

Speed Edmund Gallows, 1841 Hand

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

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Review of the Week.

THEY call it peace, but that it is revolution every day makes more clear. The difference between the present and ordinary revolutions is, that the Sovereigns are buying up shares in the revolutionary projects, much in the same manner that the Panama Company bought up shares in the Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, for the purpose of suppressing it. The director *de facto* of the enterprise is that silent adventurer who succeeded in converting France into a gambling table, entirely for the purpose of the croupier. It does not thence follow that the popular interests will not ultimately obtain some advantage; on the contrary, the Princes have evidently learnt the lesson, that in order to secure themselves they must become, in fact as well as in title, agents for their own people; and the question of the present day appears to be, how much they can get for how little duty to be performed in that new profession?

The Emperor of RUSSIA advertises the opening of a shop in this line. His manifesto announces to the people his complete success in being defeated by the Allied Sovereigns, and his determination to turn over a new leaf, and to enrich himself with the peace which has been forced upon him. This is really the purport of the proclamation with which the CZAR announces to his subjects the renewal of peace. He tells them that he intends to devote himself to internal organisation, and the social improvement of his people, through the working of their orthodox faith. In other words, the CZAR is about to undertake an entire change in the manners and customs of the Russian people—to lead them into commerce by favour of peace, to develop their public works, their trade, and their pacific intercourse with the West of Europe. This would be very profitable to them; but evidently the object with the CZAR is to see what profit he can make out of it for himself. It will not be bad for the peoples if the Princes should take up these clever ideas of benefiting their countries in order to get a good per centage. It really is the sound direction in monarchy, as well as in commercial contests.

Count CAVOUR proposes no fewer than three fundamental reforms for Italy. Somebody asked him, it is said, what could be done for his native land? And he replies that the Conference can lend its sanction and aid to a triple change. It is described in the organ for information upon the subject—the *Times* newspaper. He proposes to establish "the unity of Italy," or an instalment of it, by a union of the several customs of the country, after the manner of the German Zollverein. This would necessarily bring the central and southern Italian States into direct intercourse with Piedmont and Genoa, that is, with Liberalism; and free trade must inevitably be accompanied by a free circulation of that opinion which is printed by the presses of Turin and Genoa in the language of the whole peninsula. This, therefore, is a practical overruling of the Italian Princes. He next proposes that the Austrian influence should be counteracted in Italy; a very sound suggestion, entirely consistent with English opinion on the subject. But as Austria is always the sovereign in the last resort, upon the occasion of any civil dispute in Italy, Count CAVOUR really proposes a revolution against the supreme authority of the Peninsula. Thirdly, he would supersede the POPE as to his temporal throne and authority, and limit him to mainly spiritual functions. The POPE has been dispossessed in the dominions of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, with very great success, and the most advantageous results. His Holiness exercises authority in several countries where he has no civil power. In fact he appears to occupy a more august position as viewed from the distances of Germany, Ireland, or Spain, than when viewed from the Corso or the outlying streets of Rome, where his own subjects treat him with positive and personal contempt, allowing their cart-horses to splash him with mud as they gallop by. A material throne, therefore, is evidently not necessary for the Sovereign Pontiff. The plan conjures up to us the idea of a spiritual authority on the earth, such as theorists have dreamed, but few statesmen have yet distinctly proposed. Perhaps we must take, along with Count CAVOUR, the manifesto by the Archbishop of PARIS, who prophesies a unity of all Christendom. The peace,

he says, is the first step towards that union. He affirms that nothing separates France and England, at present, as Christian countries, except "local prejudice;" and as to Mahometanism itself, he asks, "what is it but a sect of Christianity?" Russia has declared that the objects of the war are attained, now that the Orthodox Greek Christians are placed under the protectorate of the Allied Sovereigns; the preamble to the treaty of peace is said to recognise the Emperor NAPOLEON as the author of the peace, the potentate whose good offices have brought about this union of Europe; it is NAPOLEON's Archbishop who utters the word of union, bringing together Papists, Protestants, Pan-Sclavonian Christians, and Mussulmans. Jews, also, adds Mr. MILNER GIBSON; who should decidedly be added to the Religious Congress, or Supreme Council of United Christendom, foreseen by Archbishop SINOUR. There is a grand truth in the Archbishop's Pastoral; but how strange to find it in an official church manifesto!—how revolutionary!

With these revolutions, so strikingly dramatic, we have two others thrown in. There is every reason to apprehend that Austria is stirring up a revolt, and namely, a revolt against the Conference. She hesitates, it is said, to withdraw her troops from the Principalities—those Principalities which are to be handed back to Turkey. England has recalled her fleet, abolished the blockade upon Russian ports; Russia has removed restrictions, and proclaimed peace; but Austria lies upon her arms. Does she mean to play traitor? If so it will be a dangerous revolt for her. Already there are rapprochemens which seriously menace her. The Emperor ALEXANDER not only exchanges the most affectionate demonstrations with the Emperor NAPOLEON, but manifests peculiar affection for King VICTOR EMMANUEL, whose capital is the refuge of Lombard exiles, and whose Minister is proposing the triple Italian revolt.

In France, Liberty, routed by Prussian bayonets, avenges her flight by Partisan warfare. In the silence and the darkness epigrams fly fast, and leave many a poisoned sting in the salon and the atelier. The poor little Child of France, whom the venal blasphemy of Court-rhymers celebrates

as an "Infant Jesus," is sung by secret muses in other strains:—

Voyez donc quelle étrange chance !
Il ne manque à l'Enfant de France
Que d'être tant soit peu Français.

Thus French society *toujours frondeur* polishes its chains, as in the times of that wily and fascinating Cardinal, in whose career M. DE BROGLIE found so tempting and so brilliant a parallel, when he described the "facile and necessary superiority of a man in possession of power, pursuing one single interest, and that his own, who sees before him nothing but a wearied nation greedy of repose, disgusted of illusions, honourable men disarmed and discouraged, adversaries divided, jealous of one another, embittered by reciprocal animosities, and is himself resolved to stick at nothing for success." But the protest of a man like M. DE BROGLIE, of high name, ancient lineage, and unsullied personal reputation, who, within the measure of his convictions has remained true to the dying injunctions of his father—"Forgive, and serve the Revolution"—is not the whisper of a salon. It is the protest of independence against servility, of character against corruption; and it may well have struck one among the audience at the Academy, the Foreign Minister of Constitutional England, emerging from the Tuileries.

There is, indeed, one other revolt in prospect, but the theatre is more distant, though it concerns us nearly. Sir CHARLES HOTHAM, the Governor of Victoria, proved to be so incapable of governing the colony, that he literally broke down under the attempt to form a Cabinet; and there is some doubt whether it is possible to construct a Cabinet according to the European pattern, and with a strict observance of English etiquettes, out of Melbourne materials. So conscious have the colonists become of this fact, that they propose an expedient to meet the difficulty. Of course it is quite necessary that they should have men at the head of affairs to guide the business of the colony. They do not desire to be positively without a Governor; but some of them have sent over a memorial requesting permission that they may elect their Governor themselves! Let us imagine a Viceroy of Ireland, elected by universal suffrage, and we should have, within sight of our own shores, a picture of what the Victorians propose. The idea is not bad. We do not see how it is to be grafted upon English monarchical institutions; but it does not follow that it will not be carried out some day or other in Australia.

Our super-excellent Parliament has been doing its best, as usual, to show the want of some such revolt at home, if it were only to rouse honourable members from their slumbers of indifference. They have had important subjects before them; but, however important the subjects, the measures were not very important, the debates were trivial, and the results almost nothing. We might have thought that finance, education, and the quartering of soldiers upon private citizens, were topics sufficient to elicit definite conclusions, substantial measures, and business-like treatment; but every body seems to meddle, and nobody executes.

Mr. MUNTZ has demanded from the House of Commons, by resolution, "an equitable adjustment" of the Income-tax; and there was a debate upon the subject, full of allusion to the "difficulties" of making the tax just. Everybody confesses that it is unjust; so the British People are labouring under a tax unjustly arranged, and there is no man capable of setting it straight. The resolution, of course, was dismissed.

Finance fares no better. Lord EGLINTON demanded an inquiry into the state of the currency, which everybody allows to be unsatisfactory, al-

though the basis of Peel's Acts of 1819 and 1844 is correct. But the Duke of ARGYLE says that the present time is full of "difficulty;" so we must defer the inquiry.

The House got into Committee on Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Education resolutions, every part of which finds objection from some side or other: Manchester objecting that it is not secular enough; Mr. HENLEY, that it is too secular; while Sir JAMES GRAHAM has discovered that it is not Voluntary enough—for he comes out as the champion of the Voluntaries; and so the House of Commons talks about education so indefinitely as to prevent us from getting at the thing. The LORD ADVOCATE is niggling at little measures, for the purpose of coaxing schools into Government control throughout Scotland. But he is afraid to use his hand boldly, and almost asks the House of Commons to let his bills pass on—as they have done at the second reading—out of pity.

The billeting point is important, and the result of the debate involves not less important considerations. Mr. COWAN objected to the billeting of militia-men upon private families in Scotland. He is answered, that there are no barracks, that the Executive cannot spare the convenience, that billeting on publicans creates objection in England, and that Scotland must put up with the inconvenience. Now, there are two further questions involved here. In the first place, Mr. PEEL, who brought an adverse division upon his Government by his absolute tone, does not differ in the slightest degree from his colleagues when he thus puts the convenience of the Executive as the one paramount object. But he does differ from them in one quality—in frankness. They all agree with him in practice, but they put on an appearance of "deferring to the wishes of the people as expressed through the House of Commons;" and thus less ingenuous men flinch divisions out of members, while Mr. PEEL's openness makes members rebel against the Government. For our own part we prefer a man like PEEL, to a man like Sir GEORGE GREY; who conceals the same departmental superciliousness under a cloud of "soft sawder."

But, secondly, we infer from the ministerial statement that, as soon as the war has been all settled, they intend entirely to disband the militia, and to fall back upon the old system of a mercenary standing army—an unpopular force, under the sole control of the Executive.

The Oath of Abjuration is again in debate. Mr. MILNER GIBSON has a bill at its second reading, to alter the oath, if not to abolish it; and the second reading is carried by 230 to 195. Ministers undertake to contrive a fresh oath in committee, the purpose of which will still be to abjure any but a Protestant succession, but to discontinue the abjuration of the PRETENDER and his successors, who are entirely defunct, and the exclusion of Jews by an accidental phrase in the oath. So, that, at last, ROTHSCHILD may get into the House of Commons; not through the exertions of his noble colleague, Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

An attempt has been made to bring the Executive to a sense of responsibility in the matter of the National Gallery. Mr. OTWAY moved to cut down the vote for that institution by £650—the travelling expenses of Herr OTTO MÜNDLER. Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE has a thousand a-year for continuing that purchase of worthless pictures which was denounced by a select committee of the House of Commons. Only a special agent has been added to the establishment—Herr OTTO MÜNDLER; and the first achievement of the new and much more expensive staff is to purchase that very indifferent and more than doubtful specimen

of PAUL VERONESE. However, members do not care either for pictures or the public money, unless a party use can be made of either; and so they leave it all to Ministers, as the Clown in the "Winter's Tale" says: the managers of his family "leave it all to my sister, and she lays it on."

Certainly, our representative system wants mending. Some of us are far less ably represented than the swell mob who having assembled in public meeting, under the presidency of HENRY MAYHEW, have declared their difficulties in declining business, and taking up some calling more consistent with general opinion; and have laid the foundation, we trust, of a charitable society, constructed to assist them in their laudable objects. HENRY MAYHEW is the first man who, when the question was asked how to reach the helpless and stray parts of society, thought of taking counsel from their wishes and experience. He has supplied the complement to that review of the subject which men like M. D. HILL, CHARLES ADDERLEY, MACONOCHE, have given us.

Mr. CLAYTON, one of the authors of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, has delivered a speech to his countrymen, in which he expresses the conviction that the people of England do not intend to go to war with the United States; and Mr. NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the eminent American author, now Consul at Liverpool, has been able to ascertain in the city of London, whose hospitalities he has accepted, how true is this opinion of Mr. CLAYTON's. The true guarantee of peace between the two countries is publicity in the proceedings of the two Governments. If we do not have some rupture commenced under the cover of secrecy, there will be no rupture at all.

The deadly list of crimes is heavy this week. Some of them come before us again, as in the case of CELESTINE SOMMER, convicted of murdering her illegitimate child at Islington. The story of the poor child going down stairs into a strange place, addressing even her mother in terms of timid respect, with the title usually given to strangers—her gradually catching at the idea that her death was intended, and being led into a cellar where she was slain—equals anything in "Bluebeard" or the dark romance of the nursery.

But the newest romance is the murder of SARAH KELLY—once a maid of Kent, an inn-keeper's daughter, who eloped with a roué—obtained a dower through a successful action for breach of promise of marriage—lost all by one of the chances of Dublin life—plunged into a wild career, and again, by that means rose to wealth, became a landed lady, and is assassinated in the Irish fashion, by disguised men, in the presence of her nephew! It is a wild story altogether. Some Irish customs seem to be inextinguishable.

THE ISLINGTON MURDER.—Celestine Sommer has been found guilty of the murder of her child by cutting its throat in the cellar of her house. The circumstances are so well known that they need not here be repeated. The woman is only four-and-twenty years of age, and looks a mere girl; and the child was more than ten. The prisoner said there were no reasons why judgment should be stayed; and she was sentenced to death. She appeared overwhelmed with grief and horror.

ANGLO-FRENCH SWINDLERS.—Three men, named Berard, Barrabé, and Scholler, have just been condemned to various terms of imprisonment by the Paris Tribunal of Correctional Police, for extensive swindling by means of establishing pretended mercantile houses at London, Bristol, and other places in England. Berard and Barrabé had been concerned in the insurrection of June, 1848; and had both had some connexion with the Socialist press. The latter was editor of the revolutionary paper, *Le Vrai Père Duchesne*. Barrabé's name appeared, rather more than two months ago, in connexion with an alleged swindling case which was brought before the city magistrates, but which broke down for want of sufficient evidence. The facts will be found in *Leader* of January 26th and February 2nd.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, April 7th.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Duke of ARGYLL, in answer to the Earl of HARDWICKE, stated that tenders for the re-establishment of the steam postal communication between this country and Australia are now under the consideration of Government, but that, before any route is adopted, the general assent of the colonies to the proposed plan must be obtained, as they are to bear a large part of the expense. There would be no objection to producing the memorial from the colonies on the subject, which had been asked for by Lord Hardwicke.

THE CURRENCY.

The Earl of EGLINTON moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Bank Charter Act, of the general principles of which, however, he approved. He also approved of an issue of notes besides the portion issued on bullion, but he thought the constitution of the Bank management requires remodelling. The directors, he urged, hold office for too short a term, and the decisions of the body are made by the will of a mere majority. There should be a Government control, as in the Bank of France. The fluctuations in the rate of interest within the last eleven years—amounting to forty changes—had had a painful effect on trade and commerce; and these had been more frequent since the passing of the act than before, and increased in number every year. He proposed an issue of £1 notes; and suggested, "though with great doubt," the possibility of fixing a *minimum* of interest.—The Earl of HARROWBY said that the Government did not contemplate any change in the Bank Act, but that, if an inquiry should be demanded, they would not oppose it. Previous to any renewal of the powers of the Bank, it would, of course, be necessary to institute an inquiry.—The Duke of ARGYLL, in answer to the Earl of DERBY, said that, if a Royal commission were issued, it would imply that the Government was dissatisfied with the present state of things—a conclusion at which they had not arrived. He afterwards admitted (responding to a remark of Lord Derby) that they desire at present to "tide over" so difficult a question, the conclusion of a war not being a fit season for disturbing the arrangements which now exist.—Earl GREY believed that the present is a very fitting season. He did not agree with the Earl of EGLINTON's objections to the Act of 1844; but he thought an inquiry was necessary, since that measure was imperfect.—Lord RAVENSWORTH remarked on the attention which the question is now exciting, and on the demand for inquiry lately made at a meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne.—The motion was then withdrawn.

WAR ARRANGEMENTS.

IN the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. WILSON, in replying to Mr. THORNELY, in reference to the continuance of the bonds under which iron and some other manufactured articles are permitted to be exported, stated that the signature of the treaty of peace is not the conclusion of the war, as the treaty has still to be ratified. With respect, however, to all articles, except munitions of war, an order would be issued on the following day to dispense with the bonds. The bonds already given could not be cancelled.—Mr. PEEL, in answer to Mr. OTWAY, stated that after a time the Turkish Contingent would return to Turkey, and the foreign troops in the pay of England would be disbanded. In answer to Captain STUART, Mr. PEEL stated that the holding of reviews in the Crimea on the Sunday would be discouraged by the Government; and, in answer to Mr. HUME, he stated that it was intended to reduce or disband the militia in Ireland.

BILLETING SOLDIERS IN SCOTLAND.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. COWAN moved a resolution condemnatory of billeting soldiers in Scotland on private families. The practice he believed to be unconstitutional, if not illegal, and it was rendered the more odious because it was believed to be exercised with great unfairness and partiality.—The motion was seconded by Sir ANDREW AGNEW, and supported by Mr. BAXTER, Sir JAMES FERGUSON, Mr. EWART, Mr. JOHN MACQUEEN, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. LAING, Mr. CRAUFORD, Mr. SPOONER, and Mr. ALEXANDER HASTIE, who all represented the vexatious and tyrannical nature of the present system, and dwelt upon the unfairness of continuing in Scotland an arrangement which was not permitted in England.—Mr. ELCHO cautioned the House against encouraging complaints of little grievances before the Government has declared the system on which the military force of the country is to be lodged.—The Lord Advocate admitted the grievance of the present practice, but thought that to remove the burthen of supporting soldiers from the community in general, as in Scotland, to a class, as in England, would neither be fair nor judicious.—Lord EGLINTON also opposed the motion.—On the part of the Government, Mr. FREDERICK PEEL observed that the termination of the

war would put an end to the grievance complained of. The militia having been embodied, it was found necessary to billet them in towns during the time arrangements were being made for removing them out of billet. The distinction between the English and Scotch systems had arisen at the time of the Act of Union, which provided that the plan then in force in Scotland should continue; and he (Mr. Peel) was not sure that the Scotch system was not fairer than the English.—Lord PALMERSTON fully admitted the grievance, and held that it is undesirable that soldiers should be quartered anywhere but in barracks. The barrack accommodation, both in peace and in war, should be extended; but this requires time and money in a considerable degree. Previous to any alteration of the present system, moreover, there must be a modification of the Mutiny Act, which could not take place till next session. The Premier afterwards again assured the House that Government are ready to consider what measures can be adopted for relieving the householders of Scotland, and that they have no objection to assimilate the law of Scotland to that of England.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER observed, amidst much laughter, that the question resolved itself into one of finance. The question was, whether the House was prepared to grant an additional vote in Committee of Supply, for the erection of permanent barracks, or temporary quarters.—Sir GEORGE GREY hoped the house would not adopt a hasty resolution.

After some further discussion, in which Mr. DISRAELI observed that the grievance was undeniable, and that there was very little chance of its being remedied unless the resolutions were agreed to, the House divided, when the motion was carried against the Government by 139 to 116.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Lord PALMERSTON then moved that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, which was agreed to after a few sarcastic remarks by Mr. DISRAELI on the lesson the Government had just received. The consideration of the Civil Service Estimates was resumed. An amendment, by Mr. LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, to reduce the vote for the theological professors at Belfast was negatived by 85 to 31. Several divisions of the like kind, and with similar results, took place; but the chief discussion arose on the vote of £17,639 for the National Gallery, which Mr. OTWAY proposed to reduce by £650, the sum set down for the travelling expenses of Sir Charles Eastlake, and of Mr. Mindler, the travelling agent. He held that Sir Charles is altogether unfitted for the duties of director, as shown by his own admissions before the select committee of the House, and by his "miserable" purchases. Among these purchases, Mr. Otway mentioned the "Adoration of the Magi" by Paul Veronese, which he said would not be valued by a picture-appraiser at more than £100, though it had cost the country upwards of £1,977. To show the universal condemnation of Sir Charles by the press, Mr. Otway gave a long list of papers, including the *Leader*, and almost every other journal of standing in London, from the *Times* downwards, condemning his management.—Mr. BOWYER said he was informed that the "Adoration of the Magi" was at one time offered for £50.—After considerable discussion, the amendment was negatived by 152 to 72. The vote was then agreed to, as were several others.—THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL, and the PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL passed through committee.

Mr. LOWE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of partnership.

MEDICAL REFORM.

Lord ELCHO, in obtaining leave to introduce a bill relating to the medical profession, said, its main features were—first, that it did not interfere with the existing rights of universities and corporations to confer diplomas and degrees; secondly, that it established a *minimum* standard of qualification; and thirdly, that it empowered all properly-qualified practitioners to practise in any part of the United Kingdom.

Tuesday, April 8th.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Earl of HARDWICKE suggested to the House of Lords that, on the occasion of the great naval review about to be held at Portsmouth, it would be as well to ascertain by actual experiment the qualities and powers of the many vessels of new construction assembled at Spithead. It would be very desirable to try whether the floating batteries are what they pretend to be, and whether the gunboats are really fit to go to sea with the guns they carry. He had great doubts on the subject. His impression was that, with their present steam power, they would be unable to force their way through a head sea, and, if greater steam power were put into them, that there would be danger of their foundering. He had doubts, too, whether the iron plates with which they were covered were strong enough to resist shot. His idea was, that a 32 lb. shot would go through them. No notice of these suggestions was taken by the Government.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BILL.

This bill was read a third time, after a short discussion, in which the Duke of RICHMOND complained of the unfairness of compelling farmers to make their returns while the method of taking corn averages is so delusive in its results. He objected, moreover, to imposing on the Poor-law Board functions so entirely different from those for which it was created.—Lord WODEHOUSE defended the bill; and Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said that the attention of Government had been, and still was, directed to the improvement of the present system of taking corn averages.—The bill then passed.

INDIAN FINANCE.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved that the return of the territorial revenues and disbursements of the East India Company, lately presented to the House, be printed, and asked for a return of the military disbursements during the years included in the foregoing return, specifying the presidencies and provinces in which they have been incurred. The papers laid before Parliament contained no account of this expenditure. He thought it was time to consider the financial state of India, as it appeared that the present annual deficiency of the revenue exceeds £2,000,000.—The Duke of ARGYLL, on the part of Government, consented to the production of the papers; but there would be some difficulty in giving the details required to distinguish the various provinces.—After a brief discussion, in which Lord MONTEAGLE, the Earl of HARROWBY, and the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH called attention to the state of Indian affairs, the motion was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. EWART gave notice of his intention to submit on an early day a motion for the abolition of punishment by death.

ARMY QUESTIONS.

Mr. FREDERICK PEEL, in answer to Major SIBTHORP, said that the Government had the greatest satisfaction in accepting the offer made by the Emperor of the French to confer the war medal of France on the English army which had served in the Crimea. The medals had been transmitted to this country, and directions had since been given for their distribution to the troops. He understood that the Sultan of Turkey also intended to bestow a medal on the British army in the East; but no official communication to that effect had yet reached our Government. With regard to the new Order of Merit, any acts of gallantry performed since the commencement of the war would be sufficient to qualify any person to receive this decoration. He was yet unable, however, to state when the preliminary arrangements for the first distribution would be completed.—In reply to another question from Major SIBTHORP, Mr. PEEL said that the claims for money and Crimean medals made by the relations of two soldiers who had died in the Crimea, had been disallowed on account of the illegitimacy of the men. The usual practice was, when a mother made a claim for the effects of an illegitimate son, to allow such claim, provided she was able to produce a certificate showing her relationship to the person deceased.

INCOME AND PROPERTY TAX.

Mr. MUNTZ moved—"That, in the opinion of this House, an equitable adjustment of the income and property tax is essential to the interests of the country, particularly as regards the rates of payment upon industrial and professional incomes compared with those derived from fixed property." He supported this motion by a recapitulation of the arguments generally urged in favour of a higher tax upon realised property than upon uncertain income, and called attention to the present mode of assessment, by which a man is often made to rob himself, owing to his natural disinclination to produce his books before the Commissioners, who are often his fellow tradesmen.—Mr. POLLARD UNQUHART seconded the motion.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, believing that the present is not a favourable time for deranging the relations and proportions of the schedules. Adam Smith had laid it down as a rule that taxes should be paid in proportion to revenue, rather than to property; and it was certainly a mistake to suppose that incomes are only divisible into precarious and permanent, there being many shades and gradations between. He moved the previous question.—The original motion was supported by Mr. WILLIAMS and Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY, and opposed by Mr. LAING and Mr. SPOONER.—Mr. MUNTZ having made a brief reply, the House divided, when the original motion was virtually negatived (the majority deciding that the question be not put) by 194 to 68.

COLONEL HORNESS AND THE BOARD OF ORDNANCE.

Captain L. VERNON moved an address for a copy of the correspondence between the Clerk of the Ordnance and Lieutenant-Colonel Horness, Deputy-Inspector-General of Fortifications, respecting his removal from that military position. That removal he said, was owing to some expressions which the Colonel had used in the course of a correspondence with Mr. Monsell, and which were considered offensive. He had been required to

withdraw those expressions; had done so, and had afterwards shaken hands with Mr. Monsell; so that it might have been supposed that the affair had ended. Such, however, was not the case. He was required to send in his resignation; which he refused to do, and was then superseded, and appointed to command the engineers at Malta, though the removal of the officer already there was a great injustice.—Mr. MONSELL stated that there had been some unofficial correspondence between himself and Colonel Horness, but that he could not produce it without the Colonel's consent. Sir John Burgoyne had said that there would not be the slightest difficulty in removing Colonel Horness to Malta. Mr. Monsell spoke highly of the character and military attainments of Colonel Horness; and denied that (as Captain Vernon had supposed) there was any intention to make the military departments of the Ordnance entirely subservient to the civil.—After a brief discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN SCOTLAND.

THE LORD ADVOCATE moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate and make further provision for parochial schools in Scotland, and a bill to make provision for education within burghs in Scotland. He proposed to abolish the exclusive test in parish schools, to subject those schools to the visits of the Government inspector, to provide for the examination of the masters, and to give to Town Councils the right to assess for the borough schools up to a certain amount, subject to restrictions. A third bill, for placing his scheme for the improvement of education in Scotland in connexion with the Minister and Council of Education, he should develop hereafter.—The bills were supported by Mr. BAXTER and Mr. BLACK (with some objections), by Mr. MACKIE, Sir ANDREW AGNEW, Mr. BLACKBURN, and Mr. STIRLING; and leave was given. The second reading is to be taken on Friday the 18th inst.

LOCAL CHARGES UPON SHIPPING.

On the motion to nominate the Select Committee on local charges upon shipping, Mr. V. SCULLY objected to the first name, that of Mr. Lowe, on the ground that no Irish member was proposed to be put upon the committee, and complained of the habitual exclusion of members of Irish constituencies from committees and from public positions.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER disclaimed, on the part of the Government, any desire systematically to exclude Irish members from committees. Ireland, he observed, had but a small direct interest in this question. He proposed, however, to increase the number of the committee from fifteen to seventeen, and to add the names of two Irish members—Mr. VANCE and Mr. KIRK.—Considerable discussion followed, and at length Mr. HORSFALL moved that the debate be adjourned until that day week.—Mr. F. SCULLY seconded the motion, and characterised the committee as a most unfair one; but, after some further conversation, the motion was negatived by 108 to 67.—The names of the members of the Select Committee were then put from the chair, and agreed to.

AUDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Mr. BOWYER called attention to the constitution of the Board of Audit. The last returns showed great arrears of business in the Audit department, and these arrears would be increased by the diminution in the number of clerks, owing to the transference of some of the auditing to different departments.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that an attempt had recently been made to consolidate and reduce to a convenient form the existing acts relating to the Audit Department, without, however, making any fundamental alteration in the existing system; but no doubt the House might fairly consider whether it would be preferable to make an entire change in the character of the audit now adopted. Formerly there was a separate audit for almost every branch of the expenditure; but by a long series of statutes this duty had been gradually brought under one board. As to the transfer to the War Department of the clerks charged with the audit of the Commissariat accounts, that step was but the inevitable consequence of the removal of the Commissariat business from the Treasury to the War Department, and was, he believed, quite a satisfactory arrangement. The whole of the preliminary examination of naval and military accounts unconnected with the Commissariat had always been conducted by the naval and military departments, and there was no reason why the clerks who had previously audited the Commissariat expenditure should not continue to discharge that duty, even although the Commissariat had been consolidated with the War Department.—Lord PALMERSTON gave some further and corroborative details as to the auditing of the army accounts; and, several members having offered some rather desultory remarks (from which it appeared that the general opinion of the House was in favour of a separate audit for the army accounts), the subject dropped.

Wednesday, April 9th.

OATH OF ABJURATION BILL.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON, in moving the second reading

of this bill, disclaimed any desire to raise the general question of promissory political oaths. His measure was substantially the same as that introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Lyndhurst: the enacting clause simply set forth that the oath of abjuration and the assurance required by the act of the 6th of George II. should not be enforced. The obligation to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy would remain. All schoolmasters and ministers of separate congregations were required to take the oath of abjuration; and, if the law were strictly enforced, no minister of the Jewish religion, nor teacher in a Jewish school, could act in this country. It would operate as a practical outlawry on a large portion of her Majesty's loyal and affectionate subjects. It was true, a yearly act of indemnity exempted persons from the penalty; but what an anomalous state of things was that! If it was contended that the oath was retained in order to exclude Jews, he begged to question the justice of that exclusion: at any rate, there should be a direct law to exclude them, and not a side wind. The oath of abjuration was obsolete and unnecessary, and, as a religious test, it had never been recognised by Parliament.

Sir FREDERICK THESIGER opposed the bill, by moving that it be read a second time that day six months. Mr. Gibson had assumed without proof that the descendants of the Pretender are extinct; but, to say nothing of whether that is or is not the case, the oath contains a formal recognition of the Protestant succession to the Crown—a recognition not contained in any other oaths. To tamper with such an oath would be most dangerous; and both Lord John Russell and Lord Lyndhurst in 1853 proposed to retain that portion of the oath which enforces the Protestant religion of the monarch. Had no circumstances recently occurred to show that it was absolutely necessary to exercise some caution upon the subject? In the year 1841, Archbishop Cullen, the Pope's legate in Ireland, published a selection of the Papal bulls to the council of the Propaganda, and his object in so doing was explained in a dedicatory letter to Cardinal Franzoni. He said he did so, "in order that everything might be in readiness which might pertain to a right and expeditious management of affairs," and at the close of the letter he spoke of the publication as affording an easy opportunity of consulting the bulls in the course of managing things by the secret council. These bulls included two letters from Pope Clement XIII. to the Pretender, dated 1759 and 1760, addressing him as King of England, and recognising his right to nominate Bishops. Repeal the Act of Settlement, and a Roman Catholic descendant of Charles I. would be *de jure* sovereign of these realms. Mr. Gibson has said that he did not mean to interfere with the Roman Catholic oath; but this would be a precedent for an alteration of that oath. No doubt the oath of abjuration had not been designed to exclude the Jews; but he made no question that the great men who framed it desired to keep the legislature of the country Christian. When touching on this subject, Sir Frederick Thesiger remarked that formerly the leader of the Jewish emancipation movement was Lord John Russell; but that whether the noble lord had dropped his mantle on the shoulders of Mr. Gibson, or Mr. Gibson had stolen it while the noble lord was asleep, he could not say. In conclusion, Sir Frederick affirmed that the abjuration oath is the only thing which secures us our Protestant succession. On this being received with cries of "Oh, oh!" he added "Well, I mean it is the thing which alone recognises the existence of the Protestant succession."

The LORD ADVOCATE said that Sir Frederick Thesiger had warned the House of danger to the throne of England which might some day spring up from some unknown Pretender; but there was no evidence that any such person exists.—Mr. NAPIER opposed the measure, and retorted upon its supporters that it was a dishonourable attempt to get rid of the Jewish disabilities by a side wind.—Mr. WALPOLE and Mr. NEWDEGATE also resisted the measure upon the same grounds.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL supported the bill, though holding that, notwithstanding the recognition of the Protestant succession by Act of Parliament, it would be but prudent to insert words in the oath of allegiance, or that of supremacy, or in a separate oath, binding members of Parliament, and others, to respect that succession. He repeated the arguments he had formerly used in favour of the right of Jews to sit in that House; and asked if the City had become de-Christianised since the 9th of last November.—Lord PALMERSTON heartily concurred in the motion for the second reading of a bill which would abolish an oath which no man takes without wishing to be exempted from it, and which does not belong to the time in which we live.—Mr. DISRAELI would vote for the second reading of the bill, and, when in committee, would take the opportunity of proposing an oath in lieu of the oath of abjuration, in which he should retain the words "on the true faith of a Christian," but should relieve the Jews from the necessity of using those words.

Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 230 to 195.

Thursday, April 10th.

ST. JAMES'S PARK.

IN the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for a copy of the report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the proposed improvements in St. James's park, condemned the contemplated removal of the Duke of York's column in order to level the roadway from Waterloo-place into the park. He hoped the report would be carefully considered by the Government before it was acted on.—The Earl of ABERDEEN also condemned the suggested destruction of the column, which he described as the monument of "an illustrious public man" and a good work of art, being of the same dimensions as Trajan's column at Rome, which is admitted to be a model for works of the kind.—Several other noble Lords then spoke; and the prevailing opinion seemed to be opposed to the removal, but in favour of concentrating all public offices in Downing-street and its neighbourhood.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on the part of the Government, concurred in deprecating the removal of the column; promised that the report should be well considered before any steps are taken; and agreed that the concentration of offices in Downing-street would be convenient, economical in its result, and an ornament to the metropolis.—The motion was then adopted.

THE HORSES OF THE CRIMEAN ARMY.

Lord PANNMURE, in answer to remarks from the Earl of ALBEMARLE, mentioned that only a certain number of the cavalry and artillery horses in the Crimea would be sold, including such animals as might be judged not worth the heavy expense of transport by land. The sale would take place in Turkey.

THE ANNEXATION OF OUDE.

The Duke of ARGYLL, in reference to remarks from the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, touching the annexation of Oude, stated that the treaty of 1837, between the Governor-General of India and the King of Oude, had never been ratified by the Board of Control, on account of an informality. On the return of the Earl of Dalhousie, all necessary information would be supplied.

RESTRICTIONS ON ENGLISH TRADE IN RUSSIA.

IN the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. EWART, mentioned that the Government would avail itself of all favourable opportunities to bring about the removal of the vexatious restrictions imposed upon English traders in Russia.

EDUCATION.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the resolutions submitted by Lord John Russell on the subject of education, Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose and said that he had been informed that Mr. Cobden was unable to attend the House that evening owing to a domestic affliction. (His Lordship alluded to the sudden death of Mr. Cobden's only son). If the hon. member had been present, he should have asked him not to press the motion of which he had given notice on the question that the Speaker do leave the chair; for he hoped that it was the general understanding that the House would that day resolve itself into committee to consider the resolution he had to propose.—The House having gone into committee, Lord John Russell, without offering any remarks (which he conceived he had exhausted when originally stating the nature of the proposed resolutions), moved the first resolution:—"That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to extend, revise, and consolidate, the minutes of the Committee of Privy Council on Education."

Mr. HENLEY moved, as an amendment, that the Chairman leave the chair. He objected to the proposed plan of inspection (which he considered especially inappropriate in connexion with schools maintained from private sources); to the provisions with respect to the formation of school districts, which would have the effect of breaking up the parochial system; to the scheme for appropriating charity funds to the maintenance of schools; to the proposals on the subject of religious teaching, which were very vague; to the compulsory rate; and to the proposition for compelling employers to pay for the education of the young persons in their service. It was an absurd idea to contemplate (as he believed was done) the teaching these young persons a foreign language, mathematics, and drawing. He trusted the Privy Council would endeavour to deal with that large class of destitute children who are neither at school nor at work: he was confident Parliament would readily confer the necessary powers and funds. The scheme before the House would lead to a secular system of education, and thus undermine the security and stability of the country. In the course of his speech, Mr. Henley ridiculed a suggestion, by the Inspector of the eastern part of England, who, thinking that recreation should be provided for the scholars, remarked, "There should be a room well lighted, and furnished, not merely with books, but with backgammon boards—(laughter)—chess or draught boards, or even billiards and bagatelle boards." (Great laughter).

Mr. ADDERLY opposed Mr. Henley's amendment,

since he could not consent to get rid of Lord John Russell's resolution in so summary a way. Nevertheless, though he approved of the principle of a local educational rate, as the most effective means of promoting a national scheme, he thought that the plan is at present impracticable, owing to our differences in religious faith, accompanied by the strong desire of the majority that education should not be secular, as in America, where they substitute for religion in their schools "a code of morals which has about as much to do with religion as the philosophy of Socrates had." He believed that a revision and extension of the existing plan would afford the best means of carrying out an improved system of education. He therefore moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. ELLICE objected to that part of the scheme which related to the appropriation of the charities, and spoke of the hardship which the proposal would inflict upon the people of Coventry.—Mr. LIDDELL was in favour of an extension and improvement of the existing system, and, entertaining that opinion, he anticipated with pleasure the appointment of a Minister of Education.

Mr. SAMUEL WARREN (in a first speech) spoke strongly in favour of a compulsory system of education. The voluntary principle, he admitted, had done well and even admirably; but it did not come up to the mark, and all that was proposed by Lord John Russell's plan was to aid it. It would be well, however, if Lord John Russell would reconsider the proposal with respect to the alienation of charities.—Mr. EWART heartily supported the resolutions; and said he apprehended, with respect to the charities, that it was only intended to apply to the purposes of education such charities as were originally intended for those purposes.—Mr. MONCKTON MILNES also spoke in favour of the resolutions, which were conceived in a most moderate spirit. It was highly necessary to cope with "the great and palpable danger" of ignorance.—Lord ROBERT CECIL conceived that local rating would extinguish voluntary aid; and he thought it unjust to charge upon any one part of the community a burden which ought to be borne by all.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in a very elaborate speech, opposed the whole scheme contemplated by Lord John Russell. Details and principles were jumbled together in great confusion, and the proposals, instead of being tentative, were rash and headlong. The parochial boundary was abolished, and no union boundary was recognised. The majority of the ratepayers being allowed to tax the minority would give rise to all the evils of the church-rate. The Quarter Sessions were also enabled to levy this tax; but a more unfit body could not be conceived. Now, he thought that, if a compulsory rate were adopted, education should be secular. The plan would be most expensive and prodigal, the cost being equal to the poor-rates and the county-rate combined; all voluntary help would cease; everything would be done by the Government, except what the rates would afford, and a dangerous influence would thus be established; the measure would oppress the poor, and destroy the free competition of labour; and it would tamper with the religious principle, which was the mainspring of the voluntary system. Furthermore, the proposed plan was unnecessary; for, as shown by Mr. Baines, and Mr. Unwin (from statistical pamphlets by whom Sir James quoted largely), education in England had advanced more rapidly during the last forty years than in any other country.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON replied to the arguments of Sir James Graham, asserting that his statistics were absolutely wrong, and contending that, as the voluntary system had failed, some other was absolutely necessary. He concurred in the general spirit of the resolutions, but should propose some amendments in the details.

The Chairman was ordered to report progress, and ask leave to sit again on the following day, after an ineffectual attempt made by Mr. DISRAELI to extract from the Government a declaration of their views upon the subject of the resolutions.—The MEDICAL PROFESSION BILL was referred to a Select Committee.—The report of the Committee of WAYS AND MEANS was brought up and agreed to; and, shortly afterwards, the House adjourned.

THE CRIMEAN BOARD OF INQUIRY.

LORD LUCAN'S CASE.

THE real business of the Board commenced on Monday, when Lord Lucan requested that his case might be taken separately, and decided upon separately. The former was granted, after some discussion; but, with respect to the latter, his Lordship was informed that, although the Board would also report on his case separately, they could not undertake to consider or decide on it until they had heard the other cases. To this he urgently objected, saying he "did not wish to come before the Board again." The Judge Advocate informed him that, if he should feel himself implicated by the observations of any of the witnesses in subsequent cases, he would be at liberty to come again before the Court; but his Lordship replied that "what he wished" was that the Board should decide

upon his case without first hearing that of other parties. Being told that the Board could not receive any instructions as to the course they should pursue, Lord Lucan disavowed so "improper and unwarrantable an act as attempting to direct the proceedings of the Court. All he intended was to suggest, in the most respectful and submissive manner possible, what he considered necessary for his own vindication." He then requested that the proceedings might be adjourned for a day, to consider whether he could go on under the arrangement proposed. The Board retired for about twenty minutes, and, on its return, granted the request. Lord Lucan, however, after expressing his thanks, said that, during the absence of the Board, he had been reconsidering the matter, and that he now waived the sanction to adjourn; "but, with permission, he should expect that there would be no objection on the part of the Board to his entering a protest against his case not being heard separately." The Board reminded his Lordship that it would be heard and reported on separately; to which Lord Lucan rejoined:—"I am aware that the report will be a separate one, but that does not satisfy me. I wish my case to be considered and decided upon by the Board before they embark in any new case whatever." He was informed that, as the Board did not know what his case was, they could come to no other decision; and his Lordship then commenced his statement by reading a long document, in which he gave a history of his proceedings during the time he held the command of the cavalry. The tenor of this document was the same as that of the statements already made public by Lord Lucan in defending himself from the charges brought against him by Sir John M'Neill and Colonel Tulloch. He alleges that he took all the precautions in his power for placing the horses under shelter, and that, when he left in the middle of February, 1855, all the animals were in stables. Great obstacles, however, were to be contended against. He could not, he asserts, in contradiction to Colonel Gordon, get an Ordnance officer to attend him; and he had the greatest difficulty in obtaining wood, nails, and labourers. He admits that—"The construction of stabling of that sort was perfectly novel to myself, and I may say that there was not an individual belonging to the cavalry who had ever seen such horse-stabling." The Commissioners, he complains, have stated that a certain number of horses died from disease and want of shelter, when several of that number were killed in action; and he adds that it is "a monstrous thing," and an "absurdity" to compare, as the Commissioners have done, the comparatively few deaths among the Commissariat horses, half of which did not arrive till after the end of February, when they found proper food and shelter ready for them, with the deaths of the cavalry horses, which were necessarily much larger, owing to the greater length of time they had been in the Crimea, and to their having to withstand "all the hardships of the preceding months." So far from denying that, as stated by the Commissioners, 38 per cent. of the cavalry horses died from want and exposure, Lord Lucan admits that a still larger number, in the proportion of 65 per cent., perished from these causes, and he adds:—"You will naturally say that I am damaging my own case. But the Commissioners have been so wonderfully wrong that I can afford to state the truth." His Lordship subsequently states that the losses of transport animals were greater than those of the cavalry; and he takes credit to himself for preserving every one of 270 mules which were consigned to his care on the 20th of January, 1855.

The proceedings on Tuesday commenced with an angry protest on the part of Lord Lucan against some remarks which had appeared in that morning's *Times* on his Lordship's defence. Having with much warmth denounced the "audacity" of the writer, Lord Lucan expressed a hope that the court would, if possible, put a stop to "such gross injustice." The business of the day then proceeded; and Lord Lucan produced a letter from Lord Raglan's Quartermaster-General, General Sir Richard Airey, dated December 12th, 1854, directing that five hundred of the cavalry horses, being unemployed, should be made use of for commissariat service. On Col. Darby Griffiths, of the Scots Greys, being called, he stated the circumstances attending the threat of arrest by Lord Lucan. He said:—"I do not remember the exact date, but I think it was on the 16th of November, two days after the storm, when I, being field officer of the day, went to take your orders respecting the picket. You then remarked upon the coat I was wearing, and a conversation arose respecting it. I then said to you, 'My Lord, I fear, if something is not done immediately for my horses, they will suffer severely, and I shall lose a great part of them,' having then lost a good many. You expressed great dissatisfaction, and, as far as I can remember your words, they were, 'Do you think I have not thought of that myself, Sir? I have a great mind to put you under arrest.' What you had to find fault with in me I cannot say; but my impression was at the time, and still is, that the threat was made in consequence of my suggestion. I may add there may have been some warm expressions on my part towards your Lordship; but I am con-

vinced I made no such expressions until you had used very harsh words towards me."—"Do you remember the storm of the 14th of November?"—"I do."—"Where were you then encamped?"—"I think it was the lowest ground. I know the ground was so loose that I saw a goose swimming about in an officer's tent, and that will show in how much water the horses were standing."—"When the altercation took place between us, did you not say in a loud tone of voice, 'You are not speaking to me as a gentleman should,' before one word was said to you about being put under arrest?"—"No, my Lord."—"Did you subsequently make use of those words, or any like them?"—"Yes, my Lord, I said that I had only addressed you as one gentleman would address another, and that you had no right to use the expressions you had done towards me." Colonel Griffiths also stated that some captains of the navy made offers to cover the whole of the horses with tarpauling upon spars, to be obtained from the transports.

General Sir Richard Airey was next examined. From his evidence, it appeared that an engineer, officer, Mr. Stokes, was placed with Lord Lucan for hutting the horses, but Colonel Gordon, finding himself short of those officers, who were greatly needed for the prosecution of the siege works, objected to the constant absence of Mr. Stokes, and said that he could not be placed entirely and solely at Lord Lucan's disposal. General Airey conceived that Lord Lucan did all that was possible for the shelter of the horses. As for himself, he had made repeated demands upon the Commissariat for supplies for the horses; but he could obtain nothing but barley, on which, however, horses will die, if it be not varied with other food. He recollected the offer of tarpauling, spars, &c., and Lord Lucan was himself aware of it. This was as early as October, 1854; but the ships being constantly on the move, it was found impossible to do anything till the 4th of December, when the materials were collected, "and applied to the covering of the stables. I don't think, however," added General Airey, "that the cavalry got any of them." The Commissariat mules, the artillery horses, and the bat animals of divisions, engrossed them.

Colonel Doherty, of the 13th Light Dragoons, having given a few particulars of no great importance, Colonel Tulloch was called, but had left the Court. Lord Lucan, who said that "the further the inquiry extended, the more agreeable it would be to him," requested that he might be himself examined as a witness. He then, in an answer to a question from the Deputy-Judge-Advocate, stated the particulars attending the interview he had had on the 18th of November, 1854, with five commanding officers who had made certain representations to him in writing about the want of necessaries in the cavalry. He reminded these officers that he had written to Lord Raglan on the 8th, on this subject, and that some arrangements had been made for purchasing supplies at Constantinople. In answer to General Peel, Lord Lucan said that "there was nothing on the plateau offering materials for hutting. I have heard in the course of the day that a shelter might have been formed under canvas; but I did not know that canvas was to be had, and this I say, defying all contradiction, that upon that plateau it would not have been safe to have placed horses under canvas. On the 14th of November, as everybody knows, there was not a single tent which was not blown down, and no one but a madman would have thought of placing horses under canvas there."

Towards the close of the day's proceedings, the Deputy-Judge-Advocate said that the Court deprecated the comments that had been made by the *Times* on the incomplete evidence, but that they could take no other steps in the matter.

The evidence, or statement, of Lord Lucan was continued on Wednesday. His Lordship imputed blame to Mr. Filder for not providing a sufficiency of forage for the horses. On the 1st of November, he learnt that the Light Cavalry were to take up a position seven miles from Balaklava. He went to the Quartermaster-General, and complained that, if they occupied that position, they could get no forage; but Lord Raglan still ordered them to be stationed there. When cavalry regiments were stationed at a distance from him, he always held the brigadiers responsible for the foraging. The greatest difficulties were experienced in bringing up supplies. With the state of the roads and the weather as both were then, it might have been possible, up to the 24th or 25th of the month, to employ the horses of the Light Brigade in carrying supplies from Balaklava; but it would have been a terrible strain upon them, as they were, even then, in a greatly reduced, and almost starving condition. Mr. Filder laid it down as a rule that, if the horses were kept on short rations, or without food for a week, no arrears whatever were to be made up subsequently. When he applied for arrears, Mr. Filder said that it was contrary to the rules of the service that a deficiency should be made good. (A member of the Board said that Mr. Filder was acting according to rule.) His Lordship afterwards read a voluminous correspondence ranging over December, 1854, and January, 1855, to prove that he had made con-

inuous complaints respecting the foraging of the horses.

Colonel Tulloch was then examined. He entered into several details in support of the correctness of his and Sir John M'Neill's report; disavowed any personal hostility to Lord Lucan (whom he had never seen till then); censured Lord Lucan's disparaging remarks on himself and his coadjutor; asserted that his (Colonel Tulloch's) calculations of the percentage of deaths among the cavalry horses was rather under than over the mark; and met Lord Lucan's statement, that there was no Heavy Cavalry regiments in the Crimea in the month of October, by quotations from the official return, which proved that several of those regiments were landed at Balaklava early in that month. In concluding his evidence, Colonel Tulloch stated what, in his judgment, might have been done for the relief of the horses, his suggestions herein agreeing with some which had previously been made by Colonel Griffiths. In cases where trenches, nine feet square, and almost five feet deep, had been dug, the earth being thrown up so as to form an artificial wall, the horses had suffered infinitely less than the horses which were wholly exposed. Sail-cloth, also, would have formed an efficient temporary shelter. Plenty of means of obtaining it existed. Her Majesty's fleet lying at Kamiesch, contained many thousands of yards of sail-cloth, &c.; and could anything have been easier than to apply to the naval authorities for a quantity of it to save the perishing horses? Carpenters might have been had from the ships, and, under such circumstances, would have been readily spared.

After a short statement from Major Thompson, of the 5th Dragoon Guards, the Court adjourned till Friday.

THE PEACE.

The Opinions, of Turin, gives what the *Morning Post* calls "a very fair sketch" of the terms of the Treaty of Peace. They are thus set forth:—

1. Neutralisation of the Black Sea, in which Russia and Turkey are allowed to maintain ten armed vessels each for the defence of the coast.
2. Nicholaieff to be reduced to a commercial port.
3. Russia accepts the consuls of foreign powers in the Black Sea and the Baltic.
4. Non-reconstruction of Bomarsund.
5. Russia gives up a portion of Bessarabia, including the fortress of Ismail.
6. Renounces the exclusive protectorate of the Principalities.
7. Renounces the protectorate of the Greek subjects of the Porte.
8. The Danube is open to the flags of all nations.
9. A commission is to be sent to the Principalities to examine the state of public opinion, and the wants of the country, and to study and fix the new frontier of Bessarabia. On which subjects, a Congress will deliberate on the receipt of reports. These questions therefore, are all left open.

The *Morning Post* adds that "it has every reason to believe" the correctness of this statement, and observes:—"Turkey, of course, may have as large a fleet as she chooses in the Sea of Marmora and the waters of Constantinople, and may exercise it in the Mediterranean. It is obvious that ten vessels for each State is the minimum number of ships required in a sea of the magnitude of the Euxine to prevent its coast becoming the refuge of pirates, and to secure the safety of the commerce of all nations in its waters. The presence of the Consuls of England and other Powers in the ports of Russia will be the best guarantee that this slight armament will not be exceeded."

Count Buol has received instructions to remain at Paris, in order to take part in the deliberations upon such details of execution as yet remain to be settled. It is said that Austria has consented to evacuate the Danubian Principalities, after showing great unwillingness. A report from Vienna states that the Plenipotentiaries are to send a commission into these provinces, to re-organise their constitution. The Congress, it is thought, will be able to bring its labours to a close about the beginning of next week.

The text of the Russian Emperor's Manifesto on the Peace has been published. We gave the substance of the document last week.

IRELAND.

MORE FORGERIES BY JOHN SADLEIR.—A London solicitor (says the *Dublin Evening Post*) appeared on Monday in the Registry-office with a carpet bag containing a number of deeds, in order that it should be ascertained whether they had been registered in accordance with certificates of registry which he produced. The deeds purported to be conveyances of estates sold in the Encumbered Estates Court to John Sadleir and the certificates of registry, which were numbered, mentioned books in which the memorials of the deeds were entered. One of the certificates, dated in 1852, bore the signature of the late Mr. Walter Glascock, who died before the

establishment of the Encumbered Estates Court. The other certificates purported to be in the handwriting of Mr. Chapman, First Assistant-Registrar, and to be signed by that gentleman. On examination by Mr. Morgan O'Connell, Principal of the Registry-office, and his assistants, it was found that no such books were in existence, and that all the deeds but one, and the entire of the certificates, were forgeries. The deed that was not forged had been originally a conveyance of a small property purchased for £2,000; but the amount was changed to £5,000. The total amount of the consideration money on the five conveyances was £44,000; the sum lent upon those securities was £16,000.

MURDER.—Mrs. Kelly, of Dublin, a lady whose name has been a good deal before the public in connexion with the lawsuit of "*Kelly v. Theroles*," was shot on Tuesday evening while walking in her grounds in company with her nephew. Two men dressed in petticoats and black veils, approached, told the nephew to stand aside, and discharged their pistols at the lady. Her death was instantaneous.

THE MURDER OF MISS HINDS.—The Cavan Special Commission for the trial of the men charged with the murder of Miss Hinds has now commenced; but the result has not yet been arrived at.

AMERICA.

FURTHER particulars have reached England of the speech to the Senate made by Mr. Clayton on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He advocated a firm, but temperate, upholding of the claims of America, and proposed to continue negotiations in the hope of "bringing England to reason by argument." In the meanwhile, however, America should arm and fortify. "Not, however," added Mr. Clayton, "to make our country rival Great Britain. We should take time to do that. It is our right to do so, war or no war. But this is the worst time we can engage in a war with Great Britain. She is armed *cap-a-pie*, capable of throwing 40,000 troops from the Crimea on our coast, and with the greatest naval equipment ever known in the history of the world, while we are almost defenceless. If Great Britain should see we are resolved to enforce our rights by pursuing the doctrine laid down by Washington—'in time of peace prepare for war'—should she see we are building up our fortifications and naval power—the people of England will compel their Government to yield its positions. Since the publication of the correspondence between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan, public opinion in England has been rapidly tending towards an acknowledgment of the justice of our construction of the treaty." Mr. Clayton further said that the appeal must be to the English people, who would rather turn out any Ministry than fight with "such a nation as the American."

The debates on the Kansas election case in the House of Representatives have been brought to a close, after a discussion of ten days' duration, by the adoption of Mr. Dunn's motion to appoint a committee of three to proceed to Kansas and investigate all the facts, charges, and statements connected with the return of the rival candidates. A bill has been reported in the New York Senate to incorporate the Transatlantic Telegraph Company, with a capital of 11,000,000 dollars. It is stated to be the purpose of the company to establish telegraphic communication between the continents of Europe and America, with liberty to construct any other line or lines between the points where the main trunk across the Atlantic shall touch North America, or any other point in the United States that may be determined on by the company.

In the Maritime Court at New York in a suit brought against the British Consul to recover five hundred dollars alleged to be due to the plaintiffs for the services rendered and moneys expended under a contract to procure men for enlistment in the British army, the Consul, through his counsel, pleaded the privileges of his official position, and the Judge, sustaining the objection, dismissed the case.

A fearful catastrophe has occurred to the ship John Rutledge, on its journey from Liverpool to New York. On the 19th of February, she encountered an iceberg, which stove a hole in her bow, and, as it was found that she was sinking, the crew and passengers got off in the boats. Some, however, were left behind with the vessel, in which they sank; and, in one of the five boats which put off, the thirteen occupants drifted about for several days in the ice and stormy atmosphere, and died one by one from cold and starvation, until only a youth was found alive when the boat was rescued on the 28th of February by the *Germania*, bound from Havre to New York.

Indian depredations continue at Florida and Texas. Great fears are entertained at New Orleans of an overflow of the Mississippi river.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE CAVENDISH AND HALL CONTROVERSY.—General Cavendish publishes in the *Times* of Monday a long communication with reference to the matters in dispute between himself and General Hall. It does little more

than recapitulate the facts with which our readers are already acquainted. The General emphatically asserts his innocence of the charge of writing, or causing to be written, the anonymous letters reflecting on General Hall; and he asserts that several of his friends, as well as three experienced judges of handwriting, stated before the Military Court of Inquiry their confident belief that the communications were not penned by General Cavendish, though apparently there had been an endeavour to imitate his style of writing.

THE APPROACHING NAVAL REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

Great preparations are being made for the grand naval spectacle which is shortly to take place. The fleet is continually augmented by new arrivals, and a rehearsal was gone through on Monday, under the superintendence of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, K.C.B., the commander-in-chief, on board the steam-yacht *Fire Queen*. At half-past ten the fleet weighed in two columns, the line-of-battle ships first, frigates and smaller vessels following, the Commander-in-chief in the *Arrogant* leading, the others following according to seniority. As they stood out from the anchorage, they presented a grand spectacle. Having run the distance marked by the two stationary vessels, *Gorgon* and *Merlin*, the weather division rounded the *Gorgon* or the westernmost vessel, and the lee division rounded the *Merlin* or the leeward and easternmost vessel, and made towards Portsmouth again in the same order as on going out, and anchored in line at about four. On the passage back, the steam-yachts *Black Eagle* and *Vivid*, and the steam despatch gunvessels *Intrepid* and *Coquette*, Commanders Wood and Risk, were ordered to try rate of speed in a run from about three miles below the Nab to Cowes; but the superiority of the *Vivid* was speedily so manifest that all competition was out of the question. The gunvessels were pretty nearly equal, and kept within half a mile of each other all the distance run. One went ten and a quarter and the other ten knots, while the *Vivid* went twelve. The shores were crowded with spectators. The review has been postponed, in order to allow time for the arrival of a still larger number of first-class vessels. It is now thought that it will take place about the 23rd or 24th.

ADMIRAL SYMONDS, who died from consumption in his passage from Malta to Marseilles on Sunday week, has been buried in the Protestant cemetery of the latter town.

COLLISION OFF TARIFA.—A disastrous collision has taken place between the iron-screw steam-ship *Mino*, of Barcelona, Captain Marquilles, while bound to Liverpool, and the English sailing transport *Minden*, which was towing the *Bustler* steam-tug. The *Mino* was going at the rate of ten knots an hour, and sank five minutes after she was struck. It is feared that about ninety persons have been drowned, the captain being one of the number.

THE PACIFIC.—The English steam-ship *Tartar*, sent in search of the *Pacific*, has returned to Galway without obtaining any tidings of the missing vessel, although she proceeded as far as 25 deg. west, and about 55 deg. north latitude. On the 29th ult. she met with the American ship *Joseph Badger*, in great distress, with four feet of water in the hold, and supplied her with provisions and with eight men to assist in navigating her.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

Opinion in France.

[From a Private Correspondent.]

Paris, April 7.

.... There have been some significant passages in our public life of late. You may be interested to obtain a few personal impressions of the last grand military exhibition, at which I was quite an involuntary spectator. On my way to the Champs Elysees, I found myself arrested on the Pont-Royal by the troops defiling, and had no choice but to take my place in one of the numerous groups which completely filled the quays. With the most cheerful resignation I stood listening to the remarks of the *blouses*. Will you believe that I did not hear one who appeared to regard that grand parade with the slightest enthusiasm; not one who breathed a word about the author of the fête; not one who took the least account of that splendid melodrama in the open air? Strange it is, but true. Other eye-witnesses, scattered over twenty other points, received the same impression as myself. There was but a single moment of anything like emotion, and that was in honour of the Zouaves, who have become, like the *Carle Mobile* of '48, the favourites of the populace. As to *Vive l'Empereur*, the only time I heard it shouted at all, in concert, was at the defile of the Imperial Guard, in whose Prætorian months it means, of course, *Vive the life of fighting cocks at Paris*! I was told that certain regiments shouted *Vive la guerre* instead of the *Vive l'Empereur* commanded by the staff. But this I did not hear myself.

As a contrast and counterpart to the review, take the *science* at the Academy on Thursday last. A veritable Orleanist demonstration. M. de Broglie was to be received; M. Nisard was to reply to the new academicien.

As a matter of course, the address of the hissed Professor was known beforehand. The custom is for these official harangues to be submitted to the preliminary censorship of a committee composed of four members drawn by lot, of the chancellor and of the secretary of the Academy, who are elected by their colleagues. At present the two latter are M. Villemain, openly hostile to Bonapartism, and a M. de Pongerville, an old gentleman who once translated Ovid, who is favourable to every Government and pensioned by all in turn, and who enjoys a complete nullity. The members drawn by lot on this occasion were M. de Tocqueville, M. Mignet, M. Vitet, and a fourth malcontent. It was before this audience, not much prepossessed in his favour, that M. Nisard had to read his *tertium* upon the great Prince who governs us, the glory restored to France, the prosperity re-established, &c. He had carried his impudence so far as even to indite a formal apology of the *coup d'état*. It appears the committee, with the single exception of poor old M. de Pongerville, revolted at these platitudes. They told M. Nisard that as a concession to traditional usage they might tolerate the customary compliments to the existing Government; but that speaking in the name of the Academy in which there were not ten members who shared his opinions, and on such an occasion as the reception of M. de Broglie, who had been thrown into prison after the Second of December, they certainly would not endure the language of laudation addressed to that act of infamy. The Professor attempted some resistance on the plea that his words had been dictated by his patrons, but he was compelled to bow to the objections expressed by the committee. Nothing short of a second *coup d'état* could have enabled him to persevere. Consequently the censured passages were erased. But it was feared that a formal injunction from the Minister of Public Instruction might order the offending words to be restored at the public *séance*. Accordingly a public protest was organised and ready, of which M. Villemain was to give the signal. Everything seemed to promise a thoroughly dramatic *séance*, and on Monday last the Institute overflowed with company. It was known that M. Portoul, indignant at the suppressions in the address of M. Nisard, had nevertheless bespoken a hundred tickets of admission; and it was presumed that by this official adulteration he had secured an enthusiastic reception to the tirades of his protégé. And these anticipations were not deceived. At the very first sentences of M. Nisard's tolerably stupid discourse applause was heard to proceed from two or three corners, into which knots of a dozen or so of Professors in evening dress had discreetly grouped themselves, and under the eye of the minister whose favours they courted, were discharging the glorious duty of *claqueurs*. But, as soon as their voices were heard, a formidable *chut* (fancy this in the Academy!) crushed their degrading attempt, and they did not venture to renew it. The unfortunate M. Nisard was obliged to read his harangue, all studded with big words and with appeals to *la victoire, la gloire, guerriers, et laurier*, without a solitary *bravo* to keep him in countenance. It was a deathlike silence, *une exécution complète*.

To enliven the spectacle, however, just behind M. Nisard there sat M. Villemain, whose cruel smiles, pitying looks, and ironical gestures supplied a by no means agreeable commentary to the Bonapartist discourse.

M. de Broglie was much applauded; especially when avowing his sympathies for the Revolution of 1830, he said, "If I was in error then, I am in error still." A few words which appeared hostile to the fusion (of the two branches of the House of Bourbon), brought a frown to certain brows, and some thought that M. de Broglie dwelt a little too freely on the merits of the eighteenth Brumaire, which put an end, it is true, to the disorders of the Directory, but which also served as a preface and a precedent to that act of brigandage to which we owe Napoleon III. With these exceptions, the audience were charmed. M. de Montalembert *se frottait les mains*.

All sections of the great liberal party may at least applaud the speech of M. de Broglie as a vigorous demonstration of the Parliamentary spirit against the régime du bon plaisir. Let us all applaud whatever resembles in the least degree to the promise of a time when we shall again enjoy some slight freedom of speech and of the press. The rest will follow...

The health of the Empress continues to improve, she was enabled on Tuesday week to sit on a sofa at one of the windows of the palace, to witness the departure and return of the cortege which accompanied the Emperor to and from the review.

Louis Napoleon is turning his mind to agricultural matters. "It is affirmed," says the *Echo Agricole*, "that he has just purchased the old domaine of Fouillouse, situate between St. Cloud and Mont Valérien. The intention of his Majesty is to establish on this ground a large model farm, on which will be collected the most improved agricultural implements and the best breed of animals of every kind. This excellent idea has been carried into practice by several

sovereigns, particularly in Wurtemberg and in England."

The pen with which the treaty of peace was signed was made from a quill taken from the wing of an eagle at the Jardin des Plantes. Immediately after the signature, it was placed on a white sheet of paper, and surrounded by the seals of all the Powers represented at the Congress, and by the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries. At the bottom, M. Feuillet de Conches, Chef de Bureau du Protocol, wrote:—"I certify that this pen was taken by me from the Imperial eagle at the Jardin des Plantes, and that it served for the signature of the treaty of peace of the 30th of March, 1856." The whole was then placed in a gilt frame, with a glass fixed over it, to be presented to the Empress.

The *Pays* (says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent) lays great stress upon the fact that, out of 31,000 men who now constitute the whole force of the National Guard of Paris, 28,000 have signed an address of congratulation to the Emperor on the birth of the Imperial Prince. It very truly says, that, considering the average number of the absent, from one cause or another, this address may be considered as an expression of the unanimous sentiments of the National Guard. It is really irksome to be driven to explain facts which the Government journals continually pretend to ignore. But I cannot refrain from stating (what some English readers may not know) that the 'National Guard' is not any more 'national' than the footmen of the Tuileries. Every member of the force is carefully selected by the Government. It is a sign of the times, that the *Charivari*, which in obedience, it is said, to orders, ceased to publish caricatures of Russia some time before peace was signed, has now begun to familiarise the public mind with a war with Madagascar. All the *cafés chantants* have received orders to repress the anti-Russian songs, that they have lately been in the habit of giving. By an *arrêté* of the French Minister of the Interior, dated April 6th, *Le Nord* is allowed to enter France.

A journey by the Emperor to Algeria, after the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, is very generally talked of in Paris.

On Sunday last (says the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post*) a riot took place at Valence the pretext being the recruiting. The Government immediately placed the province in a state of siege, ordering that the established law of the 17th of April, 1821, should be rigorously applied to the rebels. The riot was instantly suppressed and order restored.—There has been a great deal of talk in the Fusionist salons of a letter addressed by the Count de Paris to the Duke de Chambord. It is said that this letter is a sort of homage rendered by the heir of the Orleans dynasty to the legitimate branch represented by the Duke de Chambord. It expresses sentiments of great affection, intended to bring about a perfect reconciliation between the two families, although a point of great importance is not yet settled—the colour of the national flag.

The *Times* of Tuesday has been seized for containing Béranger's new song, which we published last week.

The pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Paris, on the conclusion of peace, has attracted considerable attention. After a disquisition of some length on the nature of the war, the prelate turns to the consideration of the Peace, which he describes as "a great step to the purification and unity of the Church." So many nations of such different creeds have been thrown together as friends or as enemies in the struggle, that the asperities of each must have been somewhat rubbed off, and the end to be looked to is, the probable reunion of all souls in one belief. It is merely local prejudices that separate France and England. These will disappear before the light of civilisation, and, one day or other, England will efface the memory of that separation, which has a date. Russia, so young in courage, so old by enlightenment, and in which the Christian sap is still so vigorous, cannot fail to come back to the fold." The most remarkable passage of the pastoral is that relative to the Turks:—"This people, so long the terror of our faith, whose scimitar, in the hands of Providence, was an arm wherewith to strike in the East an enervated Christianity—this people who carried their conquests so far, and the waves of whose power have beaten the ramparts of our capital, and inundated the plains of Europe—this people is no longer the same as it was. Where are its angers and its enmities? It has become one of our faithful Allies. It has opened its bosom to the influence of Christian civilisation. It begins to open its eyes to the true light. It will recognise its father and its mother. At bottom, what is Mahomedanism but a sect of Christianity? When the work, raised by the hand of man upon Divine foundation, shall have fallen and disappeared, when the divisions, the hatred, the misunderstandings shall have been done away with, there will remain but the faith and charity of the Gospel, the imperishable work of God."

RUSSIA.

The Emperor was expected back in St. Petersburg

by the 30th from his Finland trip. His coronation cannot, on account of the great preparations necessary, take place before August: it is to be celebrated in all pomp, and the old Russian costume is to be the festal dress. The procession will contain eighteen new gilded state coaches.

The Czar has authorised the free export of corn from all the ports of his empire. The Russian Minister of Finance notified on the 5th inst., at St. Petersburg, that, a treaty of peace having been signed, the merchant vessels of the Western Powers will be admitted into Russian ports. The blockade of the Russian ports has been raised.

AUSTRIA.

The Theiss Railway Company is to have the right to continue the railroad from Arad to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt, in Transylvania.

An important alteration in the Austrian tariff has just been promulgated. It effects in several cases a reduction of between thirty and forty per cent., and is regarded as an experimental step towards a more general abandonment of the prohibitive system. The reduction will take effect from the 1st of July next.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have agreed to the first two articles of M. Santa Cruz's financial scheme. The basis for the law relative to the militia has been decided on: workmen are excluded. The Madrid *Gazette* announces that the Spanish Crédit Mobilier Company is now constituted. The construction of the Seville and Xeres railway has been adjudicated to Messrs. Prost and Co. Directly this decision was announced, two protests were presented, the one by Messrs. Osma and O'Shea for the Spanish Crédit Mobilier Company, and the other by Senor Retortilla, of Cadiz. The ground of the protests was, that it was altogether irregular and unfair to allow the representatives of the Prost Company to hear the offers of all their competitors read, and then to modify, as they consider they have done, their original proposition. Under a former Ministry, the construction of this line was concealed to Senor Sanchez Mendoza, who commenced the work; but the Cortes subsequently annulled the concession, granting him an indemnity. The Government has submitted the protest to the legal tribunal appointed to consider such matters.

Spain is once more in a very disturbed state. An insurrection broke out on the 6th inst. at Valencia, owing to dislike of the conscription. An unpopular tax led to another disturbance at Lorca; and a riot was feared at Saragossa. Tranquillity has for the present been restored; but the future looks ominous. A Spanish letter says:—"The municipality of Madrid has resigned *en masse*, but not from political motives. The civil governor, it appears, demanded and obtained certain information from the municipality, but he mislaid the papers containing it, and sent an official to examine the archives anew. This the municipality considered offensive, and it resigned."

TURKEY.

The first, second, and fourth Chamberlains of the Sultan have been dismissed. Redschid Pasha, becoming jealous of Aali Pasha, on account of the latter obtaining the confidence of the Sultan, denounced his former protégé in a memorandum, in the course of which he declared that Aali had made too many concessions to the Western Powers in the late Hatti-Humayoun, and had betrayed his country. As a consequence of this document (though it does not clearly appear how), it was determined to dismiss the first, second, and fourth Chamberlains.

In several towns of Asia manifestations have been made, hostile to the reforms recently decreed; at Aidin, especially, the Christians have been maltreated. It is said that the cavalry has repressed a disturbance by the Turkish population at Ismid. The prisoners who were exchanged against the Russians taken at Kinburn have arrived at Constantinople. They gave some very interesting details about Odessa. It has been publicly stated that Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons will probably replace Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as English Ambassador to the Porte.

ITALY.

Some rumours are afloat as to the "settlement" of the affairs of Italy which is likely to be proposed by the Paris Conference. The Turin *Opinione* of the 3rd states that the proposition which will probably be adopted consists in establishing in the Pontifical Legations a semi-independent government, subject only to the sovereignty of the Pope. This arrangement is said to be conformable to the wishes both of England and France. "We do not hesitate to say," continues the *Opinione*, "that this will be a half measure, of no real service to Italy. It will only be a new edition of the Duchies and Grand Duchies of Central Italy, with this difference, that the Duchies are under the suzerainty of Austria, and Legations will be under the suzerainty of the Pope. Now, as to temporal power, the Pope is under the suzerainty of Austria; we do not see then what the Italian peninsula will gain by these arrangements."

Mount Vesuvius is again in a state of eruption.

PORTUGAL.

The object of the visit which King Don Fernando is about to make to Brussels, is said to be to arrange

a marriage between his son Don Pedro V., the reigning sovereign, and the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

DENMARK.

The British Government has definitively declined the proposal made by Denmark for the capitalisation of the Sound Dues, expressing, however, a willingness to receive fresh propositions. The latter have not yet been put into tangible shape.

HAMBURG.

A strong majority of the assembly of burghers of Hamburg has rejected, for the third time, the new constitution proposed by the Senate.

OUR CIVILISATION.

A MEETING OF "SWELL MOBSMEN."

MR. HENRY MAYHEW—one of the most courageous, practical, and truly Christian inquirers into vice and misery that the present age has produced—has followed up his gathering of ticket-of-leave men by an invitation to the "Swell-mobsmen" of London, which was responded to by about one hundred of them, who met on Monday evening at the White Lion Tavern, Fashion-street, Brick-lane, Spitalfields. In an account published in the *Daily News*, we read that the meeting was convened for the purpose of taking the opinion of such characters with respect to the working of an institution which is intended to lend a helping hand to those offenders who may be disposed to "square accounts" with society, and to lead an honest life. The room in which the meeting was held was well lighted and comfortable. A free and easy manner prevailed, but everything was carried on decently, the cries of "order" and "chair" being immediately followed by attentive silence.

A stranger would have had no suspicion that the men there assembled were at war with society. They one and all appeared well fed, well clad, and at ease with themselves. In the course of the evening, several showily-dressed youths, who were evidently the "aristocracy" of the class, walked into the room. These were mostly habited as clerks or young men in offices, some wearing gold guard-chains, others with pistol keys dangling from their waistcoat pockets, and having diamond pins in their cravats. They were, however, all "mobsmen," as they are called—men who, in some instances, we are assured, are gaining their £10 or even £20 a-week, by light-fingered operations. Indeed, several present were pointed out as "tip-top savvies," "moving in the best society, and doing a heavy business." Besides these, there were a few notorious "cracksmen" (house-breakers), and one or two "fences" (receivers of stolen goods), who were said to be worth their weight in gold.

On the entry of one who was unknown to the rest, a cry was raised of "Only 'kenobes' there!" "No square men in the room!" which, being interpreted, meant only "nob's," or first-class thieves—none who are following an honest course of life to be present; whereupon it was represented to the stranger that the meeting was a private one.

Mr. Mayhew having addressed the meeting, several of the "mobsmen" related their experiences. Some stated that they were desirous to return to an honest mode of living; others that they had done so; all that the horrors of imprisonment and transportation are more than sufficient to counterbalance the wild joys of the "kenobes' life." They likewise all agreed that one great obstacle to the reformation of criminals is the brutality and perpetual interference of the police when the former have obtained situations. Mr. Mayhew afterwards explained the nature of the proposed reformatory institution. A ticket-of-leave man, of very good address, concluded some observations with the exclamation, "Might God and good reason speed them!" which was received with applause. The meeting dispersed quietly.

It is but right to add (says the *Daily News*) that, while some of the persons present were pointed out by the others as being men anxious to "square it," and who they knew to be willing to work, others, on the contrary, were spoken of as being "incorrigible," though, from the frank and even honest expression of many of those young men (for they were mostly between twenty and thirty), it would have been difficult to have recognised them as habitual thieves. A few, indeed, candidly stated "they didn't seem to care" about reforming themselves, but they would gladly assist any of their body who were desirous of so doing.

At the conclusion, a good-looking boy was introduced, who was in the habit of gaining a few pence by reciting scenes from Shakespeare in public-house parlours. The men said it was a pity something could not be done for the poor lad, as they believed him to be honest and clever, and they feared, if not rescued from his present courses, he would sooner or later become one of them.

MATERIALS FOR CHOLERA.

GEORGE MILTON, John Culverhouse, and William Stapleton, dust contractors, of Belmont-wharf, Maiden-lane, were summoned, at the Clerkenwell police-court,

to show cause why they should not abate a nuisance which was injurious to the health of the neighbourhood, the nuisance being caused by sifting dust and other offensive matter. Several witnesses having been examined *pro* and *con*, the defendants denied the charge, and asserted that all the offensive matter was put into a cart every day.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in deciding the case, said the sanitary laws in their present shape originated from sheer necessity. The premises in question lay alongside the Regent's canal, which afforded great facilities for the trading in dust and other offals called "hard and soft core" collected in the metropolis. The sifting of the one, the separating of the others, and the accumulation of all, had, according to the evidence, sickened the neighbours. The defendants were not bound to submit to a magistrate's decision, for they could, if they had pleased, have taken their case before a jury; but, as they had chosen to abide by his (Mr. Tyrwhitt's) decision, he was bound to say that, in his opinion, the nuisance was proved to exist, as charged, and that no measures had yet been taken to prevent or counteract danger to the health of the neighbourhood. Three cases of typhus, traceable to this cause, had occurred in one house, within seventy feet of one of the heaps of dust complained of. These heaps were estimated as containing fifty tons of "hard and soft core," both of which were sworn to be offensive. Other parties when in possession of these premises made a like use of them, but they had been prosecuted, and then they removed the cause of complaint. Large heaps of "hard and soft core," steaming and stifling, had again arisen, to the extent described by the witnesses. He was therefore bound to convict; but, as the defendants, much to their credit as respectable men of business, had declared themselves ready to clear off the deleterious matter and to employ extra strength immediately to ship it off by the canal, the object of the prosecution would be answered if that were done within three weeks. He also recommended that the sifting, which occasioned so much annoyance, should not be resumed on the premises.

It was understood that, if the local authorities were satisfied with the state of the yards, &c., at the end of three weeks, the proceedings would be discontinued.

AN EVENING BURGLARY IN THE CITY.

The recklessness of ticket-of-leave men has received another illustration in a singularly daring burglary and attempt at murder, committed at half-past seven o'clock last Sunday evening in Mitre-square, Aldersgate-street, City. At that hour, the police were passing by the house of Mr. Sockets, a dairyman, when a cry of "Police!" and "Murder!" was raised from the first-floor window, at which stood a man named Martin. He stated that there were thieves in the house; but, on the police telling him to come down and open the door, he replied, "I'm afraid." One of the constables again told him to come down, and, if any one offered to molest him, to call out, and the police would burst open the door. He then left the window, and the constables went round to the back of the house, and discovered a man in the yard. Several of the neighbours then assembled about the wall, over which one of the policemen climbed, and arrested a ruffianly looking fellow, supposed to be a ticket-of-leave man. The house being then entered, it was found that the man Martin, whose head was covered with blood, had been beaten with a candlestick, and he now lies in a very dangerous state. A bag, containing some property, was found in the dust-bin. On his way to the station-house, Fitzwilliam, the culprit who had been caught, said to the constable who had him in charge, "It was a lucky job you came along at the time you did, as otherwise I should have thrown the man out of the window." The accused was brought up at the Mansion House and remanded.

The robbery was committed at a time when such depredations are of frequent occurrence—during the absence of the family at church.

STATE OF THE CHURCHYARD OF ST. MARGARET'S, WESTMINSTER.—Some correspondents of the *Times* have been calling attention, during the past week, to the disgraceful state of this churchyard, where children pick up the bones which are indecently scattered about, and carry them away in their pinafores, probably to some marine store dealer's. Upon seeing this revolting sight, on a visit to the locality, one of the correspondents in question "immediately called the attention of a workman to the proceedings, and he made the children drop their booty, which amounted to nearly a peck of human bones, consisting of pieces of skulls, ribs, vertebrae, two thighbones and a great number of smaller bones. These he at once buried, and in so doing removed a great many more, though he did not dig deeper than eighteen inches. This man assured me that it was one person's work to keep the 'young devils' from taking away the bones." It appears that some of the contents of the churchyard are being removed to the yard of Christ Church, Broadway.

COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.—The sentence of death passed on Hans Hansen, who has been found guilty of murdering one of his comrades belonging to a German battalion quartered at Plymouth, has been commuted to transportation for life, owing to the state of drunkenness of both men at the time of the act, and to the apparent absence of premeditation.

THE KILLING OF BOUSFIELD.—The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex have sent in their report to Sir George Grey, in reference to the circumstances attending the execution of the murderer Bousfield, at the Old Bailey, on Monday week. The Sheriffs report that Calcraft, the executioner, was unnerved by the letter he had received, threatening his life on the scaffold, and that the lamentable circumstances of the execution were aggravated by the physical prostration of the victim when brought up to the gallows.

DEPRAVED, BUT RELIGIOUS (BY PROFESSION).—Mr. Wharton B. Marriott communicates to the *Times*, from Eton College, a story of an imposter, who trades upon a fiction of poverty, accompanied by profound religious sentiment. "A certain J. F. (I will not name him, for the sake of his friends, who are, I believe, respectable) wrote to me few days ago from Church-street, Deptford, stating in a letter of six pages, closely written, that he was the son of a clergyman, and himself originally intended for holy orders, but that, owing to the embarrassed state of his father's affairs, he had been unable to complete his education at college; that he was at this moment reduced by severe illness to the lowest state of destitution and distress, but had, he thanked God, at last obtained a situation of 20s. a-week at Messrs. Scott Russell's, a certificate to which effect was enclosed, but that his clothes were pawned to the amount of 35s., his 'fondly-attached wife' extremely ill, and he himself unable to work for want of clothes and a little nourishing food. Then came a long quotation from Scripture as to the coming of that night when no man can work, and an intimation in the same sentence that a trifle, per post-office order, would set him up for life and make him a truly happy man, &c. In answer to this, I am ashamed to say, I enclosed him a trifle, saying that it would depend upon the result of inquiries which I should make whether I could do anything more for him. By return of post I received a long reply, saying that the relief I had sent him, had enabled him to buy a loaf of bread and a few coals, and entreating me to send a few old clothes and shoes and a trifle in money, if it were only 5s. His most urgent want was to be able to partake of the Holy Communion on Sunday, 'under the advice of his spiritual director,' and he was very anxious to be able to put a trifle into the alms-dish for the benefit of the poor. This was followed by an abundance of Scriptural quotations, and by the expression of most pious sentiments so worded as to excite far more of suspicion than of sympathy. Before writing to him again, I thought it as well to refer for information to the Secretary of the Mendicity Society, and I found, as I anticipated, that the man was well known to them. It appeared that he was a man of 'very depraved habits,' a drunkard, and accustomed to ill-treat his 'fondly-attached wife.' This being the case, I have written to Mr. J. F. to inform him that I have sent £1 1s. for the benefit of himself and his confreres to the Mendicity Society."

HIGHWAY ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—A murderous attack was made a few nights ago, between nine and ten o'clock, in a low alley turning off of Shoreditch, on Mr. Sharwell, a warehouseman in the city. The watch worn by that gentleman was first snatched from him, and, on running after the thief, he was ferociously ill-used by two other men, and left senseless on the pavement. Two men were brought before the Worship-street magistrate, charged with this outrage; and, although one made an apparently generous attempt to show that he was the only person implicated, both were committed for trial.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Henry Thomas, a young man of twenty-five, has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for a garotte robbery, in company with two other men not in custody.—Four men and a woman have been found guilty of coining, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and penal servitude. Fusedale Blow Pope, a lad of thirteen, has pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a cash-box containing securities. He was also charged with arson, of which he was acquitted. He was sentenced to six years' penal servitude. Frederick Stapleton, a brass-finisher, and Frances Price, were acquitted of a charge of burglary in the house of Benjamin West, a jeweller, and stealing property to the value of £1,500.

TEN SHILLINGS A-WEEK WAGES, AND ITS FRUITS.—Thomas Clarkson, a respectable-looking young man, nineteen years of age, pleaded guilty at the Central Criminal Court to a charge of embezzling £20, the property of his employer, Mr. James Ogden, a Manchester warehouseman in Aldersgate-street. In answer to a question from the Recorder, the prosecutor said that Clarkson's wages were ten shillings a-week. The Recorder asked if that was not rather a low amount; to which Mr. Ogden said yes, but a certain commission

was allowed the prisoner in addition. He begged to recommend him to mercy on account of his previous good character, and promised to endeavour to get some situation for him if a lenient sentence were pronounced. It further appeared that the lad had a step-father, who had driven him out into the world to provide for himself. Judgment was respite till next session.

THE LATE ESCAPE FROM PENTONVILLE PRISON.—Henry Mitchell, one of the men who recently made an extraordinary escape from the Pentonville Model Prison, has been again arrested, and is now under remand at the Clerkenwell Police Office.

THE UXBRIDGE MURDERS.—Elizabeth Ann Harris, a young woman twenty-five years of age, has been found guilty of the murder, by drowning in the Uxbridge Canal, of two of her illegitimate children. The crime took place on the 15th of February, and the facts have already appeared in these columns. One of the witnesses against her on her trial was her sister, who was much affected. The woman was condemned to death; and, on hearing the sentence, she shrieked out several times, "I am innocent—I am innocent! Oh, do have mercy on me!" She was asked whether she had any cause for staying execution on the ground of pregnancy; and, after some interval, during which she appeared hardly conscious, replied in the negative. She was then removed, still exclaiming, "I am innocent—I am innocent! Mercy! mercy!"

CHRISTIAN ACRIMONY.—A case, exhibiting the singular tendency to virulence of language so often observable in Christian clergymen, and of which the Bishop of Bangor has recently given some most triumphant specimens, was tried on Monday at the Liverpool Assizes. The Rev. Dr. Hillcoat, a clergyman of the Church of England, of advanced period of life, brought an action against a fellow-clergyman, a Mr. Cooke, for libel. Dr. Hillcoat had been the incumbent of the district church in Scotland-road, Liverpool, but in 1835 was arrested on a claim for £127, "costs" in an unsuccessful suit in the Court of Chancery. During his imprisonment in Lancaster Castle, he was introduced to Mr. Cooke, and it was agreed that the latter should take the entire spiritual charge of the church and schools in Scotland road. He therefore continued to officiate till 1855, when Dr. Hillcoat heard that Mr. Cooke had been reflecting on his character. An angry correspondence, written with great bitterness on both sides, ensued; and the Doctor, being liberated by the kindness of an unknown friend, proceeded to Liverpool, and gave notice of his intention to perform the duties at the church. Both parties appealed to the Bishop of Chester, who decided in favour of the Doctor. Mr. Cooke then appealed to his congregation, many of whom took his part. On this, Dr. Hillcoat (according to the statement of his own counsel), wrote and printed a letter to the congregation, imputing to Mr. Cooke fraud and falsehood in the school accounts. Mr. Cooke replied by a pamphlet in his own exoneration; and that pamphlet contained the libel complained of by the Doctor. When the case was brought before the Liverpool Civil Court, Mr. Justice Willes remarked:—"There has clearly been much provocation for the libel; and now that we are arriving at the acrimonious part of the case, I think it my duty to say it would be much better, for the sake of Christianity, to refer all matters in dispute to some arbitrator to be agreed upon between the parties." The counsel having conferred, a formal verdict was taken for Dr. Hillcoat, subject to arbitration.

BURGLARY AND CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE.—Two men named Grimshaw and Filbert have been examined at the Worship-street police court, on a charge of breaking into the premises of a licensed victualler in High-street, Shoreditch. About four o'clock in the morning, two police-constables were on duty in that locality, when one of them saw a man go hastily away from the door of the licensed victualler's shop. His suspicions being aroused, he examined the door, and found that the fastening had been forced up so as to admit the entry of a full-grown person. The policeman then heard a noise within, in consequence of which he rang the bell and aroused the inmates, when Filbert immediately threw open the door and rushed forth in the endeavour to escape, but he was seized and forced back into the house by the constable. The other man, Grimshaw, then attempted to run out of the house, but he was also stopped and forcibly thrust back into the house by a second policeman, when the two thieves were detained in the place by the street door being fastened upon them. A fierce struggle then ensued between the thieves and the policeman; and the former were in the end, captured, but not until after they had made a desperate resistance, in which one of them was disabled by a blow from a staff. The officer who apprehended Grimshaw had a narrow escape of his life, a blow being aimed at his head with a life-preserver, which fortunately missed its mark and only struck the brim of the policeman's hat. When the men were seized, they emptied their pockets, out of which dropped a quantity of money in silver and copper, amounting in all to nearly £4. This had been plundered from the till, and a clothes chest had also been broken open, and some dresses

and other articles stolen. The prisoners were both fully committed for trial.

SUSPECTED POISONING IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—A report was recently current, in the village of Burntwood, near Lichfield, that the body of a woman who had been dead a year, was about to be exhumed, in consequence of some suspicions having lately arisen that death had not resulted from natural causes. This being represented to Mr. Ward, the coroner for Staffordshire, he wrote to the Secretary of State, Sir George Grey, on the subject, and received an answer authorising him to disinter and hold an inquest on the body. The dead woman's name was Catherine Ashmall; her husband being a farmer living at Ediall, near Lichfield. They had been married about twelve years, and, for some time before she died, Mrs. Ashmall's health had been bad; her death, however, occurred rather suddenly. It was not suspected at the time that she had met with a violent death; but, as it had since become known that no medical certificate had been produced, stating the cause of death, although the registrar's certificate for the purposes of burial had been obtained, the present proceedings were instituted. Immediately on the receipt of Sir George Grey's letter, Mr. Ward, the coroner, issued his warrant for the disinterment of the body, and at seven o'clock the following morning the coffin was taken out of its grave by the police of the district, in the presence of the curate and two churchwardens. A jury of twenty-three was subsequently empanelled; and, after they had viewed the body, which was in a very advanced state of decomposition, almost every trace of personal identity being obliterated, the coroner said that a *post-mortem* examination would be necessary before an inquest could be held. Three medical gentlemen (one of them on behalf of Mr. Ashmall) were selected for the purpose, and the *post-mortem* examination of the body was commenced at two o'clock the same day. The result has not yet transpired.

THE SHOT ROBBERY AT LAMBETH.—William Burns surrendered at the Central Criminal Court to take his trial for stealing a quantity of lead and iron from his employers. With the sanction of his counsel, he pleaded Guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, on the ground of his former good character, of his long service in Messrs. Walker's establishment, and of his having been tempted by others to the commission of the theft. His employers also pleaded for a merciful consideration of his case. He had been about thirty-five years with the Messrs. Walker, and his salary was £150 a-year. Sentence was deferred. A similar case was then tried in the same court. James Mayland, described as a traveller, was charged with embezzling money to the amount of £1,000 from his employers. His counsel, Mr. Ballantine, said that all he could urge on behalf of the prisoner was that he had heretofore borne an unimpeachable character; that at the time he entered the service of the prosecutors he was embarrassed; and that his creditors, finding he had got a good situation, pressed him so closely that he was induced to make use of the money he had received on account of his employers to relieve himself. In this case also, sentence was deferred.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST A RAILWAY CLERK.—Mr. James Knighting, clerk in the Transfer-office of the Southern and Western Railway, Ireland, has lately been brought before the magistrate at one of the Dublin police-courts, on a charge of forging two transfer deeds of shares in that railway. These forged deeds, containing each twenty shares, were dated March 12, 1856, and were made transferable from a Mrs. Elizabeth Saltmarsh to the Rev. Mr. Gordon. It was also stated that the deeds were signed in the presence of Mr. B. Wilcocks, clerk to the firm of Messrs. Symes, Teesdale and Co., of Fenchurch-street, London. The signature of the Rev. Mr. Gordon to the deeds was genuine. Mr. Knighting had been on terms of intimacy with a gentleman of that name, who was an English clergyman, and to whom Knighting had applied by letter to receive transfers of shares from persons in whose behalf respecting the sale of those shares, he (Knighting) professed to act. Owing, however, to some irregularity as to the method by which he had disposed of shares in favour of Mrs. Saltmarsh, Mr. Gordon suspected that all was not right, and therefore instituted inquiries, which resulted in the discovery of the fraud and the arrest of Knighting, who has been examined twice at the police-office. Mr. Gordon, however, was not in attendance on either occasion, and the case was again remanded, the magistrate adding, that if further evidence was not forthcoming at the next examination, he should discharge the accused.

OBITUARY.

MR. MORRIS BARNETT.—It is with regret that we announce the death of Mr. Morris Barnett, the actor, who expired at Montreal on the 18th ult., after a lingering illness of many months. We may with truth say of him that he achieved a celebrity by one part—that of Monsieur Jacques, the poor Frenchman in London; but he was celebrated for playing French-

men generally. He was the author or adaptor of several pieces for the London stage, and was for some time the theatrical critic of the *Morning Post*. He had gone to America in the hope of realising by his performances sufficient to enable him to retire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen held her first drawing-room this season, on Thursday, at St. James's Palace.

THE HEALTH OF MR. BRIGHT, M.P., we are happy to state, on the authority of the *Manchester Examiner*, is gradually, though slowly, improving.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT PORTSMOUTH DOCK-YARD.—The Nasmyth steam hammers at Portsmouth dockyard are worked by some boilers which are situated in a shed specially set apart for them. One of these boilers exploded last Saturday, bursting in the side wall and killing three men who were at work in the adjoining smithy. Three others were so seriously injured that two of them have since died at the Harbour Hospital; and the rest were scalded and bruised. The boiler shed was demolished, and a portion of the boiler was hurled against the corner of the large building used as a sawmill, a few yards distant, in which it made an enormous breach. It then glanced off, and fell at a distance of about an hundred feet in the direction of the building slips: the weight of the piece was upwards of a ton. The exploded boiler was circular, four-and-a-half feet diameter, with semicircular ends, and without any flues or tubes through it. On the top of this boiler there was a large steam reservoir of the same dimensions. This upper reservoir, with the other portion of the boiler, was blown to a distance of about twenty feet.

THE BISHOP OF BANGOR.—Some more letters from this eccentric individual, with reference to his quarrel with the Hon. W. O. Stanley, M.P., have been published. He charges that gentleman with "a direct and palpable falsehood" in stating that his motive for refusing to mention the names of the clergy who signed the petition was that the Bishop had threatened to prosecute those clergy in the Court of Arches. The Bishop's own letter of February 9th, however, exists to substantiate Mr. Stanley's veracity. Mr. Stanley is also accused of "laying down as an incontrovertible principle that he must be right, and every one who differs from him in the wrong;" of having a "distempered mind;" of "weakness, vanity, insanity, and folly." The Bishop wishes to protect Mr. Stanley from "the serpent he has taken into his bosom," the "evil spirit who has dropped evil counsels into his ears"—the serpent and evil spirit being the Rev. Mr. Ellis, who is taxed with "wicked and malignant falsehoods," and with going to Mr. Stanley "like the devil to our first parents in Paradise with a wilful lie in his mouth, which he well knew was a lie." (This refers to a statement made by Mr. Ellis with respect to the participation in the Welsh Church movement of the Bishop's "dear old friend, the dean," who, however, comes in for a sharp rap on the score of being "very fond of flattery," which he "swallows with greediness," and is thus induced by "toad-eaters" to do "very silly and foolish things.") Mr. Ellis, moreover, has a "reckless and depraved mind," and is guilty of "meanness." "If ever," adds the Bishop, "there was a child of his father, the devil, who was a liar from the beginning, this is the man." He concludes by requesting Mr. Stanley not to make "any further attempts at explanation or rejoinder."—A letter from the eccentric prelate appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday, the object of which is to abuse the editor and his "underlings," for "wicked and wilful falsehood" in some recent comments on the Stanley and Ellis case. The letter is written with a most extraordinary confusion of the first and third persons singular; but there is no lack of the Bishop's vituperative power. Addressing the editor of the *Times*, he says:—"It is now evident that Mr. Stanley has retained your services. . . . Mr. Stanley, I dare say, pays you well for doing his dirty work." To the Bishop's letter, the *Times* appends one brief and pithy remark:—"The only comment we need make upon this curious production is to commend this aged and unfortunate prelate to the care of his reverend brethren on the bench."

THE CASE OF THE REV. J. C. WARD.—This gentleman, who appeared several times lately at Bow-street on a charge of lunacy, attended again on Tuesday, when it was intimated that, as the result of a private arrangement between the Treasury and the friends of Mr. Ward, no further proceedings would be taken.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.—We have received the Monthly Report for March of this useful body. After briefly retelling the circumstances attending the various meetings of the League in the course of the month (which were highly successful) the report congratulates the public on the step in the right direction made by opening the Crystal Palace on Good Friday, when nearly 18,000 persons attended, and behaved with the utmost decorum and propriety. "It is hoped this is but an augury of the advent of Sunday opening; when the recreation thus offered may be enjoyed with more propriety than o

to solemn an anniversary." The Committee announce the publication of various pamphlets, and their design to issue tracts advocating the views they have at heart.

THE FERMOY PEERAGE.—This disputed peerage case is now being examined into by the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords. The decision has not yet been arrived at.

THE ESSENCE OF THE BLUE BOOKS.—Mr. Leone Levi, long an authority on commercial subjects, has undertaken to supply an annual digest of the Blue Books, the cream of the Parliamentary Papers, to be published by Messrs. Smith and Elder. The idea, admirable in itself, is likely to be well-worked out in his hands.

THE CASE OF MR. DYCE SOMBRE continues to occupy the attention of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council; but judgment has not yet been pronounced.

CHIPPENHAM ELECTION.—Mr. Robert Parry Nisbet, a Liberal Conservative, has been elected without opposition for Chippenham, in place of the late Mr. Joseph Neeld.

A SUSPICIOUS DISEASE AMONG THE ARTILLERY HORSES AT GALATA.—Twenty horses belonging to the English Artillery stationed at Galata-serai have died from a very strange convulsive disease, after drinking water from a trough. A still greater number is expected to die. The intestines of some of those already dead have been sent for chemical analysis, as there is strong suspicion of poison.

THE ADULTERATION COMMITTEE continues its sittings, and further evidence, of a similar nature to that already received, has been given in.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.—The annual general meeting of this institution was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, read the annual report, from which it appeared that life-boats, complete with carriages and their necessary gear, are about to be supplied to Padstow, in Cornwall, Drogheda, Rye, and Castletown, in the Isle of Man. Several new life-boats have been stationed at various coast towns. The institution has at the present time about 50 life-boats. Great efforts have been made to save life from wrecks during the past year, and the result has been that 1,388 persons have been rescued by life-boats and other means from wrecked vessels. The total expenditure has been £3,726, while the income does not exceed £2,035.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, April 12.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Royal assent was given by commission to several unimportant Bills. The Divorce and Matrimonial was laid on the table by the LORD CHANCELLOR, and a Bill on the subject of Church Discipline by the BISHOP OF EXETER, after which the House adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ROCHESTER ELECTION.

The petition against the return of Mr. Wykeham Martin for Rochester was reported by the chairman of the committee as frivolous and vexatious, and the sitting member has been declared duly returned.

THE ROAD THROUGH ST. JAMES'S PARK.

In answer to questions from Mr. LLOYD DAVIS and Mr. MACARTNEY, Sir B. HALL stated that in a few days he would lay the plan adopted by the Government of the proposed road through St. James's Park before the House. The plan differed slightly from that recommended by the Committee. It would be possible to make a road into the Park, on each side of the Duke of York's column without taking down the column itself.

WORKING IN DOCKYARDS ON SUNDAYS.

In answer to questions from CAPTAIN STUART and Mr. BONFALL, Mr. MONSELL stated that men had been employed to work on Sundays in the arsenal at Woolwich under very special circumstances, only on two or three occasions, but it was not permitted as a rule.

Sir C. WOOD said no work had been done on Sundays in the dockyard at Woolwich, through some contract work had been hurried on in Portsmouth yard one Sunday, but it was, he thought, improper, and he had forbidden it in future.

THE BOMBAY ACT.

In answer to Mr. OLIVEIRA, Sir G. GREY said it was proposed to renew the Bombay Act, passed two years ago, which was about to expire.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

In answer to Lord R. OBEIN, Sir G. GREY said he should apply to the Treasury to increase the weekly allowance to Reformatory Schools for Juvenile Offenders, as soon as he had received some returns from those institutions to enable him to see what amount was required.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of LORD PALMERSTON, it was ordered that after the 31st May, Government orders of the day should have precedence over other business.

MINISTERS OF RELIGION IN PRISONS.

Mr. BOWYER addressed the House, complaining of restrictions put on ministers of all other religions than that of the Church of England, in Pentonville prison, so as to prevent religious intercourse with the prisoners.

Sir GEORGE GREY said, he was willing to give every facility to ministers of all religions to visit prisoners of their persuasion; but as the law stood, it was necessary that a Roman Catholic or dissenting person should ask to see a minister of his religion.

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

Sir DE L. EVANS drew attention to the service of the Chaplains of the army in this war, and asked the First Lord of the Treasury what recognition, if any, might be hoped for in respect of these services?

LORD PALMERSTON, after paying a high eulogium on the manner in which the ministers of the Protestant, Presbyterian, and Roman Catholic religions had discharged their duties in the East, whether in the discharge of their ordinary duties, or in ministering to the sick in the hospitals and the wounded on the battle-field, said the Government hoped to have an opportunity of rewarding these meritorious men hereafter.

Mr. S. HERBERT bore testimony to the zealous and efficient services the Army Chaplains in the East had rendered, mentioned that four young men of the Established Church and four of the Romish Church had perished there from disease and over-exertion, and suggested that the chaplains of the army might be rewarded with decorations similar to the Commissariat, as was done in foreign countries; and, in addition, that they should be rewarded by the appointments to benefices in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, as some mark of public remuneration for their public services. Mr. NEWDEGATE also spoke in terms of commendation of the conduct of the army chaplains in the East.

EDUCATION.

Some other questions of no importance were discussed, and the House resolved itself into Committee on Lord John Russell's Resolutions on Education, the adjourned debate being resumed, by

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, who answered in detail Sir James Graham's speech on the previous evening, expressed his surprise at that right hon. baronet having become the champion of voluntary education. He denied that the plan he proposed was compulsory and tyrannical, but argued it was meant to assist voluntary efforts and to give ingenuity and development to the agencies already employed. He contended that it was necessary for the purpose of providing a regular system of education, which would embrace inspection, the raising of the necessary funds, and the supply of existing deficiencies in the means and places of education. Going through the details of the reductions, he concluded by withdrawing the latter half of those which appeared to be most seriously objected to.

Sir GEORGE GREY, on the part of the Government, objected to all the resolutions, except the first five, and Mr. E. BULL, Sir J. NORTHCOTE, Mr. DRUMMOND, and Mr. MILES having spoken, Mr. GLADSTONE attacked the resolutions, which he declared to be destructive of the present admirable system.

Mr. DISRAELI followed in opposition to the resolutions, urging that they should be withdrawn entirely.

The Committee then divided—

For the resolutions	128
Against them	260
Majority	102

They were accordingly lost. The other business was adjourned.

THE CRIMEAN BOARD (YESTERDAY.)

The Board assembled again yesterday at eleven o'clock, when Colonel Tulloch examined Colonels Douglas and Doherty, who gave evidence in corroboration of the Commissioners' Report. Some excitement was created in court by the Judge Advocate-General stating that all Colonel Tulloch's witnesses should leave the hall, with the exception of the one immediately under examination.

THE PEACE.

The Emperor of Austria, according to a letter from Vienna of the 6th inst., ratified the Treaty of Peace on that day.

Miss NIGHTINGALE—I regret to state, says the *Times* Crimean correspondent, that Miss Nightingale has received a slight injury from the upsetting of a vehicle, in which, with other sisters, she was coming up to the front from Balaklava. Her back is hurt, and she is at present at the Castle Hospital. We all hope for her speedy and complete recovery.

THE QUEEN visited the Adelphi Theatre on Thursday evening, for the first time since she has taken a Royal Box at that house.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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.

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.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.—We regret that we are unable to give our correspondent the information he desires.

ERRATA.—In our last number, in "A Political Student," for "me," read "us," and for "bur," read "burlesque," and in "The Political Life of Sir Robert Peel," for "the Corn Law of 1855," read "of 1815."

The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1856.

Public Affairs.

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

THE INTERVENTION IN ITALY.

THE Sardinian plenipotentiaries, in their memorial to the Congress of Paris, have proposed, it is said—and the credulous believe it—a settlement of the Italian question. The scheme is vague and partial—vague, because it suggests no positive solution of the Neapolitan difficulty; partial, because it does not include the release of Lombardy and Venice from Austrian domination. Nevertheless, it is an important result of the war, that it has strengthened the basis of a national policy in the Italian peninsula. During the two past years, the people of that country have not been alone engaged in watching the vicissitudes of the Russian struggle. The constitutional kingdom of Piedmont has gained influence and character; the populations of the Papal States, of Naples, of the Duchies, and of the Lombardo-Venetian territories have once more become so restless, that it seems impossible to avert important changes. These inevitable changes, say the organs of aristocratic liberality, should be carried into effect under the control and sanction of the Powers deliberating at Paris. They desire a revolution in Italy, but a revolution with a Congress at the helm, that it may be a steady, limited movement, taking no impetuous or eccentric course. What they solicit is, that the temporal authority of the Pope and the College of Cardinals should be abolished, that the advantages of a civil and responsible government should be conferred on the three millions of Italians inhabiting the Papal States, and that the French occupation should cease. The Legations, held in terror by Austrian troops, and degraded and pillaged by an ecclesiastical administration, they would place under a King or a Viceroy nominally dependent on the Pope, but guaranteed conditionally by the assenting Powers, from Papal as well as from Austrian interference. The Government of Naples, the memorial declares, is the opprobrium of Italy, and for that kingdom liberal institutions are demanded, though whether under the reigning sovereign, or under some exotic prince, the plenipotentiaries do not explain. To the small Duchies they scarcely refer, and to the chief evil of Italy, the unnatural despotism of the Austrians in Lombardy and Venice—a reproach and a scourge to the Italians, far worse than the tyranny of Naples—they only point as to a problem which events must solve.

An analysis of this scheme of intervention—hypothetically attributed to Sardinia—suggests some points of difficulty. If the Sardinian Government assumes to represent the hopes and the rights of Italy, it must accept a large national interpretation of the Italian claims. What inducements, then, does it offer to the French Emperor to engage his interests in the political settlement of Italy? If the Legations are to be bestowed on a new hereditary prince, he must be of the Italian blood, or he is a seed of discord; and where is such a prince to be found? If Naples is to be relieved from the bewildered bigot on the throne, who is to be his successor? If the greater portion of Italy is to be placed under guarantees, and freed from military occupation, and the Lombards and Venetians rise to assert their claims, and the Italian people join the national crusade, would the Congress stipulate that they shall be suppressed, or would it leave the revolution to develop itself, and to set free and unite the twenty-seven millions of the Peninsula? For this is the real Italian question,—how may the Italians possess Italy for themselves, and restore it, under a liberal constitution, to independence, and to industrial and commercial prosperity.

Some Italians believe in the fallacy that Great Britain and France would be jealous of a united and powerful Italy. The idea is totally without foundation. The British Government, false as its policy has been, has not been false because it hates or fears the Italian people; but because it identifies their cause with that of the general Revolution, ever impending in Europe. To the aristocracy, and to all the timid, this revolution is a phantom and a bugbear, stifling their sympathies, inspiring them with the cruelty of cowardice. That a great liberal nation should rise in the Italian peninsula, opening its ports to British trade, exchanging its corn, and oil, and wine, for British manufacture, is the desire of every class in England; only the governing class does not understand how this object could be attained without convulsing Europe, and alarming the friends of order and property. The trade that has already entered the port of Genoa—which an Englishman might now mistake for one of his own flourishing emporiums—is a slight illustration of the commercial advantages that must accrue to a manufacturing and commercial country from the existence of a kindred community spread along that rich line of territory between the Adriatic and Mediterranean seas.

So far from France being jealous of Italians, the first impulse of France, whenever she has acted for herself, has been to set the Italians free. The Republic of 1848 would have accomplished this generous work, and risked a collision with Austria, had not British influence, representing the alarms of the aristocracy, interfered. No doubt the egotism of the Napoleon dynasty is opposed to the free development of a national Italy, but it is avowed by our chief organ of opinion, that the government of the *Coup d'Etat* is not representative of France. France—the nation—still “represents” liberty, intelligence, self-government; and this France, eclipsed for an hour by an usurper’s purple, still continues to form in the West, with Great Britain, a balance to the military absolutism of the North, against which the scale might be turned by the erection in the South of an united and liberal Italy. A fifth of our industry is employed by the United States of America. Some persons appear to forget that Italy contains a larger population, and is yet so fettered by monopolies and prohibitions, that her trade with Great Britain is comparatively unimportant. Neither Great Britain

nor France, therefore, can prefer despotic governments and poor populations to free and flourishing states, harmonising with themselves, naturally addicted to commerce, opposed to war and to political aggression, and systematically hostile to Austrian and Russian dominion.

The statesmen of the West are beginning, we are told, to understand that the perpetuation of the present state of things in Italy is impossible. The question is, What remedy can be applied? Who can hope for a positive and liberal solution from the Congress of Paris? A principle rules there that cannot favour broad and liberal projects, for it is never forgotten that, though France is said to lead the movements of Europe, Italy, in 1847, gave the signal to France. But the complication has reached a point at which some decision must be arrived at. Certain “friends of Italy” ask the negotiating powers to judge between them and their rulers, and if judgment is declined they will pronounce it themselves, and Sardinia may be forced into a war of independence which may set Europe on fire. The Congress professes to establish a general peace; and what policy could be more infatuated than that which would leave a menacing difficulty without a solution? We repeat, nothing more than a partial and selfish decision can be expected; but the stagnation will be at an end, and the claims of Italy will have obtained, at least, a recognition.

The Congress of 1814 pretended to give peace to Europe, and, with perverse contempt of justice, ratified a settlement which was in itself the cause of inevitable commotions. It was then urged, as clearly and as forcibly as possible, that differences of race, language and religion, made it impossible that the Belgians should continue united with the Dutch; that the Polish nationality must be restored, or suppressed after a cruel conflict; that the Italians would never be reconciled to an Austrian sway; that Spain and Sicily could not enjoy no peace under Bourbons; and that the elder Bourbons could not be forced on France. The pacificators relied on military force, on police, on policy, and declared eternal a system against which Europe has ever since been struggling. The flight of Louis XVIII., his second restoration, the dethronement of his successor, the expulsion of the Bourbon line, the transfer of the throne to an “elected” dynasty, the fall of that dynasty, the proclamation of a republic, a war in the streets, a *Coup d'Etat* and a prætorian regime, have illustrated, in France, the futility of the “arms, police, and policy,” on which the Holy Alliance relied; and the protest of Europe has also been signified by armed interventions in Spain and Portugal, by a war between Belgium and the Netherlands, by a terrible conflict in Poland, by forty Italian insurrections within forty years. No nation has been won to loyalty by the policy of the Holy Alliance; conspiracy has nowhere been eradicated by its police; absolutism has nowhere been rendered secure by its arms. It is a gigantic failure; yet the pacificators of Europe imagine that, when they have protected Turkey, and “regulated” a part of Italy, the old world has been settled, tranquillised, and moulded into permanent political forms.

In Italy the people suffer from two great evils, bad government and foreign domination; the foreign domination being the prop of the bad government. The Austrian rule is the most hateful and the most oppressive. If that curse were removed, the nation would have no difficulty in reckoning with the King of Naples and the corps of Grand Dukes. The Neapolitan constitutionalists would have destroyed the Bourbon absolutism in 1816 and in 1830,

had not Austria interfered. In 1821 she crushed the rising liberties of Piedmont; in 1831 and 1832 she invaded the Papal states, and her Italian policy then caused all but a general war, which was only prevented by the combined intervention of the four great powers—an intervention successful so far as the peace of Europe was concerned, but abortive as it concerned the liberties of Italy. The liberal reforms of Prussia the NINTH were interrupted by the counsels of Austria; the efforts of Piedmont and Tuscany, in 1847, were resisted by her, in concert with the satellite states of Naples, Parma, and Modena. In Lombardy she fills the public offices with Austrian officials, invades every house and family with her spies, enforces German law on a people ignorant of German language and customs, discourages native manufacture, restricts the Lombard commerce by prohibitive tariffs; does all, in effect, that can exasperate an intelligent and spirited population; and, when they fret more violently than usual, silences them by martial law. This is the bane of Italy, and it is this that the Congress dare not touch. But the Lombards and Venetians would, without jealousy, witness the establishment of a better system in other parts of Italy; for, were Austria prohibited by the public decree of Europe from occupying the Legations, or Tuscany, or Naples; were a French army no longer to prop up the paralysis of Rome, every free Italian would be an ally of Lombardy and Venice, to aid them in restoring the nation of Italy.

THE EXPOSITION OF 1856 AT CHELSEA.

A GERMAN paper reports that while Count WALEWSKI was entertaining the plenipotentiaries at a banquet to celebrate the Peace, the “gentlemen” of the Plenipotentiaries were entertained by the Count’s “gentleman”; and the newspaper writers are witty on the “high life below stairs.” But why should not the valets rejoice at peace; why not celebrate their triumphs and reconciliements? Is there any vast difference between the dinners, or the diners. Depend upon it Count WALEWSKI does not understand the relish of champagne better, or the nice conduct of a patent corkscrew, than MASCARILLE. MASCARILLE knows the personages who rule Europe as well as WALEWSKI knows them; he can tell you the combinations of statesmen and of stateswomen, knows the ancient Schwarzenberg feuds, and the immortal Lieven intrigues as well as WALEWSKI knows. MASCARILLE can as well judge the fair price of French stock as of Monte Video stock or Nicaragua Accessory Transit Stock; he is as well up in the quotations as any Count that has the *entrée* at the Tuileries; he can purchase as well as the Count, and can as well calculate the future rise or fall, from the probability of partnerships, or dissolutions of partnership between London and Paris, Paris and Vienna, Vienna and St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg and Paris or London, as the shrewdest of the Counts or Countesses, or Princesses. Why should not MASCARILLE, then, give a banquet on the strength of the latest triumph to the Bull party on the Paris stock exchange? MASCARILLE has his day, why should he not “eat, drink, and be merry; for to-morrow we die?”

It is the MASCARILLE class that is triumphant, and do not let us say that it is in France alone. Leicester-square may be enthroned in Paris, but is not Belgrave-square enthroned in Downing-street? and what is Belgrave-square but Leicester-square prospering? It is not the adventures or the ups and downs of life that make the difference between the gentleman and the vagabond for FRANCESCO NOVELLO of Carrara was a gentleman from first to last, and

his wife was known to be a noble lady by her bearing, although they were poor wanderers; and JOHN LEDYARD, Captain Cook's "Serjeant LEDYARD," was one of the most chivalrous of gentlemen—ever bold, ever ready for enterprise, loyal to his friend, even when his friend was deceived into slighting him, gentle and grateful to woman, trusting in God. It is the possessing or lacking high qualities that makes the gentleman; and, verily, we have had some humbling disclosures lately as to our own rampant gentility.

In Hyde-park and in Paris we have had exhibitions of arts and manufactures, in 1851 and 1855; in Chelsea we now have the exhibition of 1856—an exhibition of British peers, officers and gentlemen. Certainly those manufactures do not keep pace with the other products of the country. Sir JOHN McNEILL and Colonel TULLOCH describe Lord LUCAN as letting his horses die, and threatening to arrest an ingenuous Colonel who modestly suggested a question as to the shelter of the beasts. LUCAN denies the fact, denies the words, arraigning equally McNEILL, GRIFFITHS, and everybody else who questions his conduct. A special commission is ordered to investigate whether Sir JOHN McNEILL and Colonel TULLOCH have told truth or not; and LUCAN has a theatre to himself, all among the Chelsea pensioners. It is his purpose to show that he has done his duty, and to disprove the charge of having threatened a gentleman and an officer with a vulgar stretch of authority, to vent his spleen by an act of petty revenge; and how does he comport himself? He takes up the time of the Court with long questions as to its mode of procedure; tries to make bargains for getting his own case dismissed first; wishes the Judges to promise a judgment before they go into other cases; exclaims, "I don't want to come here again;" makes a long rambling statement; bandies words with the witnesses, trying to extort confirmation of his own denial by repetitions, leading questions, and remonstrating questions; and seems incapable of perceiving what a painful position he is making for himself. Aye; but is he not an officer, a gentleman, and a Peer?

Yes, there it is: he is a "Lord;" he expects others, witnesses, Judge Advocate, and Judges, to call him "Lord." There is a difference. He is not only a Lord, but a picked officer. To question his efficiency as a soldier, is to question the Horse Guards. All that he has done is right, for it has had official sanction; and he has the tangible proof of it in his colonelcy. It is not any man who gets a crack colonelcy, but Lord LUCAN did; he must be better than other men; how then dare inferior men to question him, to gainsay his word!

How dare they? Why in a very minor degree. The indignant GRIFFITHS sticks to his own account, but no provocation can make him disrespectful to "My Lord," whereas "My Lord," has no such compunctious regard for his inferior. He treats GRIFFITHS no better than if he were "a person." Others are not less pliant than the Colonel. If any untitled and unfavoured defendant has addressed the Court with tedious requirements, his petulant palaver would have been cut short in a trice. If any commoner had used the same bearing to the Judge-Advocate, he would have been pointedly rebuked by the bench. If GRIFFITHS had treated LUCAN as LUCAN treated GRIFFITHS, the President would angrily have interfered—and justly. Why then was "My Lord" LUCAN, "Major-General and Colonel," treated with such leniency?

Because the chivalrous spirit is not predominant among our cavaliers, titled or untitled; but a spirit of flunkeyism. LUCAN

knew his men: he looked down upon his "inferiors," and they acknowledged their relative position by their sufferance. The assumption of a LUCAN is justified by the submission of the others, and they, the obsequious, are of the class that supplies officers, officials, diplomatic statesmen, even plenipotentiaries. Are we then wrong in vindicating the right of MASCARILLE to treat the Conference as *his* affair?

And the English people, who sneer at the flunkeyism of the Low Life above Stairs—what of them? The flunkeys insolently arrogate the right of placing themselves *above* the people, and *the people let them*. The flunkeys may be low; but from the facts we find that the contented people are lower. It is degradation, but we make no effort to escape from it. We may despise the motives of the flunkeys, but *we* can get up no higher motive. LUCAN is still at the top of the tree. Commissioners and witnesses tacitly allow that he is above them; commissioners and witnesses are above us—they are our rulers, the governing class *de facto*. But if LUCAN is of the highest level in the social scale, what is our own, and what right have we to look down upon him? We not only let him be there, but make not an effort to bring him down, or to raise ourselves.

CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION.

SOME public questions have a tendency to get "dry." Matter-of-fact men get hold of them, and so cover them with figures of arithmetic that the impatient public associate them at once with essays on education and tables of logarithms—the only two literary productions entirely unreadable. Unless some person of "wit and honor about town" takes up the two or three public questions connected with the Civil Service, they will assuredly fall into the limbo of the great unread.

The Superannuation question is not necessarily dry. A clerk in a Government office, putting by money for a rainy day, or for old age, is not more uninteresting than the same act done by a hard-worked artist, or a gentleman-farmer in Devonshire. The further circumstance that Government has instituted a system, compelling their officers to make the annual saving, still leaves the question as worthy of attention, for that is done in the Bank of England, and in that factory of attractive topics—the *Times* office. Despite, then, all the figures of Dr. FARR, and the long dull memorials of the civil servants themselves, we persist in considering the question not quite dry. Some very intelligent fellow citizens—men who, in their quiet life, exercise a great deal of mental power, and whose steadiness in work is a peculiar characteristic—are individually, and with their wives and families, bound up in the question. We cannot but sympathise with them as men—notwithstanding the tendency of dreary "minutes" to call them clerks. We cannot but believe them wronged when we know, on good authority, that Government takes more money from them in annual deductions than suffices to pay their pensions. The proprietors of the *Times* have also organised deductions, but these monies go undiminished to pay pensions, the expense of managing the fund being borne by the proprietors themselves. The newspaper authorities do not deduct heavily from JONES, employed as reporter in 1856, to enable them to pay a good pension to old BROWN, who retired in 1830; but the Government *does* commit this injustice. Its deductions from the present civil servants are heavy, in consideration, it is avowed, of the heavy burthen of the whole Civil Service Pension List. This injustice is aggravated by the fact that the older class of civil servants (who entered before 1829) pay no contributions towards the pensions to which they are entitled.

There are two parties in the Civil Service, who hold different opinions as to the best settlement of the question. The senior party consists of a committee, formed in 1846. It proposes that the pensions to superannuated servants should be awarded, as at present, by the State, but that all connection between these pensions and the deductions should cease; that the deductions should then be administered as a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of civil servants who had died without making adequate provision for their families. (In the case of an unmarried civil servant, he can leave his claim in the fund to a relative or friend). It is argued in support of this proposition, that the present deductions to which the civil servants have become accustomed form a good means of organising a system compelling officials to lay by a small sum yearly to provide against the future wants of their families. It is said that painful scenes present themselves occasionally in public offices, when the widow of a deceased brother officer comes round with a begging-letter praying for relief, inducing many of the petitioned to think how easily their former colleague might have laid by ten or fifteen pounds a-year to preclude the humiliation. To organise a system that would carry out the good intentions, as to a provision for their families, of the majority of the officials, and frustrate the selfishness of the few bad men who would wish to live comfortably and leave their families to want—is the object of the committee. In opposition to its views another committee has been more recently formed. It asks for the abolition of the deductions, an increase of the pensions, and suggests that wives and families should be left to the care of individual heads of families. In our opinion this new committee asks too much, and promises too little. They ask to have their own pensions increased, and will not even promise to provide for their families. It may be said that provision for families is not a question for the Government. But, to a certain extent, it is. The widow in distress of a good civil servant has a kind of claim on the Government, and it is a claim that has been more than once recognised. Look, for instance, at the case of the late Mr. EDWIN CRAFER. He was private clerk to successive Secretaries of the Treasury, and discharged his very confidential duties with great propriety. He had a salary of about £800 a-year, but, dying very suddenly, left his wife and family very poor. Government could not well see Mrs. CRAFER and her children sink from comfort to poverty, and it gave her £100 a-year. Such cases arise frequently; but the Government is obliged to be hard-hearted, and allow the widows and orphans to sink from independence to poverty, or worse.

But whether the Government should organise the compulsory system of provision for families, or leave it to the care of individuals, it should, at all events, abolish the injustice of exacting deductions more than sufficient to pay the pensions. In this prayer all classes and sections of the Civil Service unite. A good civil servant, worn out in the service of the State, deserves a pension from the State without any conditional deduction. In strict justice, the State is not bound to pension widows and orphans; but we have stated our opinion that, from considerations of decency, Government might properly organise a system enabling the officials themselves to provide for their own families.

BEAMES ON RELIGIOUS TEACHING.

WE have asserted many times that the methods taken by the advocates of a religion, professedly so called, result in preventing the extension of religion, and even in rendering its very name

hated by large numbers of those who are to be "converted." Sometimes one sect competing with another provokes a conflict of mutual disparagement. Sometimes those who set themselves above their fellow-creatures exhibit the weaknesses of their nature far more than its power. We have Bishops excited by theological ire against their own officers, proving to the public how readily an angry Bishop may be made to forget grammar as well as decency. We have prelates falling into the practice which is ridiculed in ladies-maids, of beginning a note in the third person and continuing it in the first. The Bishop of BANGOR denounces an active clergyman in his diocese as insolent, and the clergyman tells his Bishop that his monitions are not godly. Mr. STANLEY complains that he is oppressed by the Bishop of WINCHESTER, because the Bishop required him to keep a curate, since he could not maintain any kind of regularity in his administration, or even read the service so as to be heard. And the Bishop of DURHAM is accused of obstructing the opening of chapels, just as the Bishop of BANGOR treats the proposal to have two services on Sunday in certain parts of his diocese as an offence.

These are pictures of clergymen taken by themselves; and while prelates and pastors fall out, the working classes whom they are to instruct stand by and laugh at the teachers. These and other causes have made clergymen the obstructors of religion. For the result, we have evidence that can scarcely be controverted—that of Mr. BEAMES, preacher and assistant of St. James's, Westminster:—

"We ask whether the artisans who have been at our schools during the last ten years seem to have any deeper impression of religion? Experience and truth compel us to answer, No. Let it be assumed, however, for a moment, that church or chapel-going is not an index of the effect of our present system in teaching religion. Other witnesses to its failure are not wanting. It has been said by a great authority in the present day, that working men may be divided into thinkers and drinkers. Making every allowance for the epigrammatic turn of the saying, is it so very far from the mark? Is drunkenness less a national vice, less contrary to the spirit of religion than of old? And what becomes of our thinkers? How many of them retain the religious impressions you would have us believe they imbibed at school? Are not thousands of them active, determined infidels? Ten or twelve infidel lecture rooms in London—how many in the provinces we know not—are supported by working men, some of them holding 1,500 persons. Infidel reviews, tracts, magazines, lending libraries, essays, meet you at every turn in the bookshops of our back streets.*

It is the very reverse when the teacher is an anti-religious missionary. "If COOPER or HOLYOAKE is the lecturer," says Mr. BEAMES, "the lecture-hall is crowded, though a fee is paid at the entrance. How many working men would be collected if a preacher of acknowledged eloquence lectured at Exeter-hall? When CUMMING, or BINNEY, or McNEILE are announced to lecture, how many working men are drawn into the throng? And yet the elements are not wanting which, under other forms, attract them."

Mr. BEAMES explains clearly enough why it is religious teaching has had the effect of reversing the result intended. It is because the religious teachers have attempted a fraud upon the bulk of the people. They have withheld that which the people desired—instruction in matters of fact, history, or science—tuition in morals and worldly wisdom, under the pretence that it was necessary to make religious dogma precede this kind of education. They have thought it better for the country to keep the religious machinery down to the standard of a dame school, where an ancient dame teaches the unwashed boys at twopence a-head

per week; and Mr. BEAMES depicts the state of the people as deplorable:—

The scene of our operations was a secluded village, as the novelist would call it; in vulgar phrase, a back settlement, long neglected, cut off on three sides by the sea, a river and a creek, from the rest of a county. The aristocracy, tenant-farmers; and the rest of the population, labourers. It was just the place to expel crude ideas raised by reading Theocritus at Oxford, or looking upon Watteau's pictures; just the place to disabuse us of Arcadianism, pastoral romance and the like. The people were deplorably ignorant, and though there was no public house in the parish, generally drunkards. Bastardy was rampant, although the population was under 400; in short, the hot-bed atmosphere of a town was alone wanting to produce a full maturity of vice; poverty, sickness, and suffering, were too common. If seclusion and ignorance are favourable to simplicity of character, if simplicity means innocence and purity, in a word good moral condition; this parish was, at any rate, an exception to the rule.

Non noster hic sermo—the sermon is that of the preacher and assistant of St. James's, Westminster. Mr. BEAMES holds that perhaps if boys are endowed with secular knowledge, if their reason is cultivated, they may be the better able to comprehend arguments, for or against religion, and better able to take in religious ideas. It is an opinion that does no dishonour to religion, or to the arguments in favour of it; our readers can say whether it has not from the first number of this journal been the opinion of the *Leader*.

INTERRUPTED REFORMS.

WHEN the war commenced, the Ministry asked the Parliament to postpone the consideration of a group of reforms, and Parliament assented, with the general concurrence of the nation. Well, the war is past; let us once more consider our grievances. We have been taxed, and we have cheerfully paid the bill. We have had a thousand illustrations of incapacity and administrative abuse, and some practical reforms have been applied to remedy an evil state of things. We have proved the necessity and the value of innovation, and we must now return to the point at which the discussion was laid aside, in order to strike with both hands at the public enemy. The burden of a costly war has been laid upon us, and it came at a time when bad harvests, high prices, and unusual poverty aggravated the infliction. The Parliamentary machine worked badly, parties were in confusion, the last general election had exposed the facilities for bribery and corruption in the hands of the rich and the hereditary.

It was then that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's supplementary Reform Bill glimmered for a moment in the House of Commons. The finality chief admitted that Great Britain had outgrown the measure of 1832; but his scheme was so narrow, technical, and faltering that it disgusted the liberals, created scarcely any sensation among the Tories, fell flat upon the country, and was withdrawn, with a pledge on the part of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, that he abided by its principle, and would introduce another bill. But it is not *his* bill that the nation will accept; unless he revolutionises himself Lord JOHN RUSSELL will speedily be the Grandfather of Reform.

He said, in 1854, that he believed the House of Commons to be so habituated to electoral corruption that if the bribery laws had been then for the first time proposed, they would not have been enacted. That was his confession; Liberals must not forget it. All the measures introduced to cure the evil were postponed, except one, which was so mutilated by Conservative amendments that its effect was inappreciable.

A black body of ecclesiastical abuses stood in front of the Reformers, when they were warned off by the war. "Strong government" was the symbol by which they were adjured to

desist. Now, then, rates, ministers' money, the regium donum, the Church Building Act, the disabilities of the Colonial clergy, the law of simony—the prolific source of perjury, evasion, and profanity—the privileges of the ecclesiastical courts, the administration of episcopal and capitular estates, are questions ripe for settlement by measures of amendment or abolition. But, without political reform, administrative and ecclesiastical reforms can only be patches on a system of selfishness and abuse. The enormous preponderance still enjoyed by a privileged class, the conflict between minorities and majorities, the irregular plan by which one-sixth of the registered electors, and one-fortieth of the adult male population, send a majority into the House of Commons;—this it is that must be changed before the nation can be fairly represented, and before the public service can be conducted on public principles. We believe, nevertheless, that no mere Reform Bill will excite such a genuine political enthusiasm as that which forced upon the Peers the Act of 1832. Events do not repeat themselves. What was done twenty-three years ago was the conquest of a principle. What could be done in the same direction now, unless by a very bold and ample measure, would raise few hopes, and promise few real developments of the Constitution. For this, it must be remembered, is the hope of the English nation;—that its Constitution will progress, that old forms will disappear when they have lost their value, that new forms will be adopted when they are essential to the glory of the commonwealth. While, by these changes, Great Britain keeps pace with time, she will never grow old, but preserve the force and the fire of youth. Once, however, arrest the process by which she accommodates herself to the inevitable innovations that move society, and the sap will cease to flow; she will become an old-world monarchy, and another state, in the West, will inherit her prosperity.

These speculations have a remote range; but they bear on the work of the hour. When the provisions of the Treaty of Peace have been declared and discussed; when foreign politics are, for an interval, laid aside, as they will be, unless the Revolution is suddenly renewed; when the armies are recalled; the fleets laid up in ordinary; political parties divided upon domestic questions; it will be the time for the English nation to ask, whether it is really self-governed, and, if not, what stands in the way. The answer will be, that we have an imperfect Parliament, that the Registration Courts are full of class and money influence, that bribery and intimidation vitiate the elective system at the hustings, that the opinion of great constituencies is rendered inoperative by the votes of small constituencies, that huge abuses encumber the administrative machine, and that the privileges and honours of government are vested in two or three sets of families in rotation. If the middle classes are sincere, and if the working classes are at once serious and moderate, it will not be long before these questions are raised with an energy that Parliament cannot resist. The war is over; it was not at random that we said, months ago, that afterwards would come a reckoning for the maladministration of the war.

Instead of listening to the crazy rhapsodists who coin anecdotes of impossible infamy; instead of employing illiterate spouters in deputations to peers and members of Parliament, whose affability flatters the impotence of the spokesmen, why do not the intelligent middle and working classes devote themselves to the elucidations of solid English interests, and to the process which would extinguish corruption and convert an artificial aristocracy into a rea-

*A "Plan for Educational Reform." By Thomas Beames, M.A., Preacher and Assistant of St. James's, Westminster, and Author of the "Bookworms of London." A pamphlet, published by Mr. Ridgway.

one! They waste time, strength, and opportunity; they compromise their principles, and, if their exertions were not merely local and ridiculous would restore the popularity of toryism. And the "grand re-organisation," what will it be? We have something to say on that subject, for the movement is gaining impetus, and its leaders are coming into the light.

THE POLICE IN INDIA.

THAT the application of torture on the part of tax-gatherers in India is a practice of frequent occurrence, no man can reasonably doubt who has cast the most cursory glance at the Commissioners' Report. Unfortunately, it is not confined to the fiscal department of government. It is employed in the detection of crime, and in the extortion of false confessions. A gentleman who has lived for many years in the interior of the country stigmatises the police as "little better than a delusion. It is a terror to well-disposed and peaceable people, none whatever to thieves and rogues." By another it is condemned with still greater severity. "The police establishment," says Mr. SAALFELD, "has become the bane and pest of society, the terror of the community, and the origin of half the misery and discontent that exist among the subjects of Government. Corruption and bribery reign paramount throughout the whole establishment; violence, torture, and cruelty are their chief instruments for detecting crime, implicating innocence, or extorting money. Robberies are daily and nightly committed, and not unfrequently with their connivance; certain suspicious characters are taken up and conveyed to some secluded spot far out of the reach of witnesses; every species of cruelty is exercised upon them; if guilty, the crime is invariably confessed, and stolen property discovered; but a tempting bribe soon releases them from custody. Should they persist in avowing their innocence, relief from suffering is promised by criminating some wealthy individual, and in the agony of despair he is pointed to as the receiver of stolen goods. In his turn he is compelled to part with his hard-earned coin to avert the impending danger."

The "coercion" employed by the police is no mere trifling discomfort. Does a man hesitate to criminate himself, he is lifted up by the moustache, which is sometimes torn off in the process. Does he scruple to utter a false accusation against his neighbour, his arms are tied behind his back, and the rope passed over the bough of a tree; and, while he thus hangs suspended between heaven and earth, he is ruthlessly whipped with tamarind twigs till the blood flows in profusion. Does he cling to his vile pelf, and refuse to tender a bribe to his tormentors, he is seared with hot irons, or a rope is wound tightly round a leg or an arm till the circulation is completely stopped, or the burrowing beetle is attached to his navel and other sensitive parts. Nor are these the only modes of torture known to the guardians of life and property in India. Sometimes the wretched victim is buried up to the chin in mud, or fastened to the end of a long pole, and repeatedly dipped into a well. At other times he is deprived of sleep, or red chillies are rubbed into his eyes. Occasionally the most delicate parts of his person are squeezed between two pieces of wood or a split bamboo. And not unfrequently, the flesh is nipt with pincers, or burnt with a lighted cheroot. In some places a man is compelled to "support another, exposed to the heat of the sun, in the position of horse and rider, for a few hours, when the rider dismounts and is ridden by the other for the same length of time." And in others, the sufferer is placed between two trees,

his body secured to one, and one of his legs raised to the greatest possible height by a rope attached to the other tree: in this position, standing upon one leg, he is left for hours, until he confesses, or faints, or produces the all-persuasive gift.

It may appear strange that false confessions of heinous offences should be obtainable by any other means than ill-treatment, or intense apprehension; but there are many instances of persons being induced to confess, through promise of a reward, or through assurances that no evil will befall them. A case of this kind was published in the *Calcutta Review* not many years ago. The superintendent of police having reported to the magistrate that a murder had taken place, but that he was unable to find any clue to the murderers, he was told that unless he discovered the guilty person within ten days, he would be dismissed the service. Having honestly exerted himself to no purpose, he lost his appointment, which was promised to a subordinate officer in the magistrate's court if he succeeded in bringing about a conviction. This fellow coolly offered a reward of £10 to any one who would confess the crime. Two candidates came forward, and the reward was divided between them. A story was then artfully concocted, and the confessions being taken down in due form, were repeated by the supposed delinquents before the magistrate. They were accordingly committed for trial. But before the sessions court they took fright, and retracted their former statements. The witnesses, however, whom they cited to prove their innocence, had been gained over by the applicant for office, and they were actually convicted and sentenced to death. Fortunately it was discovered in time that they had chanced to be confined in the civil gaol on the day when the murder was perpetrated. Had it not been for this singular *alibi*, they would certainly have been hanged.

At one period a particular district was terribly infested with robbers, who first rendered their victims insensible, and then proceeded to plunder them. Their mode of proceeding may be thus illustrated:—A party of poor wanderers, seated one day by the side of a well, beneath the grateful shade of a *peepul*-tree, were about to enjoy their frugal meal of parched grain, when some more wealthy travellers, who were reposing beneath the same tree, kindly offered them some prepared oatmeal. This welcome addition to their humble repast was accepted with a profusion of thanks, but no sooner had they devoured the meal than they were seized with stupor. On recovering their senses they discovered that they had been robbed of their silver bangles, armlets, and other property. Of course they lost no time in acquainting the magistrate with their loss, who immediately charged the head of the police to bring the offenders before him within a given time, on pain of dismissal. This officer accordingly sends one of his subordinates to the house of a notorious receiver of stolen goods, who presents a few pounds to the police, and, giving up some broken bits of silver, declares that he bought them of such a woman. The accused naturally denies all knowledge of the robbery, but, on having a bag of dried and decayed chillies thrust over her head, names two of her neighbours as accomplices. These at first prove equally intractable, but being exposed for hours to a vertical sun, while standing in putrid ordure up to their knees, and then treated to the chilly bag, they, too, confess their guilt, and are committed for trial. In this case, also, the truth transpired by an accident, and the innocent escaped the punishment due only to the guilty.

In proof of the little regard to be paid to confessions before the police, it may be men-

tioned, that in the presidency of Madras alone, in the course of two years, 1,696 persons retracted before the Sessions Court what they had previously avowed, and of this number 890 were set at liberty. And it has of late years been wisely ruled by the supreme criminal court, that an uncorroborated confession before a police officer shall be held as worthless. Sir ERSKINE PERRY, in his *Bird's Eye View of India*, gives an amusing instance of the value of such confessions. A native having disappeared, suspicions were rife that he had met with foul play. The police, jealous of their reputation, and dreading dismissal, instituted the most careful inquiries, but all in vain. They therefore induced two men to avow themselves the murderers of the missing individual, and even to indicate the spot where they had laid his body. The ground being turned up, a quantity of bones were found, and produced in court. But the police had not reckoned on the caution and sagacity of Europeans. The bones were examined by a medical gentleman, who at once declared that they belonged to several different persons. At this moment the murdered man himself entered the court. An accident had detained him for nearly six months from his native village, and on his return the first thing he heard was, that the judge was examining the bones of his corpse. It was altogether a curious scene, and singularly illustrative of the state of society among the lower class of natives.

Such is a brief view of the police of India. At present they are worse than useless, nor is it likely that they will be materially improved until the number of magistrates be increased, and the best men chosen for the judicial rather than for the revenue department.

MR. BAZALGETTE'S DRAINAGE PLAN.—A report from Mr. Bazalgette has been read before the Metropolitan Board of Works, with reference to the drainage of the Surrey side of London. The estimate of expenses is £830,000, and the sewers are to be constructed on the assumption of a much more dense population than at present exists. There is to be a high level sewer and a low level sewer. The former is to be constructed for diverting the sewage and rainfall of a district containing nearly fifteen square miles: it is to commence at Clapham, and to be connected with Brixton, Camberwell, Peckham, and New Cross, by a branch from Dulwich. Into Deptford Creek, the high level sewer will discharge its storm-waters during heavy rains; and here it will be joined by the low level sewer, which will commence at Putney, intercept all the main sewers near the river, and proceed to Deptford (a distance of nine miles and a half), where being about twenty feet below the high level sewer, its contents will be pumped into the latter. The united stream will then cross Plumstead Marshes to a point opposite Barking Creek. At Plumstead, a large covered reservoir will be made, capable of containing four million cubic feet, together with powerful engines to pump up the sewage; altogether, this will occupy about fifteen acres. The sewage will finally be discharged into the river within from two to four hours of high water.

LORD CLARENDON.—We believe (says the *Morning Post*) that Lord Clarendon will return to England about the end of next week, as by that time it is probable that the affairs which require his presence at the Congress will have been despatched. Although the principal Plenipotentiaries may quit Paris, it is expected that the Congress will sit for some time to come, each Power being represented by its second Plenipotentiary, who, in most cases, is its resident Minister.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The members of this institution celebrated their eighth anniversary at the Freemasons' Hall on Thursday last. The company fully attested the interest attached to the success of the Club. The announcement that the next anniversary would be held under their own roof gave general satisfaction.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF MR. BUCK, M.P.—This gentleman, about ten days ago, had a paralytic stroke at the platform of the Exeter Railway station. Hopes are entertained of his recovery, but it is thought that he will not return to public life. In that case, there will be a vacancy in the representation of North Devon. Mr. Buck is in his seventy-fifth year.

PERSIA.—The Persians have taken possession of the Island of Karate, in the Persian Gulf. The Minister at War of the Shah is dead. The Khun of Barabekhan has been arrested.

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*.

LIBRARY Tables, in Clubs and Literary Institutions, look unusually attractive this quarter. The *Westminster Review*, though wanting in the lighter graces which in periodicals so well set off the more serious exposition of principles and exposure of abuses—as a charming wife sets off the solid merits of her husband, and makes his parties pleasant as well as important—gives us a varied and attractive list of articles; among them will be noticed a temperate and able view of the *English Law of Divorce*, which will be all the more effective because it will frighten no one. The same may be said of the article on *Sunday in Great Britain*, a timely and sober exposure of that gangrene of our social existence—the puritanical tradition. The picture drawn of Sunday in Scotland is not overdrawn, as almost every one who has had the misery of spending Sundays in that country will admit. The writer, speaking of Scotland in the olden time, says:—

Several collections of the ordinances of the Kirk Sessions have been published recently, and there we have the whole record of this mournful but ludicrous history. There are scarcely any contemporary documents which equally set before us the life of the quiet homely citizen of the day, or show more clearly under what a frightful spiritual bondage he was gradually falling. All games were strictly prohibited. One man is "set at the pillars" for playing at bowls on the Sabbath; another is fined twenty shillings for playing at football. Salmon fishers gave especial trouble; some resolute sportsmen even bade defiance to the elders of the Kirk, and fished in spite of them. But, generally, their tyranny was only too successful. We read of an unfortunate widow having to pay eight marks "for having spits and roasts at the fire in time of sermon." Even peaceful exercise and walking in the fresh air was rigorously put down. "Vaging" in the streets, or a stroll to Castlehill, was punished with imprisonment. An unhappy sinner named David Dugall was censured for "going to Cramond on the Lord's-day morning with shoes," and was obliged to find surety against a repetition of the offence. The magistrates and their spiritual rulers were to see that the ordinances of the Sessions were executed, and it was directed that they "shall go up and down the streets upon the Lord's-day, after the afternoon sermon, and cause take particular notice of such as shall be found forth of their houses, vaging upon the streets, and cause cite them before the Session, to be rebuked and censured." The climax of folly and tyranny was, perhaps, reached by the Edinburgh Sessions, who ordered, April 5, 1658, that "the magistrates is to cause some English soldiers goe along the streets, and those outparts above written, both before sermon and after sermon, and lay hold both upon young and old whom they find out of their houses or out of church."

The writer truly says that the stronghold of Puritanism is the class of small shopkeepers; and for those who know what small shopkeepers in England usually are, there is something very saddening in the following passage:—

Unfortunately, the class of small shopkeepers is, in England, the governing class. A few grocers and tailors can make their borough member eat his words and deny his opinions, because they hold his re-election in their hands. On most questions the shopkeeping class does not interfere; but when it does interfere, it is sure to be successful. Let any one, who is neither a small shopkeeper nor a Member of Parliament, reflect seriously on the debate of this session on the motion for opening the British Museum and National Gallery on Sunday, and he can hardly fail to see that the true lesson it teaches is, that the franchise must be lowered. The wrong kind of electors return the wrong kind of legislators. The higher class of artisans and of day labourers is, in thought, character, habits of reflection, even honesty, far above the class of petty shopkeepers; and if these men had votes, they might do something to regenerate the electoral body.

No more powerful argument than this for the enlargement of the franchise.

One of the ludicrous aspects of this Sunday Question is the difficulty of "drawing the line" with respect to Amusements. Granting that the Creator of the Universe can be incensed at seeing the human atom amuse itself on a Sabbath (*c'est une très forte supposition!*) we have next to settle what is an Amusement? The writer in the *Westminster* says, "A clergyman lately told us that he had been severely censured by a Sabbatarian for—*carrying a walking-stick on a Sunday!*"

Another energetic protest against vexatious legislation will be found in the article on *Medical Despotism*. The *Westminster* has been long a consistent advocate of the modern political philosophy which sees in *over-legislation* the source of ten times as many evils as those it professes to remedy; and this article is an application of those principles to Mr. HEADLAM's dangerous bill. We recommend all parliamentary and medical readers to possess themselves of it, ere the bill becomes law. Indeed, the idea of making Medicine a monopoly, and of legislating for the protection of a particular class of Medical men, could never have entered the head of a reasoning man if the true nature of Medicine as an Art, not a Science, had been clearly understood. To give the Royal College of Physicians the rights it claims, is as absurd as to give the Royal Academy of Painting an exclusive right to appoint the Artists of Great Britain.

The best article in the number is one with an unpromising title *The Congress of Vienna*, an article full of the minute knowledge and picturesque power which make CARLYLE so fascinating even to those who dissent from his opinions. The writer of this paper is an imitator of CARLYLE, but the imitation springs from kindred sympathy, and does not display itself in external characteristics. The picture of the *Bastie* and the promenaders who in those days made it piquant to the observer, is a picture which the reader most indifferent to Congresses of all kinds will do well to look for.

The *National Review*, the *British Quarterly*, and the *London Quarterly*

have each an article on MACAULAY, that in the *National* being the best. It is a lively paper, the liveliness giving piquancy to some really serious, thought. The view it suggests of the stationariness of MACAULAY's mind, its uneducableness by experience, is both novel and deep. "He looks on a question," it is well said, "as posterity will look on it; he appeals from this to future generations; he regards existing men as painful prerequisites of great grandchildren."

Both the *National* and the *British Quarterly* have articles also on GOETHE, the former on his "Characteristics," the latter on his "Life." Students of GOETHE will find much in the former both to interest and instruct them. From the latter, we are tempted to quote this on the morality of *Wilhelm Meister*:—

The latter part of *Wilhelm Meister* was written, and the whole given to the public, during the period when Goethe and Schiller were labouring in concert. The beauties and defects of this well-known novel, at once so admirable and so provoking, lie upon the surface. We cannot agree with those who regard its tendency as immoral. Its effect as a whole, is to enlarge the sympathies and to guard the loins of action. Every mind in tolerable health will derive invigoration from its pages. It is no more immoral than *Macbeth* is immoral because Shakspeare does not pause to dilate on the guilt of murder. *Antony and Cleopatra* would not have been rendered more edifying had the poet reminded us continually that the Queen of Egypt would have been happier in a hut with the virtue she had not, than in a palace with the temperament she had, and that the triumvir was exceedingly foolish to lose the world for so false a fair one.

Pleasant papers on *The English Stage*, and on the *Conversation and Poetry of Rogers*, help, with the two more elaborate papers just named, to set off the serious articles in the *National*, which is altogether a very attractive number. Very attractive and various also is the *British Quarterly*, with its due admixture of grave and gay, of lively and severe—especially severe on unfortunate German theologians, who seem almost as objectionable when orthodox as when rationalist. Let no one pass over the paper on the *Arctic Voyages*, a capital resumé of the subject with picturesque details interspersed:—

The first Arctic voyage undertaken by Englishmen was characterised by an ominous but romantic catastrophe. Three gallant ships, built as ships had never been previously constructed—for their timbers were of surpassing strength and their keels were plated with lead—swept proudly past the palace at Greenwich on a May morning in the year 1553. Clustered at the windows and in the turrets of the building where the sixth Edward lay stretched on a couch of suffering, noble dames and courtly gentlemen were assembled to cheer the mariners with their presence, and bid "God Speed" to the adventurous little fleet. Thousands of the commonalty lined the banks of the stream, and eyed the bold crews who were about to tempt the perils of the North with feelings of curiosity, such as we should entertain were it possible to launch an expedition for the planet Uranus. Shouts flew from the shore to the ships, and back from the ships to the shore, until "the sky rung with the noise." Few flotillas of discovery have probably put to sea under more exhilarating auspices. The good wishes of the nation seem to have filled its sails. It carried a letter from the king addressed to all the princes and governors of the earth, requesting them to give his servants free passage "by their regions and dominions." It was furnished with a code of instructions drawn up by Sebastian Cabot, the great maritime authority of the day wherein he counselled the adventurers against many real and several fantastic perils—against savages who wore the skins of lions and bears for the purpose of horrifying their foes, and against naked barbarians who haunted various coasts, where they swam about in the waters to seize the bodies of men, "which they coveted for meat!" The object of the expedition was to discover a short route to India and Cathay, for it was hoped that by probing the north in an eastern direction, a path might be found to those golden climes. In a storm off Norway, Sir Hugh Willoughby, the commander, was separated from his second, Richard Chancellor. The latter reached Archangel, and for a while escaped. The former, with a consort vessel, rambled onward till a barrier of ice forbid his further advance. Then he turned round and found shelter on the shores of Lapland. After a lapse of some months, two vessels were seen drifting at random by some Russian sailors. On boarding them not a living soul could be found. The bodies of the men were there, stiff and frozen: but not one of the company survived to tell how his comrades had perished. Death sat at the helm, and in his keeping the secret of their fate was secure. Had he piloted the vessels back to the Thames with their crew of corpses, how the nation would have mourned to see the ships which had gone forth freighted with life and hope, return silent and sepulchral—changes from thronged and bustling barques into floating hearses.

Our space is run out before we have said half our say on the Reviews. A line must suffice to convey our sense of the great care and ability with which the *London Quarterly* is edited. The present number is very good. The article on *Chemistry* is especially worth reading; that on *Raffaello and his Cartoons* will be certain to catch the eye, and need not be commended.

THE ARGUMENT FROM DESIGN.

Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation. By the Rev. James McCosh, LL.D., and George Dickie, M.D. Edinburgh: Constable and Co.

PALEY dealt many a damaging blow to the Church he served with such remarkable talent, but the most damaging of all we believe to have been his delightful work on "Natural Theology." Of course he was unconscious of the harm he was doing; he did it with the best intentions; he thought he was vanquishing infidelity. Nor can we, personally, express anything but gratitude to him. His *Natural Theology* placed the scalpel in our hands, and completely banished from our minds the belief in that "design" he had taken so much pains to prove. To him we directly owe our interest in the organic sciences, and indirectly our emancipation from the metaphysical theology which calls in the dangerous aid of science. We believe that "Natural Theology" has made and will continue to make ten sceptics for one whose belief it strengthens. Nor can it be otherwise. Those who believe already, do not need the confirmation of science; those who do not believe will assuredly find no evidence in science; but many of those who are hesitating will have their belief rudely shaken by the appeal to science.

That the argument from design is not an argument philosophically tenable, has frequently been admitted by men of eminence and piety, from Kant to John Henry Newman. It is worse than untenable, it is suicidal. It forces the thoughts of men in directions where there is no issue but scepticism or equivocation, where men must either abandon their logic, and mentally equivocate, or must go right through to the complete denial of the very wisdom and benevolence they have been seeking. It teaches them to look upon this universe as a sort of workshop in which a very skilful artificer is to be seen at work. It teaches them that the wisdom of God is similar to the wisdom of man, only greater in degree; that God's benevolence chooses the same means as man's benevolence; and that by the aid of the scalpel and the microscope (with a flavour of metaphysics) man can penetrate the "intentions" of the Creator.

This is not a religious conception, nor does it induce religious thoughts. For our own part, we have the strongest repulsion against all such conceptions, as degrading to the Deity, and obstructive to human progress. The Natural Theologian thinks he has made a great point when he can say "Man builds his ships, and constructs his arches, but how poor are his efforts compared with those of the Divine Architect!" Until some idiot shall arise to proclaim that Man is equal to the Creator, it is surely very idle to prove the superiority of Divine Wisdom. Meanwhile, it is an extraordinary mode of showing reverence, to prove that the Creator "contrives" in his omnipotence just as man does in his impotence. Read this passage—a typical passage—from the work before us:—

The fisher, as he prepares the bladder to make the edges of his net float on the water, may observe that the sea-weed is buoyed on the surface of the deep by a contrivance more ingenious than his own, that is, by vesicles which act as floats. Most fishes have one or more bladders filled with air, the amount of which is regulated by the will of the animal, so that it can vary its depth, sink or rise to the surface, as may suit its purposes. The fisher, too, may see that if he has nets to catch the food needful for his sustenance, so also have spiders and other species of animals.

The shepherd knows how much care and watchfulness are necessary in order to protect his flocks from the wild beasts which attack them, and is thus led to admire the instincts of those animals, such as the deer, which set a watch to give a signal of danger. The hunter knows how much cunning he must exercise in order to come within reach of the wild animals pursued by him, and should not withhold a feeling of wonder when he observes how their instincts lead the brutes to show such dexterity in avoiding their natural enemies. The weapons with which he and the fisher attack the animals which they wish to seize or kill, do not point more clearly to a purpose, than the instruments, whether claws or teeth, with which they defend themselves. The Aphrodite hispida, for example, is furnished with very curious weapons of defence; they are harpoons with a double series of barbs; these are retractile, and the animal can draw them into the body by a muscular apparatus, and in order to prevent them, when drawn in, from injuring the animal itself, each barbed spine is furnished with a two-bladed horny sheath, which closes on the barbs in the act of retraction. Some of these provisions have a reference to the native instincts of the animals; others have rather a regard to the position of the species. Thus we find that those liable to be chased as prey often take the colour of the ground on which they habitually feed. The riflemen of our army are dressed in the hue which is deemed least conspicuous, and which is best fitted for concealment; and is there not an equally clear proof of design furnished by the circumstance that fishes are often of the colour of the ground over which they swim, and that wild animals are not unfrequently of the colour of the covert in which they hide themselves? Thus the back of the young turbot may be seen of the same colour as the sand on which it lies. The red grouse and red deer are of the colour of the heath on which they feed, whereas the lapwing and curlew, themselves and their eggs, take the grey hue of the pasture among which they are usually found.

It appears to us that any student, not biassed, would feel disposed to consider these examples as derogatory to Divine Wisdom and Benevolence. In each of these examples the 'contrivance' of man is the *better* contrivance; and with respect to the 'benevolence,' there are these awkward considerations—1. If it was benevolent in the Creator to make animals frequently of the same colour as their habitat *because* thereby they escaped their pursuers; what are we to consider it when the animals are *not* the colour of their habitat, and do not escape their pursuers? what are we to consider this contrivance for escape, when we think of the *pursuers thus frustrated*? Observe the utter futility of the argument. We are first called upon to admire the 'admirable contrivances' which enable the predatory animal to *secure* its prey, and then we are to admire the 'admirable contrivances' with which these other contrivances are frustrated—as if Divine Wisdom were employed playing at hide and seek!

Take another case. Having created sheep and sent them browsing over the lovely hillsides, what can we think of the benevolence which created an animal whose development is only possible in the brain of that sheep, where having ensconced itself it grows, reproduces, and finally destroys the sheep? Here is a magnificent organism sacrificed to a parasite. Human contrivers would surely have either contrived that the parasite should find its food elsewhere, or in a less vital part of the sheep; or, failing in power to do that, would have destroyed the parasite. This is the plain sense of the matter. Does it not force us to admit that the argument of design is suicidal? Does it not point, as hundreds of illustrations point, to the solemn fact that life is a mystery, and that our logic cannot unriddle the secret of the universe; and that all attempts to explain the inexplicable must end in scepticism or discouragement. Theology calling in the aid of Zoology and Physiology is like the horse who, we are told by Phœdrus, called in the aid of man to subdue his enemy, and when the saddle was placed upon his back found that he had become the servant of his ally. To combat sceptics by "evidences of design" forces not only sceptics but believers to consider closely what these evidences are. The result of the scrutiny is that, although in many cases the design seems clear, and the purpose benevolent, in many other cases the design is not clear, and the purpose seems as absolutely malevolent as in the other cases it seemed benevolent. It will not do for the teacher to evade these difficulties, and to say that "the ways of the Lord are inscrutable." Inscrutable they are; but the teacher pretends to scrutinize and discover them in many cases, and only remembers they are inscrutable when they balk his theory. If human reason is appealed to, human reason must be

heard throughout. If we are allowed to interpret according to human analogies, and to call those things benevolent which in a human government would be benevolent, we must *also* interpret those other things as malevolent which in a human government would be malevolent. This is what the unbiassed intellect necessarily detects; and this is why the argument from design is so dangerous. At first the student is in raptures with the proofs of design and benevolence; he ends by discouragement at the proofs of unskilfulness and malevolence. This wondrous frame of ours he can never sufficiently admire, until the Natural Theologian steps in to make every organ a "text," and then the extreme complexity of the organism bringing with it a readiness to get "out of order," and thus, not only to frustrate its original "design," but to become the source of frightful anguish, not only to the individual but to his innocent descendants, makes the student pause; then doubt, finally disbelief. We know the answer which the Natural Theologian has ready, but the answer satisfies no inquirer, steadfast for the truth. We know, indeed, that an idiot at large has written a book he calls *God in Disease*, in which he doubtless proves that Disease itself is an exquisite refinement of benevolence, and exerts his ingenuity in showing how the *vis medicatrix* effects a cure; omitting, of course, those cases in which it does not effect a cure, and omitting all consideration of why cure was necessary, why disease itself was ordained.

In truth, as long as man continues to make God in his own image, to assume that the Divine Wisdom can only be Human Wisdom on a larger scale, and that Divine Benevolence can act only as human benevolence would act, there will continue to be a degradation of our religious conceptions, and anarchy in our Churches. Why not confess our utter ignorance where knowledge is impossible? Why pretend the Mystery is *no* Mystery, but that we can raise the veil and disclose the secret of the universe? Which is the more religious attitude, that of the Theologian who studies Nature with a view of detecting the "admirable contrivances" of the Creator, so that he may prove God to be a successful builder, carpenter, hunter, nurse, and warrior (this is what Natural Theology, in so many words, attempts), and who thus 'explains' the great mystery of life, or that of the Philosopher who, acknowledging the incommensurable nature of the mystery, bows reverently before it, and studies Nature that he may understand what *is*, rather than what was intended?

Our protest against the argument which forms the basis of *Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation*, has carried us so far that, although we have only touched the subject we have exhausted our limits. But as the work is too remarkable to be so passed over we shall recur to it next week for more detailed criticism.

THE COURT OF AUSTRIA.

Memoirs of the Court, Aristocracy, and Diplomacy of Austria. By Dr. E. Vehse. Translated from the German by Franz Demmler. In 2 vols. Longmans.

DR. VEHSE'S long series of volumes entitled *The History of the German Courts since the Reformation*, has created a great sensation among two classes in Germany, neither of them, indeed, the most highly intellectual in the nation. One of these is the reading, but not well-read, class, and the other the royal—for in Germany royal families are numerous enough to form a class. No books are more constantly "out" when you ask for them at the circulating libraries in Germany; and almost every division of the series has been in its turn forbidden by the censorship of one or other of the German Courts. In most of the German States, too, the presence of the author was even less tolerated than that of his books, and at last he is expiating a little extra audacity or extra carelessness in relation to the Court of Württemberg by a six months' imprisonment.

What, then, is the character of these books which have the double honour of being at once popular and proscribed? Are they attractive to the popular reader because they are written with the fascinating talent of a Macaulay, or dangerous to royalty because they are charged with democratic ideas? Neither the one nor the other. Dr. Vehse's memoirs are simply collections of historical (and sometimes perhaps unhistorical) facts and anecdotes, brought together with considerable industry, but without much art; and, in many cases, being little more than a patch-work of extracts from a variety of sources, more or less accessible to the common reader. The ostensible reason for their proscription is, that they narrate a few falsehoods; the real reason, probably, is that they narrate a great many inconvenient facts, casting anything but a favourable light on hereditary royalty and aristocracy: this, too, is the reason of their attractiveness for the public. Dr. Vehse's books satisfy curiosity, whereas German histories generally will satisfy nothing but the most philosophic and self-denying search after knowledge. He is neither a philosopher, an historian, nor a good writer; but simply a man who has a taste for historical details, and who has fallen on a vein of inquiry which affords abundant material for popular compilations. There is no trace of a peculiar animus against royalty and aristocracy in his books. He merely does not "believe in the great as people believe in ghosts," and he looks on kings, queens, and dukes and duchesses in the same light in which we most of us look at our common fellow-mortals—namely, as objects of unrestrained gossip. It is to Dr. Vehse's credit that, holding this point of view, he has abstained from making his memoirs of courts and aristocracies more of a *chronique scandaleuse*, and that the worst fault he can be accused of is a too hasty and careless redaction of his materials.

The *Memoirs of the Court of Austria* are amongst the most important of Dr. Vehse's series, occupying, in the original, eleven volumes. Having made our acquaintance with them in that original form, we can appreciate the advantage now offered to readers, of an excellent English edition, reduced, by the omission of uninteresting lists of officials, to the convenient size of two moderate octavo volumes, and in every way made more appetising by its new dress. For, Dr. Vehse is one of those writers who have nothing to lose by translations; and, in the present case, we have a translator who understands his business, and has performed it carefully. In this form, the work is likely to be almost as popular in England as in Germany, for it presents that compromise between amusement and "instruction" so precious to the members of Book Clubs.

And the history of the Austrian court and aristocracy from the days of the

half-wise, half-cracked Max until those of Francis Joseph, is eminently picturesque, and eminently edifying, too, if it be edifying to have abundant demonstration of Oxenstiern's rather musty observation to his son—"See with how little wisdom the world is governed." For, to the list of governors, with little wisdom, the House of Hapsburg can furnish as handsome a contingent as any royal house in Europe: the greater number of its precious scions being, apparently, Nature's experiments in the production of the utmost amount of imbecility with the utmost amount of despotic, self-assertion, and obstinate bigotry. One redeeming point there was in the very worst of them—the love of music and the arts, and the exceptions to the imbecility of the later Hapsburgs—Maria Theresa and her son Joseph—are among the most fascinating characters in history. The grandeur of the Austrian Empire and its importance in the scales of European power, lift the smallest details about the *personnel* of its court quite above that character of gossip which belongs to some of Dr. Vehse's volumes on the petty courts of Germany. A semi-idiot, who happens to be named of Hapsburg, has a passion for hunting, and the consequence is a series of the most important vicissitudes in the history of Europe.

One of the most striking facts made evident in Dr. Vehse's volumes is the wholesale apostasy of the Austrian aristocracy. In no country, affected by the Reformation, has "conversion" been so palpably an affair of selfish calculation as in Austria proper. First, the prospect of sharing the Church lands was an irresistible bait held out by Protestantism, and carried over the Austrian aristocracy in shoals. In 1596, says Dr. Vehse, when Ferdinand (afterwards Emperor) celebrated Easter in his capital of Grätz, he was almost the only one who took the sacrament, according to the Romish rite, there being not more than three Papists besides him in the town. In the whole of the arch-duchy of Austria there were, of all the noble houses, only five, in Carinthia seven, and in Styria not more than one that had remained Papists. When the tide turned, after the Thirty Years' War, the re-conversions were equally wholesale.

One of the most interesting figures in Austrian history is Prince Eugene. Dr. Vehse, in his usual "promiscuous" way, collects abundant traits of the generous hero:—

Eugene was a small man, not at all handsome. His appearance by no means belied the country where he had received his education—it was completely that of a Frenchman. His complexion was dark, but remarkably clear; his face thin, long, and strongly marked by a large prominent nose, with nostrils like those of a horse. He wore his own black hair, with two small stiff curls: between his fiftieth and sixtieth year, when he began to turn grey, he assumed a large flowing wig. The only fine point about his face was his eyes; they were dark and full of animation. His glance electrified his soldiers, and won the hearts of the women. It would, however, have been difficult at first sight to recognise in him the great man; he even looked remarkably silly, had a trick of gazing into the clouds, and, like Frederick II., continually took Spanish snuff from his waistcoat pocket; which suggested to Pope the saying, that Eugene took as many towns as snuff. In his movements he showed an incessant restlessness, yet it was tempered by manly vigour and princely, dignified bearing; and in the intercourse with the world he observed the most measured deportment, and even reserve. His impulses all came from within, and he never allowed them to be overruled by any extraneous cause. At the first meeting he was, in most instances, of chilly coldness, taciturn, and reserved. His temperament was tender and sanguine; and he was full of plans and ideas, which unceasingly occupied his mind. In the prime of life, he seldom slept more than about three hours. He possessed a remarkable instinct for reading the future. Whilst, in 1708, he was encamped before Lisle, he was, in the afternoon of the 14th of October, suddenly seized with an irresistible drowsiness. In this sleep he dreamed that he saw his mother dead in the trenches. The struggle to reach her awoke him. He told his dream to his adjutant; and soon afterwards news came from Brussels that, at that same hour, his mother had died there. The courtiers at Vienna used to sneer at these fancies of Eugene. But he had an iron will, and a clear strong head; in fact, an Italian intellect, but a German heart, full of gentleness and sympathy. He was called "the Noble Chevalier;" and chivalrous he was to the heart's core, as a lover, a friend, or an enemy. He was always noble, generous, and forgiving, a foe to all flattery and fawning obsequiousness; and he detested everything like untruth and falseness. He never made a promise which he could not keep. The winner of thirteen great battles, he was adorned by the most unaffected modesty. Moderation and disinterestedness, at that time the qualities rarest to be met with at Vienna, were prominent features of his character. Never did Eugene show the least jealousy of his great friend Marlborough; not even when the latter, after their joint victory of Höchstädt-Blenheim, received for his reward the Imperial principality of Mindelheim. His honesty commanded the respect of every one. He used to say, "honesty is not an indispensable, but it is the best quality of a true statesman." Villars, when he negotiated with Eugene the Peace of Rastadt, wrote home to the Minister of State, Torcy, "Nothing in my life ever gave me so much trouble as the necessity of not giving offence to the honesty of Eugene; for the character of the prince inspires every one with veneration."

Kaunitz is another character whose points are very well marked by Dr. Vehse:—

Kaunitz, who presided over the destinies of Austria, was tall, well made, muscular, of rather a lithe figure; his complexion was milk-white, his hair blonde, his eyes blue, very fine, and although ordinarily of a calm expression, yet now and then flashing with the keen glance of the eagle; his brow was a little arched, his nose aquiline, his chin somewhat prominent, his mouth delicately formed and rather small. Kaunitz used to wear a remarkable tie-wig with a profusion of curls, which, to cover every wrinkle on his forehead, ran across it in a zigzag line. He seems to have been the inventor of the art of powdering, practised also by the famous Prince de Ligne; who used to walk to and fro through a double line of servants, each of whom had a different shade of hair-powder, white, blue, yellow, and pink, to throw at his wig, which, after this combined operation, exhibited what was considered to be the perfection of evenness and colouring. "From the very beginning of his being in power," Baron Fürst writes, "Kaunitz placed himself above the court etiquette. With the Spanish costume he wore white (instead of red) stockings, and made his appearance with a bag to his wig, and with a large muff. Although he had been told to comply with existing customs, he would not always do so. He was everywhere, except when at court, accompanied by a large bull-dog."

No one has ever understood better than Kaunitz did, the art of making life pleasant to himself and to others. It must also be said, that no one has ever taken such anxious care of his life as he. Whatever could remind him of dying was to be carefully kept in the background. All the persons usually about him

were strictly forbidden to utter in his presence the words "death" and "small-pox." He had not himself been afflicted with this disorder; but he had been shocked by it in the case of the Empress. His readers received from him in writing an earnest injunction to eschew the use of these two obnoxious words. The wags would have it that even the "inoculation" of trees was not to be spoken of, because it reminded him of the inoculation of the small-pox. His birthday also was never to be alluded to. When the referendary, Von Binder, for fifty years his friend and confidant, died, Xaverius Raddt, the Prince's reader, expressed himself in this way: "Baron Binder is no longer to be found." The prince, after some moments silence, replied: "Est il mort? Il étoit cependant assez vieux." Binder was one year and a half younger than Kaunitz. To another of his readers Secretary Harrer, at that time a man of sixty, he once said: "Mais comment est-il possible, que de jeunes gens, comme vous, oublient des choses pareilles?" The news of the death of Frederic the Great reached him in this way:—his reader, with apparent absence of mind, told him that a courier had just arrived from Berlin at the Prussian ambassador's with the notifications of King Frederic William. Kaunitz sat for some time stiff and motionless in his arm-chair, showing no sign of having understood the hint. At last he rose, walked slowly through the room, then sat down and said, raising his arms to heaven, "Alas! when will such a king again ennoble the diadem?" When the Emperor Joseph died, the valet returned to Kaunitz a document, which the Emperor was to have signed, with the words: "The Emperor signs no more."

This kind of anecdotic sketching is abundant in the book, and, as it is connected with a continuous survey of the fortunes of the Austrian Empire, readers will be at once amused, and put in possession of a general conception of Austrian history, which is likely to be acceptable to the great majority.

COLONIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

Colonial Constitutions: An Outline of the Constitutional History and existing Government of the British Dependencies. By Arthur Mills. Murray.

THE English nation has been conquering and colonising for nearly three hundred years, and though some of its colonies have been lost, and others ruined, the result is, that it possesses more than a seventh of the habitable globe. Considering these circumstances, it is remarkable that we have had no *Colonial History*. The gradual acquisition of India has been frequently described upon an elaborate plan; attention has been bestowed, also, on the North American Colonies and on separate territories in the East, West, and South; but the great historical series, with its fascinating episodes of discovery, settlement, conflict, has been completely and unaccountably neglected. For a summary we still depend on Heeren, for Martin's unweildy compilations are neither readable nor trustworthy. Mr. Arthur Mills, studying this undeveloped subject, presents a dry, but systematic epitome of the Constitutional History of the British Dependencies, and of the political relations actually existing between them and the Imperial executive in London. This volume, though in no sense supplying the place of a *Colonial History*, is a well-arranged manual, clear, concise, and authentic. In an introductory chapter the open questions of policy connected with our Colonial system are recapitulated, with comparative notes, from ancient and modern annals in illustration of certain parallels which Mr. Mills undertakes to justify or destroy. He next reviews historically the relations between the Home and Colonial Governments, as affected by original charters, by conquests, cessions, or discoveries, separates those dependencies possessing Constitutions from those under the control of councils, companies, or military governors, and analyses the power of the local assemblies, the remnants of prerogative, and other details connected with Colonial policy and administration. Upon this well-prepared basis, Mr. Mills proceeds to examine in several groups, the political condition of the European, Asiatic, African, American, and Australian dependencies of Great Britain, regarding Mauritius and St. Helena as African, and the Antilles and the Falkland Isles as American dependencies.

Six reasons have been given why a State should retain its colonies; that it may levy tribute from them; that they may contribute to its defence in time of war; that they may increase its agricultural and mineral riches; that they may furnish it with markets; that they may nurse a school of seamen engaged in the carrying trade; that they may draw off its redundant or criminal transportation. Which of these advantages, asks Mr. Mills, does Great Britain derive from her present colonial policy? When she once attempted to tax her colonies, she lost them. Even her Eastern conquests yield nothing to the imperial revenue. In time of war, she has invariably had to defend her transmarine settlements, and it was a new phase in her history, that during the Russian conflict, Canada and Australia offered to strengthen her arms by contributions of men and money. The territorial revenues have been, for the most part, surrendered to the control of the Local Legislatures. The advantages of exclusive commerce with the Colonies are being gradually given up in favour of the more generous and far-sighted policy of free trade. Differential duties, one by one, are abolished, so that Brazil and the United States will, in process of time, stand to Great Britain exactly in the same relation, commercially, as Canada or Jamaica. In the same way, the repeal of the Navigation Laws has destroyed the privilege of an exclusive carrying trade. As fields of emigration, notwithstanding the happy situation and unsurpassed resources of Canada, and the golden perspective of Australia, these colonies do not compete successfully with the United States. The majority of emigrants, instead of becoming colonists, carrying few English rights beyond the seas, have preferred to become citizens of America. The results of a more liberal policy in the British Colonies have yet to be ascertained. As to the transportation of convicts, it is a plan violently in dispute, being by some regarded as the propagation of a curse, by others as the legitimate use of a colony. The British dependencies, then, involve, on the whole, an expenditure of imperial revenues, amounting to three millions sterling annually, will confer, in future, no patents of exclusive commerce, have not attracted so many emigrants as the United States of North America, and cannot long form receptacles of our criminal population. In what, then, consists their value? Whatever may be said, their progress has been simultaneous with that of the political and commercial prosperity of the Empire, while other nations, losing their colonies, have lost at the same time their rank, their influence, all that made them flourish in peace or war. As long as Portugal held her chain of forts and factories along the coast of India and Africa, and in the Malayan Archipelago, she rivalled in power and opulence the foremost states of the world, and it was not the extravagant expansion,

but the vicious organisation of her empire that sapped its basis, and led to its prostration. Arbitrary force, monopoly, and bigotry, were the principles of Portuguese rule: and as long as the world was satisfied with bigotry, monopoly, and arbitrary force, less than forty thousand soldiers of Portugal held in subjection the whole coast of the ocean from China to Morocco, and extorted tribute from a hundred and fifty sovereign princes. Now, the Azores and Madeira, Angola and Mozambique, an Indian and a Chinese factory, and a few slave-depots in Africa, are the relics of that corrupt dominion. Spain, at first more politic, but as absolute, as avaricious, and as fanatical, was not enfeebled by the expansion of her forces, or by the possession of the South American territories, but by the decay of her political faculties, which struck a lethargy into the limbs of the Empire. The French and the Dutch have both lost their principal colonies; but they never adopted a policy like that which is now the recognised basis of the British Colonial system. They treated their Colonists as subjects, without the claims of citizenship, and the Colonists, amid the collisions of the maritime powers, did not adhere to the parent State with that tenacity with which almost every British dependency, during the last general war, adhered in content and tranquillity to the British Empire.

Thirty-eight Colonial Governments are subordinated to the Colonial Office, three in Europe, three in Asia, eighteen in Africa, seventeen in America, six in Australia, in addition to others peculiarly constituted. They are distributed into dependencies possessing representative institutions under grants or Charters, as Jamaica, and all the older West Indian Colonies, the North American Colonies, excepting Canada and Newfoundland, the Cape of Good Hope, and Malta, dependencies obtained by conquest, known as Crown Colonies and governed by the Crown, as Gibraltar, Heligoland, Labuan, Ceylon, Mauritius, Natal, Kaffraria, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and dependencies provided by Act of Parliament with separate constitutions, as Canada, Newfoundland, the Australian colonies, New Zealand, the Western African Settlements, St. Helena, the Falkland Isles, Hong Kong, and the territories of the East India Company. Mr. Mills devotes to each of these Constitutions a separate chapter or explanatory section, enabling the student of colonial politics to understand, at a glance, the results of all the legislation that has taken place, for the establishment of local assemblies and executives, either grafted upon the privileges conferred by ancient Charters, or conceded to young communities, animated by a popular spirit, conscious of their importance and disdainful of arbitrary control.

A LADY AMONG THE MORMONS.

The Mormons at Home; with some Incidents of Travel from Missouri to California, in 1852-53. By Mrs. B. G. Ferris. Sampson Low.

THIS is a genuine, graphic book, a real glimpse of Mormon life and manners. Mrs. Ferris is a lady with strong monogamic principles, who abhors the many-wived citizens of Utah, and utters her abhorrence, at times, in an amusing, and not in an impressive fashion; she is unable to judge the Mormon community from any but this single point of view; she loathes polygamy as she would loathe cannibalism, and her unvarying topic is the depravity of that institution. She is certainly right. Polygamy, wherever practised, defiles society, and degrades women; but Mrs. Ferris cannot understand, even though she describes, other aspects of Mormonism which redeem it from the charge of being no more than an organisation of sensuality. It is a morbid social development representing some of the dissatisfaction, the unrest, the mental perturbation of the age. But Mrs. Ferris sees in Utah only the Alsatia of prohibited passions, and it is not a little curious that her observations, narrowed by her incessant contemplation of one obnoxious habit, should be on general topics candid and agreeable. But she is, in many senses, a clear sighted traveller, and her narrative, intrinsically attractive from its close view of Mormon civilisation, owes much of its interest to her lively style, and her fresh and pleasant sketches by the way.

Her husband was appointed, in 1852, to be the United States Secretary at Utah, and she, being unwilling to trust him alone in that city of ambiguous fame, undertook a journey to the Great Salt Lake, wintered among the Mormons, and in the spring of 1853 returned, by way of California, to Missouri. So here is an authentic description of the Salt Lake society, written by the wife of an American official, who professes to have penetrated into more harem secrets than she chooses to disclose. A prejudiced woman she is, assuredly, and strong in pious implacability; but we have had so many forged stories of residences in Utah, that an authentic history of the city and the people, the plain, the Lake, the houses, streets, tents, tabernacles, and festive saloons, is welcome indeed. Mrs. Ferris started from St. Louis, on the Missouri river, and, at Independence, struck off by land, westward, for her journey across "the Plains." At first the route lay over flowery undulations, diversified by open woods and a few settlers' plantations, and ever and anon enlivened by troops of mounted Indians, or camps of the Shawnees, the men with the traditional scalp-tufts and semple blankets, the women with red leggings, embroidered mocassins, and beaded girdles. Round their evening fires, flickering in the dark, they looked like the shadows of Wish-ton-Wish; indeed, rumours floated on the Plains that the Shawnees were not too degenerate to come "with uncouth gallop through the night" upon unprotected travellers. Mrs. Ferris says that the mules were prodigiously frightened when an alarm arose, and thronged to the bell-pony for protection. "You must know," she adds, "that mules look upon horses as superior beings, and will follow them with humble submission." Across the Big Vermilion, across the Big Blue, with flocks of antelopes coursing over the plain, to Fort Kearney, where Mrs. Ferris—imaginative lady!—expected to see a massive front of granite walls, a moated fortress, bastioned and parapetted, and where she found a two-storeyed house, a low range of barracks and magazines, and a gentlemanly officer arrayed in civilian modesty. Up the valley of the Platte, among the villages of the Cheyennes, over a country variegated by bright red rocks, by cedars and firs, by white and coloured alkaline efflorescences, to the Sweet Water, to the Wind-River Mountains—gigantic and piled with snow—across the Rocky Range to the Pacific Springs, still westward over a maze of streams, to the Big Mountain, amid a wilderness of crags, chasms, and defiles—the travellers pushed on; and at length, gaining a high point in the descending pass, the Mormon territory came in

view. There was the wide, glittering lake, with a mountain in its centre—there was the low-bosomed valley, beyond and around the frame of hills:—

We had not travelled far from the mouth of the canon, before Captain Phelps pointed to the right, and cried out, "There is the city!" What a singular spectacle! We beheld what seemed a thickly-settled neighbourhood, apparently about a mile distant from us, composed of low, lead-coloured dwellings, with a single white building occupying a prominent position—no steeples, minarets, or cupolas! Could that really be the Mormon capital? Was that to constitute our home for the next six months? Our party were in high spirits; and the very animals seemed animated with a premonition of approaching rest.

Imagining herself in "a prison-house of mountains," seated on a lofty wilderness between the Atlantic and Pacific, Mrs. Ferris began to dread the coming winter; but an open door, a blazing fire, a well-spread table, a cheerful family, welcoming her husband and herself, made some difference in the prospect. Still, she had misgivings. Polygamy was not to her as yet an undoubted reality, but a dread rumour. Therefore, when Judge Snow and Judge Shaver, Gentile residents of the valley, came in, she listened attentively for hints of Mormon manners. They were, however, she complains, clothed in "non-committalism," and disclosed nothing.

A month's residence brought some revelations. First, Mrs. Ferris discovered that, barbarous as the Mormons were, they had a well-selected public library. But she discovered, also, that polygamy *did* exist, and vague terrors of an abduction by Brigham Young seem to have been engendered in her fancy:—

We are unquestionably in the midst of a society of fanatics, who are controlled by a gang of licentious villains, and it will require all our circumspection to get along smoothly.

Moreover,

The very day after we arrived, while wholly absorbed in reading the news from home, I was suddenly startled by a pair of eyes glaring in at the west window, belonging to a malignant looking man who was engaged in training some vines on that side of the house. Of course he desisted when he found himself observed; but I detected him, afterwards, repeating the same thing in a very furtive manner. If this man has not committed murder, it has been for want of opportunity. I have since learned that he lives but a short distance from us, upon the same lot, in a long, low, underground loghut, covered with thatch and earth.

The "Gentiles" are the residents who are not Saints—the Saints being the Elect, rebels against the monogamic law. No sooner did Mrs. Ferris see one of these than she longed to know the number of his wives; no sooner did she see a wife than she asked timorously, "An *only* wife?" It may be conceived, then, how much she has to say of eight-wived men, of a man who had married a whole family of daughters, of families in which one mother was quelling a revolt among *her* children, while her colleague was quelling a revolt among *hers*, and of Brothers who flogged their fair consorts into polygamic docility. But she must sketch the Mormons' town:—

The mass of the dwellings are small, low, and hut-like, and generally a little back from the street. Some of them literally swarmed with women and children; and had an aspect of extreme want of neatness. The streets and sidewalks are very broad. One thing is peculiar; at nearly every street-crossing is a little stream of water, pebbly, clear, and sparkling, with usually a plank for the foot-passenger. These little streams have been conducted from a mountain creek of some size, for the purpose of watering the city.

There are two classes of wives, the *Sealed* and the *Spiritual*, but Mrs. Ferris was unable to comprehend the distinction. She was principally concerned in reckoning the wives of her Mormon acquaintance, among others, a man "by the name of Clawson," who took as his supplemental bride "a girl by the name of Judd:—"

Punishment will no doubt come in due season; but justice, in this instance, seems amazingly slow. I would have it swift and terrible.

The little confidences poured into Mrs. Ferris's ears by the Mormon ladies revealed to her the existence of a system of discipline as well as a system of pleasantries, in the harems, which she refrains from describing. But her illustrations are suggestive. Elder Snow, calling, talked with her. He seemed a polished, liberal man, too refined and too moral to be a polygamist. But Mrs. Ferris was too easily deceived. This wretch had two houses, six wives, and twelve children:—

In the principal hut, the real wife sits at the head of the table, and pours out tea and coffee for the rest of the bery.

Next came a climax. She saw a man returning from a religious service in the Tabernacle, with his four wives, "all lovingly locking arms." "The male animal," she says, "was in the centre, and the two that were sealed lately were nearest his person, the other two were outsiders." Another Saint was followed by his "three Spirituals," in Indian file. Within the Tabernacle itself she heard Mormon discourses. When she cross-examined the Saints, they argued for polygamy; when she touched the spirituals, they blushed. In the Social Hall she saw a Mormon festivity:—

We went sufficiently late not to be among the first arrivals, and were ushered into an ante-room, to be divested of cloaks and shawls. From this, a short flight of steps brought us into a long saloon, where six cotillions were in active motion. Another short flight landed us on a raised platform, which overlooked the dancing party, and here a band of music was in the full tide of performance. The dais was well accommodated with seats, including two or three sofas, on which were elders and apostles reclining, with a few of their concubines. Brigham was there, and had his hat on, according to his usual habit.

The most shocking "feature" was the impudence of Mr. Parley Pratt:—

Parley Pratt marched up with four wives, and introduced them successively as Mrs. Pratts.

Besides, she says, each man danced with two women at a time.

One Mormon, known to Mrs. Ferris, offered to sell one of his wives to an Indian chief for ten horses. On such points, however, she is evidently credulous; but her narrative is variously entertaining, and will undoubtedly find many English readers.

AN INDIAN DRAMA.

Sakountala; or, the Lost Ring, an Indian Drama. Translated by Monier Williams, M.A. Third Edition. Stephen Austin, Hertford.

THE dramatic literature of the Hindoos dates from a period antecedent to the Christian era. It is believed by Oriental scholars that quite two thousand years have elapsed since King Sudraka composed *The Toy Cart*, the merits of which are patent to the English reader through the translation of Professor H. H. Wilson. The most celebrated, however, of Hindoo dramas is the one at the head of this notice. The author, Kalidasa, flourished at the brilliant court of King Vikramaditya I., a contemporary of Augustus. But even at the present day this drama maintains its popularity undiminished, owing to the stereotyped features of society in India. Perhaps, the word "popularity" is scarcely applicable, for the Hindoo dramas are not written in the vernacular language of the country. Being composed in Sanskrit they were intelligible only to persons possessed of some degree of literary culture. All the chief male characters are made to speak the purest and most polished Sanskrit, while the inferior personages, including all the women—and even the heroine—express themselves in a rude vulgar dialect, as much inferior to the other as is the jargon of an English peasant to the essays of Addison. There is also a curious admixture of prose and verse, the former particularly common-place, the latter almost poetic. For instance, Sakountala complains that her companion Pryamvada, has drawn her bark-dress too tightly about her chest, and prays Anasuya to loosen it a little. Whereupon Pryamvada smilingly asks: "Why do you lay the blame on me? Blame rather your own blooming youthfulness which imparts fulness to your bosom." The King, who is lying concealed and watching the movements of the maidens, then stolidly remarks to himself, "A most just observation!" but goes on to say,

This youthful form, whose bosom's swelling charms
By the bark's knotted tissue are concealed,
Like some fair bud close folded in its sheath,
Gives not to view the blooming of its beauty.

"But what am I saying? In real truth, this bark dress, though ill-suited to her figure, sets it off like an ornament."

The lotus with the Saivala entwined
Is not a whit less brilliant: dusky spots
Heighten the lustre of the cold-rayed moon:
This lovely maiden in her dress of bark
Seems all the lovelier. E'en the meanest garb
Gives to true beauty fresh attractiveness.

Dushyanta was evidently a believer in the *simplex munditiis*, and preferred beauty unadorned to beauty disguised with excessive adornment.

Of metre there is an endless variety. The first thirty-four verses of *Sakountala*, we are told, exhibit eleven different kinds, all of which Mr. Williams conceals in very blank verse, though he may possibly have thereby preserved more of the spirit and freshness of the original. The stage business, in this as in other dramas, is clearly defined in the directions to the actors. We constantly meet with "asides," with hints as to manner and attitude, and with such indications of tone and feeling as *modestly—pacing up and down—frowning—with rapture—looking sorrowfully at one another—thoughtfully—gazing at her passionately, &c., &c.* It does not appear, however, that any great perfection had been attained in machinery or scenic appliances. It may be conjectured, indeed, from the frequent intercourse between the celestial and earthly beings, that some contrivances must have been used to represent the chariots of the gods and their exalted position above the terrestrial speakers. It is also clear that there was no deficiency in point of dresses and personal decorations, or with regard to seats, thrones, weapons, and ordinary chariots. But it may be reasonably inferred, from the constant recurrence of the stage direction, "gesticulating," that the audience were oftentimes constrained to draw largely upon their imagination. Thus, in the opening scene of "Sakountala," King Dushyanta, armed with bow and arrow, is supposed to enter in a chariot, chasing an antelope and attended by his charioteer. A somewhat lengthy conversation is held between the royal hunter and his attendant while driving at full speed across the plain. At first, the antelope gains ground, because—says the charioteer—the ground is full of hollows and the speed of the horses has been consequently checked. Afterwards, when they come to more level ground, the king commands him to loosen the reins, when the steeds dash forward "as if they would outstrip the steeds of Indra and the Sun." Going at this terrific pace they approach a hermitage, whence a voice issuing pleads for the flying deer. The chariot is stopped, and, after some conversation with two hermits, the king bids his attendant "see that the horses are watered" and be ready to receive him on his "return from visiting the inhabitants of the hermitage." The charioteer meekly responds "I will," and *exit*. Now, all this could not possibly have taken place had not the spectators been called upon to supply the changes of place from their individual imaginations—especially as the latter part of the scene is laid in a very different kind of forest scenery to the first. Mr. Williams is, no doubt, perfectly correct when he says:

It is probable that a curtain suspended across the stage, and divided in the centre, answered all the purposes of scenes. Behind the curtain was the space or room called *upathya*, where the decorations were kept, where the actors attired themselves and remained in readiness before entering the stage, and whither they withdrew on leaving it. When an actor was to enter hurriedly, he was directed to do so "with a toss of the curtain."

Every play commenced with an introduction in which a Brahman—the stage-manager himself, if a member of that favoured caste—invoked the blessing of the Supreme Being upon the audience. This pious exordium was followed by a dialogue between the manager and one of the actors, who sometimes sang a song. The object, however, of the dialogue was to give some account of the piece about to be performed, and of its author, at the close of which the manager contrived to introduce some allusion to the actual performance and thus lead up to the entrance of the dramatic personages. In the case of "Sakountala," the introductory actress warbles so charmingly that the manager affects to forget the subject selected for representation, until the syren recommends him to take the drama announced for the occasion. Thereupon he replies:

Rightly reminded! For the moment I had forgotten it.

Your song's transporting melody decoyed
My thoughts, and rapt with ecstasy my soul;
As now the bounding antelope allures
The King Dushyanta on the chase intent.

And now the performance fairly commences with the king driven rapidly in pursuit of an antelope, which leads him to a sacred retreat in the recesses of a forest. This is no other than the abode of the venerable sage Kanwa, at that moment absent on a pilgrimage to avert some calamity which threatened his adopted daughter Sakountala. While he seeks by prayer and penance to propitiate destiny, the maiden is left all unguarded. The king falls desperately in love at first sight as he watches her and her companions from behind some trees. A bee disturbed by the lady, while watering a young jasmine, tries to settle on her face in spite of all her efforts to drive it away, until Dushyanta, discovering himself, gallantly advances to the rescue. They then all sit down together under the shade of a leafy tree, but the king disguises his rank and declares himself to be the Minister of Justice and Religion. In the course of the conversation that ensues he learns that Sakountala is not the child of the recluse, but of the sage of regal caste, Viswamitra, and of the nymph Menaka. Viswamitra, it seems, had raised himself by a long course of austerities from the regal to the Brahmanical caste, but during the period of his probation he proved himself inferior to St. Anthony. The inferior gods, jealous of his asceticism, which, if persisted in, would finally raise him to an equality with themselves, sent the nymph Menaka to seduce him from his self-imposed sufferings. The royal anchorite succumbed to the temptation, and for ten years consented to be happy in Menaka's arms. At the end of that period, being moved whether by satiety or remorse, he put her away from him, and abandoning his child to the tender mercies of strangers resumed his former life of theoretical virtue. The offspring of this amour is the lady who has so speedily fascinated Dushyanta, by him subdued in her turn.

The second act is chiefly occupied by a very familiar conversation between the King and his Jester,—a personage always a Brahman, and, therefore, of a superior caste, but a sorry buffoon, "grey-haired, hump-backed, lame, and hideously ugly." The hermits having besought the King's aid to drive away some demons that troubled their sacrificial rites, his majesty gladly accepts the pretext for prolonging his stay in the sacred grove. He therefore sends back his Jester to the palace, though ludicrously afraid that "the giddy fellow" will betray his present pursuit to the numerous ladies who own him as their lord.

In the following act, the two lovers are represented as emaciated and fever-worn, by allowing concealment to prey on their damask cheeks. The King hides himself, according to his custom, in an arbour of overhanging creepers, whence he listens to the conversation of Sakountala and her companions, to whom she at length confesses her passion. By their advice, she inscribes the following lines upon a lotus-leaf, with her nail, intending to drop them in the King's path—for she is now aware of his rank:

I know not the secret thy bosom conceals,
Thy form is not near me to gladden my sight;
But sad is the tale that my fever reveals
Of the love that consumes me by day and by night.

Dushyanta, on hearing these lines read aloud, advances rapturously towards her, responding in like amatory strain:

Nay, Love does but warm thee, fair maiden,—thy frame
Only droops like the bud in the glare of the moon;
But me he consumes with a pitiless flame,
As the beams of the day-star destroy the pale moon.

The course of true love now runs on smoothly for a while. The King promises to neglect his other royal consorts, and to love Sakountala alone. Following up his advantage, he proposes that they shall follow the example of the nymphs in Indra's heaven, where

No nuptial rites prevail, nor is the bride
Led to the altar by her future spouse;
But all in secret does the bridegroom plight
His troth, and each unto the other vow
Mutual allegiance.

Sakountala coyly hesitates, but not denies, when the officious old lady who presides over the maidens of the hermitage comes to inquire after her health, and advises her to remain no longer in the open air. However, the prelude to the fourth act informs the audience that "Sakountala has been happily united to a husband in every respect worthy of her, by the form of marriage prevalent among Indra's celestial mansions." And now the plot may be said to commence—there are seven acts, gentle reader—but our waning space compels us to refer the curious to Mr. Williams' elegant little volume for what "follows the King's departure and temporary desertion of his bride; the curse pronounced on Sakountala by the choleric Sage Durvasas; the monarch's consequent loss of memory; the bride's journey to the palace of her husband; the mysterious disappearance of the marriage token; the public repudiation of Sakountala; her miraculous assumption to a celestial asylum; the unexpected discovery of the ring by a poor fisherman; the King's agony on recovering his recollection; his aerial voyage in the car of Indra; his strange meeting with the refractory child in the groves of Kasyapa; the boy's battle with the young lion; the search for the amulet, by which the King is proved to be his father; the return of Sakountala, and the happy reunion of the lovers."

ANECDOTES OF JURISPRUDENCE.

Principles and Maxims of Jurisprudence. By J. G. Phillimore, M.P. J. W. Parker. Mr. PHILLIMORE's plan is to append to the leading maxims of the Roman law, a series of illustrated commentaries on a modern as well as on an ancient basis. Though the primary object of his treatise is, to supply legal students with an exposition of the spirit of the Roman jurists, and of the methods of interpretation adopted in the transfer of their maxims to the English statute book, he offers, with a criticism on the body of existing laws, an argument in favour of their general codification. The principles laid down by Papinian, Ulpian, and Paulus, are developed in a thousand shapes, sometimes obliquely and scattered through a thousand volumes of enactments, confused, encumbered, often contradictory. That, with such an apparatus

justice should be easy or certain is impossible. It can only be attained by a stupendous succession of trials and appeals, consuming the estates of the litigants, and aggravating, term after term, the accumulation of precedents, the anomalies of juridical practice, and the difficulties of codification. To codify the laws, is to suppose that the laws are positive, plain, and harmonious. But to elicit the real English law on all subjects from the mighty mass, partially repealed, partially obsolete, frequently unintelligible, almost invariably susceptible of two constructions, of the statutes at large, would necessitate a session of declaratory legislation, and compel Parliament to debate and revise every clause of the written and unwritten law, for no epitome, code, or abstract, would have any force in a court, if the words of the original act could be cited in a discrepant sense. Thus, the Legislature has created its own perplexity; but, though this evil is enhanced every time that a new act is passed, or an old act modified or repealed; it is a fallacy to suppose that the principles of English jurisprudence flowed untainted from the original receptacles of the Roman law. For every evil that has accrued from our own disorderly methods of legislation, some other and greater evil has disappeared in the presence of reform. Much as it has been the affected fashion to laud old times and manners, the devotees of the past cannot adduce in its favour the language or the maxims of the published law. Mr. Phillimore quotes some wonderful examples of verbal tortuosity and obscurity, belonging to erudite and polished times. When it was proposed to the student to argue "whether goods taken in Witherham are irreplevisable," and declared "that the seisen to feed Contingent Uses by a Scintilla juris, is in nubibus, in mare, in terra, or in custodia legis," it may be conceived how the Tribunals dominated over the law, and how the most iniquitous judgments could be concealed under a surface of corrupt technicality. Lord Eldon disliked the jargon of the Courts, and gave his decisions plainly, one of them being as follows: "Having had doubts upon this will for twenty years, there can be no use in taking more time to consider it." Cromwell swept the Law Latin even out of Chancery, but it was restored by the malevolent pedantry of the Restoration, with all the unmeaning forms and artifices that constituted the legal Kabbala, and other worse customs, sanctioned by the feudal spirit. It was in harmony with this type that the practice rose of allowing debtors to be immured for life and treated as criminals. Sir William Rich, a baronet, was found, by the parliamentary committee loaded with chains in the Fleet prison, where within the present century, a wretched insolvent perished of starvation. Yet the law was not barbarous, because no illustrious jurist supplied the commentaries of wisdom on experience. While Coke amassed his annotations, Dumoulin, styled by D'Aguesseau the greatest master of analysis that ever wrote on jurisprudence, compiled that folio which contains the standard of the French customary and feudal law. In one school Fleming and the Scintilla Juris were preferred; in another, Iamouignon's noble code became an established authority, and Bodin, Machiavel, Grotius, D'Aguesseau, and Montesquieu constitute the series of commentators, placed by Mr. Phillimore in contrast with the vague and verbose pedants of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. From the consideration of authorities he proceeds to the consideration of principles, starting from that of the Natural Law, which is to be obeyed by the originators of the Artificial Law. No better illustration could be chosen than the decree promulgated in Holland, that a person breaking down a dam shall be punishable with death. The legislators of England affixed to this offence the same penalty, not considering that to break down a dam in England was to commit a venial offence against property, while to commit such an act in Holland was to endanger the nation. There would be every difference between the crimes—difference of motive and of result, yet there was a time when the English judges were unanimous in resisting a modification of the law. When to this literal method of legislation was added a literal method of interpreting the laws, equity may be said to have been driven from the Courts. Thus, in the Roman code, it was a maxim that, when anything was borrowed, to refuse repayment was an offence; yet exceptions were allowed, as when a man having lent a sword, and turned in a fit of madness to reclaim it, a principle that would apply as Mr. Phillimore suggests, if he had borrowed props to prevent his house from falling, and was required to give them up immediately. It is generally held as a sound maxim that money or other property borrowed, cannot be claimed on the same day. But there was an evil on the other side. Simultaneously with this literal, mechanical bigotry, existed the love of subtleties, which produced as much injustice and more confusion.

A third class of questions included these; whether a man, having renounced his public rights, ceased to have a claim to them, which was decided in the negative; whether a person having bought a vicious horse, and losing profit by consequent delay, may claim damages from the seller; whether a poacher, aiming at a bird, and killing a man, is guilty of murder, as committing the higher felony, when only intending the lower; whether a man, eloping with a woman, should be held to have stolen her clothes, and what words and what acts are necessary to constitute an irrevocable gift. The Roman law provided for most of these contingencies, though, in some cases, the English judges adopted a jurisprudence of their own, as when they decided that a groom, who had over-fed his master's horses, was guilty of corn-stealing. Only necessity, of course, could extort the recognition of a principle in equity to meet a case in which a bequest was left to a married woman, on condition that she should desert her husband, the validity of the condition being undoubtedly at variance with policy and morals. Another, and a more difficult point is, how far an agitator, who draws a crowd together, is answerable for the consequences—riot, destruction of property, or loss of life.

The question, how far every citizen may fairly be supposed cognisant of the law, and, therefore, in justice, amenable for transgressing it, suggests to Mr. Phillimore some clear and rational distinctions. Thus, no man could be held excused for pleading that he did not know murder or robbery to be against the law of the land; but who would know, except by accident, that it is illegal to bury the dead in woollen cloths, or to collect salt by the sea-shore, or to wear gilt buttons, or to shave on Sunday? Yet, such ignorance has frequently been pleaded in vain, as if the object of justice were to multiply punishments. In the same spirit, it was

until recently, the practice to confer a retrospective operation on every Parliamentary enactment, as far back as the commencement of the session. A person committing an act perfectly legal in February might be, and often was, punished for it in June; a prisoner accused of a secondary offence in the spring, found himself, sometimes, condemned in autumn to the horrors of Execution Dock. In illustration of the axiom that every citizen is supposed to know the law under which he lives, the old anecdote is cited, of the five men, standing in a field, who lived under five separate codes. In a marriage case celebrated in our courts, Edmund Lolly, after taking the opinion of counsel, as to the non-validity of a marriage, was sentenced to transportation for bigamy, and suffered two years' in the hulks. But this subject—marriage—being the personal concern of every citizen, is wrapped up in a hundred folds of obscure and intricate legislation. The law, which, says Mr. Phillimore, might be contained in a few lines, is contained in about sixty enactments, besides that relating to the Royal Family. In Great Britain a marriage contracted north of the Tweed is valid on the south, but a marriage contracted on the south is not necessarily valid on the north. Thus the Scotch judges have dissolved a matrimonial union ceremonially legalised in England, while the English judges have no power to take his privileges from the blacksmith and bell-ringer of Gretna Green.

A succession of maxims, bearing on every point of modern jurisprudence, has been selected by Mr. Phillimore, and commented upon in a critical and scholarly style. In one respect, however, the book is not worthy of the subject. It betrays a disposition to flippancy, and to acrimony. For the sake of a pleasant anecdote, Mr. Phillimore passes a sweeping and reckless censure on the line of English judges, suggesting that, in every case of a disputed passage in a will, decided in the English Courts, the result would have been more equitable if the judgment had been reversed. He has heard of an abbot who issued an order compelling all his monks to dress in white. When the original order was found, it contained these words on the margin, "*Blanc, c'est a dire, noir.*"

The Arts.

THE NEW ADELPHI DRAMA.

A DRAMA by Messrs. BAYARD and ARTHUR DE BEAUPLAN, entitled *Thérèse, ou Ange et Démon*, and produced at the Paris Gymnase in October, 1852, was on Wednesday evening presented in an English dress to an English audience at the ADELPHI, under the designation of *Like and Unlike*. Messrs. LANGFORD and SOREL are the adaptors, and they have "Englished" the French original in a manner so attractive to the frequenters of Mr. WEBSTER'S house, that the piece may be ranked at once among those "decided successes" which are as common to the ADELPHI as failures are to other theatres.

The plot turns upon a species of mistake which has often been the fruitful parent of mystery and interest in novel and drama. Two sisters, both performed by Madame CELESTE—the one a simple-hearted, pure-minded seamstress, named *Lisette*—the other an opera dancer and a jilt, if not something more, but afterwards the *Countess Kromowskie*—are so like in face, form, voice, and manner, that the one is being perpetually mistaken for the other; and Mr. Harry Mowbray (Mr. WEBSTER), a Yorkshire gentleman in love with *Lisette*, is induced to break off his intended marriage under the impression that she has encouraged the advances, and afterwards deceived, a Gallicised Manchester exquisite, Mr. Peter Potter, uproariously personated by Mr. WRIGHT, who, we are glad to find, has recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Mowbray afterwards meets the Countess at a masqued ball in Paris given by herself and her husband. He gets into a quarrel with the Count (Mr. PAUL BEDFORD); fights with him under the belief that he has married *Lisette*; and only finds out his mistake, recovers his lost happiness, and takes back to his heart the virtuous and belied seamstress, on seeing her and her sister almost together. The changes of dress, of manner, and of character, combined with similarity of voice and exterior appearance, necessitated by this most difficult performance, were wonderfully assumed by Madame CELESTE, and their rapidity, especially in the last scene, not a little astonished the audience.

It will be perceived, from this brief sketch, that the drama was of the most exciting kind. The interest, moreover, is heightened by the audience being kept in doubt up to the last moment as to the apparent contradictions in the character of *Lisette*. Of the acting, it may be said that the ADELPHI shines in all its old glory. Mr. WEBSTER, as the gloomy, broken-hearted Yorkshire gentleman, dropping into a melancholy stagnation after his great disappointment; Mr. WRIGHT, as the bearded, moustached, and Parisianized Manchester man, "afterwards Harlequin" at the masqued ball; Mr. SELBY, in one of his favourite foppish characters, a certain *Arthur Leslie*, converted into Oliver Cromwell under the like circumstances; Madame CELESTE, with her astonishing variations; and Miss WYNDHAM, with her handsome looks and graceful bearing—make a most attractive combination. Pathos and fun alternate through the piece, like rain and shine in this present April weather; and Messrs. LANGFORD and SOREL may be congratulated on the success they have achieved.

A FARCE was produced at the HAYMARKET on Thursday night, under the title of "The Postman's Knock," and founded on the popular song of that name. It turns upon the mistake of a young lady, who runs away with her maid's lover, a postman, in mistake for her own, who is a "son of Mars." The maid, on the other hand, elopes with the gallant warrior; and the mistake in both cases arises from the red coats of the respective lovers. But, of course, it all "comes right in the end," to the satisfaction of all beholders, as SWIFT said of the hanging footman.

MISS GLYN has been performing the *Cleopatra* of SHAKESPEARE'S "Antony and Cleopatra" at the STANDARD THEATRE, with Mr. MARSTON as the illustrious soldier and lover. It is pleasant to note these dawnings of dramatic truth over the benighted heathens of Shoreditch.

THE OPERAS, ETC.

MR. GYE announces the opening of the Royal Italian Opera season at the LYCEUM THEATRE on Tuesday next. He is supported by all the celebrities and favourites whom we have been accustomed to greet at COVENT GARDEN, with the one great exception of Madame VIARDOT, who, it appears, will be the crowning grace and strength of the company now forming for HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. Mr. GYE pays a handsome and deserved acknowledgment to the artists who spontaneously proposed a modification of the terms of their engagement on a scale adapted to the exigencies of so (comparatively) small a *salle* as the LYCEUM. Without such a modification, indeed, Mr. GYE truly says it would have been impossible to open the season at all. Even now, we shrink from analyzing the probabilities of a commercial success for so vast an undertaking on so small a stage; but, we can have no doubt that Mr. GYE will be generously supported by the aristocracy of the boxes and stalls, and by the public of the pit and gallery; and, in any case, he will have the satisfaction of keeping his company together, whilst he is constructing the new and grander Opera House which he projects for next year. With regard to the programme of the Royal Italian Opera for the present season, there was a word or two in a recent number of the *Athenaeum*, containing, as we think, so much apt and sound suggestion, that we cannot forbear from quoting the passage:—

"But while the *Where* of the Opera question is mere idle talk, its *What* is of grave consequence. Good music (in the case of Opera allowed to stand for 'good composition,' or 'good execution') will draw a public and keep it together; and good music is subject to some conditions of place. There is no playing *Le Prophète* within the 'wooden O' of a pill-box, nor putting *L'Etoile* with its three military bands on a shallow stage. *Les Huguenots* must have a massive chorus, or it becomes like meagre and noisy. We cannot look forward with any comfort of heart to a possible *Norma*, or *Semiramide*, or *Lucrezia* at the LYCEUM. But *Le Comte Ory* will possibly gain by being transferred thither, and we should rejoice to meet the *Matrimonio*, or the *Pigero* of MOZART, or other of the elder and more delicate Operas. If a new work be mounted, it

should be—to continue our line of argument—*Le Domino Noir*. These hints are thrown out while there is time; yet we have small confidence in any management suiting its ends to its means, though by attending to the necessary fitness of things a speciality might be derived from the very calamity which has of necessity reduced the performances of the season within a space so limited."

The truth is, the LYRIC DRAMA has been carrying us farther and farther away from Italian Opera, and a return, if only for one season, to pure music would be most acceptable to many besides old-fashioned opera-goers.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE is advertised to open in May. We believe great exertions are being made to give *éclat* to this auspicious event. Agents are scouring the Continent for singers and for *danseuses*. The chief singers will be for the most part new to the English public; the Ballet will as heretofore constitute a principal attraction in the forthcoming programme. Madlle. PICCOLOMINI in *La Traviata*, and Madlle. ROSATI in *Le Corsaire*, are promised. We are glad to hear that Mr. BALFE will resume the post of *chef d'orchestre*. The rumours of the dilapidated condition of the house are, it seems, very much exaggerated; and by the way, another rumour, that the DUKE of BEDFORD declines to permit another COVENT GARDEN THEATRE to be built, is also we believe, incorrect. On the contrary, the DUKE is willing and anxious to give every facility to the construction of a new Opera House on the ruins of the old. Mr. GYE's new scheme embraces a Music Hall for concerts: such a hall we presume as London does not yet possess.

PICCO has been giving a series of nine concerts at the ST. JAMES'S THEATRE, assisted by an efficient orchestra, under the direction of Mr. A. MELLON. These concerts have proved increasingly attractive.

The PARISIAN AUTOMATA (from the Great Exhibition) are now to be seen at the EGYPTIAN HALL, next door to Mr. ALBERT SMITH. These automata are really a wonderful specimen of ingenuity, quite unique in their life-like reality. It is almost distressing to think what labour of invention and contrivance the figures must have cost; but we have only to speak of the result, as an exhibition to which we can honestly recommend a visit.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—(From the *London Gazette* of Tuesday April 8.)—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt that there was no surplus of actual revenue over the actual expenditure of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ended the 31st day of December, 1855, the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice that no sum will be applied by them on account of the sinking fund, under the provisions of act 10 George IV., cap. 27, between the 1st day of April, 1856, and the 30th day of June 1856.—A. Y. SPEARMAN—Controller-General.—National Debt-office, April 5.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE.—On the 4th inst., at Duppas-hill, Croydon, the wife of Hablot K. Browne, Esq.: a daughter.
COWLEY.—On the 4th inst., at Montagu-place, the wife of Norman Cowley, Esq.: a daughter.
LEES.—On the 3rd inst., at Wenham House, Ryde, I.W., Lady Lees: a daughter.
LIFFORD.—On the 6th inst., at Ashley Castle, Warwickshire, the Viscountess Lifford: a son.
WHARNCLIFFE.—On the 9th inst., at 15, Carzon-street, Mayfair, Lady Wharncliffe: a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

CASS—KIRKPATRICK.—On Wednesday, the 9th inst., at the parish church, Lindfield, Sussex, by the Rev. Frederick Charles Cass, the Rev. Charles William Cass, vicar of Arlington, Sussex, second son of Frederick Cass, Esq., of Little Grove, East Barnet, Herts, to Elizabeth Frances, second daughter of William Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Lindfield.
HARDY—BRIGGS.—On the 3rd inst., at Hampsthwaite Church, Major William Hardy, unmarried (late 46th Regt.), to Matilda, only daughter of Rawdon Briggs, Esq., of Birstwith Hall, near Ripley, Yorkshire.
LIMOND—DORIZELLE.—On the 16th of February, at Bhauulpore, Bengal, Robert Simpson Limond, Esq., eldest son of the late Robert Limond, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, to Clemence J., eldest daughter of C. Dorizelle, Esq., Toolseah, Bhauulpore.
SMITH—BENIAM.—On the 5th inst., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Sidney William Smith, only son of the late Sidney Smith, Esq., of Windsor, to Mary Jane, only daughter of William Ashe Bonham, late of London.

DEATHS.

BOROUGH.—On the 5th inst., drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the Thames, near Rendling, William, aged 15, the only surviving son of Sir Edward Borough, Bart.
BOWRING.—On the 4th inst., at Larkbear, Exeter, aged 86, Charles Bowring, Esq., father of Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong Kong.
CAVAN.—On Sunday, the 30th ult., at 74, Durham-terrace, sincerely regretted, the Lady Honora Elizabeth Heister, in the 72nd year of her age, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Cavan, aunt of the present Earl, and relict of the late George Frederick Harvey, Esq., late Captain in the 18th Hussars.
COWDEN.—On the 7th inst., suddenly, at Weinheim, Baden, Richard, the only son of Richard Cowden, Esq., M.P., aged 15.
FOX.—On the 31st ult., after a painful and lingering illness, at his residence, St. Mary's Church, Devon, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Fox, formerly of the 30th Regt. He served throughout the Peninsular Campaign, and for many years in India.
MOFFITT.—On the 6th inst., at Davenport, after a long illness, James Moffitt, Esq., M.D., First Class Surgeon. He served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, and had the honour of dressing the only wound his Grace received.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, April 8.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.—MALCOLM RONALD LAING MASON, 3, Winchester-buildings, City, merchant and commission agent—HENRY BRISBAND, Birmingham, button manufacturer—EDWIN RODGERS and JOHN FROST RODGERS, Walsall, Stafford, grocers.

BANKRUPTS.—WILLIAM PILLEY, 9, Aldermanbury Postern, City, tailor—JOHN BRETZ Tower Shades, Trinity-square, Tower-hill, City, licensed victualler—WILLIAM GASCOINE, Hitchen, Hertford, butcher—JOHN THOMAS METCALFE and GEORGE METCALFE, 52 and 53, Bow-lane, City, and Farnham, Surrey, canvas merchants—THOMAS RYDER, 78, Old Broad-street, City, merchant—THOMAS WALKER BLOTT, late of Stamford, Lincoln, innkeeper, and OVEATON LONGVILLE, Huntingdon, corn factor and coal dealer, now of Boongate, Peterborough—GEORGE BYRD, Liverpool, slate dealer—THOMAS GORE, Manchester, machine maker.
SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.—JAMES BANNATYNE, Miller-street, Glasgow, shirt manufacturer—WILLIAM THOMSON, 34, Kent-street, Glasgow, late wine and spirit merchant, now factor and property and assurance agent—WILLIAM BOYD, Glasgow, commission agent.

Friday, April 11.

BANKRUPTS.—BERNARD SUMMERS RYDER, Gough-street, North, Gray's-inn-road, paper-hanger—EDWARD RHEAM, Kingston-upon-Hull, carrier and leather seller—CHARLES KIDINGTON GILL, Castle Headingley, Essex, chemist—WILLIAM BAKER, Comberton, Cambridgeshire, blacksmith—GEORGE SIMMONS, Cripplegate, carpet bag manufacturer—JOHN JOSEPH DRAVER, Wimbeldon, victualler—GEORGE WILSON, Northampton-street, Lower-road, Islington, licensed victualler—WILLIAM JACKSON, Sheffield, brush manufacturer—GEORGE HASLAM, Whitcomb-street, Prison, City, wholesale confectioner—GEORGE WILLIAM VATER, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, carrier—CHARLES SPENCER, Birmingham, draper—WILLIAM RICHARD DRAKE, North Walsham, coachbuilder—JOHN OSTLER, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant—JAMES BERTON, Leavenworth, Rochdale, cotton-spinner—PETER MELLIH, New Bond-street, and Wardour-street, Soho, trunk maker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—T. and M. DUNN, Glasgow, general grocers—ROBERT ROBERT MATTHEWS, Stirling, printer—JOHN CAMPBELL, Kingussie, merchant—THOMAS GORDON JACK, Brechin, provision merchant and basket maker.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY, MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

London, Friday Evening, April 11, 1856.

The settling of the Consols account has had no great effect upon the Funds. To-day there is a slight depression. Possibly the debate on the Foreign Enlistment Bill may shake the present Ministry, and prudent men may be anxious to carry but little canvas in case of any squall.

There has been a good deal of quiet speculation in Spanish and Mexican Securities. Russian are still firm. Turkish Six and Four per Cents. are slightly depressed. The Six per Cent. Stock is now quoted ex dividend.

In the Foreign Share Markets prices are hardly so good to-day. The heavy "bull" account, and the bi-monthly settling taking place on Tuesday next, combine to produce these results.

Luxembourg, Sambre and Meuse, and all the leading French lines are in demand. Three new foreign speculative investments have been offered in our markets this week. The first is the Lombard-Venetian Railway; the second, a Company to work coal mines, and form a railway in the neighbourhood of Toulouse. The first-mentioned is at £7 to £8 per share; the second, at about 4 premium—it is known popularly as Toulouse and Carmaux. The last scheme has been the Russian Commercial Railway. The last three shares are now about £2 per share premium.

In the English heavy market Shares are very firm. Eastern Counties are hardly so good. Mines are not much dealt in. Joint-Stock Bank Shares have improved very much. The Bank rigidly keeping on its rate of discount has the beneficial effect of preventing much wild speculation; but it is thought that the increase of bullion and general easiness of money must force the Directors to relax their rate before the month is out.

At four o'clock the markets close with dullness. Consols for May account, 93½, 4.

Aberdeen, 27½, 8; Bristol and Exeter, 90, 92; Caledonian, 61½, 4; Chester and Holyhead, 16, 17; East Anglian, 17, 18; Eastern Counties, 10, 4; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Great Northern, 94, 5; Ditto, A stock, 78, 80; Ditto, B stock, 123, 125; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 101, 6; Great Western, 64½, 4; Lancaster and Carlisle, 70, 5; Ditto, Thirds, 6, 7; Ditto, new Thirds, 6, 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 88½, 4; London and Blackwall, 74, 4; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 163, 104; London and North Western, 101½, 4; Ditto South Ditto, —; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 28½, 9; Metropolitan, 4, 4 dis.; Midland, 74½, 4; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 43, 5; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, —; North British, 34, 5; North Eastern (Berwick), 78, 9; Ditto Extension, 6, 5½; Ditto, Great North Eastern purchase, 31, 3; Ditto, Leeds, 15½, 16½; Ditto, York, 56½, 7½; North Staffordshire, 64, 6 dis.; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27½, 8½; Scottish Central, 104, 6; Scottish Midland, 74, 6; South Devon, 15, 4; South Eastern (Dover), 72, 3; South Wales, 71, 3; Vale of Neath, 19½, 20½; West Cornwall, 64, 7½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½, 9; Eastern of France, Paris and Strasbourg, 49½, 41; East Indian, 22½, 3; Ditto Extension, 22½, 4; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8, 7½ dis.; Great Central of France, —; Great Indian Peninsula, 21½, 2½; Luxembourg, 68½, 4; Northern of France, —; Paris and Lyons, 53½, 5; Paris and Orleans, —; Sambre and Meuse, 14½, 4; Western and N.W. of France, 35, 7; Agua Fria, —; Brazil Imperial, 2½, 3; Cacao, —; St. John del Rey, 25, 7; Cobre Copper, 64, 65; Colonial Gold, —; Great Polgooth, 1, 1½; Great Wheal Vor, 1, 0; Linars, 7½, 8; Lusitanian, 4, 4 pm.; Nouveau Monde, 4, 4; Pontigbaud, —; Port Philip, 4½, 4; Santiago de Cuba, 3, 4; South Australian, 4, 4; United Mexican, 3½, 4½; Waller, 4, 4.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, April 11, 1856.

Since Monday 17,000 qrs. foreign wheat, and 9,639 barrels flour have arrived into London; but very little English wheat has been offering. To-day the attendance has been small, and the trade dull at Monday's rates. Norfolk Flour has been sold at 1s. 10s, say 47s.

Barley being scarce, maintains full price. The arrivals of oats, though short, are equal to the demand, which has been slow at Monday's rates.

Beans are 1s. cheaper, owing to the arrival of several cargoes off the coast from Egypt.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock	212½	213½	213	213	213	214
3 per Cent. Reduced	92½	91½	92½	92½	92½	92½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	93½	93	92½	93	93½	92½
Consols for Account	93½	92½	92½	93½	93½	91½
New 3 per Cent. An.	92½	92½	92½	93½	93½	93½
New 2½ per Cents	78	78	78	78	78	78
Long Ans. 1855	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½
India Stock	227	227	227	227	227	227
Ditto Bonds, £1000	10 dis.	4 dis.	4 dis.	4 dis.	4 dis.	3 dis.
Ditto, under £1000	5 dis.	5 dis.	4 dis.	4 dis.	3 dis.	8 dis.
Ex Bills, £1000	4 pm.	2 pm.	2 dis.	2 dis.	3 dis.	2 dis.
Ditto, £500	2 dis.	2 pm.	par.	2 dis.	1 pm.	1 dis.
Ditto, Small	5 pm.	2½ dis.	1 pm.	2 dis.	1 pm.	1 dis.

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds	101	Portuguese 4 per Cents.	40
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	61	Russian Bonds, 5 per	103
Chilian 6 per Cents	103	Cents	96
Dutch 3 per Cents	70	Russian 4½ per Cents	45½
Dutch 2½ per Cents	63	Spanish	97½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	23	of Coup. not fun	97½
Ecuador Bonds	23	Turkish 6 per Cents	97½
Mexican Account	23	Turkish New 4 ditto	28½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents	49	Venezuela, 4½ per Cents.	28½

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN. This Evening the performances will commence with **STILL WATERS RUN DEEP**, as performed before the Queen at Windsor Castle. John Midmay, Mr. Alfred Wigan; Mrs. Hector Sternhold, Mrs. Stirling. To conclude with the Fairy Extravaganza of **THE DISCREET PRINCESS**; or, The Three Glass Staffs. Principal characters by Messrs. F. Robson, Emery, Danvers, H. Cooper, White, Clifton, Coney, Franks; Misses Ternan, Marston, Mackell, Stephens, Maynard, and Julia St. George.

DR. KAHN begs to announce to the Medical Profession and the public that his celebrated **ANATOMICAL MUSEUM** has been enriched by a large number of original objects and models of interest, including a magnificent full length figure of a Venus, from one of the most renowned of the old masters. The New Series of Specimens and Models embrace some most curious and important features, illustrative of the anatomy of the human structure, and rendering the collection wholly unrivalled in the world.

The Museum has been redecorated, and arrangements have been made to promote the comfort and accommodation of the visitors. The Museum is open daily from Ten to Ten (for gentlemen only). Lectures are delivered at Twelve, Two, Four, and Half-past Seven, by Dr. G. SEXTON, and a new and highly interesting series of Lectures is now in course of delivery by Dr. KAHN, at Half-past Eight every evening.—Admission, One Shilling.—4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER WATER. Having leased the Holy Well Spring at Malvern, renowned for its purity, J. S. and Co. can now produce a **SELTZER WATER** with all the **CHEMICAL** and **MEDICINAL** properties which have rendered the Nassau Spring so celebrated. They continue Manufacturing **SODA, MAGNESIA** and **POTASS WATERS** and **LEMONADE**, at LONDON, LIVERPOOL, BRISTOL, and DERBY.

Every Bottle is protected by a Red Label bearing their signature.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL. Prescribed with complete confidence by the Faculty for its purity, efficacy, entire freedom from nauseous flavour, and marked superiority over every other variety.

EXTRACTS FROM SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.—The late **JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S.E.** Professor at the University of London, &c. &c. "It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine. I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer Oil can be procured."

DR. LETHEBY, Medical Officer of Health to the City of London, &c., &c. "The Oil corresponds in all its characters with that named 'Huile Brune,' and described as the best variety in the masterly treatise of Dr. de Jongh. From my investigations, I have no doubt of its being a pure and unadulterated article."

ARTHUR H. HASSALL, Esq., M.D., F.L.S., Chief Analyst of the Sanitary Commission of the *Lancet*, &c. &c.

"So great is my confidence in the article, that I usually prescribe it in preference to any other, in order to make sure of obtaining the remedy in its purest and best condition."

Sold by **ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, Strand, London**, Dr. de Jongh's sole British Consignees; IN THE COUNTRY by many respectable Chemists.

Half-pints (10 ounces), 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 9d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s. **IMPERIAL MEASURE.**

CAUTION.—Each bottle is sealed with a stamped metallic capsule, and bears beneath the pink outside wrapper a label with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature. ALL OILS OFFERED AS DR. DE JONGH'S, OR AS OF THE SAME KIND, WITHOUT SUCH MARKS, ARE FRAUDULENT IMPOSITIONS.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.—The manifold advantages to the heads of families from the possession of a medicine of known efficacy, that may be resorted to with confidence, and used with success in cases of temporary sickness, occurring in families more or less every day, are so obvious to all, that no question can be raised of its importance to every housekeeper in the kingdom.

For females, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and produce a healthy complexion.

Sold by **PROUT and HARSANT, 229, Strand, London**, and all Vendors of Medicine.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind, for, during the first twenty years of the present century, to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance—but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

Sold by **PROUT and HARSANT, 229, Strand, London**, and all Medicine Vendors.

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

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WONDERFUL REMEDIES FOR THE CURE OF SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS.—Mr. J. Hobbs states, in a letter to Professor Holloway, that Mrs. Stabb, residing at Detisham, was for several years afflicted with Scorbatic affections in her legs, and in a most deplorable condition. She was attended by several medical men who pronounced that nothing more could be done for her. However, by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and a strict attention to the directions, a complete cure has been effected.

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

SISAL CIGARS, SISAL CIGARS, at **GOOD-RICH'S** Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores (established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square.—Box, containing 14 fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d. post free, six stamps extra: 1b. boxes, containing 109, 12s. 6d. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved Brands.

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Strong Congou Teas, 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d.

A general Price Current is published every month, containing all the advantages of the London markets, and is sent free by post on application.

SUGARS ARE SUPPLIED AT MARKET PRICES.
TEAS and COFFEES to the value of 40s. or upwards sent carriage free to any railway station or market town in England.

ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, of the same beautiful Fabric as **POPE and PLANTE'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS** for Varicose Veins, 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 PLANTE, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.**

"PALMER'S PATENT LEG is far superior to all others that have hitherto been invented, and is a valuable addition to our means of removing the inconvenience arising from a severe mutilation."—*The Lancet*.

Adjusted with perfect accuracy, by the aid of Machinery, to every form of Amputation, by Mr. **EDWIN OSBORNE**, of 24, Saville row, London.

THE FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS, made to order, from Scotch Heather and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool and thoroughly shrunk, by **B. BEN-JAMIN**, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street.

The **PELISSEUR OVERCOAT**, 21s. and 28s., adapted for the season; the **TWO GUINEA DRESS or FROCK COATS**; the **GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS**; and the **HAIR-GUINEA WAISTCOAT.**

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FOR CLEARING the VOICE, and RELIEVING the Heart and Lungs, no medicine is equal to

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

From Mr. N. W. Thomas, Druggist, Fowey, January 6:—"I do not approve of Patent Medicines generally, but in respect to Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers, I recommend them strongly, and from experience can vouch for their efficacy in clearing the voice, and easing the action of the lungs. Their sedative qualities in diseases of the heart are also great, without irritation, or the symptoms incident to the use of opium and other usual remedies."

They have a most pleasant taste.
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In the High Court of Chancery.

TRIESEMAR.—On the 29th of May, 1855, an Injunction was granted by the High Court of Chancery, and on the 11th of June following was made perpetual, against Joseph Franklin and others, to restrain them, under a penalty of £1,000, from imitating this medicine, which is protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Trieseemar, No. 1, is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhoea, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., and its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood, and old age; and to those persons who are prevented entering the married state from the results of early errors it is invaluable. Trieseemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which enervate and enfeeble have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Trieseemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may be on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are sold in tin cases, price 11s., or four cases in one for 38s., which saves 11s.; and in £5 cases, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpey, Lallemand, Roux, &c. To be had wholesale and retail in London, of Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hanbury and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and Sanger, 180, Oxford-street; R. H. Ingham, druggist, 46, Market-street, Manchester; H. Bradbury, bookseller, Denngate, Bolton; J. Priestly, chemist, 62, Lord-street, Liverpool; Powell, bookseller, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; W. Small, bookseller, High-street, Birmingham.

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The increased and increasing use of gas in private houses has induced **WILLIAM S. BURTON** to collect from the various manufacturers in Metal and Glass all that is new and choice in Brackets, Pendants, and Chandeliers, adapted to offices, passages, and dwelling-rooms, as well as to have some designed expressly for him; these are **ON SHOW** over his **SIXTEEN LARGE ROOMS**, and present, for novelty, variety, and purity of taste, an unequalled assortment. They are marked in plain figures, at prices proportionate with those which have tended to make his Ironmongery Establishment the largest and most remarkable in the kingdom—viz., from 12s. 6d. (two lights) to £16. 16s.

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LAW LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.
Fleet-street, London, 7th April, 1856.
Notice is hereby given that the Dividends for the year 1855 on the Shares in this Society are NOW PAYABLE any day between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock.
By order of the Court of Directors,
WILLIAM SAMUEL DOWNES, Actuary.

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Secretary—Sir Samuel Bignold, M.P.
This Society in 47 years has issued 29,344 life policies. Paid in claims upwards of £4,431,044, and assigned £1,934,342 in bonuses.
The accumulations now amount to nearly £2,200,000.
Its premiums are lower than those of most companies, and all the profits are divided among the assured.
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Half the Annual Premium may be paid during the first five years.
One-third may remain on credit during the whole of life.
Endowment Assurances, payable at 50, 55, 60, &c.
Loans to Assurers on personal other security.
80 per cent of profits go to Assurers on the bonus scale.
The last bonus averaged 53 per cent. on the Premiums paid.
WILLIAM RATRAY, Actuary.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK,
IN CASE OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION,
or the sum of
£1,000 IN CASE OF DEATH,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of £3 for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or £100 in case of Death secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.
NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.
Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c. may be had of the Agents—of the Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations—and at the Head Office, London, where also
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the year as heretofore.

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Railway Passengers Insurance Company,
Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament,
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Business with all the Australian Colonies conducted through the Bank's Agents.
Apply at the Company's Offices, 54, Old Broad-street, London.
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.
London, April 1, 1856.

BUY of the MAKERS.—BRUSHES, COMBS, and BROOMS of every description, whether for the dressing-table, household, or stable use, thirty per cent. lower than any other house in the trade, at the Manufacturers, J. and J. WITHERS, 35, Tottenham-court-road (opposite Bedford-street, Bedford-square).—Warranted tooth brushes, 3d.; superior ditto, 4d.; the best that can be made, 6d., each.—N.B. The lowest price asked, and no abatement.

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