian Government, and which, he contended, proved beyond all doubt that the experiment was attended by a complete social revolution that conferred lasting benefits upon the people, and gave an immense stimulus to private enterprise. These statistics were well worth the attention of the House, because they were the results of an experiment which had been in operation in a neighbouring country similarly situated during the last few years. The experiment had raised the people from a state of pauperism to a state of affluence. And what did the House suppose had been the expense to Belgium of trying this glorious experiment? Why only 92,000*l.*, and this was the sort of experiment he was asking the House to give some of the localities of Ireland the power of testing. He had no intention of submitting any resolution upon the subject to the House; all that he wanted to do was to call attention to it, and having done that, he hoped it would not be lost sight of. The experiment he wished to have tried might be tested under the superintendence of a Government official, and he commended it most seriously to the attention of the noble lord the President of the Council, who had evinced a strong and sincere disposition to promote the interest of Ireland.

Lord J. RUSSELL treated the proposition in a better spirit than usual. He should not like to offer any opinion as to what had been done in Belgium until he was better informed upon the details of the experiment; but he could not but at once see that there was a wide difference between a *carte blanche* instruction in the arts of manufactures, and in undertaking a manufacturing enterprise with a view to pecuniary profit. Instruction in manufactures had and could be given under the superintendence of Government, but there was a vast distinction between giving that instruction for the sake of promoting manufacturing art, and undertaking it with a view to a remunerative profit. The pursuit of profit should be left entirely to individual enterprise, and should never if possible be thwarted by state competition. The instances which the honourable member had quoted in support of the proposition, if they were worth anything, did not so much prove the expediency of a state entering upon commercial enterprise as the great advantage which the recognition of

freedom of conscience conferred on the country. They established beyond all doubt that when a Government recognised freedom of conscience, private enterprise always succeeded, and that fact afforded a strong argument in favour of the religious freedom which had so long existed in this country. (*Cheers.*) The hon. gentleman, in the instances he had quoted, had forgotten to enumerate the cases of Tuscany and Spain; in the eighteenth century the wool of this country was largely sent to both those states for the purpose of being used up in manufactures, but as those states became inimical to civil and religious liberty, the wool trade between them and this country gradually sank into decay. At the same time he must repeat that there was a manifest difference between a state giving simple instruction in manufacturing art, and undertaking it with a view to pecuniary profit; institutions for that purpose already existed in Paris, Liege, Berlin, and other places on the continent, and he was not prepared to say that in Ireland similar institutions might not be undertaken by the Government. However, without giving any opinion as to the success of the experiment in Belgium, or elsewhere, he must decline at the present moment to give the hon. gentleman any promise or pledge that his proposal would be adopted.

A small debate followed; Mr. James Macgregor and Mr. A. Pellatt insisting on political economy—the former warning Ireland not to believe State support could create manufactures—the latter suggesting to the Government that this sort of demand was made because Government (in Lord Clarendon's time) had undertaken to instruct the farmers in the arts of agriculture. Some Irish members expressed their dissatisfaction, without any justice, at Lord John's speech. The subject then "dropped," but the originality of the proposal made it a topic in Parliamentary circles for the week.

#### MR. JEREMIAH SMITH.

Mr. J. Smith, ex-Mayor of Rye, convicted of improper electioneering practices, and sentenced to a lengthy imprisonment, has been liberated by our secret police—viz., by an order from the Home Office. On Tuesday, in the House of Commons,

Mr. FREWEN begged to ask Viscount Palmerston if he had any objection to lay upon the table of the house a copy of a certificate which it had been stated was signed by every one of the jury who had tried Mr. Jeremiah Smith, the late Mayor of Rye, and found him guilty of having committed wilful and corrupt perjury, before a committee of the House, and who had lately represented to his lordship that they believed Mr. J. Smith to be innocent of crime; and whether, in consequence of this representation, his lordship had advised her Majesty to grant him a free pardon? If such a certificate had really been given, he (Mr. Frewen) must look upon Mr. Smith as a person who had been virtually acquitted.

Viscount PALMERSTON said the case of Mr. Smith had been brought under his notice by a great number of petitions; but upon full consideration of the case, and of the evidence upon which he had been convicted, he (the noble lord) had not felt it his duty to advise the crown to interfere between Mr. Smith and the execution of the law. He had received a memorial dated the 20th of July, and signed by the jury, which he should certainly have no objection to produce. It was as follows:—"We, the undersigned jurors, who tried Mr. Jeremiah Smith, of Rye, and pronounced him guilty of 'wilful and corrupt perjury,' hereby express our strong recommendation for mercy on the ground of its having been represented to us, and our believing it to be true at the time when we gave our verdict, that the seat for Rye had not been abandoned when he gave his evidence, and that his false swearing was with a view and corrupt motive to retain his seat; but believing now that such seat had been previously abandoned, and hence that there was no corrupt motive, we trust and pray that a free pardon may be granted to him." Now his (Lord Palmerston's) general rule was to attach more weight to what jurors said when they pronounced their verdict upon the evidence given before them upon oath, than to what they might afterwards suggest upon statements made to them out of court, and therefore not subject to the same sifting as if they had been made by witnesses under examination. It was not, therefore, in consequence of the memorial of the jurors that he had advised the crown to interfere and to extend its clemency to Mr. Smith. The ground upon which he had taken that step was the following letter, which he had received from the surgeon of Newgate, dated the 25th July:—"I feel it my duty to state to your lordship that the present condition of Mr. Jeremiah Smith, a prisoner here, is most critical. He is very feeble in every way, and is suffering now from head symptoms of a very serious character, threatening apoplexy. I consider his illness the more alarming on account of several members of his family having died from similar attacks, and I cannot answer for the effects of a prolonged imprisonment upon a person thus ill whose habits have previously been very active." Now, although he might think that Mr. Smith had been very justly sentenced to imprisonment, he certainly did not think that he merited a sentence of death; and it was on that ground alone, and not at all in consequence of the memorial of the jurors, that he had thought it his duty to recommend her Majesty to grant a free pardon to Mr. Smith.

The House expressed no astonishment:—indeed "cheered."

#### THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

On Monday and Tuesday the House of Commons was occupied for an hour or two in considering what should be done for the public health.

On Monday, Lord PALMERSTON moved the second reading of the bill to continue the existing Board of Health for two years. His speech was merely official: nominally urging the measure: really not being in earnest about it. Lord SEYMOUR opposed, in a speech of malignant acuteness and personal spite, which was loudly cheered by the many personal enemies of Mr. Chadwick. Mr. MONCKTON MILNES deprecated Lord Seymour, and defended the board.

Mr. HENLEY was convinced that the board stood condemned both in the eyes of the country and of the Government. The bill, he contended, would effect no further change than that of transferring the control of the board from the Chief Commissioner of Works to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the practical result of which would be merely nominal. He recommended that a short Continuance Bill should be brought in, and the present measure rejected.

Lord J. RUSSELL (in a speech marked by a want of earnestness, which accounted for the fate of the bill—that is, for the Ministerialists staying away from the division) reminded the House that the measure now proposed was but to endure for a year. In that time the whole subject might be investigated by a committee. The existing board had been exposed, as he believed, to undue censure, although he admitted that too little regard had been paid to the principle of self-government, and he had himself warned Mr. Chadwick a year ago of the consequences which might arise from this negligence.

Mr. HERWOOD, after a warm tribute to Mr. Chadwick, announced that that gentleman had been recommended by his medical advisers to discontinue the very arduous duties incumbent upon his office in the Board of Health.

Mr. HUME confessed that his vote upon the present bill would turn upon the question whether Mr. Chadwick remained or retired.

The statement that this gentleman had been professionally advised to retire was corroborated by Lord PALMERSTON.

After some observations from Sir T. D. ACLAND, the House divided—For the second reading, 65; for the amendment, 74; majority against the bill, 9.

Next day the new bill, which the Government had prepared (evidently, therefore, having arranged for the defeat of the first one), was brought in by its author, Sir William Molesworth.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the administration of the laws relating to the public health. The opinion of the legislature having been pronounced against the continuance of the Board of Health, as at present constituted, as also against the subordination of the department to which the care of the public health was intrusted to the Home Secretary, the Government, he said, had determined to remodel the Board of Health, and assimilate it to the pattern of the Poor Law Board. The new bill would accordingly provide for the appointment of a new functionary, with the title of president, with a seat in the House of Commons, who was to be assisted by two secretaries, and undertake the whole responsibility of administering the laws relating to the public health. A clause would also be included in the bill granting an allowance of 1000*l.*, by way of compensation to Mr. Chadwick.

After some remarks from Sir G. PEACHELL, Lord SEYMOUR, Mr. HENLEY, Lord J. RUSSELL, and other members, leave was given, and the bill brought in and read a first time.

In the Lords, on Tuesday, Lord SHAFTESBURY, unpaid president of the defunct board, made some explanations in answer to Lord Seymour's speech in the Commons. The concluding sentence speaks of the conscientious earnestness with which Lord Shaftesbury has discharged his weary and gratuitous duties at the board. The quarrel between the two nobles is also suggested:—Was it just that assertions should be made of this kind on such evidence as this? These were fair samples of the whole of Lord Seymour's speech; and he did not believe that that speech contained a single statement that might not be met by a flat contradiction. But he had said enough to show the spirit of the man, and the character of those attacks by which the Board of Health had been assailed. Lord Seymour appeared to speak very contemptuously of him (Lord Shaftesbury) and of his principles and his conduct; and it might be from prejudice, infirmity, or inability; but he should not make any reply to these things; yet he felt conscientiously that he did not care much about the opinion of Lord Seymour upon the matter. He had a conviction that by God's grace he should be able to do his duty in that state of life to which it had pleased God to call him, and that conviction could not be taken away by Lord Seymour, or by what took place in the House of Commons. (*Cheers.*)

#### RUSSELO-DUTCH LOAN.

On Tuesday, Lord DUDLEY STUART at last got an opportunity of stating his views, and testing the

opinion of the House of Commons, in reference to the Russo-Dutch Loan. There was, of course, a very thin House. The noble lord had appended to his notice of motion a series of explanatory resolutions, and which he now strengthened by a variety of arguments and intentions tending to prove that the engagements into which this country had entered in 1815 for the payment of the loan in question, were practically bound up in a treaty concluded in 1831 with various other conditions which Russia had undertaken to fulfil. As these conditions, and especially one whereby the free navigation of the Sulina mouth of the Danube was to be kept free from all natural or diplomatic obstacles, had been flagrantly violated by the Russian Government. England was, he contended, exonerated on her side from the obligation of performing her part of the convention. The observance of treaties, he argued, should not be one-sided, and any infraction of their articles on one part justified reprisals on the other. Even if peace had continued this country would have been freed from all further obligation according to the rules of international law. War having broken out, there was a fresh argument in favour of his resolution, under the hypothesis that all treaties lapsed upon the occurrence of hostilities.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH saw no difference between the conclusion arrived at by the motion now offered to the House and the doctrine of repudiation. During war he urged the country was more strictly bound in honour to pay its debts than even in time of peace, and all modern publicists agreed in deciding that nations were bound to keep faith with their public creditors, without inquiring into the nationality of those creditors, or the accidents of war or peace between their respective sovereigns. This doctrine was sanctioned by all modern practice; it was the sign and token of our improved civilisation; and any attempt to revert to the system of reprisals was a retrograde step towards the custom of a bygone barbarism. After laying down these general principles, Sir W. Molesworth adverted to the special circumstances under which the engagements for paying the Dutch loan to Russia had been entered into by this country. These he alleged involved the payment by England of a large sum by way of purchase-money for the colonies of the Cape, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice: and the continuance of our liability depended not upon war or peace, but simply upon the abstinence, on the part of Russia of any interference with the territorial arrangements of Belgium and Holland. Russia not having infringed this condition, the obligation of England still remained; and international law, acts of Parliament, and public honour, alike bound her to its fulfilment. The speech of the right honourable baronet was an able and lucid statement of the case.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR supported the resolutions, contending that the loan was secured to Russia by a solemn covenant, which Russia herself had broken.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in opposing the motion, argued that the character of the transaction was not the payment of a debt, but the honourable completion of a bargain.

Lord D. STUART replied; and after a few words from Mr. CAYLEY and Sir D. NORREYS,

The House divided—For the motion, 5; against, 57; majority, 52.

#### THE RUSSIAN SECURITIES BILL.

This bill was again in committee in the House of Commons on Wednesday; giving rise to some damaging talk against the Government differences on it. Nearly all the "business" members—City men and Manchester men—condemned it as an absurd and impracticable measure; only the patriotic, but silly, members, such as Lord Dudley Stuart, supported it. Mr. James Wilson consented to forego his opposition; for, said he, though I opposed its introduction, yet it would look strange in the eyes of foreigners if the House of Commons were now to reject such a measure; and let us, therefore, make it as good as we can. Mr. Thomas Baring made a most effective speech in describing the "split" in the Government on the question. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said:—

"The measure would, it was said, not lower the value of Russian scrip by more than one-half per cent., but, if it did not do so by more than one-eighth per cent., he thought it was proper and becoming to legislate upon the subject. Whether or no it was worth while for his noble friend to bring in such a bill was not a question upon which he should give an opinion. The question now before the committee was, whether, this not having been introduced, they should think it proper that, while it was high treason to advance money to the Emperor of Russia, it should be no offence to deal in the scrip of that country."

Mr. BRIGHT said:—

"Every one in that House was convinced that they were engaged in discussing a sham, more complete, more hollow, and more childish than had ever been brought before any legislative assembly. The noble lord the Secretary of State for the Home Department described this bill as a moral demonstration; but what was the use of a moral demonstration when fleets and armies had been despatched? He wished also to know how this bill was to apply under certain circumstances. There were in Russia about 1500 English residents, and he presumed that Parliament did not wish to



interfere with them; but the effect of this bill would be to render any one of them liable to misdemeanour who knowingly took or acquired any of this stock. In the case of a merchant, also, who had a partner, not a British subject, residing abroad, if any of this stock came into the hands of that partner, the merchant in this country would be liable for a misdemeanour. As regarded a moral demonstration, that would be just as well effected by a resolution of that House, declaring any person who should aid the Russian Government to be hostile to his country. The present bill would, in his opinion, prove utterly ineffective, and to pass it would be degrading to the character of that House, and he hoped that the committee would not assent to the clause."

Lord PALMERSTON here got angry, and made two personal attacks: one on Mr. Baring, and the other on Mr. Bright:—

"The honourable member for Manchester, although he did not hear all the observations which were made by the honourable member for Huntingdon, has, probably from similarity of sentiment, thought fit to re-echo the aspersions of that honourable member, imputing to my noble friend and myself that in the political course which we have thought it our duty to take, and in the opinions which, as members of a responsible Government, we have thought it our duty to express with regard to the conduct of another Government, we have been actuated by the mean and trumpery feeling of personal hostility. ['No!' from Mr. Bright.] I beg the honourable gentleman's pardon; but the honourable member for Huntingdon has not denied that he imputed to my noble friend and myself that in supporting this measure, and that in the general policy which we have advocated with regard to Russia, we have been actuated by feelings of private animosity. That is the jargon of all that party in Europe who oppose, and who always have opposed, the policy of this country. (Cheers.) With regard to the honourable member for Manchester, I am not surprised that he should have adopted such opinions ['I have not adopted them,' from Mr. Bright], but I am surprised that the honourable member for Huntingdon should have made himself the organ for the utterance of these false and ridiculous calumnies, because, if there is any man in this House who ought to be abstinent in adopting that jargon, it is the honourable member for Huntingdon, who is himself known to be a private agent of the Emperor of Russia, and who ought from that circumstance to abstain from making these unjust observations. The honourable member for Manchester is very difficult to please. When proposals are made to resent injuries or to enforce the interests of this country by force, he is opposed to any forcible means being employed; he is then all for moral demonstrations; but when I recommend this bill as being a moral demonstration, the honourable member immediately says—'What will the Emperor of Russia care for a moral demonstration?' (Hear, hear, and laughter.) You must go, says the honourable gentleman, to Sebastopol; you must go to Cronstadt; you must send armies and fleets; don't attempt to deal with Russia by means of moral demonstrations; it is by military and naval demonstrations that Russia is to be met. This champion of peace is so peaceable that he will not allow us to proceed to accomplish the objects of the war by naval or military demonstrations, nor even by moral demonstrations. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Well, sir, the honourable gentleman is entitled to hold those opinions, but I do not think that they are shared by the people of this country."

Mr. BARING promptly replied; and an altercation ensued, leading well up to the quiet and deadly comment of Mr. DISRAELI:—

"I wish to say a few words in explanation. The noble lord has stated that I am the private agent of the Government of Russia, but I beg to tell the noble lord that such is not the case. In time of peace I have been the agent of the Russian Government, so far as the firm of which I am a member negotiating a loan for that Government could make me so; but I must remind the noble lord that, after the failure of a well-known house, the Bank of England, on the recommendation of Sir Robert Peel, became the private agent of the Russian Government. The noble lord says that I ought to remain silent on account of my connexion with the Russian Government; but I tell him that I entertain as conscientiously as he can do opinions hostile to the policy of Russia."

Lord PALMERSTON—"I should be sorry to state anything of any honourable gentleman that is not consistent with accuracy; but I have always understood that the honourable gentleman was the private agent of the Russian Government—not in a manner contrary to the highest sense of duty—but I have understood that when Turkish agents were in this country endeavouring to negotiate a loan, they applied, among other persons, to the firm of which the honourable gentleman is a member, and that firm declined negotiating the loan, on the ground of their financial connexion with the Russian Government."

Mr. BARING—"There were, perhaps, other reasons for declining to negotiate that loan. (A laugh.) We did not think the security was good, or the loan secure, without a guarantee from England and France."

Lord PALMERSTON—"I wish to ask the honourable gentleman, for my own information, if some connexion with the Russian Government was not assigned for declining to negotiate that loan?"

Mr. BARING—"No such reason was assigned."

Lord J. RUSSELL—"I am glad to hear from the honourable gentleman that he does not intend to attribute the language used by my noble friend and myself, with regard to the conduct of the Russian Government, to feelings of personal animosity. That is all I wished; and, with regard to whether that language was decorous or not, the honourable gentleman is of course entitled to form his own opinion."

Mr. DISRAELI—"I quite sympathise with what has fallen from the noble lord, and with the indignation which he must feel at the imputation of personal motives influencing his political conduct. I think that is a very reasonable feeling, and I do not know any living statesman more sinned against in that respect than the noble lord. About five or

six years ago a stream of calumny in that vein was poured upon the noble lord. The noble lord was at that time in the responsible position of influencing the policy of this country during the occurrence of the most important events of modern times, and he was assailed by persons of position and authority on the ground that he was influenced in the course of policy which he adopted by personal motives. Now, who was the principal individual who at that time assailed the noble lord? It was the present Prime Minister of England, under whom the noble lord now holds office. (Hear, and a laugh.) And who were the persons who supported those calumnious accusations? They were the followers of the present head of the Government, and are now colleagues of the noble lord. I merely recall the attention of the committee to this circumstance in order that they may do justice to the amiable disposition of the noble lord—(laughter)—and they, perhaps, may feel that the indignation which has been lavished upon a chance, and probably misunderstood, phrase, might have been directed against those much more entitled to be complained of than my honourable friend the member for Huntingdon."

The bill got some way through committee, Government taking it off Lord D. Stuart's helpless hands; but its fate is still uncertain. It will, we think, never pass.

#### THE LAWLEY JOB.

On Thursday, in the House of Commons, a great House was collected to hear the promised explanations on the "Francis Lawley affair." There was a dramatic surprise—the Coalition freeing themselves of the scrape by sacrificing Mr. Lawley.

Sir G. GREY, referring to a notice placed on the paper by Sir J. Pakington, of his intention to call the attention of the House to the circumstances under which her Majesty had been advised to appoint the Hon. F. Lawley to be Governor of South Australia, proceeded to state matters which, he said, had come to his knowledge only within the last few hours, leaving Sir John or any other member, after hearing the statement, to take the course which his sense of public duty should dictate. Sir George then gave a detailed narrative to the following effect:—Before the Duke of Newcastle relinquished the seals of the Colonial department, after only a short acquaintance with Mr. Lawley, but satisfied as to his ability and character, he had offered him the appointment in question. Mr. Lawley was anxious to accept it, but wished previously to consult his family and friends, and asked a few days for deliberation. His Grace replied, that he only held the seals of that department *ad interim*, and that he must decide at once, but added that he would mention his name to his successor. Mr. Lawley, Sir George said, was wholly unknown to him, except as a member of that House, and the Duke of Newcastle, in mentioning Mr. Lawley to him, intimated that the only drawback to his qualifications was that he had in early life been on the turf, and was fond of horse racing. He (Sir George) did not think this a disqualification, more especially as the Duke stated that Mr. Lawley himself was deeply impressed with a conviction that this pursuit could not be too soon abandoned, and with that view he had accepted the office of private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and desired the colonial governorship. Although his Grace told him that he thought the appointment of Mr. Lawley would conduce to the public service, he (Sir George) did not feel himself bound to renew the offer to Mr. Lawley, but considered himself free to submit the name of any gentleman for the appointment. He accordingly made inquiries with reference to another gentleman, and had intended to offer it to him; but a letter he received from Mr. Lawley showed that he was under a different impression, believing that he had still the option of accepting or refusing the appointment, which he had made up his mind to accept, and he (Sir George) found that the family and friends of Mr. Lawley had the same impression. Under these circumstances, knowing nothing of Mr. Lawley, not thinking that a fondness for the turf unfitted him for the office of governor of a colony, and not a breath of suspicion as to the character of Mr. Lawley having reached him, he submitted his name to her Majesty, who approved the appointment. Although Mr. Lawley had been, as he had said, engaged in transactions on the turf, he had not heard even a rumour of any dishonourable conduct on his part, or of any outstanding liabilities against him; but on the 28th of July the Duke of Newcastle informed him that he had that day received from two quarters information that rumours were circulated highly injurious to the character of Mr. Lawley—namely, that he had recently become subject to heavy liabilities in consequence of transactions in connexion with the turf; and, what more nearly affected his character, that he had availed himself of his official knowledge, as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to engage in extensive speculations in the funds. He immediately addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, stating that, if there was any foundation in truth for this rumour, it was impossible that the appointment should proceed, and that, in justice to all parties concerned, the full purport of it should be communicated to Mr. Lawley. On Monday he received, through his private secretary, a letter from Mr. Lawley, containing what he considered a satisfactory denial of the most

serious charge—namely, that of speculating in the funds while private secretary of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. This letter he sent to the Duke of Newcastle, stating that he thought its terms conclusive. So matters stood until that morning, when he received a communication from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whence it appeared that Mr. Lawley, according to his own confession, had been engaged in transactions in the funds within the last few months. The charge was, that he had availed himself of his official knowledge. He (Sir George) had no reason to believe such to be the case. He was informed that the speculations were losing, not gaining, and the disclosure was his own act. But he had felt it to be his imperative duty to advise her Majesty to revoke the appointment. If, he added in conclusion, the House desired any further statement upon the subject, or considered that, upon public grounds, an investigation was necessary, the Government were quite willing to concur in any motion for that object.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said, after the statement of Sir G. Grey he considered the subject at an end.

Mr. S. WORTLEY, as a relative of Mr. Lawley, denied most positively that he had in any instance availed himself of his official knowledge, and stated that, if there existed the slightest suspicion of his having done so, Mr. Lawley was willing to submit to any inquiry, investigation, or examination before a committee of that House, or any other tribunal.

Lord D. STUART inquired whether, in the letter Sir G. Grey had received from Mr. Lawley, the latter had stated that he had not speculated in the funds during the time he had held the office of private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or only that he had not used his official knowledge?

Sir G. GREY said, he had understood the purport of the communication to cover any speculation in the funds during the time he was private secretary.

Mr. BRIGHT pointed out that there were other objections to this appointment besides those arising out of the private character of Mr. Lawley. As a public man that gentleman, a conspicuous silent member, had proved no qualifications whatever for public life.

Mr. ADDERLEY said that this case ran alongside of the Stonor case; and what, therefore, were people to think of the system of the Colonial Office?

Mr. GLADSTONE, after tendering to the House his thanks for their fair and considerate reception of the communication made by Sir G. Grey, and giving to Sir J. Pakington credit for being influenced solely by a sense of public duty, replied to Mr. Bright and Mr. Adderley, observing that it was difficult to prevail upon well-known and well-qualified men to accept the office of colonial governor. The appointment of Mr. Lawley had been objected to on the ground of his youth and want of experience; but Lord Elgin had been appointed by Lord Derby to the government of Jamaica, at a period of the greatest difficulty, when he was exactly of Mr. Lawley's age, and had less experience of public affairs. Lord Harris, too, was totally unknown as a public man, and without any experience, when he was appointed to a colonial government.

After some remarks from Mr. V. Smith, dissenting from the doctrine laid down by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Speaker put a stop to the discussion as irregular (there being no motion), and the House emptied.

#### MAYNOOTH.

On Thursday a money bill, of a merely technical character, but having reference to the Maynooth grant, came on in the Commons, when Mr. SPOONER, detecting a malignant opportunity for discord, moved that the grant should be removed from the Consolidated Fund, and constituted an annual vote. This the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER resisted sneeringly; whereupon Mr. DISRAELI delivered a lengthy and sagacious lecture to the Government upon the chaos they were inducing in all these small "religious" questions by not attempting to lead the country. The time was now come when they must reconcile the recognition of the Protestant constitution with the principle of civil and religious liberty. It was impossible to leave the rights and privileges appertaining to the members of various sects throughout the country to be the subjects of perpetual discussions, and tossed to and fro in incessant parliamentary debates. He called on the Government to attempt a solution of this vast question early next session.

Lord J. RUSSELL rejoiced to find that some interval was to be allowed the Government before embarking upon so gigantic a task, and briefly urged that the motion actually before them pointed exactly in the reverse direction to that indicated by Mr. Disraeli, inasmuch as it would invite instead of closing controversial discussions.

Mr. NEWDEGATE contended that as Oxford University was subject to parliamentary control, the same measure ought in justice to be dealt to the Maynooth establishment.

The committee then divided—For the motion, 43; against, 108—65. The bill then passed through committee, and was ordered to be reported.

## REAL ESTATE CHARGES BILL.

In going into committee on this bill in the Lords, on Monday, Lord St. LEONARDS objected to the measure that it was the first step towards the abolition of primogeniture. The Earl of FORRESCUE defended the measure thus:—"So far from its being directed against the law of primogeniture, he believed it would tend to strengthen that law, and increase its popularity, by depriving it of much of its hardship and injustice. The noble earl proceeded to cite cases to show the hardship of the present state of the law. One was that of a man in humble life who raised 1400*l.* by mortgage on real property. Dying suddenly and intestate, when he had paid off 700*l.* of the mortgage, his personality was absorbed to clear the remainder, leaving seven younger children wholly unprovided for. Another was that of a man who left the whole of his personal property to an only daughter, the real estate being heavily mortgaged. At his death the incumbrances on the real property were paid out of the personal, and the lady was deprived of the greater portion of her rights. Having cited one or two similar cases, the noble earl concluded by moving the second reading of the bill."

The LORD CHANCELLOR supported the measure, saying: "The bill had certainly not been introduced under the sanction of Government, but he would take upon himself to say that the first clause would be productive of unmixed good, while it would not in the slightest degree approach the law of primogeniture. Its effect would simply be, that when a man died intestate his property would be divided in the way in which in 99 cases out of 100 he would have devised it had he made a will. True, it would be utterly impossible to frame a law in which cases of hardship would not be found on both sides of the line; but here the hardship lay in the present state of the law." On a division, 26 were for going on; 23 against; and the bill was accordingly passed through committee.

## THE BRIBERY BILL.

This bill finally got out of the Commons last night week, at the last moment mischievously altered, the "Declaration clause" (requiring members to make a declaration, on their honours, of having gone through a pure election) being struck out.

The bill was read a first time in the Lords on Monday: not without some opposition, suggested on technical grounds by Lord Redesdale, supported for party reasons by Lord Derby, because their lordships had passed a spiteful resolution not to take any Commons bill sent up after the 25th of July. The Government's defence for neglecting this resolution was that the bill was very important, &c. &c., not appearing very earnest in the entreaties.

The second reading of the bill (on Thursday), was not permitted without a division: LORDS REDESDALE and DERBY again leading the Opposition. The Government carried their point: 41 voting with them, and only 33 with Lord Derby. No debate, however, took place on the merits of the bill.

NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.—On Tuesday in answer to a question the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER announced that a vote of money would be asked in order to defray the expenses of erecting a new gallery for the reception of the national collection of pictures. The plans for the new edifice were, however, not sufficiently matured to enable him to give any details of its construction, but the right hon. gentleman intimated that the Royal Academy were not for the present to be disturbed in their occupancy of the building in Trafalgar-square.

"ECONOMY" OF THE GOVERNING CLASS.—On Tuesday Mr. WILLIAMS moved for returns of the number of cavalry officers and men employed in the East. The object of his motion he stated, was to satisfy the public apprehension that an undue proportion of superior officers and staff were comprised among the British cavalry force now on service in Turkey. The SECRETARY AT WAR admitted that an apparent disproportion now existed in the ratio of officers and men in the cavalry services as compared with the infantry. The reason was that the regiments had been allowed during peace to dwindle into mere skeletons for the sake of economy, and the ranks were not yet filled up. With respect to the papers asked for, he pointed out some practical inconveniences which might arise from producing them. The motion, after some further discussion, was negatived by consent.

THE BIRMINGHAM GAGS CRUELITIES.—Lord PALMERSTON has announced that he has ordered a prosecution against the governor and surgeon (Austin and Blount) of the Birmingham prison, reported against for cruelties by the Commission. The announcement was received in the House of Commons with cheers.

LIEUT.-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.—A JOB.—In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. L. Vernon asked why Sir H. Ross has been appointed to the office of Lieut.-General of the Ordnance over the head of his senior officer Sir John Burgoyne? It was a departure from established military rule, and had disgusted the army. Mr. Mansell (Clerk of the Ordnance) threw the responsibility on Lord Raglan; but Mr. Gladstone, following, said that Lord Raglan was only responsible for having advised the Government; the Government itself was responsible for the appointment; for which he offered no justifications, probably because he knew none; merely throwing out the hint that Sir J. Burgoyne was damaging himself in allowing his friends to make such a public complaint. Various members paid high compliments to Sir John; and the subject dropped.

## OUR CIVILISATION.

## MR. CARDEN'S WOOING.

THE trial of Mr. Carden for the "abduction" of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot came off at the Clonmel Assizes yesterday week. "The case excited great interest;" "the court was filled with ladies."

Miss E. Arbuthnot's evidence was:—

"We had got about half way from the church when my sister, Laura Arbuthnot, said, 'Mr. Carden is coming.' I then saw Mr. Carden. He passed from the direction of Rathronan on horseback a few yards, when he turned his horse and followed us quite close to the car. He did not say anything. When close to the lodge-gate the car stopped suddenly. It was not stopped by any orders from those in the car. I did not see Mr. Carden at the moment the car stopped. The next time I saw him was at the door of the car, which he opened, and put in his hand across Miss Lyndon, and caught hold of my arm. He pulled me very violently. My sister, Miss Arbuthnot, held me and prevented Mr. Carden from pulling me out. Miss Lyndon, who remained in the car, struck him on the face with her closed hand. I saw him bleeding. Mr. Carden then let me go, and pulled Miss Lyndon out of the car. I saw her dragged out by Mr. Carden on the road. Mrs. Gough was then in the car, but she left it soon afterwards. I saw her get out of it. I and my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, were in the car. I was in the place behind the coachman, my sister opposite. Mr. Carden caught my sister and pulled her out. I did not see distinctly how he caught hold of her. She resisted him with all her strength. After her removal I was alone in the car. Mr. Carden came to the car again. He caught hold of both my wrists. He endeavoured to pull me out of the car. I resisted him by holding on by a strap which was attached to the window. I caught it to prevent myself from being taken out; the strap broke at the moment Mr. Carden had a hold of my wrists. The strap was broken by the force with which Mr. Carden pulled me. When the strap gave way I was pulled down from where I was sitting to the door of the car, out of the seat on which I had been sitting. I was raised off the seat and pulled over to the door of the car. Mr. Carden, who was on the step, was still holding the upper part of my body, which was out of the car. I was leaning out over the edge of the car. My legs and the remainder of my body were in the car. My feet at that time had been drawn nearer the door than they were when I was sitting at the recess. They were drawn close to the door. They had been close to the other end. The length of the car is, as I think, three or four feet. I think my feet had been removed about two feet; the remainder of my body more than that—I think about three feet; I mean by that the portion of my body that was outside the door. The car at the back had loose leather curtains; the front and sides are solid. It was over the doorway I was pulled; I think I was about a foot from the doorway. I recovered my position just as I was losing my balance from having put my foot against the opposite side of the car. I did it to save myself from being pulled out. I was at the time on my side. I did not get back to where I had been sitting, but succeeded in getting a seat at the bottom of the car, the place where Miss Lyndon had been sitting. I made every resistance I could, I kicked Mr. Carden in the chest with one of my feet. I was then in the car. Mr. Carden was below me on the step, or on the ground. That occurred at the moment I recovered my position. He was at the time holding me with both his hands by the wrists. He pulled me very hard indeed. My wrists were bruised from the effects of the dragging. I don't know where my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, was at that time. As soon as I recovered my position I saw her strike him on the back of the head with her closed hand. She was behind Mr. Carden on the road at the time. While I was in the car, after the other ladies had left it, Mr. Carden said, 'Eleanor, it is you I want.' He repeated my name frequently. I heard him say to my sister, Mrs. Gough, that he should be hanged. He said that only once. I saw three or four men about the car. One of them was at the back of the car, and tried to pull my sister, Miss Arbuthnot, out. He did not succeed. That man tried to pull her out before Mr. Carden tried to do so. The other three men were at the back of the car. I heard Mr. Carden speak to a tall man who was some way from the car, after he had tried to pull me out. He said to that man, 'Pull her out,' pointing to me, 'and don't mind the others.' Mr. Carden was then about three or four yards from the car. That man came over and caught hold of my clothes, and tried to pull me out of the car. My clothes, outer and under, were very much torn. I resisted the attempts of that man. Mr. Carden was on the road at the time, about two or three yards from the car. Just before I was struggling with the tall man I saw the coachman, James Dwyer, close to the back of the car. He was trying to defend me. He had placed himself there for that purpose. I did not see anything further done. The car proceeded through the gate of Rathronan. I did not see what became of Mr. Carden or the tall man. None of the ladies had got into the car until after it had got through the gate. I had seen Mr. Carden on the Thursday before at the flower show of Clonmel. He said to me, 'How do you do?' I bowed to him. He asked me how my sister was. I said, 'Very well,' and turned from him. I think that was about four o'clock. I remained till five, and returned home. I did not again see Mr. Carden till Sunday. I never encouraged the addresses of Mr. Carden."

"Cross-examined by Mr. Martley, Q.C.—I have known Mr. Carden for about two years as an acquaintance. I knew him first at Mr. Bagwell's. I had been staying at the house. On the 2nd of July I resisted Mr. Carden as much as I could. I did so with success. I was not moved at all until after Miss Lyndon and my sister had been taken out. As the strap broke I was pulled down to the end of the car, where I was then standing. I was near falling out. I recovered with one foot and kicked him with the other. I was never altogether removed from the car."

The evidence of the other ladies marked the same fact, that they had all fought like amazons.

Chloroform was found in the carriage provided by

Mr. Carden to carry off his prize. A Dr. Forsyth had supplied this; this being his evidence and examination:—

"I was in the garden of my house when Mr. Carden came to see me one day. We were talking of various matters, when, on passing through my surgery, he asked me the best thing for a lady subject to hysterics; I said chloroform. He said he knew a lady subject to them. I asked him were they accompanied by spasms, and he said they were. I then said, 'Give her from 10 to 20 drops of chloroform in a little water.'"

"Cross-examined by the Attorney-General.—How many drops does one of the bottles contain?—180.

Ten drops at a time was what you recommended?—From 10 to 20.

"Then each of the bottles contains from 10 to 18 doses?—Yes.

"You gave the second bottle?—Yes; when he saw one bottle first, he said that was a small quantity.

"Just so; he did not think there was enough. How many drops would produce stupefaction?—I dare say 50 drops.

"Do you generally administer chloroform with a sponge when you administer it externally?—Yes.

"Did you ever see that sponge produced before?—No.

"He told you he wanted those things for a lady?—Yes.

"I suppose you knew he was not a married man?—I did.

"On your oath, did he ever consult you before as for an hysterical lady?—I don't know whether for an hysterical lady.

"For a lady who required remedies for her nerves?—Yes, for epilepsy.

"When?—Two or more years before.

"Had you the curiosity to ask then who the lady was?—I did not.

"Is it your habit, as a medical man, to prescribe at second hand for ladies when gentlemen consult you in respect of ladies?—I had not the most remote idea."

The evidence being complete, the legal conflict began; and the judge (Ball) suggested that it might be better to tell the jury there was not a removal sufficient to constitute the felony, but that there was an attempt to commit a felony.

"The Attorney-General said he felt the force of what his lordship said, and, under the circumstances, he would assent to the course suggested.

"Mr. Martley said, he would also assent to that, and let there be a conviction for the attempt to commit a felony.

"Mr. Justice Ball.—Gentlemen of the jury, upon the evidence given, I have no hesitation in telling you the prisoner at the bar is guilty of an attempt to commit a felony, and the only question for you is, do you believe the evidence or not?"

"Several jurors.—We do.

"Judge Ball.—Then let the issue paper be sent up.

"The Jury immediately found the prisoner "Not Guilty" of the felony for which he was given in charge, but "Guilty of an attempt to commit it."

On Saturday the trial on the second indictment—for assault—commenced. The evidence was the same thing over again. The jury found a verdict of "Not Guilty." The judge was then about to sentence the prisoner on the other indictment—for attempt at abduction—when Mr. Carden asked permission to say a few words. In "a voice tremulous with emotion," he said:

"I wish to make a few observations, my lord, but, in what I have to say I do not by any means attempt to disclaim or palliate the heinous crime I have committed, nor do I wish for a moment to attempt by any language of mine to influence the Court in the amount of punishment which it may be thought fit to visit upon me. I have a very strong feeling that the judges of the land are just and impartial, and, therefore, prior to your lordship commencing those strictures—which must be of a grave character—I do wish to impress upon you, under the most solemn asseveration, that three of the positions which were made by the Attorney-General in his opening speech against me, and which no doubt were briefed to him, are absolutely and positively untrue. The first is, that I was influenced in this attempt by any degree of malice either towards the young lady herself or any member of her family. Secondly, that I had the slightest idea or knowledge in the world of the delicate state of health of Mrs. Gough; and the third is that which I would disclaim with the deepest indignation, that I had the remotest intention of using any of those drugs whatsoever for the production of stupefying effects, or the production of any effect inconsistent with the dictates of common humanity. My lord, as to the first, the malice and hatred towards Miss E. Arbuthnot, or any member of her family—every person who is acquainted with me is aware of the feeling which I have for some time held towards that young lady, and it is hardly necessary for me now to observe upon it. Not only towards her, but with respect to every member of her family, I solemnly avow that I was not influenced by any such feeling; and at this moment no such feeling has possession of my mind. It is perfectly true that at one time, when angry with Mr. Gough, I expressed myself towards him in that manner; but I now say that the attempt—the criminal attempt—which I have made and failed in, arose out of no such motive; and even now I do not blame Mr. Gough in the slightest degree; and had I been convicted of the crime of which, thank God, I have been acquitted, I would not entertain acrimonious feeling towards him or his family. I now lay down all anger at once and for ever. Mr. Gough ought to know that malice or hatred is not congenial to my mind; for it is well known that my career has been a terrible one. And I do attribute it to that circumstance, that I never bear malice towards any person opposed to me. I do believe it is attributable to that. And now that that career is brought to a close, standing, as I do in this disgraceful position, I do feel there is not a single person in this great county will exult in my downfall. (Sensation.) With respect to Mrs. Gough [it had been shown that she was pregnant] I have



made a solemn asseveration, and it is true that I had not the slightest idea that anything of the kind was the case. Had I providentially known it, it certainly would have forbid me to make any such criminal attempt. Now, as to the chloroform. There were various other medicines in the carriage, which I had collected from time to time, according as they suggested themselves to my mind. One of them was iodine, which I intended for a local application. I need not mention what that was. The sal volatile and valerium I bought before the chloroform was purchased, and therefore they could not have been got as antidotes; but I laboured under this disadvantage. There was brought up, apparently in my favour, but in reality against me, one of the worst witnesses that ever appeared in a court of justice. The character of Dr. Forsyth is well known in this county. He is a clever man, a bookworm, and is even in private life badly able to express himself; therefore you may judge of his confusion in this court. I must tell you the real facts. Almost immediately before I made the attempt it suggested itself to my mind that such extraordinary excitement might produce hysterical affections, and as I did not know how to treat them—fainting, or that sort of thing, I might have managed; and, as I was afraid I would, under the circumstances, be unable to give up the young lady to the first doctor, I thought it better to get some advice on the subject. Accordingly, I waited on Dr. Forsyth. He described to you the conversation in the garden, in the course of which I said, 'By the way, a lady, a friend of mine, is subject to hysterics; are they dangerous?' He said, 'Yes.' I said, 'Could they kill a person?' He replied, 'Something near it.' 'What is the best thing for them?' I inquired. 'Chloroform,' said he. I asked the quantities. 'Twenty drops in water' was the reply, or, what he forgot to tell you, 'Thirty drops applied externally.' He took his pocket-handkerchief out, rolled it up deliberately, and showed me how to hold it, and remarked that it should be kept at a distance, if insensibility was not to be produced, for the purpose of admitting atmospheric air. He told me he was in the habit of using a sponge for the purpose. I procured the second bottle, fearing the first might be broken. So particular was I about the quantity that I placed a gutta percha band round a glass so as to mark precisely the necessary quantity, fearing that the rolling of the carriage would prevent my dropping it accurately. I applied it to myself, and found that its effect was certainly sedative, but as it gave me a headache and made me sick, I determined that it should be the last remedy on earth I would be tempted to employ. Perhaps, under the circumstances, I had better not detain your lordship with any further observations.

"Judge Ball—I am ready, sir, to hear from you every observation you may feel desirous of uttering."

"Mr. Carden—It would have been gratifying to me to make you acquainted with the details of my plan, for this reason, that it would have convinced your lordship that no such allegations could with truth be brought forward against me; but it would be indecorous for me to relate any story which might by some be attributed to a wish on my part to put myself forward as the hero of a romantic tale, when I feel I stand here as a criminal for having outraged the law of the country."

"Mr. Carden's address was most attentively listened to, and seemed to impress every one present."

The sentence was two years' imprisonment, with hard labour. The accomplices will not be tried until the next assizes.

Great efforts will be made to affect our "secret police"—that is, the Home-office—in Mr. Carden's favour, and to obtain an alleviation of his sentence. A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner*, writing from Clonmel, speaks of the truly Irish indignation of the county that Mr. Carden has not escaped:—

"The majority of your readers will learn, I have no doubt, with very considerable surprise, that a strong sympathy is manifested in this neighbourhood for Mr. Carden. This feeling is not, as might be supposed, confined to the lower classes, who have been constantly accused of this tenderness for great criminals, but is generally felt by persons in a much higher class of life. It is quite easy to ascertain that this exists, as the trial and the circumstances form the sole topic of conversation. I have myself heard several gentlemen, many of whose names were on the county panel, palliating the crime of Mr. Carden, and speaking in strong terms of indignation of what they call 'the persecution,' on the part of the Government. A general expression, too, in use among this class of persons is 'that he was too good for her'—that is to say, that the personal advantages, high birth, and good fortune of Mr. Carden made it rather a condescension on the part of that gentleman to run away with a lady possessed of thirty thousand pounds' fortune, but who was only the daughter of an army clothier; and they appear to be rather indignant at her presumption in having an opinion of her own upon the subject. Among the humbler classes, more particularly the female portion, this feeling exists to a far greater extent even. The old feeling of respect for aristocratic descent still appears to possess a very strong influence upon the people in this part of the country, and makes them inclined to take the side of the gentleman against what they consider the *parvenue*; and a not wholly-extinguished admiration for deeds that in the old times used to be considered gallant, or were of a dare-devil character, inclines them to look with great toleration upon this mode of wooing a bride. The phrase used by persons of a more respectable rank, 'that he was too good for her,' is repeated with great energy by their poorer neighbours. Nay, so strong is this feeling, that the popular, and particularly the female popular indignation, was not against Mr. Carden but against Miss Arbuthnot. I have been assured that great feuds were entertained lest the young lady should be hooted in the streets, and I have myself heard crowds of arizons in the neighbourhood of the Court-house express their anger that 'such a fine man should be put out of the way for the like of her.'"

#### MARRIED REMARRIED.

At the Kilkenny Assizes another case, which ex-

cites as much astonishment, has been tried. The report reads like a novel by Fielding.

Lord Mountgarret had four sons; and the action was to try the conflicting claims to the hereditary estates of one of those sons, and a son of one of them. The first son of Lord Mountgarret was created Earl of Kilkenny, and he died mad or imbecile; the second died without issue; the third died leaving a son, or a putative son; and the fourth, Colonel Butler, contests the property with this offspring of his third brother:—the claim being founded on the alleged illegitimacy of his nephew. This is the third son's story:—

"In 1794, whilst he was still a young man, Henry Butler, who was endowed with great personal attractions, became enamoured of and won the affections of the wife of a gentleman in an adjoining county, who was afterwards created a baronet. He eloped with this lady, and left the country, becoming in consequence virtually an outlaw. After living for a while with Mrs. Barrington he deserted her, and she died in great misery a few years after in another country. It was difficult to trace his career for some years after that. He next took up the career at Brighton, where he went in the year 1809. There had been a Colonel Colebrook, who was possessed of great property in Scotland, and he died in 1809, leaving a widow, one of the most fascinating women that ever lived, and besides possessed of charms which some would consider more substantial, in the shape of a good jointure. She was left property worth from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* per annum, together with 500*l.* for the maintenance of her two daughters whilst they remained children, and 500*l.* a year more under the husband's will. But this was clogged with the unwise, unjust, and cruel stipulation that she should lose all if she ever married again—a stipulation to which her subsequent errors were perhaps to be entirely attributed. This lady proceeded to Brighton, and could not be long there without attracting general attention. Butler met her, a mutual attachment ensued, which led to a connexion resulting in the birth of a child in the year 1809. In order to avoid the scandal which would attend a person in her situation, the lady took the course of burying herself in the solitude of London, taking first a lodging in Sloane-street, and subsequently in Cadogan-place. She was attended by a faithful servant named Sarah Stride, whom she had reared from infancy, and was much attached to. Butler, for the sake of appearances, did not live with her, but was a constant visitor, frequently dining, and stopping to sleep, without the privacy of any one but Sarah Stride. In 1809 or 1810 the child was born in Cadogan-place: it died soon after, and the intimacy of Butler and Mrs. Colebrook continued. She again became pregnant in London towards the close of the year 1810, and they then resolved to go to Edinburgh, apparently with the view of being privately married, in order to render their offspring legitimate, whilst at the same time they should keep the marriage secret, in order to avoid the loss of her jointure and the removal of her daughters by Colonel Colebrook from her care. Great caution was observed in their connexion, as this was the country in which the lady's estate lay, and she was in society where she was known. However, about the same time another young Irish gentleman had gone to Edinburgh also. This gentleman was John Taaff, son of a man of large fortune and ancient family in the county of Louth, and he was possessed of a captivating person and engaging and amiable manners. He made the acquaintance of Mrs. Colebrook, became madly in love with her, and succeeded in supplanting Butler in her good graces, at least when the latter was not present. Towards the end of 1810, or beginning of 1811, Butler was absent, and Taaff supplied his place with the lady. There had been no occasion to hurry on a marriage between Butler and her, as she had had a miscarriage; but Butler, either hearing of or suspecting that the lady on whom he looked as his wife, and who was so according to Scotch law, was unfaithful to him, came to Edinburgh in 1811. It would seem she expected his arrival, probably from receiving a letter from him, and had desired that he should not be admitted when he should come. When Butler arrived at her house there was a still stronger reason for keeping him out, for Taaff was actually with her in her bed-room at the time. Butler had always shared her purse, which his necessities rendered of importance to him, and it was probable that his object in coming back was to obtain such a marriage as would give him a right to continue to enjoy it, and which would enable him to proclaim Mrs. Colebrook his wife before all the world, whenever he might wish. When refused admission to the house he kicked up a row after the most approved Irish fashion, called her his wife and the mother of his children, and forced his way in, despite of all opposition. In fact, a scene occurred the like of which no novelist ever conceived, and yet they would prove as clear as light that what he was stating was truth. Whilst Butler was struggling to get in, Taaff was in the bedroom, if not in bed with Mrs. Colebrook."

To shorten the narrative, she and Butler were married; and then a child was born. Next comes a still stranger chapter:—

"It might be surmised that Mr. Butler became pressed for money, and was obliged to get out of the way for a while; at all events they separated after a time, having quarrelled, and she went to reside in Edinburgh. She became again connected with Taaff, and knowing herself to be in Butler's power, she attempted to escape from him, going in disguise to Berwick, where Taaff met her, and going privately on board a smack they landed at Whitby, in Yorkshire, where they cohabited together. In the meantime Butler went about amassing himself as formerly, and at length appeared in Harrogate, where he went to the Green Dragon Inn, a celebrated place for making matches. There were there at the time a lady and her mother, named Harrison, possessed of a large landed estate in Yorkshire; the young lady was an heiress, and an object of general attraction. Immediately on his arrival Butler met Miss Harrison at a public assembly, and having been introduced to her by the Rev. Mr. Brown, a Kilkenny gentleman, he acquitted himself so well as her partner in the dance that she fell in love with him, and he

proposed for her. On the 3d September this gentleman, fresh from the arms of Mrs. Colebrook, went to the parish church of Harrogate, and there married Miss Harrison. The present defendant was the eldest son of that marriage, and if Henry Butler had been married in the previous April in Scotland, in the way described, this last marriage was but a solemn mockery." [It is the Attorney-General who is speaking.]

The whole question, therefore, turned on the Scotch marriage law: the doubts arising as to whether Butler and Mrs. Colebrook ever were married in Scotland. To contrive their separation from one another, on the occasion of his proposals to Miss Harrison, both Butler and Mrs. Colebrook had sworn that they never were married, even in the Scotch way. The evidence, the other way, is Taaff's and that of Mrs. Colebrook's maid,—who, however, at the time of the Miss Harrison negotiation, had signed an affidavit that her mistress was not married. Taaff and Mrs. Colebrook were married, and remorse at "the errors of her life" subsequently drove the unhappy woman to insanity. Taaff's father found out the matter and disinherited him: and the Scotch Courts becoming apprised of Mrs. Colebrook's marriage, or marriages, took her property away from her:—whereupon she sued Taaff in the Consistory Court for a maintenance—Taaff contesting on the ground that she had been previously married.

The evidence is being gone into. On the whole it seems the most remarkable "family" case that has ever occurred, even in Ireland.

At St. Albans some Irish haymakers, a man and a woman, were detected in the act of attempting to bury a child alive! But they have been allowed to escape.

Last week we gave the case of the men taken in women's attire at a dancing saloon called the Druids' Hall, and charged with "immoral practices." But the evidence is incomplete, and the fellows have been discharged on their bail. Their defence is that they were only masquerading.

Mr. Herring, solicitor, has stated the following case to the magistrates at Marylebone. He appeared on behalf of a woman named Jessie Ross:—

"He stated that about a month ago the female alluded to was engaged by a portly-looking fashionably-attired female calling herself Mrs. Jane Noland, who kept a brougham, to do duty as lodge-gate keeper at 7, Grove-end-road, St. John's-wood. She was at all hours of the night required to admit through the gate carriages containing Mrs. Noland, young girls stylishly attired, and gentlemen. Suspecting that immoral practices were being carried on she complained to Mrs. Noland, who requested her to remain a few days longer, alleging that she was about to let the house to a noble lord. He (Mr. Herring) was in possession of his name, but he did not in the present stage of the proceedings deem it necessary to mention it. She remained a few days, when the house having been, as she understood, let to the nobleman, and occupation thereof being taken by two young women (sisters) who had been brought there, she was told by Mrs. Noland to go to her private residence in a street leading out of Oxford-street, where she would have a comfortable situation in the capacity of a servant. She went there, and in the course of a day or two she could come to no other conclusion, from all she saw, than that the house was one of the worst descriptions, commonly known by the appellation of a 'reception' house, and that, instead of her mistress's name being Noland, as she had represented, it was Moore. Gentlemen were in the habit of coming there at all hours of the day and night. Mrs. Moore very frequently went out in a brougham, accompanied by a man named Marshall, who lived at the said house, and called himself an attorney, and they usually brought back with them some young females. On Sunday night last, according to information which he (Mr. Herring) had received from his client, a gentleman nearly seventy years of age, possessed of considerable property, and called 'Old Crazy,' was in a room in the 'establishment' with Mrs. Moore and four young women, all of them in a state of nature. This scene being witnessed by Mrs. Ross, she insisted upon quitting the service at once, and demanded her wages, as also the restitution of her furniture; when Mrs. Moore and Marshall said that they had lost some articles, and insisted upon her being searched; in a search which they made, they used her in a very rough manner. She quitted the place, and without loss of time applied to him (Mr. Herring), who wrote a letter to Mrs. Moore demanding the furniture and wages due, at the same time stating that in the event of the demand not being complied with by eleven o'clock on Thursday, he should make an application to the magistrate at the police court. After the receipt of the letter Mrs. Moore, accompanied by the man Marshall, went in a brougham to 24, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, at which house Mrs. Ross was lodging. She (Mrs. Ross) was absent at the time, and on her return home she was met in the passage by Mrs. Moore, who, after saying that she had received a letter from a lawyer, seized her by the throat, struck her violent blows on the body, and threatened to strangle her if she exposed her. She called Marshall to come and assist her. Mrs. Ross cried out 'police' as loudly as she could, upon which Mrs. Moore and Marshall jumped into the brougham and drove off. A considerable crowd of persons had assembled. Mr. Long granted a warrant against Mrs. Moore for the assault, and also a summons for her detaining Mrs. Ross's property."

At the Ipswich Assizes we have had an English Carden case, only slightly worse;—a rape having actually been committed, and no matrimony having been contemplated by way of assuagement. William Meen, "a gentleman of property, was indicted for feloniously assaulting Mary Anne Huron, in the

parish of Ringsfield, on the 27th of June, and Albert Garrod, another gentleman, was also indicted for feloniously aiding, abetting, and assisting the above William Meen to commit the said felony."

Both were found guilty (we cannot find the evidence in any journal), and the judge said that the offence had been aggravated by the attempts made by the prisoners to obtain a suppression or perversion of the evidence. The sentence of the court was that Meen be transported for fifteen years, and Garrod to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

#### THE WINDSOR BARRACKS AFFAIR.

A SECOND court-martial (the finding of the first has not yet been ascertained) has been held on Lieut. Perry:—the military offences charged in this instance not being very intelligible to civilians. Conduct unbecoming an officer, in complaining to his colonel of the ill-treatment he received from his brother officers, and in complaining to the president of the court-martial of the unkindness of his colonel, seems to be the crime. The charges were clearly made out:—appearing to be a "mild" man, Lieut. Perry was constantly bullied, and was incessantly stating his grievances. These questions put by Lieut. Perry to Colonel Garrett, in cross-examination, suggest the state of the case:—

"Prisoner: My being pulled out of my bed nearly every night, my shirt pulled off my back, and myself beaten with an umbrella. Is that the nature of a complaint for a commanding officer to take notice of?"

"Witness: Certainly."

"Prisoner: Was my being made to get into my tub by a number of officers of the 46th, and in their presence to be laughed at, my door burst in, although my servant and myself endeavoured to prevent the intrusion by holding the door against them—was this not a proper matter to be reported by the senior officers to you (Colonel Garrett), the commander of the regiment, if complained of?"

"Witness: I think it is of great importance, to prevent ill-will among the officers, by having them brought before the commanding officer, and therefore something must be left to the discretion of intermediate officers to settle matters without referring them to the commanding officer."

"Prisoner: When I complained to you of the treatment from Curteis and others, did you not call me a d—d fool for bothering you, and said I was like a child just escaped from his mother's apron strings?"

"Witness: Certainly not. I am sure I should have recollected it if I had so said, that is to Lieutenant Perry."

"Prisoner: Did you not, after reporting the case of Curteis, call me 'the malefactor' and was not I afterwards called 'the malefactor' by my brother officers, and was not I shunned by my brother officers in consequence?"

"Witness: I did not call you 'malefactor.' I have heard the term 'malefactor' used, but I am not certain whether it applied to Lieutenant Perry or to another officer who has since left the regiment. I cannot say that his company was positively shunned, but he was not on such intimate terms with the rest of the officers as others. He has not been under my command since December, when he was sent on detachment."

"Prisoner: Did you not, in the anteroom, sitting over your grog, call me a malefactor before Lieutenant Knapp?"

"Witness: I have no recollection of it."

The case went on on Tuesday, Colonel Garrett could not "charge his memory" with anything; and the prisoner appealed to the court whether that sort of evidence could substantiate the charge made, that he (Perry) had made false charges against the colonel and his brother officers. The major (Maxwell) gave evidence to the effect that, on the whole, Lieutenant Perry had made too many complaints on too light grounds.

The cross-examination of Major Maxwell, on Wednesday, elicited some perplexing points:—

"In reply to prisoner, witness said he was not aware that he (prisoner) was ever called names, or that his company was studiously avoided, because he complained to the commanding officer. If his company was avoided, it was not because of this; nor did witness think his company was studiously avoided."

"Prisoner then asked for what his company was avoided? if it were avoided, when?"

"Witness replied he did not know, unless it were on account of his general temper and disposition, which were such as did not appear to witness to be admired."

"Prisoner, laughingly, said he had no further questions to put to this witness."

"Captain Sandwith was the next witness called: He deposed that he was the adjutant of the 46th, when in Dublin, but was absent on leave for ten or twelve days."

"Prisoner (to witness): Do you not know that I was pulled out of my bed several times at Waldus and Knapp's rooms, were turned upside down, that Duncombe was ill-treated several times, and Hammond brought down and placed on the mess-table in his shirt at Weedon?"

"Witness said he was not aware of Lieutenant Perry having been pulled out of bed, or of Waldus and Knapp's rooms being turned upside down. Mr. Duncombe complained once of being pulled out of bed, when the commanding officer severely reprimanded the officer complained of, in the presence of the officers summoned to be present on the occasion."

"The Court (Colonel Fordyce): Was Lieutenant Perry's society shunned, and if so, why?"

"Witness, who spoke with very great deliberation, said: I can state that Mr. Perry's society was not sought for, his disagreeable and swaggering manner leading persons to suppose his enormous ——— (this sentence was never finished

by the witness); his apparent contempt for everything military and regimental; his supposed debauched habits; and latterly, from ill-conduct in a money transaction."

"Prisoner (whose face was flushed with indignation) handed in a question to the Court, which, with its permission, he would wish to have put to the witness upon this attack on his (prisoner's) character."

"The President read the question attentively, and said to prisoner, 'Do you wish to put this?'"

"Prisoner: I do; but if you think I had better not, I will withdraw it, and take other steps to redeem myself from the charge of ill-conduct about money, and other matters."

"The President thought this would be the better way, and regretted that these personal matters had been brought before the Court."

"The prisoner then said that the question might be withdrawn, and added that, fortunately, he had kept every letter by him relating to the money transaction alluded to by witness as dishonourable, and that he should be able to put himself straight with the public on this and the other imputations attempted to be cast upon his character by Captain Sandwith."

"Great sensation was caused by the deliberate manner in which the witness preferred this very grave charge against the prisoner."

A correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* super-adds to the scandal of the whole affair this fact:—

"I have also been informed, and I believe, from good authority, that on one or more occasions officers engaged on the Court have been known to dine at the mess with the colonel and the officers of the 46th. This was the case the night preceding the trial of Lieutenant Greer, when the officers of the 46th entertained their brothers of the Blues at a banquet, the festivities of which were kept up till about three o'clock in the morning, and you will find on reference to your journal no less than three officers of the Blues were on that Court. What would be said if the prosecutor in a cause at the Old Bailey were to invite the judge and jury to a banquet the night before the trial coming on?"

A correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"There is one point more to which I request your attention in connexion with the absence of some of the 'prisoner's' witnesses. When the President sneered and the Court 'laughed' at the statement that those witnesses were 'in Turkey,' it did not, perhaps, occur to them that every one of those important witnesses was an officer in that same regiment—that every one of them was at Windsor until after the first court-martial on Lieutenant Perry—that every one of them was subsequently marched off to Turkey by orders from the Horse Guards—and that their colonel and major have only remained behind for the purpose of the present inquiry!"

#### CHOLERA.

CHOLERA has established itself for the autumn in London. The deaths this week are in excess of the average. The hospitals have prepared cholera-wards. "Authorities" and "medical officers" are recommending caution and cleanliness to the population.

In the great towns the disease is flitting about in isolated cases and groups. On Monday the Lord Auckland, transport ship, crowded with troops, put back into the Sound, cholera having broken out. The deaths have been numerous. The Lima, an emigrant ship, put back to Falmouth, her whole crew and passengers in a panic at the cholera. The bad water had caused it. There, also, deaths have occurred numerously.

At New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, the cholera is raging fearfully. Also at Chicago.

At Barbadoes it has done its worst—killed about 12,000—and is arrested.

At Genoa the cholera is very bad. Also at Leghorn, Florence, and Naples.

The disease has almost disappeared from our crews in the Baltic. It rages, however, among the French troops in the East.

Montreal is suffering severely: so that all its summer pleasure traffic and prosperity is lost;—travellers avoiding it as plague-stricken.

#### NOTES ON THE WAR.

THE news of the war on the Danube is indecisive. A great battle is spoken of at Giurgevo on the 23rd, the Turks being successful, but this is not well confirmed, though a probable affair: and, while waiting confirmation, we hesitate to credit the calculation that Omar Pacha, who had he won a battle, would have pushed on, is by this time in Bucharest. The Russians are, undoubtedly, engaged in backward movements in the Principalities; but the *Moniteur* confesses that it does not comprehend these movements, and they may only be strategical. The heat (104 in the shade) would suggest that both Turks and Russians are, for the present, quiet.

The attitude of Austria remains undecided, though she is collecting vast masses of troops along the frontier of the Principalities, and it is reported that the Emperor has declared to the Russian Ambassador, Gortschakoff, that he intends immediately to place himself at the head of his armies, and, having done that, will listen to no further diplomacy.

Prussia remains altogether unpronounced. The King is at Munich "conferring" with several other German kings.

Meanwhile an expedition to the Crimea seems a nearer probability than before. Certain it is that our army remains at or near Varna, and that the French

are also quiescent at or near Gallipoli. The Marshal St. Arnaud is to head the expedition, which is to consist of 25,000 men, of both armies. The fleets in the Black Sea are awaiting this expedition. The letters home from the ships speak of the profound disgust of the officers at all the delay and "humbug."

In the north, Baraguay D'Hilliers has joined his troops, and the whole of the ships are now together, under Napier's command. Now or never, therefore. A second bombardment of Bomarsund has been a rumour in the morning papers during the week: but the fact is left in doubt. The sailors and officers have no faith in the usefulness of an occupation of the Aland Isles. Flat-bottomed and gun-boats are now with the fleet in quite sufficient plenty for an attack on Cronstadt.

"Letters from St. Petersburg state that they are organising at Cronstadt two battalions of skating infantry, an arm of the service already known in preceding wars. These skaters are intended to operate in the winter on the ice against the islands occupied by the enemy. Battalions of skaters will be also formed in the other garrisons."

There is news from Schamyl.

"He is with 30,000 horse at some three days' march from Tiflis. He urges strongly on the Mushir the necessity of advancing, and promises if he will do so to fall upon the enemy's rear and effect a junction with the army of Kars. We have just had news from the outposts. The Russians have advanced once step more. They crossed the Arpachai on the 29th ult., and pitched their tents between this river and the Karschai, within two hours of our outposts. The reason of this step seems to be the scarcity of forage on their side. Everybody now hopes that they will come a little further still, so that the Turkish generals will be shamed into advancing."

#### COUP D'ETAT IN DENMARK.

"There is too much reason to believe that the popular constitution, won by the people of Denmark in 1848 and 1849, has disappeared by a stroke of the pen. A telegraphic despatch announces that on the 29th ult. the King, assuming that autocratic power against which the Diet has frequently protested in advance, issued an edict decreeing a new political organisation for the entire monarchy. A council of the realm is to be formed, and to be composed of fifty notables, who will meet at Copenhagen once in two years, and have a deliberating voice respecting new taxes, but only a consultative voice in other matters of finance. The sittings of the body will not be public, and its president will be named by the King. It is not likely that these arbitrary proceedings of the Government will be tamely submitted to by the Danes."

#### SWEDEN AND THE WESTERN POWERS.

King Oscar, who has hitherto rejected the pressing demands of the Western Powers, that he should join them in the war, or at any rate allow to occupy some point on his coasts, has offered them conditions on which he will give up his armed neutrality. They are the payment of subsidies to Sweden during the war, and the guarantee that Finland shall be restored to Sweden at the close of the war. The Western Powers have returned no definite answer.—*Aachener Zeitung*.

#### SPAIN.

THE Queen has issued a proclamation, assuring Spaniards that her "maternal heart" rejoices in the revolution, and places unlimited hopes in Espartero.

Espartero arrived in the capital on the 29th. Previously a new Ministry had declared: Espartero, Chief; O'Donnel, War. Narvaez does not yet appear on the scene. It is as yet unknown what course Espartero will take: it is believed he insists on the constitution of '37, and the immediate election of the Cortes.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* describes Espartero's entrance into Madrid:—

"The wide street (the *Porte Alcala*) which bore that name, and which is for the future to be called the *Calle del Duque de la Victoria*, was filled with a compact crowd, and every window was occupied. A considerable number of citizens, on foot and on horseback, had gone out of the city to meet Espartero, and were mixed up with the *cortège* as it entered. Some were as simple spectators, but others were in uniform, intended to represent that of the National Guard, infantry and cavalry. Troops of the line accompanied the *cortège*, and General San Miguel, on horseback, was by the side of Espartero's open carriage. There were also three or four other carriages, in which were seated some superior officers, wearing their uniforms and decorations; a deputation of the junta, and another of the municipal council of Madrid. This latter body had also sent its members in grand costume of crimson velvet, laced with gold, and cap of similar velvet and white plumes. They were four in number, and rode in an open carriage. A number of other public officers were also to be seen mixed up in the *cortège*. It was not without great difficulty that the horses and carriages could get through the immense multitude, particularly near the *Puerta del Sol*, where the street becomes considerably narrower. The acclamations in honour of Espartero were deafening, and the multitude seemed to want to take him from his carriage and embrace him. The cries from the windows were just as enthusiastic as in the street. At the corner of the *Puerta del Sol*, and of the *Rue d'Alcala*, a number of white pigeons were let go, ornamented with green ribbons. In the *Rue Mayor* it was really thought Espartero would be suffocated under the mass of flowers which were flung down on him. Espartero, standing erect in the carriage, responded to the enthusiastic reception thus given him by opening his arms, bowing to the right and left, and then closing his arms on his heart. He looked well, and did not appear to be more



an between 50 and 60 years of age. The *cortège* arrived out nine o'clock at the court of the palace. Espartero then lighted and went up to the Queen's apartments, the crowd being so thick as almost to prevent the door of the carriage from opening. The acclamations continued after his entrance to the palace, and redoubled at the moment it was thought must have arrived in the presence of the Queen. The terval was prolonged for half an hour, and at the moment Espartero made his appearance below to get into his carriage the Queen showed herself at the balcony. The whole of the crowd then turned towards her with enthusiastic cries of *Viva la Reina!* *Viva la Reina Constitucional!* Espartero, standing in his carriage, which had begun to move away, luted the Queen, crying out like the rest, *Viva la Reina!* and agitating his plumed hat. The Queen, who seemed in high spirits, responded to the people and to Espartero by waving her handkerchief."

The correspondent of the *Times* (who with great opportunities of being descriptive has been painfully ill) says:—

"It appears that there were some stormy scenes within the palace during the revolution—much opposition of opinion, doubtless not a little recrimination. But for the King, no appears to have acted with a degree of determination at night hardly have been expected from him, the Queen would certainly have left Madrid. The Rianzares did all in their power to accomplish this, and on two occasions were successful. M. Turgot is said strongly to have advised the Queen on no account to leave her capital. The Queen—other wished to take her to La Granja, although her own collection of that place might have taught her that it is no refuge from the torrent of revolution. It was said that the King was so exasperated as to draw his sword on the Duke Rianzares, who forthwith beat a retreat. Another *on dit* that during a stormy discussion as to whether or no Espartero's conditions should be accepted, the Dowager Queen, so was violently opposed to their acceptance, forgot herself far as to strike her daughter. The Queen must have had terribly agitating time of it, and was very frequently in tears."

#### MOVEMENTS IN ITALY.

HERE is no getting any accurate news of the disturbances in Parma; and we perforce take such information as the following—from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*—on which we place little reliance:—

"The chances are, that no correspondent will for some time to come have an opportunity of forwarding from Parma an account of what took place in that city on the 22nd; and, therefore, some reliable information, which has to-day reached me, relative to the insurrection will now be communicated. Already, in January last, Mazzini and his staff were particularly active in the Italian peninsula, and it was supposed that a general rising should take place last March. His plan was, however, vigorously opposed by the more moderate among the friends of Italian independence, who affirmed that a successful revolution was out of the question as long as Austria was on such a friendly footing with France and England. In spite of this check, Mazzini continued to agitate, and some time since published a pamphlet at Genoa, in which he attempted to prove that the moment for a rising was most favourable, because Austria had concentrated the greater part of her forces in the northern provinces of the empire, and the Emperor Napoleon was so deeply engaged in the oriental question that he could not possibly send reinforcements to Italy. The first symptom of the mischievous effects of Mazzini's machinations was the attempted landing near Nice; the second, the assassination of the Duke of Parma; and the third, the recent insurrection. The last harvest in Italy was a complete failure, and as the price of corn has been unusually high, there have been frequent riots during the last few months in various parts of the peninsula. At first the disturbances in Parma were mere bread riots, but the subvertists flocked into the city, and simple street rows soon assumed the character of political movements. Parma is now in the very same position that Milan was at the beginning of last year. The gates are completely closed, and a kind of military cordon has been drawn round the city. All strangers are placed under the strictest surveillance, and domiciliary visits are paid to those persons whose political reputation is in bad odour. It is expected that some of the leaders of the Italian revolutionary party will fall into the hands of the authorities, as the gates of the city were closed on the 22nd, as soon as the fight began. The affair lasted four hours, but the troops suffered little loss. The insurgents, on the contrary, must have had many men killed, as grape and canister were fired among them, and four companies of the Tyrolean regiment of rifles were engaged. These last are all dead shots, and it is therefore morally certain that few of the Mazzinists who assailed them from the roofs came down alive. There have also been disturbances at Modena, but they were of no importance. It is well known here that there is a considerable movement in Lombardy; but an insurrectionary movement in Italy at this moment would infallibly end as miserably as did the "patriotic" war recently waged by Greece against Turkey."

"Rome, July 24.

"At last the tragical death of Count Rossi, in 1848, has not with its tragical rejoinder. The only surviving author of the assassination, in the opinion of the judges of the Sacred Consulta Tribunal, was publicly beheaded at the early hour of five A.M. on the morning of the 22nd inst."—*Daily News*.

"Paris, Tuesday.

"It is rumoured in Paris that the French army of occupation in Italy is to be reinforced."

#### ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

AN anti-slavery conference was held this week commencing on Tuesday, at the Manchester Athenæum, at which resolutions strongly enforcing the necessity of the immediate and total emancipation of all slaves were agreed to. Mr. Absalom Watkin presided. The preliminary resolution, which was unanimously agreed to, was, that all persons who believed slaveholding to be a sin and immediate emancipation to be the right of the slave and the duty of the master were eligible to be members of the conference. Mr. George Thompson denounced slavery. Mr. Thompson concluded by proposing resolutions expressive of the joy of the friends of human freedom in commemorating the 20th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, and the conviction of the meeting that the results of emancipation had been generally of the most gratifying and satisfactory kind. The resolutions were agreed to unanimously. A resolution was then adopted unanimously in favour of the immediate, total, and universal abolition of the slave trade. The afternoon meeting of the conference was commenced by Mr. G. Thompson reading resolutions to be moved as the basis of the discussion which was to follow. These resolutions expressed a friendly and fraternal disposition towards the people of the United States, but strongly denounced the maintenance of slavery in some of those States, and particularly deprecated the idea of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, as it would lead to the establishment of an extensive American slave trade between the slave-breeding States of the continent and the newly-acquired island territory. The resolutions also gave the opinion of the conference that the nefarious designs of the slave power of the United States would be most effectually frustrated by the immediate and entire abolition by the Spanish authorities of slavery throughout Cuba, and the establishment by wise and Christian laws of the black population in the enjoyment of that liberty and those civil rights, the possession of which by the people at large has ever been the best and surest guarantee of the independence, security, and happiness of any country. Several speakers, in allusion to these resolutions, referred to the evils which they had witnessed in America as the consequences of slavery. One of them said that the religion of America had permitted the circulation of the Bible among the heathens, supported by the proceeds of slave-selling, and the treasury of an American church was filled with the price of blood.

The speech of the Rev. W. Guest seems entitled to some attention, as a Christian's appeal to the Christians of the States. He said:—

"There are no terms that I can employ that are strong enough to express the profound grief and utter astonishment I feel, in common with all the churches of this country, at the attitude that is assumed by American churches in relation to slavery. I am not forgetful of exceptions to the remarks which I shall make. But while it is patent, it is a sorrow and lamentation to us all, that there are two classes of Christians in America,—those who dishonour themselves by silence, and those who dishonour their religion by a pro-slavery advocacy. Sir, I would not speak strongly were it not from the conviction I entertain of the momentousness of the truths, and the interests that are involved. But as a barrier against a false interpretation of the book most dear to us, as a testimony against all oppressions and despotisms, it becomes all loyal disciples of Christianity, not only to deny that the Bible sanctions such a system, but to publish to the world their indignant sense of the impious and daring outrage that is done to Holy Scripture when pleaded in defence of the atrocities of American slavery. We have hitherto spoken to our brethren in America mildly; we have spoken imploringly; but when we see, as we now do, that under the very shadow of Christian churches this enormous extension of slavery is perpetrated; that men sent by Christians, among others, from the northern states have given their votes in its favour; when we see, and as is not unlikely, infidelity scouting a religion which is quoted in favour of the villainies of slavery; when we see all advocates of arbitrary government and despotic law in Europe and throughout the world finding a justification for their doings in the doctrines of American Christians—then, sir, it becomes us, for the sake of God and humanity, to rescue our religion from the mire in which it has been foully dragged, and to proclaim our deep, most thorough, and most intense conviction, that the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, repudiates and denounces such a system as the legalised slavery of America. Sir, it has seemed to me most unworthy of the judgment and candour of American Christians that they should quote, in defence of their citizen slaveholders, the form of servitude that is found in the early books of the Bible. Was there nothing like a progressive morality? Was there nothing allowed 'because of the hardness of men's heart?' Was there no accommodation in the wisdom of God to the earlier and ruder stages in the infancy of our species? Sir, while I cannot admit that an act would be defensible in the most advanced period of the world's history from the simple fact that it was permitted in the earliest times, and in the very dawn of civilisation, I hold, as do thousands in this country, that there is a broad and most palpable distinction between the slavery that was allowed in those earlier ages and that which is legalised in America. Then there were equal laws for the enslaved; they enjoyed the civil right of periodic freedom; escape from unjust usage was expressly permitted; and the restoring of the fugitive was expressly forbidden. But what is the fact with American slavery? It deprives more than 8,000,000 of human beings of every one of these privileges. It destroys in man

the three inalienable rights that have been made by his Maker,—the distinction and glory of his manhood, the right of property, the right of citizenship, and the right of family. It renders obedience to the commands of the decalogue, with their awful sanctions, an utter impossibility. It abolishes the obligations and duties both of parents and children. It violates the solemn sanctities of marriage. It favours and creates a necessity for heathenish concubinage, and a disgusting licentiousness; it raises no voice against the enforced prostitution of female slaves, and makes it no crime for a man to sell his own children into bondage. Oh, the astonishment! Oh, the degeneracy of Christ's witnesses! Oh, the disloyalty to truth and to God!—that Christians with the Bible in their hands should plead Scripture for a system like this! Surely the plainest doctrines of revelation demand a loud, universal, and vehement outburst of reprobation against an institution so steeped in crime, and robbery, and defilement of man. I am well aware, sir, that there is a plea sometimes adduced, and which is supposed to derive its force from what has been termed the silence of our Lord Jesus Christ, with respect to the specific sin of slaveholding. Such a defence for neutrality on this subject has ever appeared to me altogether baseless. Did Christ approve of perjury because he referred not to it in his teachings? Did apostles give approbation to the barbarities of Nero, because their letters bore no testimony against them? O America! that 'giant scion of England,' as Chevalier Bunsen has well called thee, we have thought that thou hadst a glorious and wondrous mission before thee in these latter ages as a spectacle to these ancient kingdoms of Europe of a self-governed, and contented, and prosperous people. May God grant that the time may come, and may this conference among other agencies hasten it, when thy true-hearted sons shall band together with one heart, and soul, and strength, to wipe away that which is a reproach upon thy name, a lie on thy profession, and a dishonour and outrage to the Christianity thou professest!"

Several gentlemen, referring to Mr. Guest's remarks upon the Sunday meetings, expressed some slight differences of opinion.

The speakers at the evening meeting were the Rev. Dr. Beard, the Rev. W. Parkes, Mr. Parker Pillsbury, of America; the Rev. William Wells Brown, Mr. George Thompson, Mr. J. C. Dyer, and the Rev. S. A. Steinthal, of Bridgewater.

#### TENANT RIGHT IN IRELAND.

THE Council of the Tenant League have resolved to summon together, in September, a Conference of the Friends of Tenant Right throughout the country. The meeting of the present week at once resolved itself into a preparatory Committee Meeting with this object. The precise day has not yet been fixed, but we dare say it will be in the second week of the month.

These annual Conferences have each marked a cycle of good or ill fortune to the cause. The first formed the League. The second allied it with Sharman Crawford and the brigade. The third reviewed and pledged the Irish party. The fourth was not attended with very happy results. The break with the north, and that misunderstanding as to the precise terms of the new bill which has embarrassed the question so much during the last session are associated with it. It must be our aim to repair both as far as we can at the coming meeting, and to revise the conditions of the question and of the country together.—*Nation*.

#### THE LAW OF MUSICAL COPYRIGHT.

THE House of Lords, as Court of Appeal, delivered judgment on Monday, in the case of Jeffreys (plaintiff in error) against Boosey (defendant in error.) The question raised at the trial was, as to the right of the assignee of a foreign author to the copyright of a work first published in England by such assignee. The learned judge directed a verdict for the defendant, in the court below on both issues, to which ruling a bill of exceptions was tendered, and the case was argued in the Exchequer Chamber in Easter, 1851, when that court reversed the judgment of the court below, and ordered a new trial. From that decision the present writ of error was brought, and the point having been argued, the opinion of the judges was taken on the questions of law. Justices Crompton, Williams, Erle, Wightman, Maule, and Coleridge, held that the assignment of the copyright was complete, and that the ruling of the learned judge (then Mr. Baron Rolfe) was wrong. The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Baron Parke, and Mr. Baron Alderson were of a contrary opinion. Their lordships then took time to consider their judgment.

The Lord Chancellor now moved the judgment of their lordships' house. The question turned on the construction of the statutes of 8th Anne 18, 19, and of the 54th of Geo. III., which latter act extended the right of protection acquired under the former act, but did not enlarge the class to which that act applied. The statute of Anne had been passed with the view of encouraging learned men, by holding out the inducement of a protection of their works. The substantial question at issue was, whether the word "author" was to be understood as applying to the British author only, or to authors of all nations. It was his impression that it was applicable to British

authors only. A foreigner, of course, who was not a resident abroad, but was a resident in this country, and therefore subject to its laws, was for the time in the condition of a native born subject; and if he came to this country, and published his work here, he would be within the protection of the statute. But if at the time of such publication he was residing out of the kingdom, the statute did not protect him. There was a distinction to be taken between the patents for inventions and the copyrights in books. By the common law the crown had a right to a subject, a monopoly in a particular manufacture, and all that the statute of James did was to confine the exercise of that patent within definite limits. With regard to his own opinion on this matter, which was founded on the general doctrine that a British Senate would legislate for British subjects—properly so called—or for such persons who might obtain that character for a time by being resident in this country, and, therefore, under allegiance to the crown, and under the protection of the laws of England. The courts of law had taken different views on this question. Some had held that the statute applied to foreigners; others, that it did not. There was an equal array of authorities on both sides; and all the cases must now be considered to be under review. He would move that the judgment of the court below should be reversed.

Lord Brougham said that the right of an author before publication was unquestioned. He had the exclusive right in his own manuscript—he might communicate it or withhold it, or he might exercise his discretion as to when he should communicate it. But then came the question as to the right after publication. He was of opinion that the copyright did not exist in this case, and he held that foreign law should not prevail over British law, where there was such diversity between the two. The ruling of his noble and learned friend at the trial was, in his opinion, perfectly correct, and the judgment of the Court of Exchequer Chamber should be therefore reversed.

Lord St. Leonards took the same view, and the judgment of the Court of Exchequer was accordingly reversed.

#### CANADA ELECTIONS.

The Montreal Correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* says:—

"We are now in the midst of our elections, and, judging from present appearance, the late Ministry, with the Hon. Francis Hincks as Premier, will prove at the close of the present contests much stronger than they were previous to the dissolution. And this as it should be, for of all the men yet hinted at as being the successor of the Hon. Mr. Hincks, not one of them would be able to manage the affairs of the province in the same competent manner that he has done. The services he has rendered the country are of no small moment, and should the present elections prove adverse to him, I have not a doubt but that many of the vast undertakings which he had originated in the province would 'fall through' and the onward progress he had commenced throughout the whole of the Canadas be arrested, if not altogether stopped. Such a contingency, however, is, I am happy to say, by no means expected."

#### EL HAMI PACHA.

THIS young Prince was reported to have been at Malta when news arrived there of his father's, the Egyptian Viceroy's, death. But he had sailed from the island: and the first intelligence he received was when he got to Southampton in his yacht, last Saturday. The *Daily News* describes the scene:—

"Soon after the yacht's arrival on Saturday night, a small steamer left Southampton Pier for the yacht with a party on board. As they approached the yacht, her gigantic proportions were apparently increased through the darkness of the night. A flood of light was seen in the spacious saloon, dusky figures were pacing the deck, and dark mute figures stood on the steps of the gangway, one over the other, holding immense and brilliant lanterns in their hands. Mr. Larkings and his party stepped on board, and the former immediately went below. During this time officers and distinguished persons were walking the deck, enjoying themselves with that gravity and quietude peculiar to the temperament of the East and to the immediate precincts of royalty. In less than five minutes, all persons who were crowded round the state cabin on the main deck started back as if by enchantment, for the Prince, convulsively sobbing, was carried into it by his attendants, and slaves stood around outside, to prevent any one approaching it. El Hami Pacha had heard of his father's death, and had learnt the precariousness of earthly greatness. He had sunk to a private station under an Eastern despotism. Orders were issued for immediate preparations to be made to return to Alexandria. The Prince had lost a royal parent; all his suite had lost their rank, situations, and a princely benefactor. The consternation on board can scarcely be imagined."

The same journal supplies other particulars, illustrating the position of this prince:

"El Hami Pacha, however, being the only son of Abbas Pacha was, of course, while his father lived the next most distinguished person in the kingdom, and as Abbas Pacha was, just previous to his death, in the prime of life, there was every probability of his son filling that position for a long series of years. He was made Minister of War in Egypt, and was betrothed to the Sultan of Turkey's daughter, a child six years of age; and according to the custom

of the East, and the rank of such a powerful vassal as his father was of the Sultan's, El Hami Pacha visited his intended father-in-law in great state, with a present of 100,000 sterling in English sovereigns, doubtless a most timely present. After his betrothal he obtained permission from the Viceroy and Sultan to make the grand tour of Europe, and he commenced that tour under the brightest auspices, and a style of great magnificence, perhaps that was ever known. His father had made him immensely rich, and gave him the famous steam-yacht, the Feih Djehad, to travel in. This yacht was built by Mare, of London, a few years ago for Abbas Pacha under the superintendence of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, at an expense of 110,000. It is of iron, and fitted up most gorgeously for an eastern climate. Thousands of persons visited it before it left this country. It was built on the model of H.M.S. Canopus, and had similar engines to H.M.S. Terrible. It is one of the largest steamers in the world, being nearly 3000 tons burden. Its engines are 800-horse power. The Feih Djehad has the largest paddle-wheels of any ship in existence, and each of them weighs 70 tons. She is remarkably fast.

"El Hami Pacha left Alexandria on the 18th ult., after taking leave of his father, who was then in good health, in this splendid yacht, and purposed touching at Malta, Gibraltar, and landing in England at Southampton. He then intended visiting most of the capitals of Europe, during which time his yacht was to be docked in England, as there was no dock in the Mediterranean large enough for her gigantic dimensions, and then she was to proceed homeward, and be prepared to receive Prince El Hami Pacha at Genoa. The prince had upwards of 30 persons forming his suite, some of them distinguished Egyptians, and a retinue of Nubian, Abyssinian, and Circassian slaves. The whole of the persons on board were nearly 400. Amongst these were 31 pupils and two masters from the Egyptian naval school. The Feih Djehad had two commanders—one Egyptian and the other English. The latter was Captain Mackenzie, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, a very gentlemanly and accomplished officer. Out of the whole number on board there were only seven Europeans. Even some of the engineers were Arabs, who perfectly understood the management of steam-engines, having been engineers to steamers plying on the Nile. Some of the Egyptian officers were first-rate navigators.

The chief persons of the prince's suite were Suliman Pacha, Commander-in-chief of the Egyptian army; Khair-Eddeen Pacha, Minister of Commerce in Egypt; Abdullah Pacha, Director-General of Egyptian Transit and Railway; Ali Bey and Murad Effendi Bey, aides-de-camp; and Dr. Lautier, the Prince's Physician. Suliman Pacha, is the well-known French officer, Colonel Say, who has spent a life-time in the Egyptian service. It is to him that Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha were indebted for the superior organisation and successes of the Egyptian army. He is a hale and fine old man, above 80 years of age. He was on board the Bucentaur at the time Nelson received his death wound from that ship at the battle of Trafalgar. His delight at visiting Europe in the Feih Djehad was unbounded, and at every spot he passed which was remembered by him in connexion with any historic event, he celebrated it by drinking a glass of champagne. Amongst these places Cape Trafalgar was not forgotten, and he and Captain Mackenzie sat and talked over the terrible scenes that occurred there. Khair-Eddeen Pacha, the Minister of Commerce, was originally a Circassian slave. He is a very fine man.

El Hami Pacha speaks French and English fluently. The yacht is too large to be docked, requiring repairs; and in consequence of the detention which will be caused, his Highness El Hami Pacha, accompanied by his suite, determined to embark from Southampton for Alexandria yesterday.

#### SABBATRIANISM AND FISH.

A Correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The most important affair on the Moray Frith at present is the herring fishery. I find that the Sunday, which has so much to recommend it to most other working men, is a sad drawback on the herring fisheries. The boats go to sea in the evening, and must fish in the night only; but they cannot go out on Saturday evening, which would cause the breaking of the Sunday on their return, nor can they go out on the Sunday evening, as that would be Sabbath breaking at the very outset. So that there are only five days out of the seven of lawful working days. Sometimes when fish are very plentiful, some of the most enterprising will wait on Sunday till after midnight and return on Monday morning; but by this method only a small proportion of the usual take is obtained, and it is only partially adopted. If any of our economists would make a statement of the loss sustained in a good fishing season by keeping this double Sabbath, it would be found to be immense."

#### CAMPBELL'S MONUMENT.

In a discussion in "supply" on Monday, Mr. Monckton Milnes asked why the Dean and Chapter of Westminster were not compelled to give entrance to Campbell's monument? A correspondent of the *Times* says:—

"Last night, when the vote for repairs in Westminster Abbey was brought before the House, Mr. Monckton Milnes, in forcible language, referred to the monument of Campbell, the poet, long since finished and ready for erection, but which cannot be placed in Poet's Corner except on payment of 200 guineas to the Dean and Chapter."

"The history of the monument is briefly this:—Eight years ago a subscription list was opened, and Mr. Marshall was commissioned to execute a full-size statue. The monument was soon finished, and the results of the subscription handed over to the artist. The offer of the Poles to be allowed to furnish a pedestal from their native quarries had been accepted, when this demand for 200 guineas was made, not for the grave of the poet, for that had been liberally paid

for, but as a 'fine' for the privilege of placing the monument over that grave, in a spot which Mr. Milnes has very properly called the 'National Pantheon.'

"Now, I do not find fault with the Dean and Chapter, nor with their vested rights. No doubt the 'fine' is meant as a check against the admission of improper or insignificant persons to burial in the national mausoleum. Whether, however, the hundreds of nonentities whose monuments disfigure the nave and transept of the Abbey had any other right than that derived from the payment of this sum I leave the country to judge. What I contend for is, that the small recess called 'Poet's Corner' is peculiarly the cherished property of the country, and that the honour of being buried there should not be purchasable by money, but be conferred freely by the nation on those of its children who by their genius have won such a distinction. To waive such a fine, as regards 'Poet's Corner,' would be a graceful and appropriate act on the part of a body of gentlemen who can boast the names of Buckland and Millman."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE American news supplies this paragraph:—"In the Senate, on the 15th, the joint resolution from the house, presenting the thanks of Congress and a gold medal to Captain Ingraham, of the United States navy, for his conduct in the Koszta affair, was amended by striking out the 'thanks,' and in that shape adopted."

The Captain Dickenson whose claim for salvage (founded upon a gallant action in saving a gold cargo in a wreck of one of her Majesty's ships) was recently before the House of Commons, died this week at Greenwich, where he held a situation in the Hospital. The Board of Admiralty is thus relieved of an annual nuisance.

The new Irish bishop (of Kilmore) is a Beresford—of course. M. G. Beresford, late Archdeacon of Ardagh.

The Court of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz has gone into mourning for fourteen days for the infant son of Duke George, which survived its birth at St. Petersburg three hours.

Mr. Gordon, Lord Aberdeen's son, and implicated in the "Lawley" scandal, has succeeded in getting into Parliament for Beverley—vice Lawley. The numbers were—Gordon, 493; Hastings, 192.

The Dr. Smith, tried and acquitted for murder, at St. Fergus, has been hunted out of Scotland, and has fled to Australia. No attempt has been made to claim the money on the assurances on the life of the murdered man.

The Rellet testimonial (a granite obelisk) is to be erected on the wharf of the Hospital, Greenwich: a very proper site.

IRON MASTERS AND THEIR MEN.—"On Thursday a meeting of masters was held in this town (Derby) to consider the notice which had been served upon Mr. Forster and others in the neighbourhood of Dudley, demanding an increase of wages of 1s. per day—namely, from 10s. to 11s. per ton. The question was fully discussed, and it was thereafter resolved that, as the wages were now at the same height as that at which they had been by the masters voluntarily fixed, when iron was at the same price it now is, and as the masters have had, since the former period, to submit to 2l. a ton, and did not refuse the advanced rate of wages, they would resolutely refuse to comply with the demands of their men. The workmen's wages are probably higher now than ever they were; the puddlers are earning from 9s. 6d. to 10s. per day, and if any further advance is sought, and the hands at any establishment strike, the masters are so resolute in their determination to stick together that it is probable all the other establishments would be closed: at the same time, however, they promise the men an advance if any further rise takes place in the price of iron—which, however, the trade very strongly deprecates."

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.—It has been resolved at Lloyd's by 260 votes against 35, that the rooms at Lloyd's establishment be closed at two o'clock on Saturdays, to commence on the second Saturday in August. Business has hitherto been carried on till four o'clock.—A memorial, signed by a large number of the attorneys, and solicitors of London, was presented, on Tuesday last, to the Incorporated Law Society, that the council of the society take steps forthwith, by application to the Lord Chancellor and the judges, or otherwise, as they shall deem expedient, for establishing that the hour of two o'clock on Saturdays shall be considered henceforth to be the close of that day, for conducting legal business in all its branches. The signatures of about 300 of the principal legal firms, both in the City and the West-end, are affixed to the document. It is stated that several of the judges expressed their approval of it, and intimated their willingness to assist in carrying it out, by making the necessary rules and orders for the closing of the courts and law offices at the desired hour, provided it is the wish of the profession that they should do so.

Mr. Aglionby, long member for Cockermouth—a good Liberal and an amiable man—died this week.

#### Postscript.

SATURDAY, August 5.

#### CANADA.

At the early sitting of the House of Commons, Mr. F. L. MEL moved the second reading of the Legislative Council (Canada) Bill, which was opposed by Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, who moved its rejection. An uninteresting debate followed, which was adjourned till the evening sitting. Ultimately, the amendment being withdrawn, the bill passed the second reading.

The Appropriation Bill (always one of the last of the session) was brought in by Mr. WILSON, and read a first time.

The Public Health Bill also passed through Committee. Sir W. MOWATSWORTH said he could not



yet give the name of the President of the Board; but there was no opposition, the bill appearing to be generally approved.

#### THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.

In the House of Lords, Lord St. LEONARDS brought forward the question of the ticket-of-leave system, which he urged had proved a complete failure. He stated that a number of persons had relapsed into crime and been re-convicted merely because the ticket-of-leave acted as a bar on their obtaining employment, and he thought that there should be some intermediate system of employment on public works, before these men were turned loose on society.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE contended that the number of persons who had relapsed into crime after having obtained tickets-of-leave was very small—only one per cent.; that a regular system was adopted, by which, before the convicts were released, efforts were made by the authorities to get them employed by private persons, which was, as a rule, successful, as it was impossible to return to a system of transportation. The Government had their attention directed to the subject of tickets-of-leave, and if it should be found necessary some plan of employment on public works would be resorted to.

Lord CAMPBELL expressed his belief that the system would never answer.

The Bribery Bill passed through committee with little or no discussion, and several other bills were advanced a stage.

The *Globe* announces that Parliament is to be prorogued on the 12th—Saturday next.

#### FOREIGN.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday morning has the following:—

Bucharest, July 29.

The complete evacuation of Bucharest will take place the day after to-morrow.

Officers and soldiers that remain behind will be treated as deserters.

Russian troops are concentrating on the Sereth.

The evacuation of Moldavia is not spoken of.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER.—A journalist's opinion on a point of law is worthless; ask your solicitor, or Lord Brougham, who is familiar with all questions of foreign copyright. We received, late last evening, a letter from Mr. Barker. It must necessarily stand over till next week.

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

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. All letters for the Editor should be addressed to 7, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

## The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

### 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. ANSOLOP.

#### THE DAY AFTER TO-MORROW.

If we are impatient with the people of this country, who suffer a dilatory conduct of affairs to prevail at head-quarters, we must confess that there has been often too much reason to complain that the patriot party of Europe has not sufficiently appreciated the virtue of passive quietude,—the policy of waiting, or permitting events to grow until they are ripe for action. The greatest danger that appears at present possible for the patriot cause is, that some sudden and partial action should anticipate opportunities, should expose the Liberal cause before it is strong, and render a final victory not nearer, but impossible. There is a time to come, perhaps not long hence, which must not be

lost: but neither ought to be mistaken; and the nearer we approach, the more cautious should we be lest we mistake. We would earnestly point out to the patriot party, wherever it may exist, the example of France and England, as bodily shown in the position of the allied forces in Turkey.

We can imagine the amazement of our friends at holding up that example; but we believe that it is a sound precept, and we beg them, at all events, to observe one great distinction, of which we too constantly lose sight. We are repeatedly blaming the Government for its want of energy and decision, when, in truth, we must confess that the real blame lies with the English people. If it is the English people which makes or permits the present Government, it is the English people which has encouraged the policy of non-intervention; and if we have any serious doubt at the present moment respecting the use of the opportunity now opening to the patriot party, it is as much from the indifference of the English people as from the impatience of continental Liberals.

What the allies have done in the East has been to wait until their own forces could be equipped and mustered, until the Turkish Government could be made fully to understand and feel the necessity and policy of co-operation in details as well as in designs, and to wait until the progress of negotiations should convince Austria that her only safety would be in taking the side of European order—that is, against Russia; and to do so, however Prussia might behave. We believe that more might have been done already; but if something be done now, and well, we shall not complain that it was not done sooner. At all events, it is the fact that the allies find themselves in Turkey on ground which is much more consolidated in a military sense than it was at the commencement of the war; and they have Austria on the eve of advancing to co-operate. So far, whatever may happen, the allies start from a strong position.

It is not that we are *satisfied* with the present posture of affairs; but we may depend upon it that the contest is not going to terminate upon the ground which it at present covers. We have seen signs of disturbance in Italy; we have read with some impatience the announcement that Austrian reinforcements had arrived in Parma, to put down the people; but our second feeling was a wish that the people should wait. We do not hope, still less wish, that England should play traitor to Austria; but the period is coming on, not fast but certainly, in which Austria will have to account to other powers besides England. Denmark, too, has just put down a constitution by a *coup-d'état*, avenging upon the Danes, who trusted their recreant sovereign, the injury which those Danes helped to inflict upon the people of Schleswig-Holstein, who were deprived of their constitution to swell the national pride of the conquering Danes. Our Government, too, assisted in that suppression of a constitution, and we do not understand that our Government is interfering for the defence of the constitution in Denmark. Here, too, is another account to be settled, but it must stand; we shall be able to settle it better a short time hence, than at present. Hesse Cassel, that audacious little state whose Prince and Prime Minister fled in terror at the consequences of their own lawless treachery, was put down by Austria and Prussia; England observing the doctrine of non-intervention.—Another account to be settled in the midst of Germany. The King of Prussia is meditating a grand treachery towards his allies Austria, France, and England. He is about to side with Russia. This alone, should it take place, will bring the war to a new stage.

Hitherto, the other three of the Four Powers have dealt with "Prussia" as if that expression indicated King Frederick William alone, and as if the trimming Prime Minister Manteuffel, were enough to represent the whole of the state besides. Now, in England we know better; we know that besides the king, more than the king, there is the Prussian people, which has evinced its knowledge of liberty many times during the reign of the present man, as well as his predecessor's; which has already achieved national independence. Are we to suppose that *this* Prussia will be content to sneak at the tail of royal Prussia—a Russian vassal? We will not anticipate the answer to that grave question; but let us observe this alternative: if Prussia royal be permitted to carry all the strength of the state, its army and finance, to the side of Russia, then Russia is permitted to enter into an integral part of Europe, where Russia will most likely find other allies, and will stand on friendly ground, even at the frontier of France. Half of Europe will then be arrayed against the other half; despotism will be maintaining its last great fight against—What? Shall we suppose that England can give the character to the other side, and that the armies of the allies will be fighting for constitutional freedom? If, indeed, we had the old national zest for war and victory, we might take such a share in this great continental conflict as to stamp our own character upon the Liberal side of the conflict, and to make even the standards of Austria and France array themselves under the flag of popular and constitutional freedom.

Supposing that the Prussian people have their own voice in this question, that they refuse to give away the army and treasury of Prussia at the caprice of their maudlin king, then the war of the Turks and the Russians will be extended and complicated with the civil war of the Prussians and their king; and it is impossible to suppose that the representatives of popular freedom, not only in Prussia but in Hesse Cassel and other German states,—in all the oppressed parts of Europe from Denmark to Naples—should remain quiescent, or permit the wretched clique that now occupy the thrones of Europe any longer to dispose of the destiny of states. Then simultaneously with the Prussians would be the time for the people to rise—we will not at present venture to say where. We will not at any time venture to say where they should not rise, *if the opportunity be a real one*. But what we do say is, that come when the time may, their plans should be so prepared as to leave them after the end of the contest freed from the maudlin, disgraced, diseased, and depraved specimens of bad humanity who now totter upon thrones, like those of Prussia, Spain, and Naples, by the suffrance of disunited peoples.

#### THE MILITIA BARRACKS BILL.

The amendment on the fourth clause of the Militia Bill, which Mr. Robert Palmer succeeded in carrying on Friday night, is not only a damage to the bill itself, but is the key to a mass of misconception, which the landed interest and a particular school of economists not at present much in fashion conspire to keep up. Government proposed to charge upon counties the cost of providing barracks for the militia. To this Mr. Tatton Egerton first objected on Thursday evening, on the score that it would entail expense upon counties. Upon his own county [Cheshire], for example, it would, he said, entail the enormous expense of 12,000*l.* or 13,000*l.* in providing barrack accommodation for the two regiments. It is a national ex-

pense, he argued, as others did that followed him, and it ought to be charged upon the nation. Ministers combated this position, both then and on the subsequent evening, Mr. Sidney Herbert contending that the militia is a local force, and that the charge ought to be local. Mr. Robert Palmer, however, moved an amendment, the effect of which is to charge one half upon the county rates, while the other is charged upon the Consolidated Fund; that fund which is, as it were, paid off for the use of the central Government. Who are the persons that went along with Mr. Robert Palmer in thus giving to the central Government the hold of a paymaster over the local militia? They are, Sir John Pakington, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. Henley, Mr. Christopher, Mr. Irtton, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Deedes, and Sir Thomas Acland; and to these we must add Mr. Howard. In other words, we have the landed interest, and with scarcely an exception, the Conservative, or Tory landed interest, engaged in giving to the central Government so strong a hold, through the purse, over the local defensive force. This is not surprising; the landed gentlemen have forgotten the days when their fathers stood forward to resist the encroachment of a standing army, and to retain in their own districts the hold over the weapons of defence. Lost to patriotic feeling, they are engaged chiefly in cutting down their expenses. Not, indeed, their personal expenses; those they must keep up, even at the cost of mortgage on their estates. But they are parsimonious in outlay on behalf of the nation, or of their country. There is more than one class in this country who would part with every right, could it be shown to "cost something." If the Liberal party in the House of Commons had felt the nature of the question at stake, they would have come forward like Mr. William Williams, and insisted upon retaining a local hold over the expenditure for the militia; but the county gentlemen were permitted to foster the growth of centralisation in its worst shape.

After all, it is the country that pays, and the question is, whether those who form the militia shall have a control over it in the form of the county rates, and shall make the land pay its fair portion? or, whether it shall be smothered up in the Consolidated Fund, and the land released in order that the larger portion of the payment may be charged upon the trading and working class?

Mr. Sidney Herbert showed that the Militia Bills which have been passing through Parliament, and which offered some decided improvements, are also likely to entail less expense upon counties. The counties will be relieved from the payment of bounties; and as the militia is raised by volunteers, individuals will not be charged the cost of substitutes. At the worst, the charge would be something like a halfpenny in the pound; and it is for the sake of a halfpenny in the pound that the landlords throw so important a part of the control of the militia and the local expenditure into the Consolidated Fund.

But it would be a great mistake to treat it simply as a matter of outlay or rating. The political principle is far more important than the economical principle. We believe that on the whole the expense would be far less if the counties retained their hold upon the fund than if they were to hand it up to the central Government, and the amendment is but the commencement of such a transfer; but they relinquish something more. By the very constitution of the force, the men enlisted in it are the neighbours of the ratepayers—are persons in whose comfort and welfare the ratepayers ought to have the strongest interest. The ratepayers, therefore—that is the people of the counties—should

endeavour to retain and regain all the control that they can over the construction of the barracks for the accommodation of the local force, and even over the appointment of servants and of officers. The objection to the present force is, not that it is too much thrown upon the counties, but too little. When the militia was first revived in the reign of George the Second, the English people had become accustomed to that which is really a burden and a disgrace to every free country—a large standing army. Hence the militia of that day was ill constructed, in a niggardly spirit. It was, pecuniarily and politically, a bad economy. What we saved in the militia we lost in the standing army; and thus what we still save in thousands, or hundreds of thousands of pounds, we lavish in millions; while we hand over the real power of the country to the Executive Government. This is the vice of our present system. No country can be called a free country which cannot give effect to its own wishes. The working-classes have been agitating for universal suffrage, and have been forced to give up the game; they cannot obtain it. They tried petitions, and they were laughed at. They tried riotings, and they were "put down;" and they will continue to be put down so long as the maintenance of a standing army places the balance of the force in the country entirely under the control of the Executive Government.

Those who are interested in improved government should also be on the popular side in this question. We agree that it is necessary to sustain the Executive Government by force in periods of popular disturbance; but where, we ask, has a national militia ever failed to sustain the Government? To suppose that it does so, is to assume that a nation is incapable of governing itself—to assume that the English people are not as competent for freedom as the American people. We have had, it is true, outbreaks in America, but not more than in this country, and they have been as determinedly suppressed. If Philadelphia has had its native American riots, or New York its Macready disturbances, in both cases the outbreak has been put down by the militia force. No imperial army could have executed its duty with greater fidelity or efficiency than the First Division of New York in the latter instance. In fact, what is to be expected from a militia, but that the aggregate strength of the country should confirm the public opinion of the country. A national militia does but add the power of the right hand to the head of the nation. On the other hand, a militia can only thus be employed in sustaining public opinion. It cannot be employed to surprise or overturn the constituted Government of a free country; since before that can be done, it would be necessary to win over the majority of the nation, which would in itself suffice to carry any public measure. A militia, therefore, can only exist in defence of a free country, of its Government, and of its local self-government; it preserves to the people the power of enforcing its will, and secures to the humbler classes a power of controlling the expenditure in whose benefits the richer classes may share, but towards which they usually contribute so small a portion. It is through a militia force that a nation maintains its grip of national power; and when an English people consented to transfer that power to a standing army, they gave up that hold and sold their birthright for a mess of pottage—for some supposed saving of taxation or trouble. Freedom is secured in proportion as the Government and the force are localized; and what Mr. Palmer has saved in county rates, the people has lost in independence.

#### THE CARDENS OF PRIVATE LIFE.

THE *Times* excuses Carden, the rejected lover of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, on the score that love had turned his brain; but we are disposed to excuse him on the ground that he is no worse than his betters. If the Irish Cardenio was crazed for love, there was method in his madness. His conduct, we agree, was heinous, brutal, unmanly; it violated the very principles of intercourse between man and woman: but who observes those principles? The modern Cardenio is altogether an improvement upon his Quixotic namesake. The Spaniard went wandering about "high unsuccessful mountains," with nothing to warm him but "Lucinda's eyes;" so that he presented on the whole a beggarly condition. The Cardenio of Rathronane, in lieu of letting his substance go to rack and ruin, invests it in a carriage, with horses and attendants. Like Billy Taylor's lady, being disappointed in his love, "straight he called for swords and pistols," and "brought they vos at his command;" but instead of imitating the True Love of that mournful tale, he was far from shooting the lady: it was her defenders whom he intended to shoot, and the lady herself he intended to secure—as a material guarantee.

She had refused him, it is true, and a real man will not force his affections upon a reluctant woman; but in this case there was something more than affection. The *Times*, *censor morum*, appears to have overlooked the distinction. Other men have engaged in designs for the fulfilment of brute passion such as that imputed to Mr. Carden in one of the counts, and they have been punished for the felonious intent; but how are we to suppose that Mr. Carden was under the impulse of a brute passion when there was another object which might explain his actions? There was not only the lady, but her fortune. Possibly he might have acquiesced in a refusal of the girl only; but men do not so readily assent to the refusal of thousands. The fortune alone would explain his anxiety for compulsory wedlock; and the lady would naturally have followed her fortune.

Whether for fortune or mere possession, however, other men have been more fatally successful, but without Cardenio's boldness or frankness. If the object be simply possession, sometimes, as in the case of Alice Leroy, violence is aided by fraud; and there is reason to believe that the case of the Belgian girl is very far from being singular. In other instances, fraud and studied temptations, their consequences sedulously concealed, perform the effect of violence. But in either case the result is the same. The "Old Marquis" does not show himself with the effrontery of a Carden, but he succeeds better. Carden evidently intended to offer marriage: does any Old Marquis mean it? The crime committed at Fethard, therefore, was less than that daily perpetrated by distinguished persons, who might lawfully sit on some case of compulsory wedlock or its dissolution, as judges in appeal! Either way, the true perdition consists, not in the loss of social standing or of fortune, but in the appropriation of a body with a soul in it—in the outrage to natural feeling—in the seizure of that which can only be the gift of affection: but is the horror less for a girl without a fortune than with it—less if the girl finds herself settled, not at Rathronane, but at the mansion of a Denis or Marmaysee?

There are occasions, and they are numerous, in which a Carden may fulfil his "intent," in regard to fortune and all, without braving law or felonious punishment. It is where he makes the father his accomplice. Is the crime mitigated? Is the victim the less to be pitied because the man whom



nature might bind to protect her against all violence to the tenderest feelings and the most natural shame withdraws his defence, and leaves the path open to a Carden? Yet how many a girl sees herself pursued with hated importunities—is dragged to the church, which is desecrated by her wrong—is the victim of a wedding feast, and finally left—

How many a girl would cry out to the bystanders in the street, for rescue from the Carden, but that her own father would vouch for the due and lawful nature of the sacrifice? Yes, in many a home, whose knocker and bell-handle are untarnished with the suspicion of any stain to the "respectable," crime is begun by such confederacy; and the undenounced Carden of that crime, we say, is not better than the lawless Lord of Rathronane, but worse—not less cowardly, but more so. If we are bent on measuring the vices which sap the life of society, we must look further than the *Morning Herald* or the Society for the Suppression of Vice; perhaps we must peer among the very subscribers to those respectable institutions. If we desire to protect injured woman against every lawless appropriator, we must defend her, not only shrieking in the public streets—but sometimes sobbing in the desponding prison that is called "home."

#### THE SPOON MANUFACTURE FOR THE ARMY.

MILITARY life is not civil life, but very much the reverse. It is not always in the direct statement that people tell the most, especially when the subject is themselves; but the keenest autobiography comes out in collateral confessions. "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" is the phrase for expressing that which a gentleman wearing a sword in her Majesty's service is expected to avoid; but what is conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? According to the charge against Lieutenant Perry such conduct may consist not only in defending oneself with a pair of candlesticks, when no more regular weapon is at hand, but also in making certain allegations, or asking certain questions in self-defence. This gives a very wide scope to the honourable force of military law, and we must take a comparatively high standard of it. Again, Mr. Perry "mentioned to people in Dublin" that one of the officers in question "was known by a very ugly name," and this was considered to be a cause of complaint against Mr. Perry.

On the other hand, there is no disproof of the fact that the anomalous officer in question was known by the ugly name; there is no disproof of the statement that Colonel Garret had met complaints of the grossest indignity by mild or evasive answers; there is no disproof, but proof, that indecent irregularities took place almost in Colonel Garret's presence. Thus, it would appear, while it is an offence to allude to such matters, it is no offence to tolerate them. In the regiment men may call each other by ugly names, yet the offence shall consist in telling people outside that the name is used. The offences of making an officer perform the sword exercise naked, of dragging him downstairs almost in the colonel's presence in his night-shirt, or of dragging him about and forcing him to drink with ladies not usually admitted into good society, are venial; but to complain of them, to mention them outside—these are the grave misdeeds. There must be, therefore, a certain freemasonry in her Majesty's service, which creates a totally different standard from that established outside.

We know well that it is the greatest of nuisances to have a "spoon" forced into a regiment. Certain kinds of weakness are

disliked everywhere, and the spooney is not tolerated amongst school boys, sailors, bricklayers, or officers in her Majesty's service. If a spoon-bill be merely foolish, he may become a species of persecuted favourite, like the idiot of the village; and the hero who is initiated into the freemasonry of a barrack room, may even rise to the level of a monarch in the favour of a world-famous Helen. But if the spoon add the lawyer to his other qualities, he is detested. A man who will consent to perform the sword exercise naked, and yet can answer a silly remark with a repartee—who cannot defend his own position, and yet can teach the colonel his duty, must evidently be a provoking dog. Nevertheless, however desirable it might be to force such a man out of the regiment, common self-respect would prevent civilians from using the means with which gentlemen wearing a sword in her Majesty's service appear to find redress for their wounded honour.

We suspect that no small part of the embarrassment under which officers appear at present to labour is occasioned by a vain attempt on their part to assimilate their mode of life to civil standards. The spoony régime has been rather encouraged in high quarters. At the present moment, while officers and men are burning for action, the chief activity of the Horse Guards, and of their representative even at the scene of war, is an incessant restlessness and despotism in man-milinery. While officers and men are chafing with desire to get at the Russian, Lord Raglan and the Horse Guards are chafed with neglect of the razor; the subaltern imagination revels in wild and chivalrous campaigns, the imagination in chief busies itself with two inches of shaven space on face or chin, with more or less buttoning for shell jackets,—is shocked at the sight of bare necks or red flannel-shirts underneath. To satisfy the Horse Guards, a little Cupid should be stationed beside the looking-glass of every officer, to superintend the shaving of his cheek, the arrangement of his shirt-collar, and the buttoning of his jacket; to see, in fact, that he would be fit for parade or a linendraper's shop. In the meanwhile, the rough arbitrament by which soldiers were accustomed to settle quarrels amongst themselves has been discontinued. Formerly, if a spoon intruded himself into a regiment in the hope of clothing himself with courageous red, when white was the uniform of his liver, some summary but not indecent indignity would call upon him to redress the grievance for himself; and if he neglected that duty to his own pride, he would soon be compelled to leave his regiment and the service. At this day, in every barrack room, the subaltern finds a Peace Society; the arbitration of chivalry has been discontinued; and we need scarcely wonder, therefore, if we find young officers engaged in squabbles and scandals that unite the indecency of school-boys with the malignity of old maids.

#### THE TRADE OF HULL IN DANGER.

HULL is awaiting the writ for a new election, and is already courting two candidates of very different stamp. In one sense, we may say that an opportunity is now offered for the candidate who is declared incapacitated for sitting again, since he has an offer from some of the constituency to sit again by deputy. It is said that Mr. Clay may be permitted to nominate the new candidate, and that Mr. Watson, Q.C., is to lend the lustre of a name eminent at the bar to that project for continuing the Hull smuggling trade, notwithstanding the preventive guard which the Commons are attempting to strengthen. On the other hand, some amongst the constituency profiting by the

example of Edinburgh, which discarded Ma-caulay for a time, and then invited him back, are endeavouring to open the way by which General Perronet Thompson may be escorted back to his old seat.

Hull, indeed, is a splendid place for the Conservative of Parliament management. There were 193 names in the schedule of the bill for disfranchising the corrupt voters, and there were 180 persons not included in that schedule against whom the evidence was strong. The schedule of these illustrious persons is confined to no party, but is equally open to all; we cannot say influenced by none. Mr. Clay, however, may be said to deserve the attention of the constituency, since it was through his means that the freedom was taken up for 236 individuals, who would otherwise have let their right lie dormant. The cost of creating that faithful party was 30s. a head, and although—such is the corruption of human nature—some sixty of them imitated the "immense ingratitude" of Schwarzenberg, and failed to fulfil the expectation, the creation of voters was, upon the whole, a good venture. The voters thus created, however, have to be fed; like the factitious man whom Frankenstein called into being, they ask their parent for the means and delights of existence. But Clay, like Frankenstein, cannot perhaps command all that voters wish; hence the policy of a partner in the election; hence the preference for a candidate whose purse is stored with solid sunshine, and who has not, like General Thompson, a punctilious dislike to entering the House of Commons by the universal suffrage already enforced—the suffrage of the sovereign.

We can sympathise with these objections to General Thompson. In former times his intervention has rendered the election of "Reformers," in "the usual way," almost impossible. But Hull has arrived at that point in its existence at which it seems to have the choice of continuing a merry life and a short one, and of being politically killed by disfranchisement, or of reforming its ways; honestly electing a honest member, and defying disfranchisement bills. The way to rescue Hull from this compulsory reform, and to keep up the good old trade for freemen, so long as the Commons will permit them to indulge it, is to find a man of good standing who will consent to accept the position which General Thompson indignantly repelled. When he was asked to stand for Hull "in the usual way," he declared that "he would as soon think of selling his daughter to be a concubine at New Orleans;" but possibly other honourable candidates may as little dread the yellow fever at New Orleans, upon Mississippi, as at Kingston-upon-Hull.

#### THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

PARLIAMENT, in its wisdom, has this week seen fit to adopt Lord Seymour's motion; and the Public Health Act Continuance Bill, as modified and proposed by Lord Palmerston, is rejected. That some Government board should exist for the purpose of performing Public Health Act duties, seems to be acknowledged even by the opponents of the old board; and, no doubt, the new bill, which has been brought in, will be passed. Even at this late period of the session there are many and vital interests involved in the question of public health. These, such legislators as Lord Seymour may put down for a time—they may retard—but, they cannot overlook. The seed has been sown, the plant will grow; there will, in due time, be fruit. Governments have taxed, have blinded, have persecuted, have despised the people—the result has ever been destruction. The great nations of antiquity grew up in comparative poverty

and equality; this, indeed, is true of nations ancient and modern. Wealth and established power separated man from man; kingdoms established, kings oppressed the nobility; the nobility established, they oppressed the people; and the people in turn, weakened or corrupted, either left their tyrants to the mercy of invaders, or, in strength and fury, by revolution baptised their wrongs in blood. The power of the people first established kingdoms and empires—the ruin of the people, bodily or morally, has ever preceded destruction. Each nation, past and present, offers its own peculiar history; there may be parallels; there are never identities; no two peoples rose alike, or fell alike, nor ever will. Nevertheless, we may study the past to understand the present, to predict the future, and yet claim no credit for a supernatural power of prophecy. Unity is strength; there cannot be unity without sympathy. Millions, born into squalid misery, and left neglected to their fate, cannot sympathise with rank or with wealth, however worthy—and the great, far removed from facts, have only an artificial sympathy with the wretched. Destruction is not from without; it is ever from within. Let our legislators ponder this problem, let millionaires and Tory squires think over it, and we will further inform them, that no nation, ancient or modern, ever contained more of the seeds of destruction than Great Britain. Leave these to grow and expand, a man may safely predict the result. Trades unions, strikes, and turn-outs are but shadows of the dark, cumulating thunder-clouds.

Monday night's debate was in many respects curious and instructive; those who only read debates know little of the spirit of Parliament—they miss action and manner; they read words, and wonder at votes. The words of Lord Palmerston look as earnest, as sincere, and as imposing, in print, as if spoken from a convinced mind and a full heart. The language of Lord Seymour on the occasion denotes no particular feeling; but those who saw his eye, and heard the cool tone of his voice, will not easily forget the contrast. Lord Shaftesbury had said "the noble lord must either be grossly ignorant or grossly malignant." Not a word of reply or defence. "He," Lord Seymour, "had the greatest respect for Lord Shaftesbury; they had served on commissions and committees, and he respected his goodness of heart and his zeal, though, at times, he disputed his judgment, &c. &c." Again, "He," Lord Seymour, "did not dispute the necessity there might be for a public Board of Health, &c. &c., but it should not be this one." And then came the instances of advice given by the General Board of Health to Government,—which advice had been refused. The noble lord did not, however, inform Parliament and the country that he, Lord Seymour, was, in fact, the person who had rendered the advice given of no avail.

On taking office his first exclamation was, "I intend to stop the Board of Health; there shall be no more of their doings." It mattered not to this man that commission after commission had inquired and reported that "50,000 preventible deaths take place each year in England alone." It mattered not that it had been proved that "vast masses of the working-classes are crowded in our large towns and villages, in streets and lanes, unsewered, unpaved, and unregulated—in courts and alleys reeking with abominations, damp, and dark at noonday, in which no man can live out half his days." This is an order of things not to be disturbed. Lord Shaftesbury who has sought out and seen the terrible neglect, destitution, misery, and crime in which the people, through no fault of their own, are steeped, and from which he would

raise them, is "amiable, but in legislation is not safe to follow." So have all shallow, proud, ignorant, and overbearing sceptics spoken since the world began. Unfortunately, the neglect, the wretchedness, the misery and the crime, are facts no Lord Seymour will remove. Gaols, police-courts, union-houses, and asylums, testify to crime, poverty, and misery. Our boasted morality may be contemplated any day or night in our most fashionable streets and splendid gin-palaces. Strangers must say, "These English are a very moral people." The future historian, if he writes truly, must detail a melancholy history: power—wealth—neglect—wretchedness—misery—crime.

The time has not arrived in which to write a history of the General Board of Health—to tell of its friends and of its enemies—of its aspirations and of its failures—to describe the benefits effected and the good hoped for; as we write the battle rages over the fallen board—its enemies must, we presume, triumph—victory is sometimes fatal to the victorious—it may be so in this case.

Strange are the vicissitudes of this question. After a severe struggle against many enemies, the Public Health Act was established in the year 1848. The press, from one end of the kingdom to the other, hailed the new birth; Ministers took credit for it in Queen's speeches; opposition seemed fairly to have vanished: those who judged so have shown their ignorance of men having interest to serve, and prejudices and passions to be gratified. These abided their time, and we see the results. But let not the advocates of sanitary measures despair; let them avoid all trick, either out of Parliament or in it; but let them speak from conviction in the light of day, openly, honestly, and fearlessly, and if men are worthy and ripe for improvement, no man, nor body of men, will stop it. The great truth all have to learn—promoters and opponents—is—truth, candour, honour, and honesty alone endure. The progress of a good measure cannot be hastened or served by improper means; it cannot be suppressed by any means. There may have been too much zeal in favour of sanitary measures; there is undoubtedly enmity, for the time triumphant, ranged against. Let the people hope "there's a good time coming." And let the people take care that this new Board of Health shall not be a mere job-department at the disposal of some ignorant and headless Lord Seymour, for whom the shaky Coalition is compelled, by the influence of some great family, to provide a good place and ostentatious opportunity for fussy feebleness.

ÆDILE.

## Open Council.

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

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

## THE DOMESTIC MOLOCH.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—In common with all who really have at heart the social amelioration of our fellow-countrymen, I have greatly admired your moral courage in dealing with questions of a delicate and almost domestic nature, and I cannot but think that the daily papers would do well to devote a portion of their columns to the investigation of such matters. It may, very possibly, be more agreeable to saunter through the ample and varied field of politics, and to play the statesman in the editorial chair; but there are topics of not less importance, and of more immediate interest, to be met with in the common walks of life. Of these none more nearly affects the present gene-

ration, and those that are to follow, than the one which you have taken in hand under the appropriate title of "the Domestic Moloch."

It is vain, it is positively wicked, to ignore the existence of an evil of such terrible magnitude merely because a remedy is hard to be found, or because it is indelicate to talk about it. Such nicety is altogether misplaced, and Swift has well said that "a nice man is a man of nasty ideas." If we would save the slumbering maiden from the flames that envelope her abode, we cannot stop to knock and ask admittance at her chamber door. So, prithee, good Mr. Editor, do not falter in well doing. Continue to call a spade a spade, and you will offend none but those whose vices you lay patent to the eye of day.

I cannot recognise anything but monstrous evil in public brothels, however refined may be their outward appearance. With these the legislature should deal promptly and peremptorily. Every house of the kind ought to be at once put down. And for this purpose the police should be directed to enter such places, and to carry off all whom they may find there, whether male or female: for this is a worse vice even than gambling. The publication in the papers of the names of all visitors would soon deter others from running the risk of being "gibbeted" in like manner, and a fine or imprisonment might be added at the discretion of the magistrate. But whatever be the means adopted, there is no doubt of the practicability of putting down the nuisance in its worst and most dangerous form.

With regard to private prostitution, I am inclined to think that foreign governments act more wisely than our own. I cannot see why the vices of evil-doers should not be made to pay for their indulgence. What more appropriate fund could there be for the establishment and support of Magdalen asylums than a direct tax upon those for whose benefit they are instituted? Nor do I think it a trivial matter that some care should be directed to the greater health of the community; and all who are acquainted with the police regulations that prevail in France and other foreign countries will know to what I allude. But for the present I must not further encroach upon your limited space, except to express a hope that you will not remit your attacks upon "the Domestic Moloch."

J. H.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—In commenting on the case of Marmaysee, and in other articles relating to the same subject, you have justly shown the absurdity of considering that such matters should be hushed up, such cases excused as being exceptional, and their details deemed "unfit for publication." If cases of the kind are true, and not the invention of novelists, it is but right that they should be exposed, and that society and the world in general should not remain calm with a hidden pitfall beneath their feet.

I would that the attention of parents could be called to the unbounded existence of that vice in the navy. A youngster enters the service at the age of twelve or thirteen, either fresh from a private school, where he has learned blasphemy and indecency, filthy stories and filthier rhymes enough to stock a warehouse, or he comes from home with no knowledge of the world, believing that vice is confined to lying and stealing; perhaps as ignorant of the import of the seventh commandment as young Loyola. When this youth joins a ship, his fond and anxious father bringing him on board, he is placed under the especial charge of some mate or senior midshipman, who at once commences to "squeeze the milk out of him." He is made an adept in premature profligacy ere he has been a week in one of her Majesty's ships or vessels of war. This scene from life will doubtless show what evils a youngster may expect.

Fancy an old mate on shore in Plymouth or Portsmouth with a youth in his keeping. They go into a very decent house, remarkably clean and neat, find some most agreeable young women inside, whom the youngster finds much more colloquial and kind than cousins Jane and Agnes, and take some glasses of gin with them. An elderly lady is one of the party, more respectable than Mrs. Gamp, but quite a motherly personage. She draws the mate aside and gives him a card.

"This is my card, sir. I am about to open a young ladies' seminary in a few weeks, and shall be happy if you will call, and bring your young friend with you!!"

I may leave the readers to guess the sequel of this interesting conversation. Lives shortened, diseases multiplied, and handed down to posterity with the blood of their ancestors, are these the sole evils that spring from "the Domestic Moloch" your paper is denounced for alluding to? Moreover, a youth who endeavours to retain some sense of honour and decency, is perpetually sneered at, and subjected to far more bullying than that of which Lieutenant Perry complains. When any senior midshipman promises to act as a father to a youngster, the only way in which he redeems his pledge is by endeavouring to become a grandfather into the bargain.

Yours, &c.,  
LATE A MIDDY.



## 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*.

DE QUINCEY, in his preface to the republished "Selections" from his writings, makes this remark with respect to that portion of them which consists of "Essays," properly so called; that is, of disquisitions addressed primarily to the understanding, as distinct from the heart and the fancy: "To think reasonably upon any question has never been allowed by me as a sufficient ground for writing upon it, unless I believed myself able to offer some considerable novelty." We should like to see this remark disseminated far and wide, and the notion which it involves made legally imperative in the republic of letters. Were it distinctly understood that merely to think soundly and well upon any subject is no sufficient justification for writing upon it, nine-tenths of what is written would not be written at all, and society would not be a whit the loser. Nine-tenths of all our current literature of the "Essay" kind may be characterised as consisting of "reasonable thinking;" and the worst of it is that in reviewing it you have to say so, and that seems praise. But DE QUINCEY's maxim amounts to this, that we ought not to allow mere "reasonable thinking" to come into literature at all; that whatever cannot pretend to be something better than that ought, in Bacon's phrase, to be "consumed in smother;" and that only a certain novelty, or height, or unusual fineness in the matter thought justifies its passing into print. The maxim, as we have said, has reference particularly to that kind of writing which chiefly addresses the intelligence—i.e., to disquisitions, criticisms, reflective essays, and the like. But we have no doubt corresponding maxims could be provided for the other great departments of literature—historical writing, imaginative writing, and writing for what our housemaid calls the *feelings*. We wish it were done. The result would be, as we have said, that society would be relieved of ninety per cent. of the literature now poured upon it, and the remaining ten per cent. would have a better chance.

These remarks are particularly appropriate at the beginning of the month, when the magazines and other periodicals come in. The writing in periodicals is not worse than the writing in books; indeed, in many respects, it is better, and more to the purpose; and yet, were our restrictive maxims applied, how our magazines and reviews would shrink in size! To take the "Essay," or disquisitional department alone—to which department belong the greater number of our review and magazine articles—what a vast proportion of our periodical literature in this department consists merely of that detestable "reasonable thinking" to which DE QUINCEY alludes! Editors, above all other men, ought to lay DE QUINCEY's maxim to heart, and to act upon it. They ought to keep back all the merely "reasonable thinking;" indeed, considering the quantity of "reasonable thinking," ay, and of very pleasant syntax, always besieging the doors of periodicals, that ought, perhaps, to be their main function. But, after all, as we have to say almost every month, the amount of really superior intellect and literary faculty at the service of periodicals is astonishing. The editorial standard of some periodicals is evidently higher than that of others—some editors appearing to have realised DE QUINCEY's maxim for themselves, while others seem to have a personal passion for merely "reasonable thinking"—but one can hardly take up any of our more important periodicals without finding in it one or more papers of far more than average merit. During EMERSON's visit to this country he remarked that he and his American friends were often surprised at the comparative indifference of the British public to papers in British periodicals, which, had they appeared in America, would have conferred immediate reputation on their authors. Why don't these "great unknowns" take the hint and emigrate? The truth is, we suspect, that the crack articles are generally by men otherwise known, and who have, therefore, no necessity to emigrate.

We have before us this month, among quarterlies, the *North British* and the *Prospective*; and, among monthlies, *Fraser*, *Blackwood*, the *Dublin University*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, the *National Miscellany*, the *Rambler*, and the monthly part of *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*. There is variety enough in their contents.

The *North British* has nine articles—one on the *Life and Writings of VINET*, the "most illustrious ornament of modern French (Evangelical) Protestantism," and, therefore, a figure of interest to the theological public; one on HUGH MILLER of *Cromarty*, in which a view is taken of the life and education of one of the most remarkable of living Scottish writers and men of science, *apropos* of an autobiography just published by himself, under the title of *My Schools and Schoolmasters*; one on *Early English History* in which recent researches into Saxon and Norman times are considered and commented on; one on the interesting subject of *Books for Children*; one on *Greece during the Macedonian Period*, in which NIEBUHR and THIRLWALL are criticised, and justice is done to Mr. GROTE; one on DANTE and his *Interpreters*; one, approving and sympathetic, on Mr. ARNOLD's *Poems*; one on *Siluria and the Gold Regions*, involving an account of the scientific life and labours of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON; and one on the *Past and Present Political Morality of British Statesmen*. From the article on HUGH MILLER we extract the following, by way of pendant to our

remarks on educational theories and educational literature last week. Mr. MILLER, celebrated as he now is as a journalist, a miscellaneous man of letters, and a geologist, is self-educated—the greater part of his life, prior to 1840, when he became editor of one of the most influential of Edinburgh newspapers, having been spent in humble circumstances in the north of Scotland as a common stonemason. This leads the reviewer to make some remarks on the subject of "self-education" and "self-educated" men. He says:—

"The whole notion of being unusually charitable or unusually complimentary to what are called 'self-educated men,' admits of question. This is the case now, at least; and especially as concerns Scotland. There has been far too much said of Burns's having been a ploughman, if anything more is meant than simply to register the fact, and keep its pictorial significance. Burns had quite as good a school education, up to the point where school education is necessary to fit for the general competition of life, as most of those contemporary Scottish youths had, whom the mere accident of twenty or thirty pounds more of family cash, with the paternal or maternal will to spend it in college fees, converted from farmer's sons like himself into parish clergymen, schoolmasters, medical men, and other functionaries of an upper grade. At this day, too, many Scottish mechanics, clerks, and grocers, have had just as good a school education as a considerable number of those who, in the English metropolis, edit newspapers, write books, or paint Academy pictures. There are at this moment not a few gentlemen of the press in London, whom no one dreams of calling uneducated, or who, at least, never took that view of the subject themselves, who yet know nothing of Latin, could not distinguish Greek from Gaelic, might suppose syllogistic to be a species of Swiss cheese, and would blunder fearfully if they had to talk of conic sections. After all, the faculty of plain reading and writing in one's own language is the grand separation between the educated and the non-educated. All besides—at least, since books were invented and increased—is very much a matter of taste, perseverance, and apprenticeship in one direction rather than in another. The fundamental accomplishment of reading, applied continuously in one direction, produces a Cambridge wrangler; applied in another, it turns out a lawyer; applied in many, it turns out a variously-cultivated man. The best academic classes are but vestibules to the library of published literature,—in which vestibules students are detained that they may be instructed how to go farther; with the additional privilege of hearing one unpublished book deliberately read to them, whether they will or no, and of coming in living contact with the enthusiasm of its writer. To have been in those vestibules of literature is certainly an advantage; but a man may find his way into the library and make very good use of what is there without having lingered in any of them. In short, whoever has received from schools such a training in reading and writing as to have made these arts a pleasant possession to him, may be regarded as having had, in the matter of literary education, all the essential outfit. The rest is in his own power."

The same notion is thus generalised and turned to account as a contribution to the vexed question of national education, in another part of the article:—

"We believe, Mr. Miller's estimate of the value of the pedagogic element in education, as ascertained for himself by his own experience, will fall considerably below that which many, no more disposed than he is to consider pedagogues the only or even the chief schoolmasters of youth, will yet be constrained to form by reference to their experience. We have ourselves known men of the class of pedagogues whose effect on the entire education of the district to which they belonged was immense—men who rayed out spirit and enthusiasm among the youth of whole neighbourhoods, and whose service to society consisted in nothing less than this, that, annually for twenty or thirty years, they had sent forth fifty or eighty lads into it, more docile, more methodical, more upright, and more brilliant beings than they would otherwise have been. Arnold of Rugby was but the conspicuous type of a class of men of which there are at this hour, both in England and Scotland, many obscure representatives. Bearing this in mind, one must, even on the largest view of what education is, assign a high educational value to the scholastic element. That this element figures so low in Mr. Miller's account of the process of his education may arise in a great measure from the fact, that his experience of professional schoolmasters was not particularly fortunate; but it must arise also, in part, from the unusual preponderance in his case of other agencies of education, and from the fact that he stopped short, in his schooling, precisely there where pedagogy begins to reveal its peculiar power and rises into an art. At the same time we are glad that such is the case, seeing that it lends the whole weight of Mr. Miller's experience to what we consider a most important practical conclusion—namely, that, after all, the schools of a country fulfil their main and most proper function when they thoroughly impart the faculty of reading books. It might be well if, in these days, when the great problem of National Education is so much discussed, this limited notion of what we can expect from schools were, for a time at least, more prevalent. If by schools we understand institutions for completely educating the youth of a country, that is, for uniting in themselves all those educational functions which in Mr. Miller's case were distributed among so many 'schools' and 'schoolmasters,' then the task of constructing a national system of schools does seem hopeless. Nay, if, taking a more moderate view, we desire to have schools that shall include a complete system of arrangements for the formation of all the habits, and the inculcation of all the doctrines considered primarily necessary to make a youth a tolerably good member of civil society, even then we shall find the construction of a national system of schools a truly Herculean labour. How shall we fix in schools what we have not yet fixed in society? But if we choose for a time to define schools as institutions set up to accomplish thoroughly the one good object of teaching all the children of a community to read and write, then, though we shall greatly narrow our notion of schools in so doing, it will not seem an impossible task to devise a machinery adequate for the purpose. As yet in Great Britain we have never attained even to this very moderate ideal of a national school system. Not to mention the masses among us who cannot read or write at all, the number of those who, in the language of statistical returns, can only 'read and write imperfectly,' is enormously great. With regard to such, it ought to be considered that schools have simply not fulfilled any function whatever. Until the entire mechanical difficulty of reading has been overcome and the art made a pleasant and unconscious possession, no child can be said to have had the benefit of a school. The one grand separation between the educated and the uneducated of a community is, as we have already said, the accomplishment of perfect and easy reading. All on the one side of this line of separation fall back into the one promiscuous class of the illiterate; all whom an adequate school-training has placed on the other side constitute another class, among whom, indeed, there may be grades and peerages, but who yet all have in common that which distinguishes them from the Helots, and puts the future in their own power—the franchise of books. The traditional superiority of the humbler ranks of Scotchmen over the corresponding ranks of Englishmen has consisted, we believe, very much in this single circumstance, that, thanks to our school-system, such as it is, the poorest Scotchman, wherever he goes, does carry with him, as a part of his outfit, some capacity and taste for reading. Whether, however, in the view of all this, we ought to be content with such a system of schools as shall merely provide for universal instruction in reading and writing, is another and a very difficult question. All that we say is, that Mr. Miller's autobiography contains suggestions on this point that ought to be taken into account. If Mr. Miller's work did nothing else than fully bring out and impress upon people the one notion that education requires a *plurality of schools*, it would do a great service. Perhaps we are in error in supposing that, by any ingenuity, we can ever contrive any one educational institution that shall do for a boy all that work which, in our author's case, it required an uncle James, and an uncle Sandy, and the various circumstances of a Scottish east coast, and a hard life as a stonemason, and much teaching besides, to perform."

In the article on the "Past and Present Political Morality of British Statesmen," a retrospect is taken of the changes that have come over the fashion of our statesmanship and of our parliamentary oratory since the time of WALPOLE; and the conclusion is that our statesmanship has been gradu-

ally becoming more moral and upright, and our parliamentary oratory more mild and gentlemanlike. Some curious illustrations and anecdotes are introduced, from which it does appear that the political corruption of last century was colossal compared with anything we now see, and that we have lost the art of parliamentary Billingsgate. The writer, however, makes an onslaught on Lord DERBY's Administration as retrogressive in both these particulars; as having "derogated from the amended political morality characteristic of our times," and as having, in the person of, at least, one of its chiefs, "re-introduced into party warfare an unscrupulous malignity which its higher class of combatants had long discarded." Of course, it is Mr. DISRAELI that is meant. The reviewer hardly verifies his own remark when he thus speaks of this much-abused Shemite, sketched, we must say, in this passage, from a point of view which many must think totally wrong:—

"Mr. Disraeli aspires to be the Junius of St. Stephens, to speak as that great assassin spoke. There is the same indiscriminate and comprehensive hostility,—the same readiness to make or to suggest the most outrageous accusations—the same sinister care in polishing and sharpening his envenomed darts—the same necessity for a victim to mangle—the same deliberate and cruel vigilance to discover what point will be tenderest, and what weapon will be sharpest. There is also the same absence of any strong convictions or fixed opinions; the same merging of principles in personalities; the same reduction of the great game of politics to a mere fencing match, where the object is not to pass a law, but to wound an adversary. Mr. Disraeli is not a statesman; he is not even a politician; he is simply a gladiator. No invective is too savage for his cold and artificial indignation; no sarcasm too bitter for his petty spite; no allusions too indecorous for his taste; no character pure enough to be sacred from his charges and insinuations. From the day when he endeavoured to obtain access to the same Parliament, first as a Radical, and then as a Tory; from the day when, under the signature of "Runnymede," he addressed a series of letters to the public men of England, of which it is difficult to say whether the adulation or the abuse is the most repellent; from the day when he repaid the scurrility of O'Connell with Billingsgate like his own, as vulgar, but far less effective; from the day when he fastened upon Peel, as the glutton fastens on the noble stag, and baited and worried him with the gusto of the torturers of old—to the day when he received the reward of his achievements in the leadership of his party, and a residence in Downing-street, and indulged first in the insolence of the triumphant official, and then in the impotent fury of the defeated and discarded minister.—Mr. Disraeli has been consistent and unique; he has never once deviated into right; he has never once, so far as we remember, been surprised into an unseemly fit of generosity or candour; he has never for a moment sacrificed personal gratification or a party triumph to a political object or a moral principle; during a public life of nearly twenty years, he has never belied his antecedents, or stained his reputation by one noble sentiment, or one disinterested deed. That such a man should have been the chosen chief of a great, and once a not ignoble party; that he should have been not only tolerated but cheered on in his gladiatorial displays, by so large a section of the gentry and nobility of England; that he should have been able to make himself Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons, over the heads of all his rivals, by the simple influence of a bitterer temper and a sharper tongue—these things constitute, we were about to say, the most disgraceful fact in the modern history of our country; but unhappily we can remember one in some respects analogous, but still more discreditableness—the generation which witnessed the worship paid to Mr. Hudson need scarcely blush at the elevation decreed to Mr. Disraeli. The statue designed for the one is a fit pendant to the pedestal erected for the other."

The *Prospective Review* (by-the-by, is there not a little bit of a bull in the name?) has this fine motto from St. BERNARD on its cover: "*Respice, Aspice, Prospice*," the relative importance of the three imperatives being marked by the circumstance that "*Respice*" is printed in small italics, "*Aspice*" in ordinary Roman letters, and "*Prospice*" in Roman capitals. In this number, at least, the Review is hardly true to its motto. Of six articles, three—one on MILMAN's *History of Latin Christianity*, one on the poets GRAY and MASON, and one on LESSING's *Theology and Times*—may be taken as representing the "*Respice*," the other three—a notice of an American book on *Regeneration*, a paper on RUSKIN's *Lectures on Architecture and Painting*, and a batch of *Notices of Recent Publications*, do justice to the "*Aspice*;" but the "*Prospice*" remains unrepresented. Perhaps it is meant that the Prospective tendency shall be represented by the spirit breathed into all the articles. And certainly the opinions pervading the articles are in advance of those to be found in most theological organs. The writing is also careful, thoughtful, scholar-like, and even sometimes beautiful; the chief want (a considerable want in an organ with such aims) being emphasis, or what is irreverently termed "go."

*Fraser*, as usual, is great in the military department, and in that of Natural History. The opening article is an elaborate one on *The Russian Army*, the object of the writer being to disabuse the public mind of the exaggerated ideas entertained of the military resources of the Czar. He says:—

"When twenty or thirty battalions of Prince Gortschakoff's forces crossed the Danube into the Drobrutcha, the public believed that Bulgaria was in danger, that Varna would be besieged, and Shumla turned. When Prince Paskievitch sat down before Silistria with 50,000 men, it was confidentially asserted, in 'well-informed quarters,' that the Balkans would be shortly forced, Constantinople taken, the Bosphorus and Dardanelles occupied by Cossacks (to the great inconvenience of the allied fleets), and that a variety of other calamities would fall upon Turkey, Great Britain, and France, amongst which was specially noticed the extinction of the contingent under St. Arnaud and Raglan. Those who indulged in such anticipations now learn that this formidable army has been baffled in the attempt to take possession of a fortress of the third class, although all the attacks were conducted on the grandest possible scale, and with a total disregard of the sacrifice of human life which might be thereby entailed. And it is now beginning to be understood that this dreaded military phantom is inferior to his adversaries, not only in efficiency but in numbers—that the commanders of the allied army will be able to take the field with overpowering forces, and that if we do not achieve the grandest results, it will be the crime of our rulers, and not the misfortune of our generals and admirals."

The exaggerated ideas entertained of the military forces of the Czar, the writer traces to the wretchedly imperfect accounts given in journals and periodicals. In order to do away false impressions in the most satisfactory manner, he publishes a detailed analysis of the Russian army, compiled from authentic sources, giving the names of the regiments, their numbers, the names of their officers, &c. The analysis occupies about twenty pages, and is not finished. It is dry to look at, but is evidently important. After all, however, we are not quite sure that even the writer's statistics, however accurate, justify his contemptuous way of disposing of the Russophobia.

He says, "Phrenzied fanatics may still hail their dupe (*i. e.* Nicholas) as the Slavonian Messiah, but history will gibbet this most sanctimonious Vandal." The probability is that the Czar represents, and is strong by reason of, more things than his armies—*i. e.*, Russian fanaticism, Slavonian political speculation, the acutest diplomacy in the world, and—what is as important as anything—the want of aim and forethought among his opponents. NAPOLEON could calculate the power of armies, and knew the statistics of the Russian army as well as any man; and yet he believed in the possibility of a Cossack empire in Europe. The article on the *Aquarium*, or tank for water-animals, is one of those pleasant and instructive papers of Naturalists' gossip for which *Fraser* is famous. There are a variety of articles besides—literary and other—of which the concluding one, on the *Politics and Pronunciamentos of Spain*, will, perhaps, be most read. It is an interesting and well-compiled account of Spanish politics, explanatory of the recent revolution.

*Blackwood* has an article on *The Insurrection in Spain* which is, in some respects, more interesting than the corresponding article in *Fraser*—being the contribution of a writer resident in Madrid, and narrating from personal knowledge and observation. The article was written while the insurrection was still going on, and before its issue could be exactly known; but it fully explains the causes of that event, and gives a very vivid idea of the state of feeling in Madrid before and during the rising. By far the best sketch we have seen of the misdemeanours of the SARTORIUS or St. Luis administration—the administration whose conduct provoked the rising, and which has been swept away by it—is contained in this article. Another article in the number, containing valuable information and suggestive speculation on pending questions of foreign politics, is that entitled, *Tricoupi and Alison on the Greek Revolution*. The writer discusses five points in succession—the character, conduct, and position of Russia at the outbreak of the war of Greek independence; the conduct of the Turkish government on that occasion; the character of the Greeks themselves, as shown during their five years' struggle; the conduct of Russia towards the Greek people since; and the conduct of the Greek people since the accession of Otho. The result is a moderate vindication of the Greeks, and a temperate appeal in their behalf to Europe. In the beginning of the article we find a reassertion of an important fact already brought before the public, with characteristic enthusiasm, by Professor BLACKIE, of Edinburgh—to wit, that the modern Greek language is, to all intents and purposes, the same as the ancient Greek, so that the notion that Greek requires to be learnt as a dead language is to be regarded as a mere fallacy of pedants and pedagogues. Introduced into a political article, the following passage seems to hint that, were it for no other purpose than to have a school to which our young men could go to learn Greek, we ought to do our best to keep up the nice little nationality of the *Ægean*, and to fence it in (a little extended, perhaps) both from Turks and Russians.

"Now, with regard to this point, Mr. Tricoupi's book furnishes the most decided and convincing evidence that the language of Aristotle and Plato yet survives in a state of the most perfect purity, the materials of which it is composed being genuine Greek, and the main difference between the style of Tricoupi and that of Xenophon consisting in the loss of a few superfluous verbal flexions, and the adoption of one or two new syntactical forms to compensate for the loss—the merest points of grammar, indeed, which to a schoolmaster great in Attic forms may appear mighty, but to the general scholar, and the practical linguist, are of no moment. A few such words of Turkish extraction, as *ζευγών*, *a mosque*; *φιρμανιόν*, *a firman*; *βεζίρης*, *a vizier*; *γενίτσαρος*, *a janizary*; *παυλίδης*, *a rajah*, so far from being any blot on the purity of Mr. Tricoupi's Greek, do in fact only prove his good sense; for even the ancient Greeks, ultra-national as they were in all their habits, never scrupled to adopt a foreign word—such as *γάλα*, *παράδεισος*, *ἀγγρος*—when it came in their way, just as we have *κοδράντης*, *κηνσος*, *σουδάριον*, and a few other Latinisms in the New Testament. The fact is, that the modern Greeks are rather to be blamed for the affectation of extreme purity in their style, than for any undue admixture of foreign words, such as we find by scores in every German newspaper. But this is their affair. It is a vice that leans to virtue's side, and springs manifestly from that strong and obstinate vitality of race which has survived the political revolutions of nearly two thousand years; and a vice, moreover, that may prove of the utmost use to our young scholars, who may have the sense and the enterprise to turn it to practical account. For, as the pure Greek of Mr. Tricoupi's book is no private invention of his own, but the very same dialect which is at present used as an organ of intellectual utterance by a large phalanx of talented professors in the University of Athens, and is in fact the language of polite intercourse over the whole of Greece, it follows that Greek, which is at present almost universally studied as a dead language, and that by a most laborious and tedious process of grammatical indoctrination, may be more readily picked up, like German or French, in the course of the living practice of a few months."

In domestic politics we have an article on "*Conservative Reascendancy Considered*," in which the Coalition Government is severely handled, and the doctrine asserted that "only by the reascendancy of the Conservative party can the blessings of, &c. &c. &c., be secured to the country." There is also a learned article on the Ethnology of Europe.

We must not omit to notice the *Assurance Magazine and Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*. It is addressed, of course, chiefly to the business classes, but in these days, when the whole subject of assurance engrosses so large a share of public interest, an "assurance" magazine, ably written and published under authority, can fairly claim something beyond a class circulation. The present number contains several articles of interest, and among others a paper lately read by Professor DE MORGAN, before the Institute of Actuaries, on the "*Demonstration of Formulae connected with Interest and Annuities*."

We must reserve the remaining magazines and periodicals.

MR. ALEXANDER J. ELLIS, well-known for his labours and expenditure of



fortune in the cause of phonetics, has put forth, for consideration, a scheme of a new universal alphabet, called the *Latinic Alphabet*, the peculiarity of which is that it consists entirely of ordinary Roman letters. The projector says:—

"This alphabet is not intended to supersede any other for the orthography of any particular language. It is only meant to be a temporary *scientific instrument* (pending the invention of a better and more convenient one) for the use of phonologists, etymologists, travellers, writers of pronouncing dictionaries and vocabularies, and all those who have occasion to write the sounds of words without reference to their usual orthography."

The deficiencies of the ordinary Roman alphabet for the projector's purpose are made up by using some letters inverted, and by calling in the aid of small capitals.

M. VILLEMAM is engaged on the second volume of his *Souvenirs Contemporains*, to appear at the commencement of the winter season. M. THIERS, at present enjoying a medical banishment to the baths of the Pyrenees, for an affection of the throat, is devoting the leisure hours of his interesting exile to a work on Italy and on Art in the Sixteenth Century. The ex-Minister is said to be growing stout on his forced relaxation from the fatigues "of the tribune."

After some delay, occasioned by necessary preliminaries, the founders of the GUILD OF LITERATURE AND ART announce that the institution is ready to begin operations. There are to be two classes of members—Professional members, consisting of persons following Literature or Art as a profession (journalists, we understand, included), and honorary members elected by the Council. Professional members, pronounced eligible by the Council, are admitted to the advantages of the institution on payment of an entrance fee of two guineas. The objects of the Guild are three:—Life and annuity assurance; provision for professional members during sickness; and the foundation and endowment of an institution to be called "The Guild Institution." (1.) *Life and Annuity Assurance*. The Guild does not itself assure, but undertakes to obtain for its members from the National Provident Institution assurances on lives, assurances securing deferred annuities, and assurances for endowment at all ages, at certain rates, specified in a published table. According to this table, a man of 30 years of age may secure an annuity to himself of 10*l.* a year, to commence at 60, for the moderate, yet fairly calculated premium of 1*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; or of 100*l.* a year for little more than 16*l.* of annual premium. The annual premium at the same age for securing 1000*l.* at death, will be about 25*l.* (2.) *Provision in Sickness*.—For this there is to be a separate fund, to which members are to subscribe. (3.) *The Guild Institution*.—This is a prospective object, to be thus provided for:—Every six months the Guild's funds—derivable from invested capital, donations, subscriptions, members' fees, bequests, per centages on life policies, to be allowed to the Guild by the National Provident Society, &c.—are to be divided into two parts. One of these parts is to be employed as a fund out of which to advance temporary loans to members to assist them in paying their premiums, &c.; the other is to go on accumulating till enough has been obtained to found a limited number of annuities, and erect a limited number of free residences for annuitants, on land to be presented to the Guild by Sir BULWER LYTTON. Sir BULWER LYTTON is President of the Guild, Mr. CHARLES DICKENS is Vice-president; Mr. CHARLES KNIGHT is Treasurer; and Professor DE MORGAN is Honorary Consulting Actuary. The Council presents a list of names well known in literature and art.

#### REVIVAL OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

The most complete expression of personal government that the world has ever seen, as a *Russian* pamphleteer calls the Napoleonic dynasty now flourishing in France, is destined, it seems, like other institutions, to submit to the conditions of its being in the nineteenth century, and in the country of VOLTAIRE. Before the nineteenth century, indeed, we have heard of despotism "tempered by epigrams," and, what is more, *killed* by epigrams. Out of the decomposition of political life and liberty grows the rank corruption of social license; or, as it has been more euphemistically expressed, "Liberty driven from the institutions takes refuge in the manners and morals of the people." In a city like Paris, where wit literally floods the streets, an irresponsible Government must choose between submersion by sudden overflow, and the slower process of detrition. As to governing in silence, you might as well talk of governing in solitude. After December, '51, the French press was to all intents and purposes, as an organ of opinion, extinct: what was the consequence? A war of allusions, of quotations, of *ou dits*, of rumours, of poisoned arrows and daggers in the dark, a thousand times more fatal than the free voice of an unfettered press, with the public conscience for a censorship. From time to time it was reported that all the journals were to be suppressed with the exception of the official *Moniteur*; and so lately as the spring of the present year it was asserted that the French Government had discussed the feasibility of buying up the leading journals, and, in fact, suppressing them—by indemnity. We may believe that, to the common sense of the more rational ministers, the question of indemnity was found to be not the only, nor perhaps the greatest obstacle to such an enterprise. And so we have found the *Siècle*, the *Presse*, and the *Débats*, increasing in strength and in boldness month by month and day by day. No doubt the necessity of evoking a patriotic and national spirit in favour of the war has persuaded the Imperial Government to permit more force and fervour of expression to the public organs; the Russian question, which has been so dexterously employed to strengthen the position and the policy of the Emperor, has, in some degree also imparted new vigour and confidence to the press. M. de Persigny, in the summary of his administration, addressed to the Emperor on resigning office, reckoned it among his titles to approbation, that

he had loosened the restraints upon public opinion, and that the 'warnings' to the journals had steadily decreased during his occupation of the Ministry of the Interior. This, indeed, might indicate not that the ministerial rigours had relaxed, but that few journals survived to be 'warned,' and that those few survivors were not worth a 'warning.' But M. de Persigny went out of his way to inflict a compliment which had almost the point of a sarcasm on the contemporary journalism. He remarked, that never had "public writers written with more real dignity." This compliment, or sneer, however it was intended, was no more than the truth. The *Siècle*, now we believe enjoying the largest circulation in France, has distinguished itself equally for its vigorous summaries of news, and for its general articles on moral, social, and religious, as well as political questions; in which, with a delicacy and discretion doubly necessitated by the rocks and shallows of a jealous legislation, it has done good service to the great cause of human rights and to freedom of conscience. *La Presse*, too, under the emphatic direction of Emile de Girardin, has contended manfully for great principles; and even in these days has reached a circulation of 35,000 daily. The *Journal des Débats*, always cautious and conservative to excess in its political direction—always a model of the highest journalism in refined dignity and moderation of style, has from time to time, in its literary columns, struck deep and deadly blows, with wit bright and keen as Damascus steel, into the heart of ultramontane sacerdotalism and mediæval arrogance.

Altogether the independent journals of France have done wonders to revive public spirit under heavy discouragement. The *Charivari*, with an inexhaustible quiver of Voltairian arrows, and with a dexterous application of Russian targets, has harassed the flanks of all the representatives of corruption, hypocrisy, intolerance, of all the Tartuffes, despots, and doctrinaires. So uncontrollable is what Mr. Disraeli would call the 'genius of the epoch,' or what others might call the impulse of the Revolution:—of what we may be permitted to call simply the force of free inquiry.

We have been led into these remarks by a fragment of the Paris correspondence in the *Indépendance Belge*, noticing the third number of a new satirical journal in Paris, ominously, and not very agreeably, entitled *Satan*. The name looks like a defiance to the priestly party, whom it is supposed the Government itself desires to check. We have heard it said in France, *Le Diable s'en va*; and his re-appearance in this Mephistophelic shape would indicate the fact of his disappearance as an 'Article of Faith.' *Satan* is edited by names well known in the 'epigrammatic world,' such as Henry Murger, Roger de Beauvoir, Charles Monselet, Méry. Two other journals of the same family are announced. *La Chauve Souris*, an evening flying-sheet; and *La Fronde*, a daily satirical journal. "The Government, it appears," writes the correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, "displays the greatest tolerance for these literary journals, as an indispensable relief just now when politics have some disposition to revive." For the moral of this news, we refer our readers back to the remarks by which we have prefaced it.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA. *From the earliest Period to the present Time*. By Walter K. Kelly. In Two Vols. Vol. I. London: Henry G. Bohn. 1854.  
RUSSIA AND TURKEY. By J. R. McCulloch, Esq. Reprinted, with corrections, from the *Geographical Dictionary*. London: Longmans. 1854.  
TURKEY PAST AND PRESENT. By J. R. Morell. London: Routledge and Co. 1854.  
RUSSIA AND THE WAR. By Captain Jesse, (late Unattached.) London: Longmans. 1854.  
THE SERF AND THE COSSACK. By Francis Marx. London: Trübner and Co. 1854.  
THE CITY OF THE SULTAN. By Miss Pardoe. London: Routledge and Co. 1854.  
STILL they come; histories, travels, compilations, romances, pamphlets, statistical, biographical, polemical, descriptive, still they pour hot from the press, and thick as shells from the allied fleet on the devoted head of the British reading public, impatient enough just now of any reading but the "Latest Intelligence from the Seat of War." Some of these recent publications contain, it must be confessed, anything rather than the 'latest intelligence' even of the topics they profess to treat with equal novelty and research. It is scarcely to be wondered at that where there is only one sort of reading public left, and only one subject left to write about, the sudden rush of pens in one direction should cause a little tripping-up of one another. We cannot be so bold as to say that in our present list of books on Turkey and Russia, there is much original matter to be found. One is a compilation—another, a reprint—a third, a *réchauffé*—a fourth, a string of extracts, with a claptrap title and a few mottoes, and so on. Perhaps to any one so fortunate and so distinguished as to have read nothing on Russia, Turkey, and the war, any one of these works would be amusing and instructive: to the general public, fatigued, if not sated, with exposures of the Russian system and denunciations of the Czar, the latest publication will appear little better than a new version of the last. The scenery may be repainted here and there, the dresses and appointments freshened up, but the figures are the same, the properties the same, the 'business' the same. Such are a few of the penalties of a dragging and semi-diplomatic war! Let us not, however, be understood to deprecate (except in behalf of general literature, and of a languid and exhausted public) the vigorous skirmishing kept up by the light division of the literary army. If a disgraceful peace were to be patched up at Vienna to-morrow, Europe would at least have obtained two results from the Eastern Question: 1. The prestige of Russian armies has been destroyed by Turkish valour. 2. The Russian system has been thoroughly unmasked by the Western press. In this sense no less than in that of combined armies, there has been that true alliance, invoked by the excellent Louis Jourdan, of France and England which we trust may be perpetual.

In our present batch of publications we have included one which demands a more careful and extended notice: we mention it now simply by way of announcement, as the first of two volumes, which, when completed, will form, we believe, the most careful, exhaustive, and complete history of Russia yet published in our language. This addition to Mr. Bohn's rich and well-selected Standard Library has not only the merit of *à propos*, it has the greater and rarer merit of being executed with singular fidelity, and workmanlike finish and sagacity. It has all the air of a work written to survive the occasion—in short, a standard work. As we propose to return to this *History of Russia* on its completion, we shall only now record our sense of the patient accuracy, and the laborious discrimination with which Mr. Walter Kelly has performed a task often, we are sure, forbidding, always full of difficulty. Whoever has attempted to penetrate the desolate recesses of the early Russian annals, will be able to appreciate in some faint degree the work of selection, of condensation, of order and arrangement

which has enabled Mr. Kelly to compress eight centuries of chaos into something like 200 readable and interesting pages.

We confess without shame to have made repeated attempts upon the history of the rise and growth of the Russian empire, and to have always broken down in disgust at the more than Siberian dreariness, in the midst of which the hideous and unpronounceable names of the 'celebrated' ruffians who fought and murdered, and swayed over barbarian brutes, rise up like so many Megatheria or Plesiosaurs to dismay the historical inquirer. What a debt of thanks do we not owe to Mr. Kelly, who has turned this desert into a safe and easy road, even for indolent travellers! In his preface, Mr. Kelly very modestly indicates that his work has been one of selection of 'secondary materials.' The fact is, that no readable history of Russia, in the best sense of the word, and from primary sources, exists. The best arrangement, therefore, of these secondary materials is the best history of Russia. Mr. Kelly cites on his title-page the works of Karamsin, Tooke, and Ségur among his chief authorities. In an introductory chapter, containing a clear and succinct view of the whole field of his research, he divides Russian history into five great periods, the fifth beginning towards the end of the seventeenth century, with the reign of Peter the Great, for whom, by the way, Mr. Kelly professes a very qualified respect. He deprecates the preposterous idolatry of Peter which English writers have caught from Ségur; and he pertinently remarks:—

"The reign of that monarch was the turning point in the history of Russia. The empire is at this day what he and his successors, inheritors of his system as well as of his throne, have contributed to make it. We judge that system by its results. If they are irredeemably bad, what praise is due to the source from whence they flow?"

Through the four earlier periods, comprising eight centuries of the Russian annals, there are, says Mr. Kelly, twelve great princes to guide us: from Rurik the Northman, who founded the empire at Novgorod, to Ivan IV., the Terrible. But, he adds:—

"Independent of these twelve beacons, we desire other directing points, landmarks, which also may afford us assistance in classing our observations, and analysing this vast mass of history. We have remarked, that the present capital of Russia is the fifth which the empire has had. In 862, the conquering genius of Rurik placed the first in Novgorod. From 882, the still greater genius of Oleg, together with the allurements of a milder climate, and of the riches, the knowledge, and the comforts of Greek civilisation, fixed the second in the south, at Kiev. In 1167, internal dissensions, the attacks of the Poles in the west, those of the nomad tribes in the south, and the policy of Andrew, drew back the third towards the east, and established it at Vladimir. The fourth, and most central, the great Moscow, which was to re-unite with it all the empire, rose in 1328, and subjugated the three others by the Machiavellism of Yuri, and the talent of Ivan Kalita, its first prince, and by its position between Novgorod, the first metropolis, and Vladimir, the third. Lastly, about 1703, the genius of civilisation established the fifth, St. Petersburg, on the northern frontier, at the head of the Gulf of Finland, and on the very coast whence, eight hundred and forty years earlier, the barbarian Rurik, the creator of this empire, commenced his march for the purpose of founding it."

Mr. Kelly's first volume brings us to the accession of that *teterrima* of monarchs, Catharine II. We recommend his labours to all who are anxious to acquire more than a superficial and pamphleteering acquaintance with Russia. With none of the pretensions, this history of Russia has all the charm of originality which refined strength and accomplished clearness of style can bestow.

The next work on our list for its character of permanence and its carefulness of treatment, although rudimentary in design, is a reprint, with corrections from the "Geographical Dictionary," of an article on Russia and Turkey, by no less serious and authentic a person than Mr. McCulloch. That name will be a sufficient guarantee for the statistical value of the pages which Messrs. Longman have just added to their excellent "Traveller's Library." We are not sure that the power of Russia can be most accurately considered from a geographical point of view. But Mr. McCulloch has, with his well-known tenacious severity, and it must be added, with an indefatigable and dogmatic dullness, sometimes almost approaching to *naïveté*, collected a series of facts and figures detailing the whole political, religious administration and commercial system of the empire, which in spite of his rather favourable, not to say optimistic opinion of the Emperor Nicholas, will contribute to explode that enormous delusion. The concluding passage of his historical sketch indicates the tendency of this ponderous writer:—

"In addition to his other qualities, the Emperor Nicholas has been supposed to be endowed with great moderation and good sense. But late events have made this exceedingly doubtful. We do not know that he is much to blame for having wished to effect a partition of Turkey; though it may be questioned whether the real strength of the empire would be thereby augmented. It is surely, however, impossible that he should be able to effect this object, despite the opposition of England and France. And by precipitating a conquest with these great powers, he encounters extraordinary risks, and can hardly fail to suffer severe losses. The diffusion of arts and industry through his vast dominions might, one should think, have sufficed to satisfy his ambition. And it would have done more to increase and consolidate his influence and power, than he needs ever hope to accomplish by the most successful campaigns."

The following table gives a view of the extent of the Russian dominions at different epochs:—

	Germ. sq. m.
In 1555, at the accession of John the Terrible, his dominions comprised	37,200
" 1685, at his death	144,000
" 1613, at the accession of Michael Romanoff	148,000
" 1645, at his death	258,000
" 1725, at the death of Peter the Great	280,000
" 1741, at the accession of Elizabeth	325,000
" 1796, at the death of Catharine II.	385,000
And at present (1854)	343,000

"Tables similar to this have been the theme of much silly declamation about the grasping, insatiable ambition of Russia. No doubt her rulers have had the same desire to extend her territories as those of France, England, and other powers; but certainly they are not, in this respect, in any degree peculiar. In point of fact, too, by far the greater part of the territorial acquisitions of Russia have consisted of mere deserts, or of countries occupied by roving barbarians, and are worth little or nothing. Her really valuable acquisitions have been confined to those on the side of Poland and the Black Sea. Her conquests in this direction have added materially to her power; and it is but fair to add, that they have also added very materially to the well-being and civilisation of the inhabitants."

Mr. McCulloch's statistical account of Turkey is equally pains-taking, and his deductions, perhaps, equally subject to correction. If he is disposed to regard Russia too favourably, he is a thorough pessimist as regards the Ottoman Empire. He insists on the incurable abuses of the Mahomedan system, and while praising the policy of the reigning Sultan, expresses his doubt "whether the dissolution of the empire can be prevented;" and con-

siders it most likely that the success of the allies in the present contest will be but a short respite for Turkey. We do not undertake to contradict the horoscope of our statistical prophet; we shall be satisfied for the moment with the defeat of Russia, be the future fate of Turkey what it may.

Mr. J. R. Morell, on the other hand, rather as a vindicator than as an historian, writes with unconcealed affection for the venerable fabric of Turkish government and religion, and not merely for the aggrieved in the present struggle. He says truly, however, that "the liberty of continental Europe depends on the independence of Turkey." As against Russia, he might have added: the internal liberties of continental Europe have other enemies and other guarantees to look to. Having noticed, without at all deprecating, the bias of the writer, we may commend his sympathetic pages as an acceptable and agreeable contribution to philo-Turkish literature.

Under the guidance of the lively Captain Jesse, who has enjoyed peculiar opportunities as an eyewitness of observing Muscovite civilisation beneath the surface, we return to Russia.

We do not care to follow the Captain through his disquisitions on the causes of the war, or the social condition of the serf. Perhaps that part of his subject has already been handled with considerable effect elsewhere. Nor do we linger over descriptions and reflections with which we seem to be familiar. But in addition to what we have read over and over again, there is an interesting chapter or two on the Russian army, some pleasant anecdotes of Russian society, and a really interesting account of Sevastopol or Sebastopol, as it is variously called, which has all the advantage of being a record of an actual, and even minute, inspection. Captain Jesse's experiences of high society in Russia are an apt illustration of Napoleon's *mot*: "You have only to scratch a Russian to catch a Tartar."

Mr. Francis Marx appears to be a fervent disciple of Mr. David Urquhart, and a member of the "Turkish Association." We cannot, however, congratulate Mr. Francis Marx on having contributed anything new to the Russian question. His *Sketch of the Condition of the Russian People* is composed of extracts from the Baron von Haxthausen, from ALEXANDRE HERZEN, and from Mr. David Urquhart, eked out with a report of some proceedings of the Turkish Association respecting that Russo-Dutch loan, which only five members of the House of Commons were disposed to repudiate. Mr. Marx, in a note, says: "We hoped to have had the advantage of consulting Herzen's work, *Le Servage en Russie*, which has been advertised long ago, but which has not yet reached the hands of the booksellers." We were not aware that a work under this title had been announced by any publisher; but we are fully aware that a series of papers under that title, and signed by the author, our esteemed friend Alexandre Herzen, appeared in the *Leader* last autumn, and that Mr. Francis Marx has borrowed largely from that source, without acknowledgment.

Miss Pardoe's *City of the Sultan* is worth a score of some recent occasional publications on Turkey. It must be so well known to the majority of our readers as a life-like picture of the Turks 'at home,' that we need do no more than welcome the fourth edition, happily secured by Mr. Routledge for his shilling series, after having run through three editions at two guineas. We find by the preface that upwards of 30,000 copies have been sold in England and the United States. We cannot doubt that in its present popular shape, and at this moment, it will almost rival that mysterious romance, *The Lamplighter*.

#### TABLE TRAITS.

*Table Traits, with Something on Them.* By Dr. Doran.

Bentley.

It is all the talk about education and Oxford Reform no one has had the good sense to propose a Professor of Gastronomy. And yet there is no subject in the world about which we ought to know so much, and of which we know so little. Is not the stomach the final cause of human existence? Let it refuse to perform its operations and creation is at a standstill. Terrible is the revenge which it takes on mankind for the sufferings it undergoes at the hands of its capricious owners. No one can tell what crosses and misfortunes are to be attributed to bile. If your mistress has a headache, she will turn a deaf ear to your vows. If you would have mercy from a judge, take care to bribe his cook. Ministries have fallen, dynasties have been overthrown, by a badly-dressed salad. If you wish to rule mankind you must plant your throne in the kitchen. It makes us sad, therefore, to think of the carelessness of our countrymen in respect of diet. We are now at the height of what is jocosely described as summer. And, in truth, the sun is sometimes powerful enough. Last week, for instance, we tried in vain to comprehend the sublime mysteries contained in a batch of poetry, from the fertile, but not always intelligible, brain of Young England. Daily, too, we sigh in vain for some suburban retreat where we may dine in peace—far away from the din and dust of London. And yet the British public pays no heed; it is utterly insensible to the change of season. It dines on the 5th of August as it will dine on the 10th of December. Look at those enormous joints, those pallid waiters, that steamy atmosphere—what stomach does not rebel! *Quousque tandem!* how long shall this be endured? When are we to learn that to consume roast beef and porter in stifling rooms is an occupation quite unworthy of rational beings? These are not original thoughts; one says these things whenever one sees a new book on cooking;—but these are things to be reiterated. There is still necessity for reform. We do not yet despair of the republic; and to any who really wish to find out what to eat, drink, and avoid, and withal to read a very pleasant little book, we recommend *Table Traits, with Something on Them*. We shall now let the reader judge for himself.

To begin with cooks: here is a pen-and-ink sketch of Cardème:—

"He was illustrious by descent; for one of his ancestors had served in the household of a Pope, who himself made more sauces than saints, Leo X. But Cardème was one of so poor and so numerous a family, that when he came into the world he was no more welcome than Oliver Goldsmith was; the respective parents of the little-cared-for babes did not know what future great men lay in naked helplessness before them. One wrote immortal poetry, and starved; the other made delicious pastry, and rode in a chariot! We know how much Oliver received for his 'Vicar,' while Anthony Cardème used to receive twice as much for merely writing out a recipe to make a 'pâté.' Nay, Cardème's untouched patiens, when they left royal tables, were bought up at a cost which would have supported Goldsmith for a



month; and a cold sugared *entremet*, at the making of which Carême had presided, readily fetched a higher price than the public now pay for the 'Complete Works' of the poet of Green-Arbour-court!

"Carême studied under various great masters, but he perfected his studies under Boucher, *chef des services* of the Prince Talleyrand. The glory of Carême was co-eval with that of Napoleon: those two individuals were great men at the same period; but the glory of one will, perhaps, be a little more enduring than that of the other. I will not say *whose* glory will thus last the longer; for as was remarked courteously by the Oxford candidate for honours, who was more courteous than 'crammed,' and who was asked which were the minor Prophets, 'I am not willing to draw invidious distinctions!'

"In the days of the Empire,—the era of the greatness, of the achievements, and of the reflections of Carême,—the possession of him was as eagerly contested by the rich as that of a nymph by the satyrs. He was alternately the glory of Talleyrand, the boast of Lavalette, and the pride of the Saxon Ambassador. In their houses, too, his hand was as often on his pen as on the handle of his *casserole*; and inspiration never visited his brain without the call being duly registered in his note-book, with reflections thereon highly philosophical and gastronomic.

"But Carême was capricious. It was not that he was unfaithful, but he was *volatile*; and he passed from kitchen to kitchen, as the bee wings from flower to flower. The Emperor Alexander dined with Talleyrand, and forthwith he seduced Carême: the seduction-money was only 100*l.* sterling per month, and the culinary expenses. Carême did not yield without much coyness. He urged his love for study, his desire to refine the race of which he made himself the model, his love for his country; and he even accompanied, for a brief moment, 'Lord Stewart' to Vienna; but it was more in the way of policy than pastry: for Count Orloff was sent after him on a mission, and Carême, after flying, with the full intention of being followed, to London and Paris, yielded to the golden solicitation, and did the Emperor Alexander the honour of becoming the head of the imperial kitchen in whatever palace his Majesty presided. But the delicate susceptibility of Carême was wounded by discovering that his book of expenses was subjected to supervision. He flung up his appointment in disgust, and hastened across Europe to England. The jealous winds wished to detain him for France, and they blew him back on the coast between Calais and Boulogne, exactly as they did another gentleman, who may not be so widely known as Carême, but who has been heard of in England under the name of William Wordsworth. Carême accepted the omen, repaired to Paris, entered the service of the Princess Bagration, and served the table of that capricious lady, *en maître d'hôtel*. As the guests uttered ecstatic praises of the fare, the Princess would smile upon him as he stood before her, and exclaim, 'He is the pearl of cooks!' Is it a matter of surprise that he was vain? Fancy being called a 'pearl' by a princess! On reading it we think of the days when Lady Mary Wortley Montague put nasty footmen into eclogues, and deified the dirty passions of Mrs. Mahony's lacquey.

"The Princess, however, ate herself into a permanent indigestion, and Carême transferred his services to the English Ambassador at the Court of Vienna. There, every morning, seated in his magnificent kitchen, Carême received the visit of 'Milor Stewart,' who seldom left him without presents and encouragements. Indeed, these rained upon the immortal artist. The Emperor Alexander had consented to have Carême's projects in culinary architecture dedicated to him, and, with notice of consent, sent him a diamond ring. When Prince Walkowski placed it on his finger, the cook forgot his dignity, and burst into tears. So did all the other cooks in the Austrian capital,—out of sheer jealousy.

"Carême, two years before George IV. was King, had been for a short period a member of the Regent's household. He left Vienna to be present at the Coronation; but he arrived too late; and he does not scruple to say, very ungenerously, that the banquet was spoiled for want of his presence, nor to insinuate that the colleagues with whom he would have been associated were unworthy of such association,—an insinuation at once base and baseless. After being the object of a species of semi-worship, and yielding to every new offer, yet affecting to despise them all, Carême ultimately tabernacled with Baron Rothschild in Paris; and the super-human excellency of his dinners, is it not written in the 'Book without a Name' of Lady Morgan? And was not his residence there the object of envy, and cause of much melancholy, and opportunity for much eulogy, on the part of George IV.? Well, Anthony Carême would have us believe as much with respect to himself and the King; but we do not believe a word of it; for the royal table was never better cared for by the royal officers, whose duty lay in such care, than at this very period. George IV. is said to have tempted him by offering triple salaries; but all in vain; for London was too *triste* an abiding place for a man whose whole soul, out of kitchen hours, was given to study. And so Carême remained with his Jewish patron until infirmity overtook his noble nature, and he retired to dictate his immortal works (like Milton, very!) to his accomplished daughter. *Les beaux restes* of Carême were eagerly sought after; but he would not heed what was no longer a temptation; for he was realising twenty thousand francs a year from the book-sellers, besides the interest of the money he had saved. Think of it, shade of Milton! Eight hundred pounds sterling yearly, for writing on kitchen-stuff! Who would compose epics after that? But Carême's books were epics after their sort, and they are highly creditable to the scribe who wrote them from his notes. Finally, even Anthony Carême died, like cooks of less degree; but he had been the imperial despot of European kitchens, had been 'beringed' by Monarchs, and been smiled on by Princesses; he had received lords in his kitchen, and had encountered ladies who gave him a great deal for very little knowledge in return; and finally, as Fulke Greville had inscribed on his tomb that he had been the friend of Sir Philip Sidney, so the crowning joy of Carême's life might have been chiselled on his monument, indicating that he had been the friend of one whom he would have accounted a greater man than the knightly hero in question,—namely, *il Maestro Rossini*! Carême's cup was thereat full; and he died, perfectly convinced that paradise itself would be glad at his coming."

The *Table Traits* are so laden with good things, in the shape of information and advice, that we are at a loss to know what to select. Those who wish to "read medicinally," therefore, must buy the book and read for themselves. Let us rather take a peep at some of our ancestors in the last century:—

"I have noticed the love of good eating, and the coarseness connected with it. There was also a coarse economy attendant on it. The Duchess of Devonshire would call out to the Duke, when both were presiding at supper after one of their assemblies, 'Good God, Duke! don't eat the ham; nobody will eat any;' and then she would relate the circumstances of her private *ménage* to her neighbour: 'When there's only my Lord and I, besides a pudding, we have always a dish of roast'—no very dainty fare for a ducal pair. Indeed, there was much want of daintiness, and of dignity, too, in many of those with whom both might have been looked for as a possession. Lord Coventry chased his lady round the dinner-table, and scrubbed the paint off her cheeks with a napkin. The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton were more contemptible in their pomposity than their graces of Devonshire were in their plainness. At their own house they walked in to dinner before their company, sat together at the upper end of their own table, ate together off one plate, and drank to nobody beneath the rank of Earl. It was, indeed, a wonder that they could get any one of any rank to dine with them at all. But, in point of dinners, people are not 'nice' even now. Dukes very recently dined with a railway potentate, in hopes of profiting by the condensation; and Duchesses heard, without a smile, that potentate's lady superbly dismiss them with an '*au revoir*!'—an expression, by the way, which is refined, when compared with that taught by our nobility, a hundred years ago, to the rich Bohemian Countess Chamfolt; namely, 'D—n you!' and, 'Kiss me!' but it was apologetically said of her, that she never used the former but upon the miscarriage of the latter. This was at a time when vast assemblies were followed by vast suppers, vast suppers by vast drinking, and when nymphs and swains reached home at dawn with wigs, like Ranger's in the comedy, vastly battered, and not very fit to be seen."

Our non-classical readers may like to hear something of the after-dinner enjoyments of a Roman emperor:—

"Caligula must have been a most unpleasant person to dine with. He entertained himself and his guests with the sight of men tortured on the rack, and he got up little private executions on those occasions to enliven the scene. We read of her Majesty's private concerts, and how 'Mrs. Anderson' presided at the piano. But the Romans only heard of their

Emperor's killing fun to frighten his guests with, and how his divinity's private headman, Niger Barbatus, performed, as usual, with his well-known dexterity. His frolics were really of a frightful character. It was after a banquet, when the capital jest of slaying had failed to make him as merry as usual, that he rushed to the sacrificial altar, attired in the dress of a victim-killer, that is, with a linen apron for his sole costume. He seized the mallet as though he were about to slay the appointed victim, but he turned suddenly round on the resident official and butchered him instead. And thereat, all who had witnessed the frolicsome deed of their master, declared that 'Fore Jove, 'twas a more capital joke than the last!' His answer to the Consuls who ventured to ask the cause of a sudden burst of laughter in which he indulged at a crowded feast, is well known; 'I laugh to think,' said the amiable creature, 'that with one wave of my hand I can sweep all your stupid heads off!' His method of loving was equally characteristic. He would fling his terrible arm round the fair neck he professed to admire, and express his delight that he could cut it off when he pleased. There was the brilliant Cesonius: 'I cannot tell,' said her imperial lover at a feast, 'why it is that I am so fond of that girl. I'll have her put on the rack for a quarter of an hour, that she may be compelled to tell me the reason.' Blue Beard was the mildest of quaker gentlemen compared with this Caligula. A lady might as well have been wooed by a boa constrictor."

To pass from ancient emperors to modern authors, we come to Peter Pindar:—

"The table life of Peter Pindar was a far more joyous one than that of much greater poets. At Truro he was noted for his frugal fare, and he never departed from the observance of frugality of living throughout his career. He would sometimes, we are told, when visiting country patients, and when he happened to be detained, go into the kitchen and cook his own beefsteak, in order to show a country cook how a steak was done in London,—the only place, he said, where it was properly cooked. He laughed at the faculty as he did at the king, and set the whole profession mad by sanctioning the plentiful use of water, declaring that physic was an uncertain thing, and maintaining that in most cases all that was required on the doctor's part was 'to watch nature, and when she was going right, to give her a shove behind.' He was accustomed to analyse the drugs which he had prescribed for his patients, before he would allow the latter to swallow them, and he gave a decided county bias against pork by remarking of a certain apothecary that he was too fond of bleeding the patients who resorted to him, and too proud of his large breed of pigs. The inference was certainly not in favour of pork. Peter's practical jokes in connexion with the table were no jokes to the chief object of them. Thus, when a pompous Cornish member of Parliament issued invitations for as pompous a dinner to personages of corresponding pomposity, 'Peter,' recollecting that the senator had an aunt who was a laundress, sent her an invitation in her nephew's name, and the old lady, happy and proud, excited universal surprise, and very particular horror in the bosom of the parliament-man, by making her appearance in the august and hungry assembly, who welcomed her about as warmly as if she had been a 'boule asphyxiante' of the new French artillery practice.

"It is going a long way back to ascend from 'Pindar' to Tasso, but both poets loved roasted chestnuts,—and there is the affinity. Peter never drank anything but old rum; a wine glass, (never beyond a wine glass and a half,) served him for a day, after a dinner of the plainest kind. The doctor eschewed wine altogether, at least in his latter days, as generating acidity. Tasso, however, unlike our satirical friend, was a wine-bibber. During the imprisonment which had been the result of his own arrogance, he wrote to the physician of the Duke of Ferrara, complaining of intestinal pains, of sounds of bells in his ears, of painful mental images and varying apparitions of inanimate things appearing to him; and of his inability to study. The doctor advised him to apply a cautery to his leg, abstain from wine, and confine himself to a diet of broth and gruels. The poet defended the sacredness of his appetite, and declined to abstain from generous wine; but he urged the *medico* to find a remedy for his ills, promising to recompense him for his trouble, by making him immortal in song. At a later period of his life, when he was the guest of his friend Manco, in his gloomy castle of Bisaccio, the illustrious pair were seated together, after dinner, over a dessert of Tasso's favourite chestnuts and some generous wine; and there he affrighted his friend by maintaining that he was constantly attended by a guardian spirit, who was frequently conversing with him, and in proof of the same, he invited Manco to listen to their dialogue. The host replenished his glass and announced himself ready. Tasso fell into a loud rhapsody of mingled folly and beauty, occasionally pausing to give his spirit an opportunity of speaking; but the remarks of this agathodæmon were inaudible to all but the ears of the poet. The imaginary dialogue went on for an hour; and at the end of it, when Tasso asked Manco what he thought of it, Manco, who was the most matter-of-fact man that ever lived, replied that, for his part, he thought Tasso had drunk too much wine and eaten too many chestnuts. And truly I think so too."

#### LEWELL PASTURES.

*Lewell Pastures.* By the Author of "Sir Frederick Derwent," "Fabian's Tower," and "Smugglers and Foresters." Routledge.

LEWELL PASTURES is an interesting and well-written novel. "Story, God bless you, there is none to tell;" or at least it is slight, and not particularly original. The hero, jilted by a fine lady, and disgusted with the world, resigns his commission in the Household troops, and retires to a farm which he has inherited, a lonely, sterile, neglected estate, to the ungrateful task of improving which he resolves to devote himself. His existence is diversified by occasional intercourse with his friends the Erskines, an ill-assorted couple; by continual warfare with a savage old miser of large property, whose lands "march" with his own, but who becomes through an accident reconciled and greatly indebted to him; and by a little romance about a mysterious, fair calm pre-Raphaelite beauty, the supposed illegitimate grand-daughter of the old miser above mentioned. The hero and the fair calm maiden, after the proper number of pages, are united; and the tale ends in good orthodox fashion, with the death of the wealthy miser, who makes a will in favour of his ancient enemy, and the discovery of papers, proving (of course) the legitimacy of the disowned grand-daughter. So far the framework, which is simple enough. The claims of *Lewell Pastures* to be considered a good novel, rest, we conceive, on other merits. It is very pleasantly and unaffectedly written, is full of excellent description, and very true, but not common-place, analysis of character. The hero's first arrival in this desolate place seems almost more like colonising in the bush than settling in a civilised country; and yet there is nothing exaggerated in the description of his various difficulties, quietly submitted to by the apathetic natives, but appalling to the stranger, who has not even their resources, or in his submission to the horrid old virago, who, with her idiot husband, compose his household, and of whom it is impossible to get rid. The two poor half-crazed old maids, Pope and Pagan, as the country people call them, and the good-natured vulgar ironmaster's widow, with her attentive servant, are good sketches; the old miser, Sir Jasper, is something more. But the cleverest and truest portraits in the book, delicately, yet most forcibly touched, are the Erskines. We have rarely seen that vague and balling scourge of married life, *incompatibility*, analysed with a more masterly hand. In ordinary novels, the *femme incomprise* is a faultless victim, her tyrant such a monster that one wonders, notwithstanding the proverbial mask worn by a lover, how she ever could have married him. The old adage of "Faults on both sides," rarely finds favour in the realms of romance. Nothing can be truer than the description of these two persons

—the perpetual misunderstanding, the insensible *gêne* which they communicate to the unfortunate individual who makes a third in their society, the atmosphere of unrest and irritability which surrounds them when together, the agreeable qualities and companionableness of either when apart. It is perfectly true that Edith is ill and nervous, sick of isolated sympathies, and moped to death at Velindra; it is also true that Erskine has few tastes in common with her, and repels her by his somewhat unrefined and cynical tone of feeling. But for all that, he is nearly as much to be pitied as she is. If he wounds and irritates her, she torments and puzzles him. He is scarcely less a victim—to the tyranny of her silent martyrdom. Each revenges on the other the wrongs inflicted by fate, the mistake of their union, and its indissolubility. They are neither of them schooled in the great lesson, the only resource left for married people, who have played their stake for mutual happiness, and lost it—to carry their chain peaceably with as little tugging and jerking as may be. Probably we all know similar histories in actual life; but we are not aware that the subject has ever been more successfully dealt with in fiction.

#### A BATCH OF BOOKS.

We propose, as usual, to include in this article those publications which either do not appear to us of sufficient importance to claim a separate notice, or which have been prevented, by want of space, from noticing otherwise than briefly.

Mr. Neale's *Islamism*,\* from bearing the imposing form of a History, claims our first attention. The author informs us, in his preface, that his object was to produce a complete history of the empire of the Saracens and of the Ottomans down to the present time. The book is not an interesting one. As Mr. Neale has bestowed much time and labour in its compilation, we doubt not the facts he narrates are substantially correct; but the style is often laboured, and it is written from a narrow and merely English point of view. We are not content to dismiss the great political problem of the decadence of the Ottoman power with the conclusion that its rulers were "chosen instruments of vengeance in the hand of the Almighty," and that "where the Christian religion is not made its foundation-stone, sooner or later that kingdom will assuredly fall." We were surprised, in Mr. Neale's cursory review of the important reforms instituted by the late Sultan Mahmoud, and carried out by the reigning prince, to find no mention made of the celebrated Tanzimat, or new system of government organisation, from which writers, no less well informed than sanguine, have predicted the regeneration of the Ottoman empire.

Under the general title of *Indian Leisure*,† Captain MacGregor presents us with a somewhat heterogeneous collection of translations, commencing with the sonnets and odes of Petrarch. Not having a Petrarch within reach at this moment, we feel bound to say that we are unable to verify the fidelity of the translation, except in the few instances where memory comes to our aid. *Faithful*, therefore, these translations may be, but *poetical* they certainly are not. The essay on *Othello* is an attempted refutation of Coleridge's view of the character of the noble Moor, treated by Captain MacGregor with supreme disdain. We cannot carry the license of reviewing so far as to inflict on our readers a criticism of a criticism of a criticism; we can only say that if we agreed with Coleridge before we began Captain MacGregor's essay, we agreed with him still more after we had finished it.

Mr. Routledge has published a convenient edition of the works of Gray‡ and some contemporary poets, in a neat volume, very prettily illustrated, which it is unnecessary to do more than notice. The short biographical sketches prefixed to the works of each poet are carefully written by the Rev. R. A. Willmott, who edits the book.

*Minstrelsy of War*§ is the title given by Mr. Alfred Richards to some very enthusiastic lyrics, breathing intense enmity to what he calls "the Peace Chimera," and no less cordial sympathy with the struggling nationalities of Europe. These poems occupy only a very small portion of the volume; the remainder is filled by selections from the previously published poems of Mr. Richards, and extracts from his tragedies.

*Rambles and Recollections of a Fly Fisher*|| appears to be a useful manual for the student of this science, so fascinating to its votaries, and so incomprehensible to the uninitiated. To the general public the book will not be peculiarly interesting. It is tuned in the key of quiet enthusiasm observable in all the disciples of Izaak Walton, distinguished as a class by their enjoyment of nature, and tone of kindly feeling towards every thing—except fishes.

*The Amateur Gardener's Year Book*¶ is a reprint, with additions, of some articles which appeared in the *Gardener's Chronicle* during the years 1846-9. It is sensibly and practically written, and is really addressed and suited to amateurs, who will find many useful hints in its pages.

A new edition of *Ten Thousand a-Year*\*\* scarcely requires a word of introduction. Dr. Warren, as we may now take leave to call him, has bestowed upon it a "rigorous and final revision." It has "left his hand for ever, to take its chance of appearing before posterity." Laden with new

honours, the learned D.C.L., loved of Disraeli, and cheered by undergraduates at Oxford, bids adieu to the labours of his youth. Since the early days when he had scarce emerged from obscurity, he has passed through strange vicissitudes. He has, at length, won fame, and, as he evidently wishes the world to know, has made acquaintance with one peer! We quote an extract from the preface to the new edition:—

"The author hopes that he will not be judged in too harsh and exacting a spirit, in respect of anything to be found in this work; but that some licence may be allowed one whose aim is not alone to instruct, but to amuse. He has received, from time to time, a great number of letters, one or two of them suggesting that he has sinned in respect of some of the matters above referred to. A Peer wrote to him to complain of his having intended to ridicule the aristocracy, by the character, sayings, and doings, attributed to the Earl of Dreddlington and Lady Cecilia; and some months afterwards, he received an extremely violent letter from a linendraper, accusing him of an intention to render that respectable calling odious. To charges such as these he is not concerned to give an answer. As reasonably might members of either House of Parliament, or of either branch of the legal profession, deem themselves wronged and misrepresented, because certain unworthy and contemptible individuals belonging to them, are placed in unfavourable contrast to those constituting the great body of worthy and honourable members of these classes. The author lately, however, received an earnest and courteous remonstrance from an eminent Dissenting minister, against the alleged tendency of *Ten Thousand a-Year* to exhibit disparaging views of Dissenters generally. The author solemnly disclaims having ever been actuated by such unjust and unchristian feelings and intentions. He knows much, and greatly to the honour of Dissenters; and would consider himself acting unworthily as a member of the Church of England, if he presumed to speak, or leave on record, a single disrespectful word concerning any denomination whatsoever of professing Christians. If the Reverend Dismal Horror and 'the Rev. Smirk Muddflint' typify bad specimens of Dissenting ministers, surely the 'Reverend Morphine Velvet' and 'the Reverend Gideon Flesh-pot,' are by no means desirable representatives of the Church of England clergy."

Another republication deserving notice is the first series of *Laing's Notes of a Traveller* (Longman). This admirable book recommends itself, and it is something to know that it can now be bought at a shilling a volume.

We have only to notice one more work, a pretty little Irish story for children, *The Cabin by the Wayside*,\* pleasantly written, and inculcating good doctrines, sympathy and patience.

#### CHRISTIAN RECORDS.

*Christian Records: an Historical Enquiry concerning the Age, Authorship, and Authority of the New Testament.* By the Reverend Dr. J. A. Giles, late Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

The Reverend Dr. Giles, an officiating clergyman of the Church of England, in the diocese of Oxford, has given us in his *Christian Records*, the sequel to his *Hebrew Records*. Dr. Giles's present work is confined to the Gospels, with a short chapter on the Acts at the conclusion of the volume. The object of the *Christian Records* does not appear to be the disputation or confirmation of any of the facts of the Gospels, but to inquire *when* they were written. The latter part of the work travels over the same facts as Strauss, but the reverend author limits himself to denying the contemporary character of the writers of the Gospels. Dr. Giles has certainly not the fear of Dr. Paley before his eyes. The critical candour of the *Christian Records* is probably unequalled in orthodox literature since the days of Bishop Marsh. Of the spirit in which the work is written a passage from the preface will well inform the reader:—

"If the conclusions which I have arrived at, are thought to be not logically drawn from the premises which are laid down as their basis, it will be the part of those who hold a different view of the matter, not to abuse what may displease them, but to refute what may be wrong; if any one shall be found to admit the truth of my conclusions, but to question the utility of making them public, I reply that the same truth which has furnished rest to my own mind, may bring repose to others also, and that it is dangerous to conceal the truth on a subject that concerns us all. Lastly, if any one shall complain that the rules of ordinary criticism have been applied to the New Testament, in the same way as to any other book, I reply that in every other path of life the richest commodities are all meted by the same standard of weight or measure as the meanest; and that, if those principles of literary discrimination, which have been taught to me, as they are still taught to thousands in our universities at so great a public cost, are to be warped or modified before they can be applied to what concerns us most, it is time that the public should know how weak are the bulwarks which they have erected, at so great a cost, between error and truth; and how futile are the studies on which the wealth of the nation and the energies of its most valued youth are now employed and wasted."

#### BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

*Analecta Ante-Nicæna.* Collegit Recensui (Illustravi) Christianus Carolus Josias Bunsen, SS Theologiae Juris Civilis et Philos. Doctor. 8 vols.

*Outlines of the Philosophy of Universal History, applied to Language and Religion.* By Christian Charles Josias Bunsen, D.D., D.C.L., D.F.H. 2 vols.

*Hippolytus and his Age; or, the Beginnings and Prospects of Christianity.* By Christian Charles Josias Bunsen. D.D., D.C.L., D.F.H. Second edition. 2 vols.

*The Essence of Christianity.* By Ludwig Feuerbach. John Chapman.  
*A Waterloo Commemoration for 1854.* By Michael Joseph Barry. Wm. S. Orr and Co.

#### Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GORTHE.

#### A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE OF SOCIETY.

##### III.

December 11.

THE Church of England pretends to ignore the doctrine of Confession and Absolution. As I have often said, she teaches that Orders are a profession in the sense in which Law and Physic are professions. The clergy, in this light, are the mouthpieces of certain doctrines. They are the appointed interpreters of the Bible. They deal with the souls of men. They tell this one and that one, the ignorant and the learned, of mysteries that no instinct could discover, that no reason can explain. But they stand in the presence of judges. All the members of their congregation can chul-

\* *The Cabin by the Wayside: A Tale for the Young*, by Lady Campbell, author of "the Story of an Apple." (Routledge.)

\* *Islamism: its Rise and its Progress; or, the Present and Past Condition of the Turks.* By F. A. Neale. Author of "Eight Years in Syria." (J. Madden.)

† *Indian Leisure. Petrarch. On the Character of Othello. Agamemnon. The Iliad. Anthology.* By Captain Robert Guthrie MacGregor, of the Bengal Retired List. (Smith, Elder, and Co.)

‡ *The Poetical Works of Thomas Gray, Thomas Parnell, William Collins, Matthew Green, and Thomas Warton*, edited by the Rev. Robert Aris Willmott, Illustrated by Birket Foster and E. Corbould. (Routledge.)

§ *Minstrelsy of War; with Selections from Miscellaneous and Dramatic Poems*: by Alfred B. Richards; author of "Croesus, King of Lydia," a Tragedy; "Cromwell," a Drama, &c. &c. (James Blackwood.)

|| *Rambles and Recollections of a Fly Fisher*, Illustrated with an Appendix containing ample instructions to the Novice, inclusive of Fly-making, and a list of really useful Flies, by Clericus. (Chapman and Hall.)

¶ *The Amateur Gardener's Year Book. A guide for those who cultivate their own Gardens, in the principles and practice of Horticulture*, by the Rev. Henry Burgess, LL.D. and Ph.D. Member of the Royal Society of Literature. (Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh.)

\*\* *Ten Thousand a-Year.* By Samuel Warren, D.C.L., F.R.S. (Blackwood.)



lenge their doctrine, sit in judgment on their teaching. In short, according to the theory which only a few have the courage to deny, they are invested with no authority. And yet, I dare to ask any clergyman in the world, whether his practice is in accordance with this theory.

Among the numberless duties I was called on to perform there was none which so humbled me in my own eyes as that of visiting the sick. I remember, with vivid distinctness, being called in to visit a sailor who was in the agonies of death. The disease was dropsy. He had passed through dangers the very mention of which would appal you. Often and often he had stood in the presence of death, but he had never flinched from his duty. In the face of destruction he had never lost his nerve. He had obeyed the orders of his captain, when he knew that to obey was to run the risk of perishing. He was full of courage, and yet his heart was like a woman's, full of love and sympathy. You talk of the British sailor, but you never know him till you see him in his home. Believe me, the lion can be tamed. He is not the swaggering, reckless roysterer that you imagine. I have seen the tear scald his cheek, I have seen him bowed down to very childish sympathy, subdued by a single word, although he had spurned the power of the elements. Well, this man was dying. You may have heard of the physical torture inflicted by dropsy when it rises to the heart. When I entered the room I heard a howl of pain: the man was literally writhing. His wife was rocking, in wild grief, upon a chair: the room was crowded with women. I went up to the bedside, and took hold of his hand. He had scarcely recognised me when all sense of physical pain was numbed by the consciousness of spiritual torture. "Thank God, sir," he said, "you are come. Why did they not send for you sooner? I see hell flames before me. Look there! the devil has me in his grip. Priest, save me! I know you, I have heard what you are. You have power. They told me that in the Sunday-school. If you are a man, take me out of his clutches." He fell back, exhausted with the effort. He was speechless, but he stared at me with his glassy eyes, beseeching, with dumb but awful eloquence, that I—a man—would save him from divine wrath. I knew that he looked upon me as a saviour. He could not live more than a few moments, and I gave him, with my own hands, a peaceful sedative. He was conscious enough to listen while I prayed. Had I been a Roman Catholic priest, had I even been a priest according to the theory of High Churchmen, I could have absolved him. I, of course, was not in full orders, and could do nothing; but even if it had been otherwise, according to the theory of the school in which I had been brought up, my services would have been practically null. As it was I could only ask him, rapidly, a few simple questions, and tell him that if he believed, he was saved. I mention this as an extreme case. It is a proof that if one has not power to confess and absolve one's office is well-nigh useless. Gentlemen! why will you not face facts? You know that you must either claim supernatural authority, or lose your power. I insist, most strongly, that the only method of dealing with dying men, so as to satisfy them, and give them peace, is to confess them. Good God! are you ignorant of human nature? Do you think that they who framed the system of Catholicism were anything short of masters in the science? They knew the comfort of pouring out a tale of sorrow into the ears of one ready to listen and able to apply a cure. They took advantage of this, and became masters of mankind. They wrung out every sin from the tortured breast. With authority from Heaven they gave absolution. Can you marvel that you are babes in comparison with such giants? Either strike out from your services all passages which seem to recognise this Catholic theory, or carry them into effect. \* \* \*

I attended once an old woman who was dying of age. She was a Dissenter—a Wesleyan, I think. When I first saw her, I said very little. She had a great deal to tell me about her miseries, the unkindness of her friends, the wretchedness of her situation, the want of common comforts. When I reminded her that I wished to talk on the subject of religion, she told me that she knew as much as I did about that. To listen to her, you would believe that you were in the presence of some eminent minister. Afterwards, when I came to examine her more strictly, I discovered that she had not the remotest conception of the meaning of her own words. She used the ordinary platitudes about justification and the rest; but, although I did my best, I failed to get from her, in her own language, the shadow of an explanation. Obviously, she did not know what she said. She told me, very frankly, particular sins she had committed, but when I came to apply the doctrine she was at a loss to discover the relation between that and the sins. This is one among many cases. The Church of England has no remedy. It can only say, "If you believe, you are saved;" i. e., it cannot accept the act of confession for repentance. Certainly, it recognises the connexion between repentance and faith, but it does not enforce it as it ought to be enforced. Depend upon it, a priest without the twofold power of confession and absolution is no priest at all. Now, do you believe these doctrines or not? If you do, preach them. If not, you have lost the key to your system. Ignorance cannot comprehend abstractions. It must see a living priest in the place of an absent God. Use the knife, probe the wound, claim absolute dominion, and you may still be lords, for a while. I only ask you to be consistent. You profess to hold certain doctrines—why not take the best means for enforcing them? \* \* \*

January 10.

This is one of the most dangerous coasts in the north of England. Scarcely a winter passes but it is strewn with wrecks, and this winter has been marked by an unusual amount of destruction and death. Yesterday it blew a terrible gale from the north-east; the waves rose like huge mountains, dashing down upon the beach in wild tumult. Already six vessels had failed in their attempts to gain the harbour, and had been flung upon the shore, in the sight of thousands of spectators, who could offer no help. Towards night, a large Norwegian bark appeared in the offing. She struggled fiercely against her fate, but, within a few minutes after she had come within sight, she was lifted up on the crest of a giant wave, and thrown, with resistless violence, upon the beach. It seemed as if the waves had lashed themselves into fury for a last great effort. In an instant they recoiled, and the vessel was left in the shallow surf.

I cannot describe the scene that followed. The cargo, consisting of casks of wine and cotton, was thrown about in all directions. As if the darkness

of the night was an excuse for the wildest excesses, hundreds of ruffians rushed through the surf, and began their work of plunder. Cask after cask was dragged on shore, and broken open. You might have seen half a dozen savages drinking from the same cask till they rolled away in stupid intoxication. All restraint was gone. Women were employed all night, sometimes in drinking, sometimes in carrying off their plunder. It was as if so many demons had been let loose from hell. \* \* \*

Now it was to these people that I was to talk about religion. Why, they did not know what it meant. Many of them I had seen in their own homes. Some of course were the outlaws of society, who live by crime. But several were in the receipt of large wages, and had no motives for committing any open excesses. And yet, they were simply brutes. Their language was that of savages,—they could not understand any but the simplest words, and such as expressed common wants. When they were children, they had learned something about religion, and the words came back to their recollection, but without conveying any distinct idea. The only exception to this was their apparent belief in hell. They were possessed by a vague terror of physical pain; and I found that it was the common practice of religious teachers to work upon this feeling, and to glory in the excitement produced by such a process. But it was very clear that such persons could derive no benefit from the services of the Church. I sometimes introduced the subject of Christianity, and they listened as if the act of listening were enough. But I never produced any impression; I never felt that I touched their hearts until I addressed them from quite a different point of view. I never asked them to come to church. But they knew that I was a clergyman, and I first tried to show that religion had not unhumanised me. From the Christian point of view, even, the first thing was to awaken the consciousness of sin. But I certainly never followed the example of some clergyman who tried to produce a rapid conversion, by burning his "patient's" finger in a candle, in order to give her some notion of the fires of hell. Only think of any one being scorched into religion. If you will not make slaves of your people, you must meet them on some common ground, speak a language they can understand, begin with the religious instinct which is never totally obscured, but, above all, never forget to show that you are human. \* \* \*

What can we hope to effect with the lowest classes, when those above them in the social scale are, in many respects, on the same level? I do not mean that they are actually so ignorant, but, for their position, they are quite as little open to new influences. It is astonishing, until one comes to know it, that a man can live in these days with open eyes, in the thick of everything, and yet remain as dull and narrow-minded as if society had not advanced a jot since the middle ages. Perhaps, indeed, it has not advanced so much as we are inclined to think. But I certainly was surprised to find what suspicion I excited as soon as I went out of the beaten priest-track. It happened that a Roman Catholic chapel had been built in—a short time before I arrived. The priest was a cultivated man, having received his education partly at Douay, partly at Rome. He knew not a soul in the place. His congregation was composed of the poorest of the poor. He went about his work with the stern, straightforward resolution that seems to characterise all the priests in that Church. He had no want of occupation, and his chapel was filled every Sunday; but there was no friend who could enter into all his thoughts, or talk with him on subjects that he knew and loved. He was a stranger to human intercourse, except with the poor, to whom he was nothing more than a priest. I made his acquaintance, and we used frequently to meet in our walks through the parish; but I never could visit at his house, nor he at mine. The scandal was bad enough as it was. Heaven knows what would have happened had I been so imprudent as to enter his home. And yet this man had the courage to tell his congregation to receive my visits. He knew that I was no proselytising priest, hunting converts, and disturbing faith. God knows I often envied the simple belief of many a poor Catholic. \* \* \*

The great event in the year is the meeting of the Missionary Society in a neighbouring town. At this season there are meetings everywhere in this district, but — is the capital, and a great centre of attraction. These travelling secretaries of religious societies seem to look upon themselves as the victims of self-denial. They come into your houses with the air of martyrs. You will recognise the picture at once. You have ordered a sumptuous entertainment. The town of — is to be enlightened on the subject of missions to the heathen; and so the clergy of the neighbourhood have been invited to dine. Incumbents and curates are assembled in your drawing-room. Being only humble provincials, they await, in anxious trembling, the arrival of the eminent Londoner, who has struck fear from the hearts of thousands with his eloquence. He is late, and you are painfully nervous lest your dinner should be spoiled. Presently, the rattle of wheels is heard—an impatient cab stops at the door—all is right, for the popular divine is come. He enters smiling and condescending. He shakes your hand with a truly Christian grip. He bows to all the clergy, even to the shy curate who has slunk into a chair in the corner. How does he command attention as he speaks, with audacious confidence, of the secrets of Court and State! I never met one of these travelling secretaries who did not know everything that passed in the Royal nursery. Then came refreshing and delightful anecdotes about the conversion of the blacks. Surely, we began to think, the days of miracles are not gone! And as the blood was warmed with wine, the interpositions of Providence were multiplied. It was quite charming to witness the triumphant joy awakened in every heart by the London preacher. I fully expected, sometimes, to see a whole company of women rise from the table, and take ship to Coromandel or Tim-garoo. Good creatures, that they were, I believe that if the London preacher had but demanded the sacrifice, they would have willingly thrown their jewels at his feet. I could not sufficiently admire the quiet satisfaction that sat on the features of this martyr. It was obviously a terrible effort to travel about, at the expense of a Society, to be entertained sumptuously, to be worshipped by the religious public in every town that he visited. He eat and drank of the best; he slept on downy beds; but it was all under protest, all because society would have it so. Now do tell me why you cannot give your money to the heathen without all this trouble? If you are really anxious for their conversion, you need not send for a London preacher to tell you how to pay for it. II.

## The Arts.

## THE THEATRES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

LONDON, done to death by thunderous and choleraic weather, is in a rapid state of decomposition. DRURY LANE, it is true, closed on account of the intense heat, on an unlucky day, when the thermometer fell suddenly to 60. But all the other and more prosperous houses, including ST. STEPHENS'S, have announced their last nights. The PRINCESS'S, the ADELPHI, the OLYMPIC, are on the eve of closing. Whoever heard Grisi sing in *Lucrezia Borgia* on Thursday must have felt the fact of its being her last appearance in that opera, and her last but one in any, in England, all the more poignantly that her voice was even extraordinarily full and strong that night. As for her sumptuous and southern beauty we dare not trust ourselves to speak, on the brink of Silence and the cruel Past! Mario, too, like Sardanapalus, seems resolved to set in glory. He has surpassed himself of late. Robust and sweet tenors abound, but where shall we find that peculiar quality of voice, at once virile and voluptuous in its tenderness, again? We do not forget the large and passionate style of Tamberlik: it is the peculiar *timbre* of voice to which we allude, and the secret charm of which seems likely to be lost to the operatic stage with Mario. Grisi's benefit, we feel an exquisite pain in reminding our readers, is on Monday next. She has selected the first (we wish it had been the last) act of *Norma*, and the *Huguenots*, terminating with the grand finale of the fourth act, for this sad solemnity. The death in life of a great artist is a solemnity, and we use that word without affectation. It is wise to dispense with the last act of the *Huguenots* on this night: it is always somewhat of an anti-climax, and few situations could leave a more enduring impression on an audience than the final duo of the fourth act. Still, *Valentine* is not so absolutely identified with Grisi as *Norma* or *Lucrezia Borgia*, and we almost wish she had taken her farewell in a part in which she has had no rival. What a *Vos Valete et Plaudite* it will be on Monday night!

The OPERA COMIQUE has closed at the ST. JAMES'S. We have only to repeat our regrets that the enterprise was not better advised. In spite of its general inefficiency, it had all the elements of success in Madame Marie Cabel. But there were two capital faults from the beginning; operettas, unknown beyond the THEATRE LYRIQUE, were produced instead of the gems of the OPERA COMIQUE, and the mistake was corrected too late to effect materially the fortunes of a short campaign. The delightful *prima donna* was miserably supported, and the result was unsatisfactory to an audience accustomed to the best *ensemble*.

## FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—Alfred Bennett and Henry Mortimer Burton, John's-place, Holland-street Southwark, engineers.

**BANKRUPTS.**—William Matthews, Cottage-road, Harrow-road, builder—Samuel Zagury, Cullum-street, merchant—Simon Stow Hitchcock, Blackmore, near Ingatstone, Essex, maltster—George Howes, Mortimer-road, Kingsland, licensed victualler—Frederick Smith, Standon, near Ware, miller—Cornelius Gibbs, Thorndon, Suffolk, innkeeper—Peter Taylor, Manchester, millwright—Hugh Hart, Hulme, Lancashire, timber-merchant—William Makin, jun., Manchester, provision dealer—John Sellick, Colerne, Wiltshire and Bristol, paper-maker—Henry Swire and John Lockwood, Shepley, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturers—Joseph Smithson, Mirfield, Yorkshire, corn miller—Thomas Robinson, Hexham, Northumberland, currier—Henry Brownell, Liverpool, merchant—William Atherton, Liverpool, merchant.

Friday, Aug. 4.

**BANKRUPTS.**—Charles Staples and John Collyer, Southampton, ship plumbers—James Henry Mackey, St. Helen's-place, merchant—Robert Mason, Manchester, stationer—John Holland Oates, Halifax, painter—John Milligan, Manchester, draper—Thomas Boyden and Joseph Edward Mansford, Cullum-street, merchants—Julius Calisher, Norfolk-street, jeweller—William Bullock, Warwick, ironmonger and brazier—Samuel Hammond, Leeds, flax-spinner—Nathan Calisher, Norfolk-street, Strand, jeweller—Benedetto Bernasconi, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, looking-glass frame manufacturer—John Howard, Norwich, butcher—James Wilshe Aldridge, Witham, Essex, corn-merchant.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—William Hodgson Gratix, Glasgow, dyer—William Grossart Johnstone, Dumfries, bookseller—George Mitchell, Paisley, dyer—Messrs. Loys, Masson, and Co., Aberdeen, flax-spinners—Robert Bennett, Kelso, cabinet maker—John Ross, Glasgow, builder.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

## BIRTHS.

**CARLISLE.**—August 1, at the Deanery, Carlisle, the wife of the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle: a daughter.  
**GORDON.**—July 20, at Argyll House, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon: a daughter.  
**LAING.**—August 1, at Sydenham, the wife of S. Laing, Esq., M.P.: a son.  
**MACGREGOR.**—July 31, at May-place, Crayford, the wife of James MacGregor, Esq., M.P.: a daughter.  
**NEWARK.**—August 2, in Tilney-street, the Viscountess Newark: a son.  
**DE ROS.**—July 31, at 7, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Elizabeth F. de Ros: a daughter.  
**TUKE.**—July 31, at the Manor House, Chiswick, the wife of Harrington Tuke, M.D.: a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

**BYNG—EGERTON.**—July 25, at Hatchford, by special license, the Hon. George Byng, M.P., eldest son of Viscount Blandford, and grandson of the Earl of Strathford, to the Lady Alice Egerton, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Eglonchery.  
**HEADLAM—STRAUBENZEE.**—August 1, at Richmond, Yorkshire, T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.P. for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Ellen Percival, eldest daughter, of the late Major van Straubenzee, R.A. of Eastfield-house.  
**KINGSFORD—CROFT.**—August 1, at Saltwood, Kent, Henry Croft, eldest son of Henry Kingsford, Esq., of Littlebourne, Kent, to Anna Maria, daughter of the Venerable James Croft, M.A. Archdeacon of Canterbury and Rector of Saltwood.  
**PRICKETT—DODSWORTH.**—August 1, at the Catholic Chapel, Leyburn, and afterwards at the parish church, Thornton Watnas, George Prickett, Esq., to Anna Maria, fifth daughter of Sir Charles Dodsworth, Bart., of Thornton-hall and Newland-park, Yorkshire.

## DEATHS.

**AGLIONBY.**—July 31, at Manor-house, Caterham, Surrey, Henry Aglionby Aglionby, Esq., of Nunbury, in the county of Cumberland, M.P. for the borough of Cockermouth, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

**BAYLEY.**—August 2, Charlotte Mary, wife of Sir John Bayley, Bart., aged fifty-three.  
**BEDDINGFIELD.**—July 29, at an advanced age, the Hon. Charlotte Georgina Lady Beddingfield, relict of Sir Richard Beddingfield, Bart., of Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk, and sister of the late Lord Stafford.

## Commercial Affairs.

## MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Friday Evening, August 4, 1854.  
Consols, 92½, 92½; Caledonian, 63½, 63½; Chester and Holyhead, 15, 16; Eastern Counties, 13½, 13½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 57, 59; Great Western, 77, 78; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 68, 69; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 106, 107, x. d.; London and North-Western, 105, 105½; London and South-Western, 84½, 85½; Midland, 67½, 67½; North Staffordshire, 44, 44 dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 32, 34; Scottish Central, 94, 96; South Eastern, 65, 65½; South Wales, 35½, 36½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 74½, 75½; York and North Midland, 56, 57; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6, 6 dis.; East Indian, 12, 24 pm.; Madras, 4 dis., 2 pm.; Namur and Liege (with interest), 7½, 8; Northern of France, 32½, 32½; Paris and Lyons, 17½, 18 pm.; Paris and Orleans, 45, 47; Paris and Rouen, 40, 42; Rouen and Havre, 22, 23; Paris and Strasbourg, 31½, 31½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½, 9; West Flanders, 34, 4; Western of France, 6, 6 pm.; Agua Fria, 4, 4; Imperial Brazil, 34, 4; St. John del Rey, 26, 28; Colonial Gold, 1, 1; Linares, 9, 10; Nouveau Monde, 1, 1; Pontigbaud, 16, 17; United Mexican, 33, 33; Australasia, 84, 86; Oriental Bank, 45, 47; Bank of Australia, 20½, 21½; Union of Australia, 47, 49 x. d.; Australian Agricultural, 43, 45; Peel River, 4 dis.; North British Australian, 4, 4; Scottish Australian Investment, 28, 28; South Australian Land, 33, 35; Crystal Palace, 44, 44.

## CORN MARKET.

Mark Lane, Friday Evening, August 4.  
THERE is now more animation in the trade, and large sales might have been effected at an advance of 3s. over Monday's quotations; but as the prices demanded were generally higher than this, the amount of business was more limited than it otherwise would have been. Oats are 1s. dearer, but barley and other Spring Corn remain unaltered. A greater disposition to purchase both Wheat and Oats has become apparent, and may be attributed to the last few days having been wet, though the general opinion seems to be that even a return of the fine weather would not be likely to reduce present prices, especially as it is quite apparent that stocks throughout the country are short. Harvest is making some progress in the most forward districts, but generally Wheat is not ready to cut, and in the northern counties many fields are said to be laid by heavy storms. In the south and middle of France, the harvest is nearly complete, while in the north it is in much the same condition as our own. Prices have declined in almost every foreign market, say 6s. to 8s. per qr., yet the crops in North Germany, and in Denmark and Holstein, are going on well. There will be abundance to export this year from Spain, and the shipments of Oats from Archangel, up to the 22nd ult. amount to 60,000 qrs. Some of the latter, 111 in hand, have brought 28s. 6d., and there are sellers of 60 lb. Stettin Wheat at 62s. cost and freight.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock	212	212	211½	209½	210½	210½
3 per Cent. Red.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Consols for Account	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
2½ per Cent. An.	93½	93	93½	93	93½	93
New 3½ per Cent.	104	104	104	104	104	104
Long Ans. 1850	44	44	44	44	44	44
India Stock	220	220	220	220	220	220
Ditto Bonds, £1000	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p	2 p
Ditto, under £1000	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p	5 p
Ex. Bills, £1000	par	par	par	par	par	par
Ditto, £500	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p
Ditto, Small	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p

Still the large audiences on the nights of the *Sirène*, and the *Diamans de la Couronne*, have proved convincingly that the OPERA COMIQUE is, in itself, a success in England.

Glancing at dramatic doings in Paris, we find that the THEATRE FRANCAIS has suddenly closed for three weeks 'for repairs.' Perhaps the intense heat may have had something to do with these repairs. A five-act comedy, written by Alexandre Dumas, the son, for the GYMNASE, has been transferred to the FRANCAIS. It is reported that this successful scion of Montecristo has been engaged to write exclusively for that classical stage. But this appears to us problematical, unless the young author of the *Dame aux Camelias* and *Diane de Lys* has suddenly become a convert to the new *Ecole du bon sens*, or to the old school of "the unities" and Alexandrines. A little comedy at the VARIETES (where three new pieces, on an average, have been produced of a night, of late), called *Les Antipodes*, is spoken of as charming by the critics. It is a slight affair, and represents a scene of domestic complications supposed to be going on at the same moment in Paris and Pekin—the stage being divided into two.

At the AMBIGU, even in the dog days, an audience is found for a formidable drama in six acts; after which a troupe of Danish dancers of 'marvellous beauty and choreographic talent' refreshes the exhausted nerves of the palpitating pit and gallery. At the IMPERIAL CIRCUS a tremendous naval and military spectacle attracts nightly the patriotism of the Faubourgs and the curiosity of tourists. It is called the *Guerre d'Orient*, and among the principal characters are Admiral Dundas and Napier, and Lord Raglan.

At the PORTE ST. MARTIN, Mélingue, the great melodramatic actor, is creating a sensation in the drama of *Schamyl*, composed expressly for him by Paul Meurice. His performance is enthusiastically described as not a mere impersonation, but a "veritable incarnation of the Circassian hero."

English celebrities in the contortionist and tumbling line of business seem to be in vogue at the HIPPODROME. We hear of "Miss Cecily" ascending in a balloon, of "the celebrated equilibrist," the "Brothers Price," and of the Magic Ladder by "John."

Those who are interested in the world of splendour and misery behind the scenes should read the third volume of Doctor Veron's *Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*, in which that illustrious pill-maker, *impresario*, and statesman, gives a glowing account of his management of the Grand Opera during the early years of Louis Philippe's reign. Haroun Alraschid seems a mere constitutional monarch in comparison with that majestic figure of the Sultan of the *Café de Paris*.  
E. P.

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds	100	Russian Bonds, 5 per	
Buenos Ayres 6 per Cents.	75	Cents 1822	98
Chilian 3 per Cents.	75	Russian 4½ per Cents.	98
Danish 3 per Cents.	76	Spanish 3 p. Ct. New Def.	18½
Ecuador Bonds	2½	Spanish Committee Cert.	
Mexican 3 per Cents.	2½	of Coup. not fun.	46
Mexican 3 per Ct. for		Venezuela 3½ per Cents.	
Acc.		Belgian 4½ per Cents.	
Portuguese 4 per Cents.		Dutch 2½ per Cents.	80½
Portuguese 5 p. Cents.		Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	92½

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

NEXT MONDAY, August 7th, 1854.

## MADAME GRISI'S BENEFIT.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Admission to the Pit on the above occasion will be BY TICKETS ONLY, the number being limited. Pit Tickets, 21s. each, may be had at the Box-Office of the Theatre, or of the principal Librarians and Booksellers.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

MADAME GRISI'S Last Appearance in England, and Farewell Benefit. Madame Grisi begs most respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that the Directors of the Royal Italian Opera having kindly placed their theatre at her disposal, she has, previous to her departure for the United States, arranged to give a Farewell Benefit. The evening fixed on is Monday next, August 7th, which occasion will be the last on which Madame Grisi will have the great honour of appearing before an English audience. The entertainments on this occasion will embrace the first act of Bellini's Opera, *NORMA*, and the whole of Meyerbeer's Opera, *LES HUGUENOTS*—omitting the last act.

The performances will commence with the first act of Bellini's Opera, *NORMA*. Norma, Madame Grisi; Adalgisa, Madlle. Marai; Orovoso, Signor Tagliaccio; Flavio, Signor Soldi; and Pollio, Signor Tambrini.

To conclude with the whole of Meyerbeer's Grand Opera, *LES HUGUENOTS* (omitting the last act). Valentina, Madame Grisi; Margarita di Valois, Madlle. Marai; Dami d'onore, Madlle. Cottl; Urbano, Madlle. N. Didine; Marcello, Mons. Zelger; Il Conte di San Bris, Signor Polonini; Il Conte di Nevers, Signor Tagliaccio; De Cosse, Signor Luigi Mei; Tannues, Signor Soldi; Meru, Signor Fortini; Huguenot Soldier, Signor Stigoli; and Raul di Nangis, Signor Mario.

Composer, Director of the Music, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.

Tickets for the Boxes, Stalls, or the Pit, may be had at the Box-office of the theatre, which is open from Ten till Five o'clock, and of the principal Librarians and Musiciansellers. Admission to the Pit by Tickets only, the number of which will be limited.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lossee Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Last week of the Season,

On Monday, and during the week

"TO OBLIGE BENSON."

Characters by Messrs. Emory, F. Robson, Leslie, Miss Marston, and Miss E. Turner.

After which THE FIRST NIGHT,

Characters by Messrs. A. Wigan, Leslie, Franks, H. Cooper, Vincent, Moore, Miss Emily Ormiston, and Miss P. Barton.

To conclude with THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

Join Bagges, Mr. F. Robson.

On Saturday, August 12th.

A variety of Entertainments for the Benefit of Mr. W. S. Emdon. Acting Manager.



**DUTY OFF TEA.—The REDUCTION**

of the TEA DUTY, and the easy state of the Tea-market, enables PHILLIPS and Company to SELL—  
 Strong Congou Tea, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., and 3s.  
 Rich Souchong Tea, 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. 8d.  
 The Best Assam Pekoe Souchong Tea, 4s.  
 Prime Gunpowder Tea, 3s. 8d., 4s., and 4s. 4d.  
 Best Moyune Gunpowder, 4s. 8d.  
 The Best Pearl Gunpowder, 5s.  
 Prime Coffees, 1s., 1s. 2d., and 1s. 3d.  
 The Best Mocha and the Best West India Coffee 1s. 4d.  
 Sugars are supplied at market prices.  
 All goods sent carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. Teas, coffees, and spices sent carriage free to any railway station or market-town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards, by  
 PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, King William-street, City, London.  
 A general price-current sent free on application.

**ANOTHER REDUCTION OF FOUR-PENCE THE POUND IN THE DUTY ON TEA.**

—In accordance with our usual practice of always being FIRST to give the Public the full ADVANTAGE of every REDUCTION in the value of our goods, we have at once lowered the prices of all our Teas to fullest extent of the REDUCTION OF DUTY; and we are determined, so far as we are concerned, that the Public shall reap the full benefit of this act of the Government.

	s.	d.
The Best Pekoe Congou .....	3	8 the pound.
Strong Breakfast ditto .....	3	0 "
Good sound ditto .....	2	8 "
Choice Gunpowder .....	4	8 "
Finest Young Hyson .....	4	4 "
Good Plantation Coffee .....	1	0 "
Cuba, Jamaica or Costa Rica .....	1	4 "
Choice old Mocha .....	1	6 "
The Best Homoeopathic Cocoa .....	1	0 "

For the convenience of our numerous customers, we retail the finest West India and Refined Sugars at market prices.  
 All goods delivered by our own vans, free of charge, within eight miles of London. Parcels of Tea and Coffee, of the value of Two Pounds sterling, are sent, carriage free, to any part of England.

CULLINGHAM AND COMPANY,  
 Tea-merchants and Dealers,  
 27, SKINNER-STREET, SNOW-HILL, CITY.

Malt Tax, addition of 50 per Cent.  
**BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE.**

**BERRY BROTHERS and CO.** take the liberty of announcing that they have now on hand, in cask and bottle, an ample supply of BASS'S PALE ALE, with all its accustomed beauty of flavour and delicacy of colour, and WITHOUT ANY ADVANCE IN PRICE.  
 3, St. James's-street, London.

**WILLIAM STEVENS**, Sole Agent, continues supplying the Public with the METROPOLITAN and PROVINCIAL JOINT-STOCK BREWERY COMPANY'S ALES and STOUT, in Bottles of the Standard Imperial Measure, at the prices below:—

	s.	d.
Ale or Stout .....	6	6 per doz.
Do do .....	3	9 "
Do do .....	2	3 "

All Orders to be sent to the Wholesale and Retail Stores,  
 13, Upper Wellington-street, Strand.

Terms Cash. **WILLIAM STEVENS**, Sole Agent.  
 The Company's Goods supplied in Casks to Families.

**STAYS SUPERSEDED.**

**GREAT EXHIBITION ELASTIC BODICE.**—Still stays destroy natural grace, produce deformity, and implant disease. Curvature of the spine, consumption, and a host of evils arise from their use. MARTIN'S ELASTIC BODICE is without whalebone or lacing, at the same time furnishing a sufficient support, and imparting to the figure that natural elegance, which is quite impossible under the pressure which is the great aim, as mischief is the certain end, of all kinds of stays. The time and patience of the wearer are also spared, by a simple fastening in front, to obviate the trouble of lacing. Can be sent by post.

To be obtained only of the Inventors and Manufacturers, E. and E. H. MARTIN, 504, New Oxford-street.

A Prospectus, &c., on receipt of a stamp.

**DEBILITY AND GENERAL WEAKNESS.**

**CAPTAIN BAILEY** having restored himself and many others to Robust Health after years of suffering from Debility and general Weakness, and being anxious to make known the means of cure, will send free, on receipt of a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the prescription used.  
 153, Piccadilly.

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

**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE CAPS, &c.** For VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. Postage, 6d.

**FURNISH YOUR HOUSE with the**

BEST ARTICLES, they are the cheapest in the end.—**DEANE, DRAY, and CO.'S FURNISHING LIST** of ARTICLES, especially adapted to the requirements of Household Economy, may be had gratuitously upon application, or forwarded by post, free. This list embraces the leading Articles from all the various departments of their Establishment, and is calculated greatly to facilitate purchasers in the selection of their Goods. It enumerates the different descriptions of Fenders, Fire-irons, Table Cutlery, Spoons, Deanean and Electro-plated Goods, Tea Services Lamps, Brass, and Copper Goods, Articles in Britannia Metal, Pewter, and Tin, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, &c.—**DEANE, DRAY, and CO.** (Opening to the Monument), London-bridge. Established A.D. 1700.

**ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, of**

the same beautiful fabric as POPE and PLANTE'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS for VARICOSE VEINS.—Those for ladies' use, before and after accouchement, are admirably adapted for giving adequate support with EXTREME LIGHTNESS—a point little attended to in the comparatively clumsy contrivances and fabrics hitherto employed. Instructions for measurement and prices on application, and the articles sent by post from the manufacturers, Pope and Planter, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

**DUNN'S TAILORS' LABOUR**

AGENCY will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, August 9, 1854, being the ANNUAL EXCURSION of the WORKMEN.—13 and 14, Newington-causeway.

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

PREPARED FOR MEDICAL USE IN THE LOFFODEN ISLES, NORWAY, AND PUT TO THE TEST OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Approved of and recommended by the most distinguished Scientific Chemists, prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men, and supplied to the leading Hospitals of Europe.

**EXTRACTS FROM****MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TESTIMONIALS:**

"THE LANCET," July 29, 1854.

"In the preference of the light brown over the pale oil we fully concur. We have carefully tested a specimen of the light brown cod-liver oil prepared for medical use under the direction of Dr. de Jongh, and obtained from the wholesale agents, Messrs. ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

"THE MEDICAL CIRCULAR," May 10, 1854.

"The pale oil, even when genuine, is deficient to a considerable extent, if not wholly, of the volatile fatty acid, iodine, phosphate of chalk, the cholic acid, bilifellinic acid, and other elements of bile, which are found in their normal proportions in the light brown oil. The utmost reliance may be placed upon the experimental researches of Dr. de Jongh who is one of the most eminent of European chemists; the oil prepared by him enjoys also the additional sanction of the opinion of Baron Liebig and the late Dr. Pereira, in favour of its genuineness and efficacy. Our own experience practically confirms their judgment, and we unhesitatingly recommend the light brown oil as the best for medicinal purposes, and well deserving the confidence of the profession."

**BARON LIEBIG.**

"You have rendered an essential service to science by your researches, and your efforts to provide sufferers with this medicine, in its purest and most genuine state, must ensure you the gratitude of everyone who stands in need of its use."

**DR. JONATHAN PEREIRA.**

"I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject. The oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties; and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer oil can be procured."

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Sole Consignees and Agents for the United Kingdom and the British Possessions, at the following prices:—

**IMPERIAL MEASURE.**

Half pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.

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OF CHOLERA YET DISCOVERED.—Further Great Reduction in Price.—**CREW'S DISINFECTING FLUID** is the Best and Cheapest for the purification of Dwelling Houses, Stables, Dog Kennels, Ships' Holds, Cess-pools, Drains, Water Closets, &c., the Disinfection of Sick Rooms, Clothing, Linen, and for the Prevention of Contagion and Bad Smells.

The extraordinary power of this Disinfecting and Purifying Agent is now acknowledged, and its use recommended by the College of Physicians. Unlike the action of many other disinfectants, it destroys all noxious smells, and is itself scentless. The manufacturer, having destroyed a monopoly fostered by the false assumption of the title of a patent, has to warn the public against all spurious imitations. Each Bottle of Crew's Disinfecting Fluid contains a densely concentrated solution of Chloride of Zinc, which may be diluted for use with 200 times its bulk of water. *Vide* instructions accompanying each bottle. Sold by all Chemists and Shipping Agents in the United Kingdom. Imperial quarts at 2s.; pints at 1s.; half-pints 6d.; larger vessels at 6s. per gallon. Manufactured at H. G. GRAY'S, Commercial Wharf, Mile-end, London.

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**STEAM to INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA, &c.**

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamers, carrying her Majesty's mails and despatches, start from Southampton for the undermentioned ports, as follows:—

For ADEN, CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG KONG, on the 4th and 20th of every month.

For ADELAIDE, PORT PHILIP, and SYDNEY (touching at BATAVIA), on the 4th of every alternate month; next departure, 4th September.

For MALTA and ALEXANDRIA on the 4th and 20th of the month.

For VIGO, OPORTO, LISBON, CADIZ, and GIBRALTAR, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month.

MARSEILLES to MALTA.—The Company's new and fast Steam-ships VALETTA and VECTIS are despatched from MARSEILLES to MALTA on the 10th and 26th of every month (in connexion with the Southampton Packets of the 4th and 20th of the month).

For further information, and tariffs of the Company's rates of passage-money, and freight, &c., apply at the Company's Offices, 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

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PANY, 1, Old Broad-street, London. Instituted 1820.

SAMUEL HIBBERT, Esq., Chairman.  
 WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

The Scale of Premiums adopted by this Office will be found of a very moderate character, but at the same time quite adequate to the risk incurred.

Four-fifths, or 80 per cent. of the Profits, are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500*l.* and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50*l.* and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

SECURITY.—Those who effect Insurances with this Company are protected by its Subscribed Capital of 750,000*l.*, of which nearly 140,000*l.* is invested, from the risk incurred by members of Mutual Societies.

The satisfactory financial condition of the Company, exclusive of the Subscribed and Invested Capital, will be seen from the following statement:—

On the 31st October, 1853, the sums Assured, including Bonus added, amounted to ..... £2,500,000  
 The Premium Fund to more than ..... 800,000  
 And the Annual Income from the same source, to ..... 109,000  
 Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

**MITRE GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE and ANNUITY ASSOCIATION.**

No. 23, Pall-mall.

Established 1845. Protective Capital, 100,000*l.*

Assurances effected on either the Mutual or Non-participating system.

The very moderate rates of premium (on the non-participating scale) of this Society are specially applicable to the case of creditors requiring collateral security for loans and mortgages. Example: Premium for assuring 1000*l.* at age thirty-one, 20*l.* 19s. 2d. Average Premium of Mutual Offices, 27*l.* 5s. Annual saving, 6*l.* 5s. 10d., equivalent to a Bonus of 31*l.* 6s. 7d.; or to a Policy of 1313*l.* 6s. 7d.

**INCREASING ANNUITIES (ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE).**

Notice.—All Annuity contracts entered before the 1st of January next will come into the Division of Profits to be declared in the year 1856. All expenses of the Annuity Deed are defrayed by the Association.

More detailed information will be readily furnished on application, by letter or otherwise, to the Secretary, at the Mitre Life Office, No. 23, Pall-mall, London.

Active agents required in such districts as are not already represented. Remuneration liberal.

WILLIAM BRIDGES, Secretary.

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