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The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1856.

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Review of the Week.

FINANCE appears for the day to be the political lever—a bad state for any country when its course of action is determined by the money considerations. If an individual of good education and repute can be betrayed into snatching the property of his friend by the use of strychnine, nations themselves can be induced to strangle the liberties of other states by the loss or gains. What would it "pay" to support Italy? What may we gain by assisting Imperial France? The best check that we find upon a fratricidal war with America is the tremendous sacrifices that it would entail upon the manufacturing heart of the country. The sheet anchor of the Government is Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS's last loan. And a critical public is testing the merits of Lord DALHOUSIE because it is proposed to give him a pension.

The loan is received by the City and the public as if the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER had announced an immense surplus of revenue; and, paradoxical as the fact appears, it is not without a practical sense. At the conclusion of a great war, it is most usual to have a large balance of costs to pay. In 1814, as the *Times* reminds us, over and above the ordinary revenue of 83,000,000*l.*, we borrowed 36,000,000*l.*; and in 1815, over and above 87,000,000*l.* of revenue, we borrowed 40,000,000*l.*; so that it is surprising if at the close of the present war, with an ordinary revenue of about 70,000,000*l.*, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER only needs to borrow 5,000,000*l.* at present, and to raise perhaps 2,000,000*l.* more at the end of the year in Exchequer Bills or Bonds. It is presumed, however, that Sir GEORGE LEWIS knows what he is about; and although his explanation in the statement of the Budget is anticipated with as much interest as the solution of a puzzle—a puzzle, too, in which taxes are involved—the City and the commercial public are settled in the belief that really he will be able to cover the cost of the war without raising any more taxes than we already suffer, or borrowing more money than the 7,000,000*l.* This assurance has increased the steadiness of the money-market. We have been promised, indeed, a sudden opening of the spring trade on the return of peace and the arrival of fine weather; but the season seems tardy in all things, and the impatient commercial

public are now impatiently asking when the sunshine is to begin.

With regard to the minor operation of Lord DALHOUSIE's pension, it really is hardly worth discussing. It is true that many men have worked as hard for less wages; true that men have suffered in broken health for services to their kind quite as great, without expecting more than "just three hundred pounds a year," if so much; true that Lord DALHOUSIE has had 25,000*l.* a year for eight years, besides his private property; but we must judge him as a lord and as a minister; and while we customarily pay our public men in their thousands annually, pensioning tolerably meritorious servants for "three lives"—Lord RAGLAN for example—5000*l.* is not too much to give a hard-working man of the class. We do not grumble so much at the retiring allowance given to DALHOUSIE, as we do at the desperately stingy economy which seizes respectable people as soon as the claim is put in for a superannuated or crippled working man.

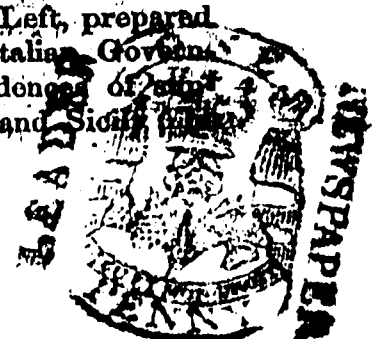
War itself has put on the disguise of commerce. A correspondence between Mr. WALLERSTEIN, the agent of the Republic of Costa Rica, and his principals at home, has been published; it comprises a letter from Mr. E. HAMMOND of our Foreign Office, and shows that before Costa Rica declared war against Nicaragua, our Government was supplying arms to the Costa Ricans. We supposed that in a war with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, our Government was bound to be neutral. However, we have handled this subject in a separate paper. Here we will only remark, that Lord CLARENDON is playing the part of Lord SANDWICH, in the disguise of a pedlar. It is an attack on the property of Americans which has created a new complication in that part of the world.

NAPOLEON THE FIRST called us a "nation bou-tiquière"—a shop-keeping nation: the shop-keeping impulse is that which NAPOLEON THE THIRD vainly strives to keep under control in France. The Emperor has issued warnings against time bargains, he has refused licence for the establishment of new joint companies, he has forbidden the Société de Crédit Mobilier to double its capital, and it is said that he contemplates new laws for the restriction of the Bourse; but in the mean while the French people have abandoned high politics for trade. Nothing can keep them from jobbing in stocks, shares, borrowings, and lendings, all over the world; and their favourite trading company, the Société de Crédit Mobilier, announces

this year a profit of 978,000*l.* on a fixed capital of 2,400,000*l.*

Through whatsoever difficulties, the Emperor NAPOLEON appears to be getting on as glibly in his high politics as his people are in their trade. He has, it is true, been obliged to draw in his horns in the direction of Belgium. The journals at Paris, which write under licence, announce that Count WALEWSKI gave too much importance to the question of the press in Belgium; in other words, they intimate that the Government does not mean to press its "representations." The spirit with which Viscount VILAIN XIV. declared that he would not submit to the dictation of a foreign Power in modifying the constitution of his country and its laws, appears to have shown NAPOLEON that he must not go too far with Belgium; and he forbears—at least for the day. But he figures as a principal director in all the prevailing European partnerships. His representative was chief of the Conferences in Paris, in which the Emperor of Russia made his submission; he is a party to the separate treaty of Austria and Great Britain, guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire; a party, it is said, also to a secret treaty with the same Powers for purposes unknown; he is specially invited by the Government of Piedmont to assist in the regeneration of Italy; and if everything else should fail, it is quite clear that the road is open to the Emperor NAPOLEON for establishing himself as constitutional King of Central Italy.

Through all these complications the Government of Sardinia perseveres with a straightforward and consistent course. On returning to Turin, Count CAVOUR made a full explanation to the Chambers, frankly avowed that the discussion upon Italy in the Conference on the 8th of April had none but negative results, and that while the question of Italy has undoubtedly been brought before the European Powers, the immediate effect is to render the relations of Sardinia and Austria worse than they were. The note which Count CAVOUR left with the representatives of France and England shows that the position of Sardinia, between the impatient hopes of the Italians on the one side and the encroachments of Austria on the other, is one of extreme peril. In Turin the Count has found all parties, from the extreme Right, with CASTAGNETTO for its spokesman, to its extreme Left, prepared to co-operate in support of the Italian Government; he has had substantial evidence of support from Milan, Naples, Parma, and



has had a magnificent tribute of the same character in a letter from MANIN, the President of the Venetian Republic. So that the cause of Sardinia has now been distinctly avowed by the Ministers of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, and accepted by the representatives of all provinces and provinces in Italy, as the cause of Italy.

After all Sir BENJAMIN HALL's resistance of the ascetics, and Lord PALMERSTON's gallant support of his honourable friend, the Premier, has given way under the combined pressure of CANTERBURY, and CALVIN, aided by JOHN KNOX—the Scotch members having threatened their opposition if he did not yield, Sir BENJAMIN HALL does not conceal his disgust. People ask why he does not resign; but it is evident he is not bound to do so, since he is still supported by his Premier. For Lord PALMERSTON avows that his opinion is unchangeable. If anybody should resign, therefore, it should be Lord PALMERSTON. In excuse, he asserts that the working classes have been indifferent; as if they were bound to keep on making demonstrations at the very time when he appeared so clearly to understand their wishes, and to carry them out. Each side took the course proper to it. Those who had not what they wanted, and wished the bands removed, petitioned; those who had what they wanted, and wished the bands to play, went in great multitudes to listen. Since the removal, admirable reasons have been shown, by clergymen and working men, as well as by the journals, for the continuance of the performances. They drew the working classes from the public-house; they supplied afternoon occupation which the working man could enjoy in company with his wife, his sister, and his children, which the working youth could enjoy in company with his honest sweetheart; and working clergymen of great parishes bear testimony to the excellent operation of such pursuits. The bands are discontinued; but the question does not end here.

PALMER'S trial has begun, has occupied three days, and is not yet ended. The evidence brought forward at the inquest, before a reluctant coroner, has now been rendered much more complete. It is not only a question whether PALMER poisoned JOHN COOKE—a question to be decided upon an immense mass of circumstantial evidence—but it is a question whether juries shall continue to decide upon circumstantial evidence or not. Few cases have brought out such a mass of circumstances, all tending to one verdict, while few have more distinctly exhibited the inherent weakness of that kind of evidence. Disallow circumstantial evidence, and you will almost prevent conviction for very serious crimes, which the culprit always attempts to perpetrate in secrecy. Direct evidence he can usually prevent; circumstantial evidence seldom. Juries feel that circumstantial evidence is sufficient warrant for keeping a man in prison, or for subjecting him to chastisement, but perhaps not so sufficient a warrant for sending him to everlasting perdition. We believe such a man to be guilty, and believing him guilty, we might feel justified in imprisoning him with a punishment of perpetual toil; but in the most perfect of human compositions there may be mistake. The blameless ELIZA FENNING was hanged upon circumstantial evidence. That unjust fate is so shocking, that human reflection naturally hesitates to consign a fellow-creature to a sentence from which he cannot be redeemed. The pleadings in PALMER'S trial are virtually a great discussion upon that question as well as on the guilt or innocence of the man.

OUR COMMISSARIAT IN THE CRIMEA.
The following letter possesses, we think, the interest attaching to any authentic personal impressions, and suggests, even now the war is over, many points vitally affecting our military administration:—

MY DEAR — Balaklava, April 19, 1856.
As in the inquiry which public opinion requires to be made into the operations of our army, the commissariat department will doubtless occupy a good deal of attention, I forward you these notes to guide you through the maze. Furnished with three days' provisions, our troops marched into the Crimea; and although many of the troops consumed their rations quickly, and some state that what was shut up close till the third day was then unfit for use, yet few grounds of complaint exist against the commissariat until after the celebrated flank march. During the march some Arabas had been seized with provisions, and some Arabas and Arabas were appended to the divisions; these Arabas being almost the only means of transport which they then possessed.

During the march the commissariat depot was of course movable. It might have been expected that when we had made Balaklava the base of our operations, all difficulties of supply were obviated within thirty hours' sail of Constantinople, and the ocean all our own. But then, and then only, did the horrors of war begin, the means of transport soon ceased to exist inland, and whatever arrived by sea was not long in charge at the commissariat depot, until fatigue parties from the front presented requisitions for quantities which it was impossible to supply. Often the little which they did receive was too much for their feeble limbs to bear, and the spectacle was too common to be terrible—the lifeless body beside its burden. But it is needless to revive the recollection of these horrors; they are recorded and can be attested. The Turks were rationed from our commissariat; they do not eat pork, and as we had nothing else eatable, they subsisted on rice, biscuit, and the infernal branlike mixture called coffee. Sir Colin's solicitude for the welfare of the poor Turks won their gratitude, but rather surprised Rustom Pacha, whose peccolating habits Sir Colin scented and threatened to punish. The position of a commissariat officer, however desirable now, was neither pleasant nor profitable then. Nowhere in the Crimea are graves more plentiful than around Balaklava, and death divested of the excitement of battle was rendered doubly horrible by the attendant agonies under which so many sank. The business of the commissariat in Balaklava consists in receiving from transport-ships stores shipped by government agents at home, or purchased and shipped by commissariat agents from countries contiguous to the seat of war, and in issuing from the depot these stores on the requisitions of commissariat officers attached to divisions or brigades of the army. There also exists an office in Balaklava from which an assistant-commissary-general rations the regiments stationed in the vicinity, the hospitals, and the Government employes. The commissariat staff consists of a commissary-general, deputy commissary-generals, assistant commissary-generals, commissariat clerks, temporary commissariat clerks, storekeepers, assistant storekeepers, and commissariat issuers. The labour at the depot has been performed principally by Turkish hamals at 2s. a day, and onbashi (overlookers) at 2s. 6d. Doubtless you have seen a plan of Balaklava, but the wildest imagination would fail to fill up the narrow street that skirts the harbour as it appears (or rather has appeared) at mid-day. The shock-headed Crim Tartar with his buffalo araba, the long string of pack-mules with their wild-looking Asiatic muleteer, the stately dromedary stalking with solemn pace, land transport carts, and artillery waggons, with the ferocious-looking old prevot sergeant marshalling the throng. At times fatigue parties of from one to two hundred men, with requisitions for firewood, might be seen filing off with one stick a piece; hamals toiling slowly along under frightful loads, or with loud shouts crowding the railway trucks (great emulation existing as to which truck shall be loaded first), stores being forwarded by railway to a temporary depot formed at the "Col."

In the midst of all the bustle how preserve the balance? Seeing that ample means were at the disposal of the powers that be, that the usual facilities for verifying amounts existed, how will you receive the intelligence of the tremendous deficiencies that will be disclosed? In one department alone (fuel) the deficiency in wood is stated at twenty-five millions of pounds weight. Don't laugh; if this is a Crimean "shave" you will find it a close one, and however comically stupid the cause may be, widows and orphans weep the result. In other departments the deficiency is proportionately large; in barley, for example, it will amount to several hundreds of tons. When we speak of deficiencies, understand it is meant quantities totally unaccounted for, waste and damaged stores being allowed for at the discretion of a board of officers summoned to condemn damaged stores or assess lots by waste. I forward you, enclosed, copies of the various forms of requisition, the No. 1 being from the divisional officer, generally an assistant commissariat-general or commissariat clerk. There is frequently a blank left both for the quantity and description of stores, the person in charge of the train of mules, carts, or waggons being empowered to fill the blank with whatever he may get, to avoid returning empty. On arriving at the stores of the division it is then issued to brigades, or regiments, on requisition No. 2. Detached troops or batteries of artillery in the same manner. The quartermaster is presumed responsible for the conservation and distribution (rationing) of the regimental stores, but the duty devolves entirely upon quartermaster-sergeants of regiments, who receive ration returns from the orderly corporals for companies. I have no hesitation in asserting that the mode of rationing and checking amounts is perfect, so far as it lies within the control of the military, and no deficiencies can occur in the quartermaster-sergeant's department. When supplies are short, the quantity to which the ration will extend is calculated and impartially distributed. The amount issued to regiments, troops, or batteries from divisional stores can also be checked with the amount received by divisional stores from the depot, and for which receipts are retained at the depot; the deficiency must consequently exist between the amount received at the depot and the amount for which they hold receipts as having issued there. Either they did not receive the amount of stores at the depot, which have been paid for, forwarded to

them, and admitted by their returns to have been received by them, or they have issued more on the requisitions than the amounts for which they were drawn. They cannot "choose their horn." They have erred in both particulars, and to an extent that will frighten John Bull from his propriety. For twelve months cargoes were received without check of any kind to verify the amounts stated in the bill of lading or consignment papers. And when late in last autumn, or rather in the commencement of last winter, the cargoes were weighed or tallied out, not one ship in twenty produced the amount stated in her papers. One ship, named the W—, charged with three hundred tons, loaded by contractors with firewood from Anatolia, weighed out at Kazatch, produced one hundred and fifty tons; and at Balaklava, with a heavy deck load, produced (the second time) two hundred and thirty. She is one of a great number carrying wood for the same contractors. Another ship, named the M—, loaded with barley, weighed out at Balaklava, proved eighty tons deficient; the M—G—, thirty-five hundred weight of biscuit; and so on you might continue accumulating such specimens of our mercantile morality. Rum flows not in bumpers, but "out" of puncheons; and beef, too, too solid (for chewing), melts, thaws, and dissolves itself into adieu.

Let's take the other horn—over-issuing. I have been told a hundred times, "You're mighty particular; when Mr. — was here we took double the quantity." For all bulky stores, issued without weighing, we have raised the average charge (per cart, waggon, or pack-mule, or sack, as the case may be) considerably the last six months; and yet I will give you an instance within last month's experience. A sergeant, named H—, comes down for stores for the third division, frequently seventy or eighty pack-horses or mules with him, and a blank requisition (No. 1), signed by the commissariat officer: each pack was formerly charged 180lbs. weight for a load, but latterly we have charged 200lbs. This sergeant, when requested by me to sign for 200lbs. of wood for each mule, refused, cited the deputy commissary-general's order, and finally declined finishing the transaction with me: "my superiors would teach me my duty." Not to be outdone in obstinacy, I caught the mule nearest me, took it to some scales where they were weighing barley, unpacked the load, and weighed it in his presence: it weighed 343lbs. I told him to find and bring me the smallest in his convoy. He took his time, and selected the smallest load; it weighed 209lbs. Still he would not sign for more than 180lbs.; and, having reported the transaction to my superiors, I left him to settle it with them, which he did, amicably. My superiors are mostly Irish policemen, who have left their country for their country's good, but for England's heavy loss and her soldiers' sorrow. Men of athletic mould, they were better fitted to guard the stores with their brawny arms, or aid in their transmission on their powerful heads, than to receive in bulk and issue in detail, however simple such an operation may appear. Their acquirements, so far as languages are concerned, are limited to strong English. Although we have been in constant communication with the other armies, and when lime-juice and coal was lent to the Sardinians, and firewood to the French, the medium of communication (myself) came out as general labourer, and was known by some of these "Irish jintlemen" as the "navvy."

Great quantities of barley were lent to the French; I am pretty certain the amount was two million and a half pounds weight, an ignorant poor devil of a Maltese acting as interpreter; but he made no pretension to any knowledge of French beyond the generality of his countrymen, who pick up a few familiar words from the sailors of all countries. As to the corps raised by Sir Joseph Paxton, to assist the operations of the Commissariat, on their arrival in the Crimea, the butchers (eighty) were immediately divided amongst the different divisions of the army; and, under their hands, the cattle turned out much more palatable meat. To each division, also, a few labourers were assigned, to assist in the stores. Two gangs of twenty-five men each have been occupied discharging ships, as also have the greater number of the mechanics, for whom, after their own camp was built, little else could be found for them to do. Considerable jealousy has been exhibited towards this corps, and I see that attacks have been made on them at home. You know that my experience of mechanics has been earned in the best establishments of Europe; and a better selected body of men never existed; and had they been properly officered, the result would have won credit for the men, most of whom belong to a class, whom in time of peace and prosperous trade, government would seek in vain to enlist. But to this corps, and their companion body, the Army Works Corps, hangs a tale, which I hope to tell.

We are now clearing all the bulky stores (forage and fuel) out of Balaklava, to leave the wharves at the disposal of the military authorities, for embarkation. What is necessary for consumption will be issued at temporary depôts. Beef and barley are piled in great quantities on the graveyard at the end of the harbour; and hay, barley, coal, and wood are forwarded in heavy trains to the "Col" by railway. Shot and shell, shovels, wheelbarrows, picks, and hammers are being embarked rapidly. And amidst tremendous bustle, glorious weather, and hosts of visitors (Ruski), we have arrived at the beginning of the end.

OF

Among the bills upon which Palmer raised money in 1854, was one for 2000*l.*, which was discounted by a Mr.

making altogether 12,500*l.*; but as 1000*l.* was paid over to Pratt, the real amount of debt due in the month of November was 11,500*l.*, and every one of those bills bore the forged acceptance of the prisoner's mother. The jury could easily imagine the pressure which naturally and necessarily prevailed upon the prisoner in consequence of this liability of 11,500*l.*, which he had not a shilling in the world to meet; and the still greater pressure arising from the conviction that if the forgery was discovered, it would bring inevitable ruin upon him, as well as expose him to the peril of the law. With these transactions the deceased Cooke had been partially connected. It seemed that in May, 1865, Palmer was pressed to pay a sum of 500*l.* to a person named Sergeant. Palmer had in the hands of Pratt at this period, in respect of some of the bills which had been discounted, a balance of 810*l.* to his credit, and he wanted Pratt to advance 190*l.* to make up the 500*l.*, but he declined to do so, except upon security, and Palmer then offered him an acceptance of Cooke, representing Cooke to be a man of substance and good security, and accordingly the acceptance of Cooke for 200*l.* was sent up, and on that Pratt advanced the money. That was believed to be the first transaction with Cooke. When that bill of 200*l.* became due, Palmer failed to provide for it, and Cooke had to pay it himself after it had become dishonoured. In August of that year a transaction took place to which it was necessary to call their particular attention. In that month Palmer wrote to Pratt that he must have 1000*l.* next Saturday. Pratt declined to advance it without security, on which Palmer offered the

The Attorney-General said he would not advance a word that had not an important bearing upon the case he had to submit. He proceeded to show that at this time Palmer was pressed by Pratt for his unpaid bills, that threats were held out to him that Mrs. Palmer (his mother) would be sued upon the acceptances, and that the letters conveying the threats never reached her, in consequence of Palmer having the postmaster of Rugeley completely in his power. On the 10th of September, and again on the 24th of that month, Mr. Pratt, the solicitor in London, who had obtained so many advances from his clients for Palmer, wrote to him, urgently pressing for payment of his liabilities. On the 2nd of October Pratt addressed another letter to the prisoner, asking him to make preparation for the payment of the

bills due at the end of the month. On the 6th of October he again wrote to Palmer respecting the bills, and also, on the 10th, 18th, and 22nd of October. In the last-mentioned letter he acknowledged the receipt of 260*l.*, and added that with the exception of issuing writs for the amount remaining due against the prisoner's mother, no proceedings as to service should be taken until the morning of Saturday, the 10th of November, when the prisoner should send up 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* On the 6th of November it appears that two writs were issued for 4000*l.*—one against Palmer and the other against his mother; but, on the same day, Pratt wrote to say that, although he had sent two writs to his agent, Crabbe, they should not be served until he sent further directions; and he strongly urged the prisoner to make immediate arrangements for the bill of 1500*l.* that was coming due on the 9th of the month. Palmer then paid 300*l.*, and, having before paid two sums of 250*l.*, the entire payments amounted to 800*l.*, from which 200*l.*, for two months' discount, having been deducted, left 600*l.* to be applied to payment of the first bill for 2000*l.*, becoming due on the 25th of October; and after payment of that sum of 600*l.* there remained due on that bill a sum of 1400*l.* On the 14th of November, the day on which Polestar (Cooke's horse) won the Shrewsbury, there was another letter urging the prisoner to make up the sum of 1000*l.*, without which it would be impossible to renew the bill for 1500*l.* due on the 9th. That was the state of things in which the prisoner was placed on the 13th of November. They would find that Pratt held at that time 12,500*l.* worth of the prisoner's bills in his hands, minus the 600*l.*, leaving nearly 11,000*l.* worth of bills, the whole of which bore the forged acceptance of Palmer's mother—forged by him, or some other person by his directions, and for which he was criminally as well as pecuniarily liable. The Prince of Wales Office declined to pay the sum for which his brother's life was insured, and Pratt, who held the policy as a collateral security, could no longer renew the bills, and therefore had issued writs against the mother, which were forthwith to be served if Palmer did not find the means of paying off a portion of the demand made by Pratt, on behalf of himself and his clients.

The circumstances attending the races at Shrewsbury last November, and the subsequent death of Cooke, were then related by the Attorney-General; but with these our readers are so well acquainted that they need not be repeated, with the exception of an incident which occurred on the morning of the death, when—

Palmer went to the shop of a certain Mr. Hawkings, a druggist, at Rugeley. He had not dealt with him for two years before, it being his practice during that period to purchase such drugs as he required from Mr. Thirby, a former assistant of Mr. Hawkings, who had set up in business for himself. But on this day Palmer went to Mr. Hawkings's shop, and, producing a bottle, informed the assistant that he wanted two drachms of prussic acid. While it was being prepared for him, Mr. Newton, the same man from whom he had on a former occasion obtained strychnine, came into the shop, whereupon Palmer seized him by the arm, and, observing that he had something particular to say to him, hurried him into the street, where he kept talking to him on a matter of the smallest possible importance, relating to the precise period at which his employer's son meant to repair to a farm he had taken in the country. They continued to converse on this trivial topic until a gentleman named Brasington (or Grassington) came up, whereupon Mr. Newton turned aside to say a few words to him, Palmer, relieved by this accident, went back into the shop, and asked, in addition, for six grains of strychnine and a certain quantity of Batley's liquor of opium. He obtained them, paid for them, and went away.

The incidents connected with Palmer's visit to a Mr. Herring, a sporting man, at his residence in Beaufort-buildings, Strand, London, during the illness of Cooke, may be reproduced for the sake of some additional details:—

Immediately on seeing Palmer, Herring inquired after Cooke's health. "Oh," said Palmer, "he is all right; his medical man has given him a dose of calomel, and recommended him not to come out, and what I want to see you about is the settling of his accounts." Monday, it appears, was settling-day at Tattersall's; and it was necessary that all accounts should be squared. Cooke's usual agent for effecting that arrangement was a person named Fisher, and it seems not a little singular that Cooke should not have told Palmer why Fisher should not have been employed on this as on all similar occasions. On this point, however, Palmer offered no explanation. He was himself a defaulter, and could not show at Tattersall's. He produced a piece of paper, which he said contained a list of the sums which Cooke was entitled to receive, and he mentioned the names of the different persons who were indebted to Cooke, and the amounts for which they were respectively liable. Herring held out his hand to take the paper, but Palmer said, "No, I will keep this document; here is another piece of paper; write down what I read to you, and what I have here I will retain, as it will be a check against you!" He then dictated the names of the various persons with the sums for which

they were liable. Herring observed that it amounted to 1020*l.* "Very well," said Palmer, "pay yourself 6*l.*, Shelly, 80*l.*, and if you see Bull, tell him Cooke will pay him on Thursday or Friday. And now," he added, "how much do you make the balance?" Herring replied that he made it 984*l.* Palmer replied that that was right, and then went on to say, "I will give you 16*l.*, which will make it 1000*l.* Pay yourself the 200*l.* that I owe you for my bill; pay Padwick 350*l.*, and Pratt 450*l.*" So we have it here established beyond all controversy, that Palmer did not hesitate to apply Cooke's money to the payment of his (Palmer's) own debts. With regard to the debt due to Mr. Padwick, I am assured that it represents moneys won by that gentleman, partly from Cooke, and partly from Palmer, but that Mr. Padwick held Palmer to be the responsible party, and looked to him for payment. The debt to Pratt was Palmer's own affair. Such is the state of things as regards the disposition of the money. Palmer desired Herring to send cheques to Pratt and Padwick at once, and without waiting to draw the money from Tattersall's. To this Herring objected, observing that it would be most injudicious to send the cheques before he was sure of getting the money. "Ah, well," said Palmer, "never mind, it is all right; but, come what will, Pratt must be paid, for his claim is on account of a bill of sale for a mare." Finding it impossible to overcome Herring's objection to send the cheques until he had got the money at Tattersall's, Palmer then proceeded to settle some small betting transactions between himself and that gentleman amounting to 5*l.*, or thereabouts. He pulled out a 50*l.* note, and Herring, not having the full change, gave him a cheque for 20*l.* They then parted, Palmer directing him to send down word of his proceedings either to him (Palmer) or to Cooke. With this injunction Herring complied, and I shall prove in the course of the trial that the letters he wrote to Cooke were intercepted by the postmaster at Rugeley. Not having received as much as he expected at Tattersall's, Herring was unable to pay Padwick the 350*l.*, but it is not disputed that he paid 450*l.* to Pratt. On the same day, Palmer went himself to the latter gentleman and paid him other moneys, consisting of 30*l.* in notes and the cheque for 20*l.* which he had received from Herring.

The circumstances following the death of Cooke were thus related by the Attorney-General:—

On the 25th of November, Palmer sent for Cheshire (the postmaster at Rugeley), and, producing a paper, purporting to bear the signature of Cooke, asked him to attest it. Cheshire glanced over it. It was a document in which Cooke acknowledged that certain bills to the amount of 4000*l.*, or thereabouts, were bills that had been negotiated for his (Cooke's) benefit, and in respect of which Palmer had received no consideration. Such was the paper to which forty-eight hours after the death of the man whose name it bore Palmer did not hesitate to ask Cheshire to be an attesting witness. Cheshire, though, unfortunately for himself, too much the slave of Palmer, peremptorily refused to comply with this request; whereupon Palmer carelessly observed, "It is of no consequence; I dare say the signature will not be disputed, but it occurred to me that it would look more regular if it were attested. On Friday, Mr. Stevens, Cooke's father-in-law, came down to Rugeley, and, after viewing the body of his relative, to whom he had been tenderly attached, asked Palmer about his affairs. Palmer assured him that he held a paper drawn up by a lawyer, and signed by Cooke, stating that, in respect of 4000*l.* worth of bills, he (Cooke) was alone liable, and that Palmer had a claim to that amount against his estate. Mr. Stevens expressed his amazement, and replied that there would not be 4000 shillings for the holders of the bills. Subsequently Palmer displayed an eager officiousness in the matter of the funeral, taking upon himself to order a shell and an oak coffin without any directions to that effect from the relatives of the deceased, who were anxious to have the arrangements in their own hands. Mr. Stevens ordered dinner at the hotel for Bamford, Jones, and himself, and, finding Palmer still hanging about him, thought it but civil to extend the invitation to him. Accordingly they all sat down together. After dinner, Mr. Stevens asked Jones to stop up-stairs and bring down all books and papers belonging to Cooke. Jones left the room to do so, and Palmer followed him. They were absent about ten minutes, and on their return Jones observed that they were unable to find the betting-book or any of the papers belonging to the deceased. Palmer added, "The betting-book would be of no use to you if you found it, for the bets are void by his death." Mr. Stevens replied, "The book must be found;" and then Palmer, changing his tone, said, "Oh, I dare say it will turn up." Mr. Stevens then rang the bell, and told the housekeeper to take charge of whatever books and papers had belonged to Cooke, and to be sure not to allow any one to meddle with them until he came back from London, which he would soon do, with his solicitor. He then departed, but, returning to Rugeley after a brief interval, declared his intention to have a post mortem examination. Palmer volunteered to nominate the surgeons who should conduct it, but Mr. Stevens refused to employ any one whom he should recommend. On Sunday, the 26th, Palmer called on Dr. Bamford, and asked him for a certificate attesting the cause of Cooke's death. The doctor expressed his surprise, and observed, "Why, he was your patient." But Palmer

importuned him, and Bamford, taking the pen, filled up the certificate, and entered the cause of death as "apoplexy." Dr. Bamford is upwards of eighty, and I hope that it is to some infirmity connected with his great age that this most unjustifiable act is to be attributed. However, he shall be produced in court, and he will tell you that apoplexy has never been known to produce tetanus. In the course of the day, Palmer sent for Newton, and after they had had some brandy-and-water, asked him how much strychnine he would use to kill a dog? Newton replied, "From half a grain to a grain." "And how much," inquired Palmer, "would be found in the tissues and intestines after death?" "None at all," was Newton's reply; but this is a point on which I will produce important evidence.

The body was exhumed, and was found to be for the most part healthy; but in the January of the present year another examination was made, at which the conduct of Palmer (who was present) was very extraordinary. On the occasion of the first examination—

Dr. Harland was joined by Palmer, whom he knew as a medical man, and he said, "What, Palmer, is this case—I hear that there is a suspicion of poison?" "Oh, no," replied Palmer, "he had epileptic fits on Monday and Tuesday night, and you will find an old disease both in the heart and in the head." Then they went on to Bamford's, where the medical men were assembled. Here Palmer made this observation—"There is a queer old man, his (meaning deceased's) father-in-law, making inquiries—his conduct seems very strange—I don't know what he wants." Among the medical men present was Mr. Newton, and, as they were leaving Dr. Bamford's, Palmer made this observation to him—"This will be a dirty job, and I shall go and get a drop of brandy; the poor fellow was full of disease—his heart was diseased."

Dr. Bamford on this occasion clung to the opinion he had previously expressed (perhaps under the influence of Palmer) that there was congestion of the brain; but the other medical men unanimously dissented from this. On the second examination in January—

The body was exhumed to see if there was any injury to the spinal marrow and cord to account for death; but the two or three medical men who then examined the body found both in a perfectly healthy condition, and they also discovered that though the muscles of the trunk had lost their rigidity, those of the arms, fingers, and legs still retained theirs. The prisoner's attention was directed to the fact that there was no unhealthy appearance indicative of any inflammation or injury to certain parts, and he turned round to Dr. Bamford, and used more than once the remarkable expression, "Doctor, they won't hang us yet." The stomach and intestines were taken out of the body, and the contents were placed in a jar. An accident happened while that was being done. Mr. Devonshire, being a young practitioner, did not perform these things in the most skilful manner. He ruptured something, and was obliged to tie it up with a string, and in doing so he happened to turn a portion of the stomach inside out, and to mix different matters together. While this was being done, the prisoner unnecessarily pushed against him, so much so as to cause a remark by those who were present. When the stomach and intestines had been placed in the jar, the jar was covered over with two skins, and tied down by Dr. Harland, and then placed on one side while that gentleman turned his attention to the rest of the examination, but a minute afterwards he happened to turn round, and saw that the jar had disappeared. He immediately called out, "Where is the jar?" and then every one's notice was directed to a room at some distance off. The prisoner answered from a door, "I have got it." I thought you could more conveniently put your hand upon it if I placed it here." He was requested to bring back the jar immediately, and he did so, and it was found that two slits had been made through the double skins with a knife. Whatever his intention was he would not venture to say, but if he wished to let out some of the contents of the jar he failed in that object, for the slits were perfectly clean, and nothing had passed through them. These circumstances in the conduct of the man were important when they came to consider the external indications of his innocence or guilt. He told Bamford that he did not think the medical men ought to be allowed to take away the jar, adding, "Who knows what they will put in it?" If he had been an ignorant man, not familiar with the course pursued on such occasions, there might have been some reason in his entertaining a suspicion of that kind; but it certainly did seem singular that a medical man should have so little reliance in the honour and integrity of respectable members of his own profession as to suspect that they would tamper with any portion of the body which was taken away for analysis. It would be for the jury to say whether that anxiety to stop the jar being removed was not an indication of a guilty conscience. But the matter did not stop here. The jar was sealed up, and delivered to the clerk of Mr. Gardner, the solicitor at Rugeley, in a state in which it could not be tampered with, yet the prisoner was in the highest state of anxiety lest it should not reach its destination. He found that Stevens, the father-in-law, and Gardner's clerk, were going away at night

in a post-chaise to Stafford, in order to get the train there for the purpose of conveying the jar to London. He went to the post-boy who was to drive the fly and said, "They have no business to take the jar—I don't know what they will put in it. Cannot you upset the fly and break the jar? I will give you 10*l*." The boy said he could not think of such a thing. The prisoner replied, "I will make it all right;" but the boy's answer still was, "Certainly not; I shall do no such thing." There were one or two other matters of minor importance to which it was necessary to refer. In the course of the coroner's inquiry, Palmer sent presents on two or three occasions to the coroner. It also appeared that a letter—from Dr. Taylor, of Guy's Hospital, to Mr. Gardener, of Rugeley, (the solicitor for the father-in-law, Stephens), stating the result of the analysis—had been betrayed to Palmer, who then sat down and wrote a note to the coroner, telling him that Dr. Taylor had failed to find poison, and asking him to take a certain course with regard to the examination of witnesses. Why should he do that if there was not an uneasiness in his mind on the subject? He (the Attorney-General) did not desire to attach more than due weight to those matters, but still he thought they ought not to be entirely overlooked. In addition to all these facts, it should be mentioned that the prisoner had no money prior to the Shrewsbury races, but was afterwards flush of cash. He paid 150*l*. to the bank at Rugeley, sums of 50*l*. to two or three persons in the neighbourhood, and also money to Mr. Pratt, in London; and something like 400*l*. would be traced to his possession. Cooke had between 700*l*. and 800*l*. on Thursday morning when he left Shrewsbury, and none of it was found.

The Attorney-General having finished his speech, which occupied four hours in the delivery, the Court adjourned for a short time in order that Judges and jury might obtain some refreshment. On reassembling, the examination of the witnesses commenced; but, as the facts thus deposed to were necessarily the same as those narrated by the Attorney-General, and as the cross-examination did not elicit anything of note, we need not encumber our space with an analysis of the evidence.

The Court rose at half-past six o'clock, the proceedings being adjourned till the next day at ten o'clock. The jury, as usual in such cases, were taken in charge of an officer to the London Coffee-house.

The witnesses brought forward on Thursday were not cross-examined at any great length; and only a few additional particulars came out. Mrs. Ann Brookes, a married woman residing at Manchester, and in the habit of attending races (though, she stated, not with her husband, who did not sanction races), said that on the 14th of November she went to the Raven Hotel at Shrewsbury and saw Palmer standing by a table in the passage with a tumbler glass in his hand, which appeared to contain some liquid of the colour of water. He shook up the fluid that was in the glass, and then held it up as if to the light, and looked at it, and he then said that he would be with me presently. He stood by the table a minute or two longer, and looked at the glass once or twice, and I saw him shake it now and then. The prisoner then went into a sitting-room, the door of which was partially open, taking the glass with him, and he remained there two or three minutes. When he came out he still had the glass and the fluid it contained in his hand, and he then went into his own sitting room, and remained there three or four minutes, and he then came to me and brought me some brandy and water. I drank it, but it produced no bad effect on me." (A laugh.) She did not know whether the glass was or was not the same as that in which Palmer had been mixing the fluid. She added that "a great many racing people were taken ill at Shrewsbury, and they thought it was occasioned by the water. They were affected by sickness and purging. A lady who came to meet me was attacked in this manner." Elizabeth Mills, the chambermaid at the Talbot Arms (where Cooke died), was taken ill with vomiting after drinking some of the broth with which Palmer supplied Cooke. From the evidence of Mr. W. H. Jones, surgeon, it appeared that Cooke was slightly affected with an infectious disease, and that he had taken mercury for it; but Dr. Savage, physician, was of opinion that there was nothing of the character of the disease in question about him. "He was a weak-minded man, and was easily persuaded to take medicines for the disorder under which he imagined he was labouring."

Charles Newton, assistant to Mr. Salt, surgeon at Rugeley, in giving the particulars of Palmer's conversation with him on the subject of strychnine (which he had not related to the coroner), said that Palmer, after he had been told that no inflammation would result from the use of strychnine, snapped his fingers, and exclaimed to himself, "All right!" With respect to his previous suppression of this evidence, this witness said:—"The reason I did not mention what had occurred before was that my master and Mr. Palmer were not friendly, and I thought he would have been angry if he had known that I had supplied anything to Palmer. I have also stated that the reason I did not make the statement was that I was afraid I should be indicted for perjury. I

had heard that George Palmer, the prisoner's brother, had threatened to transport one of the witnesses upon the inquest upon Walter Palmer, because he had sworn that he had sold the prisoner prussic acid, and had not entered it in his book, and could not prove it. I had made no entry of the sale of the strychnine in Mr. Salt's book, and what I heard alarmed me."

The trial was then adjourned to Friday.

BIGOTRY TRIUMPHANT.

LET Zion Chapel sing a hymn of thanksgiving; let Little Bethel wax jubilant; let Exeter Hall, with a goodly choir of moral young men and glorified old ladies, rejoice with a great joy not to be exceeded; and thereto let the public-houses and "Tom-and-Jerry" shops add their notes of gratulation; for Bigotry has had a great triumph this week, and mighty will be the accession to holiness—and to drunkenness.

On Sunday last, 80,830 human sinners paraded Kensington Gardens, to hear the band play; in the Regent's Park, for the same corrupt object, there were 92,492 lost sheep; and in Victoria Park there were 85,191: making a total of 258,513 souls with the stamp of perdition on them. These children of Satan behaved with a degree of decorum and quietness remarkable for beings of so diabolical a parentage; but it was thought necessary by our English Pope, the Archbishop of Canterbury, to prevent their assembling in the same way again. So he addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, "pointing out," as a contemporary waggishly observes, "the violation of the feelings of the people caused by the playing of the bands in the parks on Sunday, and the evil effects which (in the opinion of the primate) this had produced, and was likely to produce, in the minds of the people; and imploring him to reconsider his decision." The Premier *did* reconsider his decision, and, replying to the Pope of Canterbury, observed that although he still retained his own opinions on the subject, yet, "as he found his plan had been received with such great repugnance—as there was, at all events, so much difference of opinion, and as even the working people themselves appeared to be indifferent on the subject—in deference to public opinion, and to the religious feelings of the community, he would order that the playing of the bands on Sunday should be discontinued." Such is the abstract given by the *Morning Post* of Lord Palmerston's reply; and the reader will observe that the "indifference of the working classes," and the evidence of "public opinion" as *against* the performances are to be found in the attendance of the 258,513 persons in the various parks last Sunday. However, bigotry had a grand success; and the fact was announced, amidst loud cheers from excited good young men and impeccable old ladies, by Lord Shaftesbury, at the annual meeting of the Protestant Alliance.

In commenting upon this subject, Mr. Baines, of Leeds, writes:—

"I cannot understand how any man can doubt that the whole question of the character of the Sabbath, for England, for her dependencies, and for all the countries whom she may influence, is now at stake. The performance of military bands on the Sunday may seem a small thing. But it is not small even in itself, still less in the principle which it involves, or in the consequences to which it must lead. That cannot be a small thing which collects ninety thousand persons in the first city of the world, and is likely to collect still larger numbers as the season advances, and when the attraction is presented in several other parts of the metropolis. There may be many respectable persons in such a crowd, but there are sure to be great numbers of vicious persons of both sexes, who come to seduce the young and unsuspecting. This will be their chief hunting-ground. Here they will reap their fullest harvest. Can any man who has ever walked London streets have a doubt on the subject? The love of music is all but universal; in itself it is innocent and lawful, but it may be used for the worst purposes, as well as for the best. The strains of martial music cause the pulse to bound and fire the imagination, and they are wholly out of accordance with the sacred repose of the Sabbath. It is, however, their fascination which here constitutes their chief danger. Crowds are sure to follow them: and among these crowds, arrayed in their Sunday finery, thousands of young girls and young men, with no more than the average amount of vanity and weakness, will be brought into circumstances of extreme peril. At these places, I fear, thousands of Sunday scholars will first learn to desert the school and the place of worship, and enter on the downward path of folly and vice. The danger may be scoffed at by thoughtless persons; but is there any Christian father or mother who would willingly let their children or servants attend such scenes? Is there any Sunday school teacher who would not feel that the scholars were lost to the school and to the sanctuary when they had begun to frequent the military performances in the park?"

This is but a poor compliment to the school and the sanctuary; but Mr. Baines adds:—

"I have not the least hesitation in saying that the opening of the British Museum and the National Gallery would have been far less mischievous, because there the numbers assembled would have been fewer, and the

attendant circumstances would have been calculated more to excite the intellect and less to stimulate the passions. Sir Benjamin Hall, therefore, not only presumed to set the decision of the House of Commons at defiance, but to do a worse thing than that which the House forbade."

Sir Benjamin Hall has addressed the following letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson:—

"9, Great Stanhope-street, May 13.

"Dear Sir,—It is with much regret that I am under the necessity of informing you that I have received instructions not to allow the bands to play any more in the parks or gardens on Sunday afternoons. I beg again to thank you for your consideration in offering the band of your regiment for the gratification of the working classes of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green and the densely-populated neighbourhood of Victoria Park. I was very glad to meet you in Victoria Park on Sunday last, as you were thus a witness, as well as myself, of the excellent conduct of the 85,191 persons there assembled, and who so thoroughly enjoyed the music you were so good as to provide for them.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"B. HALL.

"Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson."

This "excellent conduct" has received the testimony of a professor of religion, who, under the signature of "Incumbent," writes to the *Times* to defend the performances, which are now suppressed. He states:—"I went into Kensington-gardens this afternoon (Sunday last). I had been told that the crowd that usually assembled there was not of the class whose improvement is sought. Knowing not a little of the habits of this class, I can now safely say that of the vast crowd I witnessed full seventy out of every hundred were such as would be found in places where they ought not to be, were it not for the innocent and uncriminal recreation thus afforded them. Its softening and civilizing effects, the admirable behaviour of every individual there, your own correspondent will describe to you better than I can. But what I would respectfully ask of you is to use some of your great influence on behalf of the poor wretches whose position, morally, socially, and religiously, will be so much benefited by this movement. . . . There is a struggle evidently at hand between the real and puritanical observance of the Sabbath. The lower orders of the people (whose chief concern it is) are too sensual, too ignorant, and too debased, to take any part of importance in it. . . . The question is, will those who really feel the necessity of improving the state of the working classes allow this great but simple movement of the Government to be swamped, because a few active followers of John Knox so desire it? Yet swamped it will be, unless a corresponding activity shall be raised on the other side. I am neither High Church, Low Church, nor Broad Church; but I am convinced of this, that we shall never get the working people to our churches until we first wean them from the public-houses. Our empty seats show that our sermons have failed to do this. Let us open and soften their minds by harmless and innocent recreations; we shall then prepare them better to receive our sermons."

Another correspondent of the *Times* contributes an edifying anecdote of Sir Peter Laurie, in connexion with the playing of the bands. He writes:—"Business took me this (Tuesday) morning to the Guildhall Police-court, where Sir Peter Laurie was presiding. A man was brought up, charged with having robbed a chapel of some hymn-books. In his possession was found a memorandum-book, relating to the fellow's engagements. Sir Peter, after reading some extracts, then said, 'There is one mitigating circumstance in your case—you were not, as far as appears from this book, at any of the parks where the bands were playing, I see, &c. Your reporter will, doubtless, confirm me. So it appears the worthy magistrate thinks it a more heinous offence to go to a public park to hear music, than to go the house of prayer to commit robbery. Comment is superfluous."

The question now is—How will the People act against the Sectarious?

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE.

THE arrival of Lord Dalhousie in England, which we announce in another column, gives us an opportunity of laying before our readers a brief sketch of the antecedents, both English and Indian, of "the great Alexander of our age."

The name of Dalhousie was not unknown in India when his lordship entered on his duties as governor-general just eight years since. The late Earl, a Peninsular and Waterloo officer of more than average merit, held the command of the British forces in Bengal for some few years previous to 1832. Early in life Lord Dalhousie had married an heiress of the Brouns of Colstoun, Haddingtonshire, a family which, tracing its origin to the ancient Counts of Poitou, has produced twenty-three titled branches in England, France, and Scotland, and has held the rank of Free Barons of Scotland since the twelfth century. The Ramsays are of Saxon origin, but their name is one which has long been mixed up with Scottish history. By the death of his two elder brothers, the present Marquis became heir to the title and property

of Dalhousie when he was about twenty years of age; he had already received his early education at Harrow, and soon afterwards took his degree at Christ Church, in 1832, as a fourth class in classical honours. When he was scarcely three-and-twenty years of age, in January, 1835, we find him, as Lord Ramsay, unsuccessfully contesting Edinburgh in the Tory interest with the present Lords Campbell and Dunfermline; and on this occasion he alluded, in terms of something more than complacency, to the fact that he came of a lordly line, the representative of which in his day, some century and a half ago, had been apostrophized by Allan Ramsay, from his cottage in Clydesdale, as

"Dalhousie of an auld descent,
My pride, my stoup, my ornament."

But we must proceed. At the general election of 1837 Lord Ramsay obtained a seat in Parliament for Haddingtonshire, but ere many months were passed was called to the Upper House by his father's death before he had time to take any part in the proceedings of St. Stephen's. Nor was it immediately that he attracted notice even in the House of Peers. Like a canny Scot, he knew his own worth, and patiently bided his time. Five long years had passed when, in 1843, the vice-presidency of the Board of Trade was vacated by Mr. Gladstone, and was offered, by the late Sir Robert Peel to the untired hands of Lord Dalhousie. Here he succeeded admirably. He was no mere "red-tapist," or man of official routine. The subject of railways was becoming one of increasing national interest; Lord Dalhousie looked ahead, foresaw the growing mania, studied his subject perseveringly in theory and practice, and made himself perfectly master of the details of railway administration. Two years later, while the mania was at its height, he was promoted to the presidency of the Board of Trade, and despatched the vast increase of business with consummate address. So valuable a personage had his lordship become as a man of business, that when Sir Robert Peel retired in 1846, Lord Dalhousie, though a "Peelite," was requested to continue in office under his successor, Lord John Russell.

In 1847 a crisis had arisen in Indian affairs, and it was felt that neither Lord Hardinge nor Lord Gough were quite the men to meet it. It was judged that Lord Dalhousie would carry the British arms safe through the danger by his energy and resolution. He landed at Calcutta in January, 1848, and though he found peace apparently restored, he had no faith in its permanence. Nor was he wrong in his estimate. Scarcely had he been four months in his new seat of government, when he learned that Moolraj had revolted. He marched into the north-western provinces, and at once disconcerted and defeated the Sikhs by a vigorous stroke, and "annexed" the Punjab, thus converting our fiercest foes into trusty auxiliaries. In the words of Milton,

"The rest
Were long to tell; how many battles fought,
How many kings destroyed or kingdoms won."

Enough to say that, for failure of heirs to the native dynasties, or for aggressions on the rights and liberties of their own oppressed subjects, or for rebellion against our protectorate, the satrapies of Berar, Pegu, and Nagpore were successively annexed by Lord Dalhousie to the British Empire in India. Still more recently, the vast and populous district known as the Kingdom of Oude has passed into our hands without striking a blow, under the same system of "annexation," thereby swelling the extent of our responsibility and Indian expenditure, as well as our power.

But it is not in military affairs alone that Lord Dalhousie has been distinguished. Of him it may be said, as it was of a far different character, *idem pacis erat medicusque bellis*. The introduction of the country by railroads and canals; the introduction of cheap postage, together with such civilizing influences as gas and sewerage; the connexion of the seats of government, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Lahore, by means of the electric telegraph—the suppression of religious intolerance and persecution, and of the crime of infanticide—these are measures with which the name of Lord Dalhousie will long survive connected in the minds of the inhabitants of British India, when the splendour of his conquests and annexations shall have become a matter for the historian.

Lord Dalhousie has returned to England, still a young man, though worn out prematurely with the incessant application of thirteen years of public business. He has numbered less than forty-five summers; and in his Scottish home we trust that a year or two of rest and retirement will brace him up again to enter the lists of political life, and, it may be, to rally round him as national and patriotic party. It must be some one like Lord Dalhousie, whose hands are clean, as one who has not been tainted up in the party politics of the last few years; and who must look to, for remoulding our public

It will be remembered that, in 1849, Lord Dalhousie was rewarded with the Order of the Bath, and the Order of the Thistle, for his services in the Punjab; and that, in 1853, Lord Dalhousie was conferred upon him the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, vacant by the death of the Duke of Wellington. Within the last few days it is announced

that the East India Board have settled upon his Lordship a life pension of 5000*l.*, which we only fear has been dearly bought at the price of health and strength. In 1853 Lord Dalhousie became a widower, his Marchioness, a sister of the Duchess of Wellington, dying at sea, within sight of the Land's End, on her homeward passage from Calcutta. By her his Lordship has two daughters; the elder of whom, it is rumoured, is shortly about to bestow her hand on the Marquis of Lothian. It may not be generally known that in event of Lord Dalhousie dying without male issue by a second marriage, the Marquisate expires; but that the Earldom and inferior titles will revert to his cousin, Lord Panmure, in right of his father, who was the next brother of the late Earl, and assumed the name of Maule on inheriting the estates of his maternal ancestor, the last Earl of Panmure.

THE NEW LOAN OF FIVE MILLIONS.

A numerous body of capitalists and others attended on Tuesday afternoon at the Treasury, according to appointment, with a view to obtaining further information previously to the negotiation of the loan of five millions next Monday.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, in order to prevent any misapprehension, it would be as well to state that the loan which is now proposed is calculated to cover the whole of the estimated service of the year with the exception of 2,000,000*l.*, and that, for raising this additional sum, it is proposed to take power to issue Exchequer-bonds or Exchequer-bills, as the condition of the money market may at the precise period admit. It is not certain that the Government will require the whole of this amount; but, as in the case of the war, it was not possible accurately to regulate the whole of the expenditure, so it is now difficult to estimate what may be the outlay required for the return of troops, &c. Under no circumstances will the 2,000,000*l.* be necessary before the last quarter of the present year, or the first three months of 1857. A vote, however, may be taken for contingencies, since it is in the discretion of Government to provide for an excess of expenditure, although there is no substantial reason to suppose that there will be any.

In answer to Mr. Capel, the Chancellor further stated that he does not at present contemplate a funding of Exchequer-bills, or any sales of savings-bank stock, unless necessary for savings-bank purposes. Powers will be taken in the act similar to those arranged in February last, with clauses protecting members of Parliament who may take part in the contract.

Mr. Capel: "If a funding be not intended, may I inquire if you propose to make any alteration in the rate of interest?"—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: "All I can say with respect to that is, the notice will be given in the usual form, at the proper time."—Baron Rothschild: "Then the contract will be taken on Monday at ten o'clock, and the first payment will be made on Thursday, the 22nd?"—The Chancellor of the Exchequer: "Yes."

The parties then withdrew.

THE CRIMEAN BOARD.

SIR RICHARD AIREY'S CASE.

THE Board, reassembled on Wednesday, when a letter from Sir John McNeill, in reply to a request that he would attend, was read by the Judge-Advocate. In this communication, Sir John declined to attend; firstly, on the ground that he was indisposed; and secondly, because, "with all possible respect for the Board," he could depart from the course he had hitherto taken "in the absence of authoritative information, more definite than he had yet received, as to the precise objects and the scope of the proceedings going on at Chelsea." (The Board being a military body, and Sir John McNeill a civilian, there is no power to force him to attend.) A certificate was then read, stating that Colonel Tulloch is convalescent, but still so weak as to be unfit for the transaction of business.

The Judge-Advocate stated that, in compliance with Sir Richard Airey's suggestion, an application had been made to the War-office to know if any preliminary report of the Commissioners, dated June 9, were in existence, and such a report had been submitted to the Board; in case they should wish to examine it; but it had been at the same time intimated by the War-office that the only report recognized there was that dated Constantinople, June the 10th, the other being confidential and preliminary. Sir Richard Airey asked to be furnished with a copy of this preliminary report; and, meanwhile he should be glad if the Judge-Advocate would read the first sentence. The Judge-Advocate said that the first sentence was—"We have the honour to inform your Lordship that we have completed the enquiry intrusted to us."—Sir Richard Airey: "That is enough. The Board will see that in their very first sentence the Commissioners state that they have completed the enquiry."—The Judge-Advocate called Sir Richard Airey's attention to a concluding sentence in this report, in which the Commissioners stated that they had not received all the evidence upon the subjects of the enquiry, but that, when they had received that evidence, and the replies to the queries they had

forwarded, they should have the honour of reporting upon the matters to which those queries related.

Alluding to what he had said on a previous day, the Judge-Advocate disavowed any intention of imputing to Sir Richard Airey a disrespectful mode of addressing Colonel Tulloch, as, indeed, his manner had been marked with the utmost courtesy and consideration. The Board then proceeded to hear additional evidence in the case of Sir Richard Airey, and Colonel Wetherall, Major Hackett, and Captain Derriman, R.N., deposed to the difficulty of obtaining canvas and workmen towards the erection of shelter for the horses. After a short examination of Mr. Watson, who was in charge of the stores of the First Division, and subsequently removed to head-quarters, and who corroborated the views of Sir Richard Airey as to the uselessness of palliasses,

Sir Richard proceeded to sum up his case, by going through the whole of the evidence, and contending that its effect was to acquit him of any blame.

COLONEL GORDON'S CASE.

Colonel Gordon then read a statement with respect to the charges that had been brought against himself. Colonel Tulloch (he remarked) had said that the original notes of the evidence given by officers in the Crimea were sent to them for revision. The original notes of his (Colonel Gordon's) evidence were not sent to him; but the paper which was sent differed very much from the original notes which had been produced before the Board, and which showed that one portion of his evidence had been entirely omitted from his reported evidence on the 24th of May. He found, upon reference to the original notes of his evidence, that the Commissioners had embodied in the evidence given by him on the 28th of May answers to questions put to him on the 24th. Colonel Tulloch had also stated that the omitted portion of Colonel Wetherall's evidence had been sent to him (Colonel Gordon) for revision. Colonel Wetherall had previously applied to the Commissioners to know whether they wished to detain him in the Crimea, as he was anxious to proceed to Constantinople to join the Contingent; and the Commissioners, after consultation, informed him they did not wish to detain him. They afterwards put questions to General Airey; but, as none of those questions referred to clothing, he (Colonel Gordon) when the evidence reached him on the 4th of June, did not think it necessary to send it to Colonel Wetherall at Constantinople, that officer's evidence resting upon figures which could be tested by the books in the Crimea. The paragraph omitted from Colonel Wetherall's evidence was not in the minute which was sent, and he (Colonel Gordon) had never seen it until he saw it printed in this country. The colonel then quoted various passages from his own evidence as given in the report, and denied their accuracy. They had reference to the distribution of the great-coats; and the assertions which Colonel Gordon now made to the Board were to the effect that the men were always supplied with great-coats, and that there never was any hesitation as to exceeding the limitation imposed by the regulations whenever it appeared advisable to do so.

At the conclusion of Colonel Gordon's statement the Board adjourned to Friday.

MR. FILDER'S CASE.

Mr. Commissary-General Filder opened his case on Thursday, and read a long statement in defence of himself, the allegations of which, being the same as those which he advanced in his written vindication, and having been then minutely analyzed in this journal, need not be here reproduced. His statement was not concluded at the rising of the Board.

CONDITION OF ITALY.

WE subjoin the important Note which the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries, under date of the 16th of April, 1856, addressed to Lord Clarendon and Count Walewski:—

"The undersigned Plenipotentiaries of H.M. the King of Sardinia, full of confidence in the sense of justice which animates the rulers of France and England, and in the friendship they profess for Piedmont, have not ceased to hope, since the opening of the Conference, that the Congress of Paris would not separate without taking into serious consideration the state of Italy, and arriving at some means for the re-establishment of the political equilibrium now disturbed by the occupation of many of the provinces of the peninsula by foreign troops. Assured of the aid of their allies, they can hardly believe that another power, after having displayed so lively and generous an interest in the welfare of the Eastern nations of Slavonic and Greek race, would refuse to attend to the interests of the Latin people, who are still more unfortunate, inasmuch as their higher degree of civilization renders them more sensitive to the evils of oppressive Governments. This hope, however, they have now lost. In spite of the good will of England and France, notwithstanding their kindly efforts, the persistency of Austria in demanding that no subject should be introduced into the Conference foreign to the matters they were especially called to discuss, has permitted that assembly, upon which the anxious eyes of all Europe were turned, to dissolve not only without

having effected the slightest alleviation in the sufferings of Italy, but without having cast beyond the Alps a solitary gleam of hope in the future to calm men's minds, and so induce the Italians to support yet awhile the present with resignation.

"The peculiar position that Austria held in the late Congress rendered, perhaps, this deplorable result inevitable. This the undersigned are ready to admit. But without in the least reproaching their allies, they think they may justly call attention to the serious consequences which may arise in Europe, in Italy, and, above all, in Sardinia. It would be unnecessary to describe the actual condition of Italy. What has occurred in that country for some years past is already too notorious. The system of repression and of violent reaction that might have some justification in the troubled times of '48 and '49 is now continued without mitigation, and even, with a few exceptions, with a redoubled vigour. Never, at any period, have the dungeons and the galleys been more crowded with political offenders. Never has the number of exiles been more considerable, the surveillance of the police more strict, or the political state of the people more distressing. What is now passing in Parma is beyond belief. Such a system of rule necessarily engenders in the population a constant feeling of irritation and disaffection. This has been the case with Italy for the last seven years. Latterly, indeed, the popular agitation seems to have somewhat calmed. The Italians, seeing one of their own national monarchs coalesced with the great Western Powers in their combat for the principles of right and justice, and for the benefit of their co-religionists in the East, entertained the hope that peace would not have been concluded without some efforts being made to mitigate their own sufferings. This hope rendered them calm and resigned. But when they discover the negative results of the Paris Congress—when it shall become known to them that Austria, in spite of the good offices and amicable intervention of France and England, has objected to all discussion on the subject of Italy, that she would not even countenance the examination of measures calculated to remedy so sad a state of affairs, it is not to be doubted that their temporarily suppressed irritation will become more violent than ever. Convinced that they have nothing more to expect from diplomacy, nor from the powers who take an interest in their fate, the Italians will range themselves in the ranks of the revolutionary and subversive party with renewed ardour, and Italy will again become the hotbed of conspiracies and disorder, that perchance may be restrained for a time by yet more vigorous compression, but which the least commotion abroad will cause to burst forth with unprecedented violence.

"This disastrous state of things, if it engages the attention of England and France, interested equally in the maintenance of order and the steady progress of civilization, ought naturally to occupy most seriously the Government of the King of Sardinia. The stir of revolutionary passions in the countries contiguous to Piedmont; the effect of a cause of a nature calculated to excite the liveliest popular sympathy, exposes her to dangers of the gravest kind, that might possibly compromise the firm and moderate policy which, to her, has been so fertile in excellent results, and that has long attracted the admiration of enlightened Europe.

"But this is not the only danger that menaces Sardinia. A greater one still exists in the consequences of those means Austria may employ to compress the revolutionary tendencies in Italy. Responding to the call of the Sovereigns of insignificant Italian States, who are unable to restrain their own discontented subjects, this Power holds military occupation of the greater part of the valley of the Po and of Central Italy; and her influence, in fact, extends in an irresistible manner to those provinces where even she may not happen to have soldiers. Resting on one side on Ferrara and Bologna, her troops are ranged as far as Ancona, the whole length of the Adriatic, which is now in some respects an Austrian lake; on the other side resting on Piacenza, which, contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter of the treaty of Vienna, she exerts herself to transform into a first-class fortress. She has a garrison at Parma, and can deploy her forces the whole length of the Sardinian frontier from the Po to the summits of the Apennines. The permanent occupation by Austria of territories that do not belong to her, renders her the absolute mistress of the whole of Italy, destroying the equilibrium established by the treaty of Vienna, and constitutes a continual menace to Piedmont.

"Surrounded in a measure on all sides by the Austrians, completely beset on her eastern frontier by the forces of this Power, who looks on her with no benevolent eye, Piedmont is kept in a continued state of apprehension, that obliges her to be ever armed, and to preserve a defensive attitude. This draws heavily on her finances, already deranged by the events of 1848 and 1849, and by the war in which she has lately participated.

"These facts, which the undersigned have just set forth, will be sufficient to make plain the perils of the position in which the Sardinian Government finds itself placed.

"Troubled in domestic affairs by the action of revolutionary passions that are communicated from neighbouring States, where these evils are engendered by a violent system of oppression, and by foreign occupation, menaced by the extension of the power of Austria, it may, from one moment to another, be forced by an inevitable necessity to adopt extreme remedies, the results of which it is impossible to foretell.

"The undersigned do not doubt that this state of affairs will awaken the solicitude of the Governments of France and England, not only on account of the friendship and the real sympathy they profess for the Sovereign who alone amongst all, when success was most uncertain, dared to declare in their favour; but, above all, because it is a veritable danger that threatens the peace of the whole of Europe.

"Sardinia is the only State of Italy that can erect a permanent barrier to the revolutionary spirit, and at the same time be independent of Austria, to whose invading influence she is also the only counterpoise.

"If Sardinia, exhausted internally, abandoned by her allies, was obliged to succumb to superior force, if she fell under the domination of Austria, then the conquest of Italy by this power would at once be achieved. And Austria, after having obtained in the East without the slightest sacrifice the immense benefit of the free navigation of the Danube, and the neutralization of the Black Sea, would then acquire also a preponderance in the West. This would be what France and England cannot wish—what they can never permit.

"But the undersigned are convinced that the Cabinets of Paris and London, taking into serious consideration the state of Italy, will advise, in concert with Sardinia, as to the means of applying an efficacious remedy.

(Signed)

C. CAVOUR.

DE VILLAMARINA.

"Paris, 16th April."

The "verbal note," presented by the Sardinian Plenipotentiaries to the Ministers of France and England on the 27th of March, we have already published in these columns from exclusive sources.

In the Sardinian Chambers, on the 6th inst., in reply to Signor Buffa, Count Cavour made a statement of the part he and his colleague had taken in the Conferences, more especially with respect to Italy. Speaking of Lord Clarendon, he observed:—

"I am delighted to be able to declare that that illustrious statesman, whom I am proud to call my friend, evinced so much sympathy towards Italy, and so ardent a desire to see her position ameliorated, that he is entitled to the gratitude, not only of the Piedmontese, but of all Italians. . . . It is a great point gained, that France and England have both declared that it is advisable that the occupation of Central Italy should cease as soon as possible." Count Cavour concluded:—"It is certain that the negotiations of Paris have not improved our relations with Austria. I must say that the Sardinian and Austrian Plenipotentiaries, after having sat side by side to co-operate in one of the greatest political works which has been accomplished for the last forty years, separated, it is true, without personal anger (for I must render full justice to the courteous conduct of the Austrian representatives), but with the firm conviction that the political systems of the two countries are wider apart than ever. (Hear, hear.) This may give rise, perhaps, to dissensions and engender dangers, but it is an inevitable and forced consequence of the system of perfect liberty which Victor Emmanuel inaugurated on ascending the throne, and which you have warmly approved. (Cries of "Bravo!") I do not think that the anticipation of these dangers should induce the king to change his policy. At present, the cause of Italy has been brought before the tribunal of public opinion, to which it belongs, according to the noble expression of the Emperor of the French, to render the final verdict. The suit may be, perhaps, a long one; but I feel full confidence that the definitive issue will be in conformity with the justice of the cause." (Loud applause.)

In answer to a question on the following day, Count Cavour said:—"It is true that some years ago we have been advised by some high personages (this was an allusion to the Emperor of the French) to make up our differences with the Court of Rome; but now the same personages have changed their mind. They have seen that the Austrian Concordat was an attempt to go back to the institutions of the middle ages, and therefore, instead of advising us to come to an understanding with the Holy See, they have actually encouraged us to assert, as firmly as possible, the rights of the civil power."

A declaration of the Chamber's approval of the course taken by Sardinia at the Conferences was then unanimously carried.

AMERICA.

THE last advices from America contain a summary of a speech made in the Washington House of Representatives by Mr. Quitman, in which he advocated the repeal of the Neutrality Laws, which he considered a violation of the constitution and a stigma on American intelligence. He remarked: "Mexico is in a state of dissolution, divided into factions, and lingering out a miserable existence by selling her territory to this country. In

Central America there has been a series of revolutions for years. Cuba, the last remnant of the gigantic despotism of Spain, is necessary for the protection of our commerce and for the national repose and security. The law of nations depends upon circumstances. Their foundation is reason, right, and justice. We have not our own connecting link between the Atlantic and Pacific States, and that man is guilty of moral treason who halts about the means of seizing the Isthmus. It must be taken even at the expense of a war. It is manifest destiny, as well as a national necessity." In the course of his remarks he said England had had the address to induce the United States Government to reject a favourable treaty with Dominica, and had besides exerted an influence over Spain to their detriment. Duty to their country demanded that they should guard against the repetition of such flagrant offences. The discussion was adjourned.

Commodore Salter, of the Brazil squadron, reports to the Government that he has escorted out to sea the steamer America (which was supposed to have been fitted out at New York as a Russian privateer), and that she was not molested by the English Admiral, as previously threatened. Messrs. Hammocks, Hicks, and Kingsley, charged with setting on foot at New York a hostile expedition to co-operate with General Walker in Nicaragua, have been discharged by the United States Commissioner, as he did not consider the testimony sufficient to warrant their detention.

Kansas is still in a most disturbed and unhappy condition. Further contests between the pro- and anti-slavery parties have led to fatal results to some of the authorities. About twenty passengers, on their way to California, have been killed by the Indians of the Isthmus, at Panama, and some thirty or forty were badly wounded. The quarrel originated in a dispute concerning one dime between an intoxicated passenger and a native who demanded payment for a piece of water melon.

The war between Walker and the Costa Ricans continues, and the former has sustained another defeat. Rivas is reported to have had two thousand men; Walker only six hundred. The fight, it is added, lasted eighteen hours, when Walker, "for want of ammunition," withdrew, leaving six hundred of the enemy dead, and a large number wounded. Walker's loss is set down at less than one hundred wounded; but the account is evidently coloured so as to make the best for the Fillibusters. A correspondence between the English and Costa Rican Governments, containing a tender of two thousand stand of arms at a specified price, and other aid from the former to the latter, is said to have been intercepted. The letters connected with this promise (whether genuine or not) are printed by the *New York Herald*. They consist of a communication from Mr. Hammond, secretary to Lord Clarendon (dated February 9th, 1856), and two despatches to his own Government from E. Wallerstein, the Consul-General of Costa Rica at London (dated respectively February 10th, and February 16th, 1856). In the last of these, the writer says:—"When I was telling Lord Clarendon that Costa Rica already had an army of eight hundred men on the frontier of Nicaragua, he was much pleased, and said, 'That was a right step,' and I am persuaded that my having made that insinuation is one of the reasons for giving us the muskets. The questions pending between this country and the United States are very complicated, but there will be no war, for this reason, that the gentlemen in the great Republic observe that, although the British nation do not boast or say much on the subject, they are determined to punish the Yankees very seriously for the least insult to the national honour. To the eyes of the whole world—of this country in particular—a war between the two nations would be one of the worst of evils; but to Central America the case would be very different, as Walker and his associates would soon be kicked out of Nicaragua." The *New York Herald* adds:—

"Two other letters accompanied the correspondence, one of which was from Mr. Moliny, the Costa Rican Minister at Washington, informing his Government of recent letters received from the Governments of Great Britain and France, in which great sympathy is felt for the Central American States in general. The other informs the Government of Costa Rica that an English fleet will be immediately sent to the Pacific coast of Costa Rica."

Mr. Buchanan has just experienced an enthusiastic reception in Philadelphia. In his reply to the congratulatory welcome tendered to him at the Merchants' Exchange, he said:—"I have been abroad in trying times, it is true; but the great principles which have guided my conduct abroad are these: Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none. Ask for nothing that is not clearly right in our intercourse with foreign nations, and submit to nothing which is wrong. Gentlemen, it is hardly proper for me to speak of the diplomatic business in which I have been engaged on the other side of the Atlantic; but I have been asked repeatedly—is there danger of war? I think not. But it is simply because I believe our country to be so clearly and decidedly in the right on the questions involved between the two countries, that the British people never will consent to irritate them into a dangerous condition for both parties. We

have the greatest interest of any nation on earth in preserving peace. But there is an interest superior to all these considerations, and that is our national honour. If war should ensue—I feel, however, no apprehension of danger at the present moment—I know that the merchants themselves, who would have the greatest sacrifices to make, would stand by the country at the expense of everything human. I can perceive no danger. I ought to say, gentlemen, that I have honestly maintained the instruction received from my country in the negotiation which I have had with England; and, while I have never hesitated boldly, but courteously, to express my opinions, I have never found anything but personal kindness in my intercourse with the British people."

Mexico is quiet. Tamarez has escaped, and reached Vera Cruz in disguise, where he embarked on board the English ship *Penelope*. It is stated in the American advices from Callao that the British Admiral has received orders to seize the Chincha Islands, and hold them as security for the payment of the debt due to Great Britain by Peru.

The New York commercial accounts report that in the stock-market more activity is apparent.

IRELAND.

THE TIPPERARY BANK.—It is stated that the shareholders of the bank, or rather those who, it may be said, represent them in Parliament, are about to introduce a measure by which they would, to some extent, be released from their liabilities.

THE POPE AND THE LATE MR. LUCAS.—The Dublin *Nation* announces that it has "accurate authority for stating that the memorial of Frederick Lucas on the condition of the Catholics of Ireland, and their relations to the British Government and the Holy See, has been presented to his Holiness the Pope, at whose direction it was composed," and that "the memorial was very carefully examined and very favourably received."

DISCOVERY OF A MURDERED BODY.—A skeleton has been found in a bog at Upper Alla, near Clasedy. It was wrapped (says a local paper) in a patchwork of strong woollen cloth, resembling a coarse blanket or horse-rug, fastened round the body by several small wooden skewers. The skeleton was that of a full-grown man. The hair of the head was found quite fresh, but the bones were black and considerably decayed. The remains were discovered by a boy while cutting turf in the bog, and were only about two feet below the surface. The people of the district unanimously pronounce the skeleton to be that of Mr. Lambkin, an officer of inland revenue, who was supposed to have been murdered about twenty-four years ago, at Lettermuck, by three brothers named Mathews, who kept a paper-mill in the locality, and who, at the instance of Mr. Lambkin, were fined in a sum of 800*l.* for a breach of the excise laws. Though buried so near the surface, some bloodhounds, which were taken over from England on purpose, failed to discover the body, and consequently the Mathewses, though suspected, could not be tried. Shortly afterwards, they emigrated to America.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

The separate Treaty of the 15th of April, signed between England, France, and Austria, without the knowledge of Russia, and the object of which is to guarantee the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, is exciting a great deal of surprise among the Russians. Count Orloff is greatly annoyed at it, and it has been rumoured at Paris, though without good foundation, that the mission of M. de Morny to Moscow would be retarded, if not stopped, in consequence. Representations have been made to the French Government, though only of a semi-official character, on account of the document not having been published by the *Moniteur*; but, as it was presented to the English Parliament, together with the Treaty of the 30th of March, and the protocols, it is said that serious explanations have been, or will be, demanded of the English Government by Russia. General Ney is the bearer to St. Petersburg of a letter from the French to the Russian Emperor, stating at full length the reasons for signing the treaty. "It was at first supposed," says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "that there was a secret article; now it is suspected that, instead of an additional clause, there is a secret treaty, of which no hint has yet been given. I cannot say how far this suspicion is well founded." The *Vienna* correspondent of the same paper writes:—"It is well known to me that during the Vienna Conference (in April or May, 1855) it was settled between Count Buol, Baron de Bourqueney, and (as I believe) the Earl of Westmorland, that a convention like that signed on the 15th of April last should form a kind of supplement to any treaty of peace which might be concluded with Russia. The idea originated with Count Buol, and it will appear natural enough that such should be the case, when it is considered that Austria is the Power which will first be brought into hostile collision with Russia if she should again attempt to interfere with the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire." The *Vienna* correspondent adds:—"The Government signing the Treaty of the 30th of March, have resolved not to communicate the declaration annexed to the protocols respecting maritime law, particularly the abolition of privateering, to any other Governments, as they are aware that the Government of the United States would not accept it."

Some obscure designs of France on the present state of things in Spain have been partly revealed in the columns of the *Journal de Madrid*, a French publication issued in the Spanish capital. This paper is the property of a M. Hugdmann, who was obliged to fly from France after the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of December, and who first of all set up his journal as an organ of the democratic party. After the recent amnesty, he returned to Paris, where it is said he had interviews with several influential persons. He then went again to Madrid, furnished with funds by the aid of which he established his paper on a much more expensive footing, and transformed it into an advocate of French Imperialism. On the 2nd of the present month—the day on which the whole nation publicly celebrates the anniversary of the rising of the Spanish people, in the early part of this century, to cast off the oppression of their French invaders—an article was published in this *Journal de Madrid*, broadly hinting that, should Spain give any encouragement to the "enemies of order," intervention would be necessary. "The Emperor Napoleon," says the writer, "is responsible before Europe for the future conduct of the Spaniards whom he protects by his influence without demanding the slightest sacrifice of the liberties they enjoy at this moment, even that of overwhelming him with ridiculous threats and gross insults, provided that those liberties do not degenerate into licentious extravagance, and that the Peninsula, adroitly led on by the spirit which seeks at this moment to disturb again the repose of the universe, be not a cause of disquiet for the world and a danger to Governments." The writer professes a great interest "in seeing Spain regenerated under the constitutional and prudently liberal Government of Queen Isabella II.," and he adds that, "as affairs stand at present, nothing alarming is probable. . . . But if by any chance things turned out otherwise (which God forbid!)—if the Spanish monarchy were again menaced—if madness triumphed over reason, selfishness over patriotism, and evil over generosity—there is no doubt that the West and the majority of Spaniards themselves would oppose such a state of things; and, as one of our contemporaries has justly said, nothing could arrest the march of 100,000 men sent to give battle to the revolution, for they would certainly be truer Spaniards than those whom they would encounter in their path."

A Mr. Rodgett, an Englishman, who, in company with his wife, had been travelling in France for the benefit of his health, has died at Nice under very shocking and somewhat mysterious circumstances. He was dictating to his wife a letter, when he suddenly disappeared, and was shortly afterwards found to have thrown himself, or to have fallen, out of window. He expired almost directly. Several French regiments have arrived from the Crimea.

The ex-Queen of the French (according to a letter from Genoa) is about to leave Nervi, and to return to Claremont, in England. She will stop two days at Genoa, and return to England by Milan, the Tyrol, and Brussels. The Princess Clementine and her husband, the Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans and her sons, the Counts of Paris and of Eu, will meet the ex-Queen Marie Amélie at Brussels.

A Paris company, bearing the title of *Compagnie Générale Européenne d'Emigration et de Colonisation*, has published an advertisement, which contains the following passage:—"The Company possesses the highest protection in the principal countries for immigration, and already reckons among its shareholders, for important amounts, august persons placed on the steps of the throne." The *Moniteur*, greatly scandalized, warmly denies the truth of this assertion, and asserts that Prince Jerome and Prince Napoleon, the persons who appear to be indirectly alluded to, have no interest whatever in any kind of commercial undertaking. Prince Jerome's first aide-de-camp, General the Marquis de Ricard, is a member of the council of surveillance and patronage of the Emigration Company; but, on the Prince discovering the fact, and expressing astonishment at it, the General sent in his resignation, which was received.

AUSTRIA.

Count Colloredo goes to Rome as full ambassador. The *Freunden Blatt* learns from Bucharest that Count Coronini has received telegraphic instructions to begin on the 15th to move his headquarters and a part of the troops across the Wallachian frontier into Austria.

Austria must surely be the chosen home of intolerance. The Bishop of Csanád, in Hungary, lately ordered that a list should be made of the books belonging to a clergyman who was just dead. This being done, many of the volumes were treated after the same fashion as the works of enlightenment and the chivalric romances in Don Quixote's library. They were remorselessly burnt! Among the books thus destroyed were the *Stände Lexikon* (State Lexicon) and Rotteck's *Universal History*. At Veres Vagas, in the

Sarosch county, the parish priest has given notice to the non-Catholics to remove the monuments and tombstones of their relatives from the churchyard, under penalty of the remains of the deceased being taken out of their graves and reinterred elsewhere. In the Zohole district, it has been decreed by a priest that any one designing to become a Protestant must submit to a daily examination for six weeks, and must give satisfactory reasons for wishing to secede from the Papal Church—as if the priests would admit any reasons to be satisfactory. In various parts of Hungary (says a writer from Vienna), the clergy refuse to publish the bans of marriage between Catholics and Protestants, and some of the more zealous priests even preach that "mixed marriages" are no better than concubinage.

About a year since, a detachment of engineers was sent, with a corps of pioneers, to blast the sunken rocks at the so-called Iron Gate, but they have received orders to return, "their efforts not having been attended with success."

BELGIUM.

The day after the answer given by Count Vilain XIV. to the interpellations of M. Orts on the subject of the Belgian press and the French Government, "a numerous crowd," says a letter from Brussels, "assembled on the square of the Hôtel de Ville, in order to present a congratulatory address to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Placards had been posted at an early hour throughout the city, calling a meeting for the evening at eight o'clock. Some hundreds of persons, among whom were the principal editors of the Brussels journals and journeymen printers, met on the Great Place, and marched thence, with the national flag at their head, and defiled before the hotel of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and that of the Interior, around the park and the Place Royale, amid shouts of 'Vive la Constitution!' 'Vive le Vicomte Vilain XIV.!' Neither of the Ministers was at home, and the address was left at the Foreign-office. Then the crowd passed the Montagne de la Cour and the Madeleine, and dispersed, again uttering vivats and cries."

Another letter from Belgium gives an account of a ceremony of a very different kind—the keeping by certain old soldiers of the first French Empire of the anniversary service for Napoleon the Great. "Belgium," says the writer, "was French in other days, and it still possesses a certain number of old soldiers of the Empire, who idolize the memory of the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty. The number of these gallant men diminishes each year; but those who remain, clothed in their best dress, the greater part decorated with the Star of Honour, are in the habit of repairing to the church of St. Gudule, preceded by drums, excellent music, and two flags, viz., the national and the Imperial, both covered with crape, to pray for him who was their idol on earth."

The Belgian army will shortly be greatly reduced. The noble speech of Count Vilain on the subject of the Belgian press has received a disagreeable explanation from a communicated article in the *Moniteur Belge*, which distinguishes between what the Minister really said last Wednesday in the Chamber and what has been loosely interpreted as his meaning. The writer says:—"The Minister of Foreign Affairs has declared that the cabinet of which he is a member will never propose any change in the constitution. He was not further questioned, and therefore was not called upon to declare the intentions of ministers respecting the laws that regulate the press. Had such questions been put, the Government would have had only one answer to make, which is, that it meant to reserve to itself, within the pale of the constitution, its full liberty of action, so as to be able to submit to the Chambers, when it should deem that the proper time had arrived, such modifications as might seem to it proper to be introduced into the laws concerning the press."

The Belgian Government has commenced a prosecution against the *Nation* newspaper published at Brussels, for an article in which the Duchess of Brabant, a daughter of the House of Hapsburg, is accused of being "the most active instrument of the Austrian pressure on the Belgian Government," and of making an experimental essay on the government of the country by demanding that the constitution be surrendered to the Caesar of the Tuileries, and that before the 25th anniversary of the dynasty has been celebrated. Austria is said to be "lending herself completely to M. Bonaparte."

The Paris *Moniteur* reprints the note of the *Moniteur Belge*, and adds:—"We solicitate the Belgian Government on the care it takes to guard its intentions from misapprehension. The part of the French Government has been simply to point out the evil and its consequences; it is for the cabinet of Brussels alone to seek, to find, and to apply the remedy. The Government of the Emperor concerns itself with the efficacy and not with the nature of the remedy."

DENMARK.

In a protocol signed on the 9th inst., Russia and Sweden formally adhere to the mode of capitalizing the Sound Dues proposed by the Danish Government.

RUSSIA.

Immediately after the evacuation of the Crimea by

he Allied forces, Kamiesch is to be elevated by the Russian Government to the rank of a town of the second class. Before the war, the importance of the port was completely unknown, though it is now considered to be superior to that of Eupatoria.

Some interesting particulars of the recent ministerial changes made by the Emperor Alexander are given by a Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, who writes:—The removal of the Senator Puschikine from his post in the Educational Administration of St. Petersburg seems to create more sensation in the Russian capital than almost any other of the many changes that have been made of late; although deprived of these special functions, he is nominated privy councillor and remains senator. He stood at the head of the Upper Committee of Censorship, and it is believed that the intended innovations in the Ministry of Public Enlightenment, as it called in Russia, were thought incompatible with his principles, as a member of the strictest Old Russian party, and the forms in which those principles exhibited themselves. He is represented as a man of high honour, and one of the most intelligent and enlightened among the superior officers of the State service, but at the same time as one who opposed fanatically what he thought to be an irruption of foreign ideas of civilization, and was not successful in keeping them at bay. Without going to the full extent in which some persons sanguinely suppose that the whole repressive system of censorship is now to be dropped in Russia, it may be safe to conclude that this removal of Puschikine by the Emperor is the evidence of a change for the better, as regards the application of liberal principles in the field of literature and the press. His successor is not yet named. In connexion with these movements of literary emancipation is mentioned as very possible that the present Minister of Public Worship and Education, Noroff, will divide the business of these two different branches of administrative activity; and thus schools and education would be permitted to take up a position nearly independent of the church. This report will require a good deal of confirmation before we place much credence in it.

"All that I have been able as yet to learn," says the same writer, "of the Emperor's speech to the nobility at Moscow during his late visit there, is, that he alluded to a report that had been spread of his intending to emancipate the serfs; that was, however, he added, a matter that could by no means be done in a hurry. He stated of things as it now exists was, nevertheless, a state that could not last. It would therefore be very agreeable to him if the nobility itself would take into mature deliberation in what way a change could be gradually prepared for; and any propositions they might make on the subject would always be welcome to him."

Dr. Mandt, the homoeopathic German physician, who as with the Czar Nicholas during his last illness, and who was recently summoned to attend on the Empress-Mother, has fallen into some disgrace, and has quitted St. Petersburg. He refused to have a consultation with her physicians about his imperial patient's health; and, indeed, it now appears that the Empress is sufficiently well to take her contemplated departure for Berlin. An inquiry into Dr. Mandt's system of medicine is being instituted by the regular practitioners. It is said, however, that he is commissioned to await at Berlin the arrival of the Empress-Mother.

The Russians, having been shut out from the Continent for the last two years, are now pouring forth. Passports to the number of forty thousand have already been issued at St. Petersburg. All the accommodation that can be afforded by the steam-boats plying between that city and Stettin is engaged up to the 1st of July.

The Czar of Warsaw announces that Russia is to commence a campaign this summer against the Caucasus. General Chruleff will have the command of the expedition under the superior direction of General Mouravieff. The expedition will extend to Daghestan, a distance of about sixty miles from the Black Sea coast.

SPAIN.

General Zabala is shortly expected from Valencia, where order is completely restored. The Government is invited General Villalonga to await further orders at Valencia, and it is generally believed that he will be reinstated in the government of the province. The last counts from Barcelona state that some agitation prevails among the labouring classes. Several persons connected with having published a Socialist pamphlet, which was distributed in profusion throughout Catalonia, have been banished from Barcelona.

ITALY.

In connexion with the important subject of the present condition of Rome, and of the remonstrances of France against the lawless oppression there exercised by the Pontifical Government, the Vienna correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* gives some interesting particulars, which are reproduced by the Paris correspondent of the *aily News*. The former correspondent says that since the signing of the treaty of April 15, "France and Austria, desirous of proving by a collective step the effect accord which prevails between them as to the means to consolidate order and tranquillity in the Balkan peninsula, and to abridge the duration of the foreign occupation of the States of the Church, have agreed forthwith to address (on behalf of each of the two governments) a pressing memorandum to the Papal

Government. To this end, Count Colloredo, the new Austrian ambassador to the court of Rome, will immediately proceed to his post. He will at once, conjointly with the French ambassador, Count de Rayneval, deliver the document in question to Cardinal Antonelli. The two great Catholic Powers, prompted solely by the sincere and, so to speak, filial desire to strengthen the Government of the Holy See, to enhance the respect due to the throne of the Sovereign Pontiff, and to augment its *éclat*, have taken pains in this memorandum to represent and demonstrate the urgency of accomplishing in the interior of the States of the Church such salutary reforms as are called for by the aspirations of the country and the incessant development of modern civilization. The counsels of France and Austria, although couched in that friendly form which is doubly due to an independent sovereign and the Vicar of Christ, have nevertheless a certain firmness of language calculated to produce a profound impression upon the Sacred College."

Cavaliere Cibrario has retired from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Sardinia, and Count Cavour has been temporarily nominated in his place.

Reform in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies appears to be hopeless. The King denies that his people are discontented, and openly asserts to those who have the courage to represent the truth to him that the masses are satisfied. Some members of the Royalist party recently urged on the King the necessity of making some change: their counsels were of no avail, and, as a last resource, they sent the Cardinal Archbishop. To him, the King made the astounding assertion just quoted, adding, "Send those to me who undermine me (che io le accanciero), and I will put them in order." The political prisoners at Montesarchio say that they would rather die than accept their liberty on conditions which would compromise their honour. Poerio and his companions are suffering from pains in the chest, joints, and the whole of the body, from the excessive damp of their prison, which almost liquefies salt and turns their bread green. As a pleasant contrast to these brutalities, the *Times* Naples correspondent records "a circumstance of a very different kind, reflecting much credit on Cardinal Carafa, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the British Consul, Captain Gallwey, R.N. In 1854, two British subjects, dying of cholera at Castellamare, were buried in a neglected spot. The consul applied to the municipal authorities on the subject, but was treated with insult. The remains were made to the Sott' Intendente and application was then made to the Cardinal. Not only has the spot been enclosed, but a considerable piece has been added, and, having been surrounded by a handsome wall at the expense of the municipality, has been dedicated to the burial of Protestants dying of cholera or any contagious disease. On the application, too, of Captain Gallwey, a duplicate key has been placed in the hands of the vice-consul resident in Castellamare.

The Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany are at Rome, where they have had an audience of the Pope.

M. Manin has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Turin Diritto*, applauding the course taken by Sardinia at the recent Paris Conference—a course which has asserted the right of Sardinia to speak in the name of Italy, and which has forced the diplomatists of Europe to admit that the state of Italy is intolerable.

An interesting anecdote of Counts Cavour and Buol is related by the *Times* Paris correspondent, who says:—"When the Plenipotentiaries were about to separate, Count Cavour observed to Count Buol that their disagreement on the political state of Italy would not, he hoped, prevent them from being good friends as private individuals, and he held out his hand. Count Buol took it, expressed the pleasure he felt at making his acquaintance, and added that he trusted matters were not gone to such lengths between them in council as to cut off all hope of an arrangement or compromise. Count Cavour said, 'No; the difference between us is too great for compromise. We must have all or nothing.'"

"It is asserted here," says the Vienna correspondent of the *Breslau Gazette*, "that Field Marshal Radetzky has written to the Emperor himself, requesting him either to come to a decision with regard to the projects of reform concerning the political organization of Lombardy, or to accept his resignation. It is also said that the Field Marshal has called the attention of the Government to certain suspicious-looking individuals who have assembled on the Sardinian frontier, and to the facilities granted to Sardinia for rendering herself popular in Italy, and acquiring partisans even in quarters which formerly were most hostile to her."

TURKEY.

The Sultan, it is said, has requested several Anglo-French divisions to remain for some time at Constantinople. It is thought that this request has been caused by the state of things in the interior of Turkey. The extensive revolt which has broken out in Arabia is the theme of general conversation. Egyptian troops are to be employed in repressing it. The journals are silent on the subject. The Smyrna papers state that the fanatics in Syria have massacred the English consular agent in Marasch and his family. Private letters state that the Cadi incited the murderers. Suleiman Pacha has put down the revolt in Magnesia, and arrested the ring-leaders.

Troops have been despatched by the Sultan, who ordered them to adopt severe measures of repression.

Omar Pacha has been charged to organize movable columns, which are to overrun the provinces in which distress appears to have caused the agitation. The Abasians, united under the presidency of Prince Hamed, declare in favour of their nationality. A deputation from Abasia is expected at Constantinople.

THE CRIMEA.

General Liders has authorized the cavalry division of General d'Allonville to proceed from Eupatoria to Kamiesch by land, passing along the coast. The Tartars of Eupatoria are emigrating, and establishing themselves in the Dobrudscha. Others are arriving in large numbers at Balaklava, to escape from the Russians. A promise has been made by the Russians to respect the graves of the English. A body of 9000 English troops has embarked at Balaklava. Trade continued to improve at Kamiesch.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

DRINK-MANIA.

A SHOCKING TRAGEDY has occurred at Rochdale. James Taylor, landlord of the Boar's Head in that town, had for some weeks been in the habit of drinking excessively, and it is supposed that this intemperance brought on *delirium tremens*. His manners became very strange; and one morning, about ten days ago, he greatly alarmed his wife by the violence of his conduct towards her. She therefore left home, and went to her sister's, but was induced by her husband a few hours afterwards to return to the Boar's Head. In consequence, however, of his alarming behaviour, she got two men to go with her to the house, and to stay there for her protection. Taylor gave some ale to one of these men, and to two others who were stopping at the house. Shortly after they drank it they were seized with vomiting and dizziness, and were obliged to go to their homes, where they were attended by medical men, and partially recovered, though it was evident that they had been poisoned.

In the mean time, Taylor, who was left in his house with his wife and infant child, and a man named Chadwick, took up the poker in the course of conversation with the latter, and, after stirring the fire, deliberately struck his wife a violent blow on the head with the weapon, and felled her to the ground. He also attempted to strike the child, but Chadwick sprang forward and forced the poker out of his hand. Before Taylor could do any further mischief, the police entered the house (his wife having previously raised an alarm), and took him into custody. While he was being conveyed to the station-house, he drank some essential oil of almonds out of a bottle he had in his pocket, from the effects of which he died about an hour and a half after his arrival at the police-office. The blow which he struck upon his wife's head is not as dangerous as was at first supposed.

DARING HOTEL ROBBERY.—A very impudent robbery has been committed at the Turk's Head Hotel, Newcastle, by a stranger, a "swell mobster," but who, through his gentlemanly appearance and address, had been admitted into the establishment as a lodger. He drove up to the hotel one evening in a cab, and went into the coffee-room, where he ordered some refreshment, and asked if there were any letters for him, mentioning some extraordinary and uncouth name. The waiter told him that there were none. He afterwards had tea, and was accommodated with a bedroom for the night. This room was situated in the immediate vicinity of seven others, all of which, except one, were occupied by commercial travellers. About half-past five o'clock on the following morning, the gentleman who had arrived the day before left the hotel to go by the earliest train to Carlisle, accompanied by another man of great respectability, well known to the proprietor of the hotel, and who also had been sleeping in the house. They had not been gone long, before the occupant of one of the bedrooms discovered that he had been robbed of his watch, which had been stolen from under his pillow. The pockets of his trousers had likewise been ransacked, and some silver and halfpence were scattered on the floor; but as the greater part of his money was in his purse, which he had fortunately wrapped up in his shirt, it escaped the vigilance of the thief. A Spaniard sleeping in another room was also robbed of 8*l.*, and an attempt was made to enter a third apartment, in which was a portmanteau containing a large sum of money; luckily, however, the door of this room had been both locked and bolted by its occupant overnight, so as to prevent any one from entering. As nobody had left the hotel but the stranger and his companion, suspicious were immediately directed against them, and a messenger was despatched by the next train in pursuit; but shortly afterwards it was ascertained by the telegraph that the stranger had got out of the train at Hexham, instead of going on to Carlisle. He has thus hitherto escaped detection. It appears that neither of the gentlemen whose rooms had been entered had been disturbed, and the room doors in the morning were locked and presented no marks of violence. The case resembles that reported a few weeks ago, and which had reference to two Americans who carried on a system of plunder at hotels in Manchester and elsewhere. It was then shown that by means of pliers of a peculiar description, which were found in connexion with those robberies, the key in

door could be easily turned, the door opened, and again looked, leaving it apparently in the same state as before.

MURDERER.—An inquest has been held at the Plymouth Guildhall on the body of John Tozer, of Ottery, Devon, a drummer in the South Devon Militia. On the previous evening, at nine o'clock, he was partly undressed in a room occupied by seventeen bandmen and others, when William Towton, twenty, another drummer, without provocation, struck him twice in the chest with his fist. Tozer then declared his intention to report Towton to the sergeant-major, and, when reaching up to hang his coat, received a third blow under his right ear, when he fell on the bedstead, rolled off, and expired within ten minutes. A verdict of manslaughter was returned, and Towton was committed to Exeter for trial.

A COMMERCIAL QUARREL.—Thomas Turnbull, a young man of respectable exterior, appeared at the Mansion House on Tuesday under rather singular circumstances. He had had some dealings with a Mr. Bateman, a commission merchant in the city, but they were not of a nature to inspire that gentleman with confidence in him, and, on his requiring some further goods, he was told he must give a cheque on account. He agreed, and the goods (to the value of about 120*l.*) were then sent by Mr. Bateman's brother, with directions not to leave them unless the money on account were paid. Turnbull, however, contrived to induce Mr. E. Bateman to walk with him back to his brother's house, under pretence that he (Turnbull) had the cheque with him. The goods were therefore left behind; but no cheque was forthcoming. Mr. E. Bateman afterwards went again to Turnbull's office, and, seeing the goods there, attempted to carry them off; but a man named Hurst and his son interposed, said they had purchased them and sold them again, and threatened to knock the intruder down and to kick him out. They then, in company with Turnbull, set upon him, thrust him against the wall, and held him down, while a boy removed the goods. The defence made by Turnbull was that Mr. Bateman was in his debt to an amount considerably beyond that of the goods supplied. The case was remanded; bail was taken; and the Alderman directed that a search-warrant should be issued for the seizure of the goods stated to have been detained. The case being again brought on on Thursday, Mr. Turnbull was discharged on the goods being given up.

A FURNISHED ROOM.—An ill-looking, noisy, rascally fellow, Brown, who has been previously accused of felony, was charged at Bow-street with stealing a tablecloth from a furnished lodging in Arundel-street, Strand. Brown, who is in the habit of frequenting lodging-houses, more especially in districts where coloured people get accommodation, obtained admission to the apartments of Mrs. Warren, by representing himself as having just left the Sir Robert Peel ship, exhibiting some sovereigns, and talking about his boxes, which would arrive in a day or two. He was accompanied by a smart-looking English girl, who said she was his wife, and took an early opportunity of assuring the landlady that it was an unobjectionable match, forced upon her by mercenary parents in consideration of his wealth. After feasting at Mrs. Warren's expense for three or four days, Brown, the black, disappeared, taking the tablecloth with him, and the "wife" was deserted. She then confessed that she was not married, and had only met the prisoner a few nights previously in the streets. In the course of the examination of Brown at Bow-street, the young woman referred to came forward, and said she was "an unfortunate girl," and had been tempted by Brown to go to his lodgings, and pretend that she was his wife. To this she objected at first, because the accused had confessed to her that he was married. Mr. Hall, the magistrate, asked her if that was her only objection to him; to which she gave an evasive reply, saying that she "thought she should be comfortable, and that he was well off." She added that she knew nothing of the tablecloth. A police-sergeant was about to give the magistrate a history of the man's antecedents, but Mr. Hall declined to be prejudiced in that way, and discharged Brown, who is said to be notorious for the same exploits, and for always leaving some "wife" in the lodgings to bear the brunt.

PROPERTY TRIUMPHANT.—A beast, possessing property, and said to be connected with a highly-respectable family, was charged, about a fortnight ago, at Southwark, with an indecent assault on two female children, aged respectively six and three years, daughters of a widow in humble circumstances, whom, under pretence of being a medical man, he said he desired to examine in order to get them into an Orphan Asylum. The mother suspected he was an impostor, from the brutal way in which he used the children, and, when he came again and desired to repeat his conduct, a plasterer, who had been previously hidden in a cupboard, rushed out and seized the scoundrel, who offered any amount to be released, but was given into custody. The examination before the magistrate terminated in a remand, and bail was accepted; the accused (William Hobson Aubert) in 300*l.*, and two friends in 250*l.* each. On the case again coming before the magistrate last Saturday, it was found that Aubert had made off. Mr. Solomon, his counsel, said that the money would be at once paid on all the sureties, and added that he supposed the case was

at an end. The Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children, however, determined to take active steps for the apprehension of the scoundrel.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A PRISON WARDER.—One of the warders at the Wakefield Prison has been nearly murdered by a prisoner whom he had reported for misconduct. The man struck the warder a blow on the side of the head with a hammer; but one of the other prisoners interposed, and saved the life of the injured man. An alarm was then given, and the ruffian was secured. It is feared that the wounds the warder has received will prove fatal.

WILLIAM BURNS, who was convicted at the last sessions of the Central Criminal Court of robbing his employers, lead merchants, of Lambeth, of a large amount of metal, but whose sentence was respited, has been condemned to penal servitude for four years.

GAROTTE ROBBERY.—John Smith, a militiaman, is under remand at Guildhall, charged with a garotte robbery, aided by some women, on the person of a naval man, who was intoxicated at the time. The scene of the attack was the corner of a court turning out of Golden Lane, and the time was about twelve o'clock at night. After the robbery was effected, which was in a very brief space of time, the man and the women made their escape; but the man was shortly afterwards apprehended.

INFANTUCTION.—The workshop of Mr. Sinkin, carpenter and builder, in Little Earl-street, Seven Dials, has been set on fire by a neighbour, a carver and gilder, named James Moore. After he had completed the act, he went to Mr. Sinkin and informed him of the circumstance, and afterwards told a policeman and gave himself into custody. He added that he did not know why he had done it, and to the Marlborough-street magistrate he repeated the same observation, saying, "It was all done in a moment. I had no reason to do it. I never had a quarrel with Mr. Sinkin." He was remanded for a week.

A SIMPLE FARMER.—William Swilston and William Marshall were indicted at the Central Criminal Court for stealing fifty sovereigns, the property of Robert Gregory. The prosecutor, who was a farmer, was about to emigrate to Australia, and Marshall introduced himself as a person who was going to sail in the same vessel. At his suggestion, they took a walk to see the sights of London, visiting several public-houses on their way. At one of these, the other man made his appearance, representing that he had just arrived from America, where he had received a large legacy, and at length, when Mr. Gregory, who seemed a simple sort of person, was sufficiently thrown off his guard, the old trick of inducing him to produce his money was resorted to, and a bag of farthings was adroitly substituted for his bag of sovereigns. Both the prisoners, having attained their object, then disappeared. They were taken into custody a day or two afterwards, and thirteen sovereigns were found in the possession of Marshall. The jury found both prisoners guilty. Sentence was deferred.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—Robert Chisnell, the keeper of a beer-shop in the Waterloo-road, has been found guilty at the Central Criminal Court of receiving a quantity of silk which had been stolen, and which he knew to have been dishonestly come by. He had employed a woman to pawn this silk, and upon her being apprehended, she said that she had given the proceeds of the sale to a young woman with whom Chisnell cohabited. He was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

A RECKLESS DRUNKARD.—Several of the passengers in the Cambridge-road, Bethnal Green, on Monday afternoon, saw a man driving a spirited horse in a chaise at so furious a pace that they called out to him to take care what he was about. He disregarded them, however, and a policeman then started in pursuit, and at length stopped the chaise. The driver being greatly intoxicated, the policeman offered to see him home, and tried to get into the vehicle; but the man (who was a German), declined the offer in very abusive language, and prevented the constable from mounting. The officer therefore went to the horse's head, and held it; on which the German lashed the animal so violently that he plunged forward, and knocked the policeman down. Still retaining his hold of the reins, the constable was dragged some way along the ground, until the wheel running between his legs, passed over his body and went off at his shoulder. The German was himself thrown out of the gig, but not much hurt, and was taken into custody by another officer, while the wounded policeman was carried off to the hospital, where he lies in a very dangerous state. Graaf, the German, was examined on Tuesday at Worship-street, and was remanded, that the result of the constable's injuries might be ascertained.

THE BURGLARY IN SUTHERLAND-SQUARE, WALWORTH.—It will be within the recollection of our readers that a burglary was committed (during the absence of the family at church) one Sunday evening, between two and three months ago, in the house of a Mr. John Knott, residing in Sutherland-square, Walworth; that the servant girl was found with her throat cut; that she first said the injury had been inflicted by the burglars, but that she afterwards confessed she was absent from the house, without leave, during the robbery; and that finding on her return what had happened, she wounded herself as a desperate resource, to escape being implicated in the

robbery. A man, named Robert Everett, alias Humlett, who described himself as a pickle-dealer, of Union-street, Lambeth, has been examined during the present week, on a charge of being concerned in the burglary. Lucy Constable, the servant girl, was one of the witnesses; and from her statement it appeared that Everett, and a man named Brown (now committed for trial), introduced themselves to her a few Sundays before the robbery; that a slight acquaintanceship sprang up; and that on the Sunday when the house was entered she was induced to go out with Everett and have some brandy-and-water, under pretence of meeting his sister, who never came. On her leaving him, and returning home, she found the house-door open, and the plate-basket empty. "I felt," she then proceeded to say to the magistrate, "that my character was gone; and, in a moment of excitement, I took a knife and inflicted a wound on my throat." She here became much affected, and sobbed loudly. In conclusion, she said the prisoner had all through acted towards her in a very gentlemanly manner. He has been committed for trial. Brown is supposed to have been the man who entered the house in the absence of the girl.

A THIEF IN A BOX.—Several parcels have recently been abstracted from the steam-packet office stores, North Wall, Dublin. A man named James Gray has at length been arrested, when a most ingenious system of effecting the robberies was discovered. A large box, resembling a press (says the *Liverpool Mercury*), was constructed, divided into two compartments, which could be locked and bolted from the inside. In one of these Gray was accustomed to secrete himself, and the other was left empty for the reception of goods, but so cleverly was the press constructed that no one looking at it would imagine the purpose for which it was designed. This case, containing the prisoner, was shipped from English ports to this city, and deposited in the steam-packet company's stores, where it was left for a night, labelled, to prevent any uncomfortable consequences to its inmate, "this side up," and "to be left till called for." In the night time the thief would unbolt the door, sally forth, and, noiselessly traversing the stores, appropriate the most valuable bales of silk and heaviest parcels of plate, and stow them away in the second compartment. He would then, with the same precaution, return to his quarters, and, bolting himself within, would lie there quietly till morning. When the stores were opened, and the porters busily engaged elsewhere, he would take the opportunity of departing unobserved, and call or send for the case and boxes during the day.

BURGLARY.—The house of a Mr. Pring, an old gentleman, living in a retired spot in the parish of Awliscombe, Devonshire, has been entered at night by burglars, one of whom attacked Mr. Pring with a pitchfork, and inflicted several serious wounds. They then ransacked the premises, and left. A house at Westerham, Kent, has been entered. The man who first presented himself was opposed by the householder, Mr. Atkinson, and a murderous struggle ensued. Another burglar then came up; but, alarmed at what he saw, he jumped through a window, carrying a good deal of the glass and framework with him. Subsequently, however, either he or another man entered, and helped to overcome Mr. Atkinson, who was left severely wounded. Mrs. Atkinson was also injured; and both lie in a precarious state.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN RUPERT-STREET, HAYMARKET.—Two of the injured men, Rossi and Rudeo, have completely recovered from their wounds, and have left Charing-cross hospital. The other two are likely to leave in the course of a few days. Up to the present time, nothing has been heard of the assassin Foschini.

THE PORTUGUESE KNIFE.—A Portuguese seaman is in custody for stabbing a Greek sailor in Wellclose-square, out of revenge for some injury he thought he had received in playing cards. The wounded man is in great danger.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

MILITARY RIOTS AT MALTA.—The Anglo-Italian Legion stationed at Malta committed great excesses on the 5th, 6th, and 7th inst. A large number of the men collected in the streets, singing songs of liberty, insulting and menacing the natives, and finally drawing stiletti, and stabbing indiscriminately at any who came in their way. A blow aimed at a police constable was dexterously avoided by the officer, and stabbed one of the Italian soldiers, who was carried dying to the hospital. On the following day (the 6th), M. Caruana, inspector of police, while exhorting the soldiers to disperse, was stabbed in four places, and expired almost directly. The disturbances having been renewed on the 7th, strong measures were taken against the Italians. They made an attempt to enter Valetta through the Marsamuscetto Gate, but a small party of English artillerymen brought them to a halt at the point of the bayonet. The drawbridge was then lifted, strong pickets were sent round the town, the guards were doubled, extra sentries posted, and three hundred English infantry despatched towards the suburbs of Floriana, to prevent any attempt by the Italians to enter at the Porta Reale. English artillerymen were placed in charge of the guns at Fort Manoel, whence the stock of ammunition has been removed, and in the evening her Majesty's screw line-of-battle ship the *Hannibal*, having

on board Rear-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, was towed round by the Spitfire steamer into Marsamuscetto harbour, and anchored in such a position as to command the Fort Manoel barracks and the Italian encampment along the shore opposite Sliema.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF COMMISSIONS.—The Queen's sign-manual, appointing the Duke of Somerset, Lord Stanley, Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Edward Ellice, Lieutenant-General Wynyard, Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, Major-General Sir Harry David Jones, Major-General Sir Henry John William Bentinck, Mr. George Carr Glynn, and Colonel Wetherall, commissioners for inquiring into the system of the purchase and sale of commissions in the army, was issued a few days ago.

THE EIGHTH HUSSARS.—The Queen on Monday inspected the 8th Hussars, who had reached England on the previous day from the Crimea, and who were stationed at Portsmouth.

MILITARY DEPÔT AT HAMBLE, HANTS.—Government having decided on establishing large bodies of troops in different parts of the country, the neighbourhood of Barmcliff, near Hamble, in Hants, has been selected as an extensive military depôt, to which a large hospital is to be attached. It is the foundation-stone of this hospital that her Majesty is to lay next Monday.

THE "CAT."—A private in the Royal Marines, late of the storeship Madagascar, has been sentenced to fifty lashes, and to hard labour in the County Gaol for two years, for making use of abusive language and striking a gunner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMOKING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—Mr. George F. P. Sutton, solicitor to the Brighton Railway Company, and also to the Mercers Company, has been fined twenty shillings and costs for smoking in a first-class carriage on the South Western Railway.

PRIVILEGED COMMUNICATIONS.—Two actions have been brought in the Court of Common Pleas against a Mr. Witt, a gentleman living in Prince's Terrace, Hyde Park, the plaintiffs in both cases being his servants. Eastmead, the cook, and Manby, a man-servant, who were the plaintiffs, had lived with Mr. Witt for some time, and the cook was regarded as a confidential domestic; but they were discharged under an imputation of robbery, though in reality, according to their own assertion, because they had discovered an improper intimacy between Mr. Witt and the housemaid, a girl named Tout. In the first action (that of Eastmead), the defence was that there was no evidence of malice in the accusation of dishonesty against the two servants, and that the words spoken were consequently privileged. In the second action, in addition to the same plea, the housemaid Tout, and Mr. Witt himself, were examined, and both swore that the intimacy charged by Eastmead and Manby had never taken place. It was in consequence of disclosures by Tout, that Mr. Witt gave Manby and Eastmead notice to leave. He would not swear that he might not have told Eastmead (as she had sworn) that it was a failing of his to talk to the ladies. He swore positively, however, that he had no recollection of it, and "did not believe that he could have said anything so foolish." In each case, a verdict for the plaintiff (damages, 25*l.*) was returned. At the close of his summing up, Mr. Justice Willis remarked, in advertising to the law respecting privileged communications, that he thought it a very wise one, for, if all persons were liable to have their private lives ripped up and their private doings disclosed, probably distorted and exaggerated, upon a quarrel with their servants, as had unfortunately happened to the defendant, the world would be strewn with thorns.

TIME BARGAINS.—A young man, twenty-four years of age, named Frederick Chaffers, has passed through the Bankruptcy Court, having failed as a Russian and Colonial merchant. In August, 1853, his father lent him 1000*l.*, with which he joined H. C. Dale and W. H. Morgan, under the firm of Dale, Morgan, and Chaffers. The partnership continued until August, 1854, when it was dissolved in consequence of some differences arising between the partners, the bankrupt having speculated against time in the purchase of tallow, oil, and saltpetre, for and in the name of George Heath, and which had resulted in a loss of several thousand pounds. The loss fell upon the firm, as the bankrupt repudiated the transactions as an individual. No balance was struck on the dissolution of the partnership, and Chaffers commenced business on his own account, in August, 1854, with a deficiency of 1100*l.* His transactions from August, 1854, to July, 1855, amounted to 48,000*l.*, upon which there was only a gross profit of 186*l.*, or about a quarter per cent. The unsecured debts of the bankrupt were now 3707*l.*; there were further liabilities to the amount of 3809*l.*, and the assets were 121*l.* The liabilities included a loss of 809*l.*, in the name of George Harrison, by speculations of the Stock Exchange. In the course of the examination, the Commissioner observed that the bankrupt had "wasted his substance in riotous living," it having appeared that his habits were recklessly extravagant. On hearing this remark, the bankrupt laughed. His Honour also commented on the reckless gambling of "time bargains," and suspended the certificate, which was of the third class for six months, with

protection for three months, and to be renewed, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

STATE OF TRADE.—The accounts from the manufacturing towns for the week ending last Saturday show a steady trade, notwithstanding the influence of ungenial weather. At Manchester, the markets have been comparatively quiet, but prices are exceedingly well supported, looking at the diminished firmness of cotton. The Birmingham report describes continued steadiness in the demand for iron and an increase in the orders from America. At Nottingham, likewise, the American purchases have been good, especially of lace, and a full general business has been transacted. In the woollen districts there has been no alteration, and the Irish linen markets show continued animation both from large export orders and a satisfactory home consumption.—*Times.*

PANTOMIME ADVERTISEMENTS.—The genius of advertising turns every opportunity to account, as our newspapers, our dead walls (and even our live walls), our pavements, our omnibuses, our railway carriages, our steam-boats, our bridges, almost our very garments, sufficiently declare. Even the fairy region of pantomime is not exempt. An action has been brought in the Court of Queen's Bench by the executors of the late Mr. Moore, a print-seller, against Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Drury Lane Theatre, for 20*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, alleged to be due for picture-frames. Mr. Smith pleaded a set-off. He contended that the debt was annulled by his having advertised Mr. Moore's shop in his pantomime of 1853-4. This, asserted Mr. Smith's counsel, is a usual way of advertising trades; and he mentioned the names of Dakin, the tea-dealer; Purcell, the confectioner; Bennett, the watchmaker; and an enterprising individual who advertises seventeen-and-sixpenny trousers, the which desirable garments have been made to walk across the stage, to the displeasure of the ladies. From twenty to thirty guineas are generally charged for this mode of advertising. Two of the pictures framed were portraits of Mr. G. V. Brooke, suspended outside the chief door of the theatre—a course of proceeding which Lord Campbell observed reminded him of the exhibitions at Bartholomew Fair. His lordship, in summing up, remarked that it was a known fact that Garrick had made the fortune of a tradesman by saying, when he took a pinch of snuff, where he bought it. The jury found a verdict for Mr. Smith.

AUSTRALIA.—The question of postal communication with England excites great attention in Melbourne. A motion has been carried in the Legislative Assembly, for a select committee to consider the propriety of immediately establishing a line of steamers between Melbourne and Point de Galles or Singapore, with power to take evidence. The *Argus* remarks:—"We must have two or three steamships of our own. We have tried all other ways, and failed. We have lost time by trying to reconcile conflicting interests among these colonies. We must have no more of this. We must do the deed by our own independent action, and crush local prejudices by superior energy." Mr. Gavan Duffy continues to receive the congratulations of his admirers. He has been entertained at Geelong; and at Melbourne a meeting of the citizens has been held for the purpose of discussing a project of presenting him with a property qualification for the Legislative Assembly. The amount required is 2000*l.* Some rich quartz reefs have been discovered at the M'ivor field. The market at Melbourne is tolerably well supplied with labour, skilled and unskilled.

NEW ZEALAND.—The Governor of New Zealand has paid a visit to the town of Nelson, which has added considerably to his popularity. The *Nelson Examiner* gives glowing accounts of the progress of the settlement, the extension of commerce, the increased area of cultivation, and the improved appearance of the town. Some very fine specimens of copper ore had been found in the Dun Mountain mine.

INDIA.—Very little news from the East is brought by the last mails. "Dost Mahomed," says the summary in the *Bombay Times*, "continues at Candahar, where he has narrowly escaped assassination, and is suffering from the usual embarrassments of an empty treasury and mutinous army. He is said to have written to Persia that he asked the friendship of the British Government because of their possessing strong posts in his neighbourhood, and because the Shah had not at the time applied for his favour. The report is in all likelihood untrue." Bushire is being fortified. A Persian rumour, on which very little reliance is placed, states that Dost Mahomed has been beaten at Herat, with the loss of forty guns and 20,000 of his people. Profound peace continues to prevail throughout India, and the arrangements at Oude continue quietly. Heavy showers and thunderstorms have reduced the fear of want of water. The pressure in the money-market at Bombay has given way, but the state of the market for cotton piece goods is not encouraging. Freight rates are firm.

KAMIESCH AND KAFFA.—Consuls from England and France will be stationed at both these localities.

GENERAL THE HON. CHARLES GREY, bearer of the autograph letter from her Majesty to the Emperor Alexander, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Fletcher, Scots Fusilier Guards, left London on Monday evening en route to St. Petersburg.

DEATH FROM EATING LIMB.—A labouring man, seventy years of age, who has been for some time past

in a state of partial aberration of intellect, has died in Yorkshire from the effects of a quantity of dried lime which he had swallowed. One of the symptoms of his diseased state was a tendency to eat anything he could lay his hands on.

HALF-HOLIDAY MOVEMENT.—This movement has just been marked by fresh successes. The houses, situated chiefly in Newgate-street, which deal in fancy German articles, Berlin wool, &c., have commenced closing on Saturdays two hours earlier than heretofore. Messrs. G. Hitchcock and Co., St. Paul's churchyard, on Saturday acted upon an arrangement for allowing a third of their assistants engaged in the retail departments to leave business each Saturday at two o'clock, thus giving the whole of them a half-holiday once in three weeks. By means of the new rule, just issued by the judges, a Saturday half-holiday is virtually conceded to the legal profession. Most of the firms in the lead and window glass business in the New-road, Tottenham-court-road, Edgware-road, Oxford-street, and certain other districts, have also recently adopted the plan of closing two hours earlier on Saturdays than previously.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The third session of the first Parliament of this Colony was opened on the 13th of March, when the Governor, Sir George Grey, spoke at considerable length, and proposed for the sanction of the House—"That the Government should be by law authorized to raise for immigration purposes the sum of 200,000*l.* by the sale of debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent., payable either in London or Cape Town, the principal and interest forming a first charge upon the revenue of the colony; such debentures to be issued in sums of not less than 50*l.* each, to be disposed of by tender." He observed that the increased revenue arising from the augmented population, would do far more than defray the interest of the debt, and would at the same time provide a sinking fund for the liquidation of the debt itself.

THE SUNDAY BANDS QUESTION.—A placard, of which the following is a copy, has been issued:—"Another Concert Monstre in Hyde Park, on Sunday next, at three o'clock. Street musicians are particularly invited, and 'Nigger melodists' especially. The popular Organ-phonon Band will be present, and the 'Ragged School' will attend. Admission free!! Bring your own music!!"

ARRIVAL OF LORD DALHOUSIE.—The steam-frigate Tribune, Captain Edgell, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, from Malta, with Lord Dalhousie and suite on board. His Excellency was too unwell to trans-ship at Spithead into the steam-tender of Vice-Admiral Sir George Seymour (the Commander-in-Chief), who went out to meet him; but the Tribune went alongside of Portsmouth Dockyard, and disembarked the ex-Governor-General of India more comfortably. He remained at the George Hotel the same night.—At a special court of the Proprietors of the East India Company, held on Wednesday, it was resolved, after much discussion, and after several tributes had been paid to the genius and energy of the ex-Governor-General, to confer on him an annuity of 5000*l.*, only six hands being held up for an amendment proposed by Mr. Jones in opposition to the grant.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Sultan, on the application of the British Government for permission to erect a memorial church at Constantinople, has liberally granted a piece of ground large enough for a church, schools, and parsonage.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—Since the middle of April when, in an improved state of the temperature, the deaths in London were reduced to little more than 1040 in a week, the mortality has shown some tendency to increase. Last week, the deaths rose to 1154, the effect, probably of atmospheric change, the mean weekly temperature, which had risen to 48.5 deg., having afterwards fallen to 41.3 deg. In the ten weeks corresponding to the last week of the years 1846-55, the average number of deaths was 1009, which, if raised proportionally to increase of population, becomes 1110. Hence it appears that the rate of mortality last week was above the average. This return exhibits an increase in the deaths on those of previous weeks at all periods of life except the third, namely, that which extends from 40 to 60 years of age. Those which occurred to persons under 20 years amount to 567, being not much less than half of the total number returned. Thirty-nine persons had arrived at 80 years or more; and of these 8 were nonagenarians. A man, one of the Dulwich collegians, was 93 years old; a widow in the workhouse of St. George-in-the-East was 95 years; the widow of a labourer at Putney was 97 years; the widow of a farmer, who died in Kennedy-court, St. Giles, was 98 years; and a spinster at East Dulwich-road had attained the great age of 99 years. It is stated, respecting the person last mentioned, that she retained her sight and hearing till within two months of her death, and that she has two sisters now living in Ireland whose respective ages are 93 and 96 years.—Last week, the births of 886 boys and 816 girls, in all 1701 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1846-55, the average number was 1521.—From the Registrar General's Weekly Return.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—Three boys were on the railway-bridge on the Humber-bank, when a goods train passed under on its way to the Victoria-station, and a

crane which was in one of the trucks caught the top of the bridge, and broke it down, precipitating two of the boys on to the carriages along with the broken bridge. One of them was thrown upon the line, and killed upon the spot; the other was so dangerously injured that he lies in a precarious state.

STOPPAGE OF THE SUNDAY BANDS IN THE PARKS.—At a recent meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras a deputation attended with a requisition, signed by nearly five hundred ratepayers, soliciting the use of the hall for a public meeting, to elicit the opinion of the inhabitants with reference to the performance of music in the Parks on Sunday afternoons. The Vestry immediately complied with the request, and the meeting is fixed for Monday evening next, at eight o'clock. It would be well if the other parishes would follow the example thus set by St. Pancras.

ZOUAVE TRUMPETERS.—A band of Zouave trumpeters arrived in London last week, en route to Liverpool, where they are to perform in a series of concerts to be given by Monsieur Jullien, according to previous announcement.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT ISLINGTON.—About two o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Witney, a chair-maker, living in the Caledonian-road, Islington. The conflagration has totally destroyed his and two of the adjoining houses, and injured a fourth. The fire was originally discovered by a policeman on his beat, who saw smoke issuing from the roof of Mr. Witney's house.

THE HASSALL TESTIMONIAL DINNER.—This banquet took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday; Lord William in the chair. The testimonial itself is a beautiful work of art designed from Milton's "Paradise Lost," by the Rev. G. M. Braune, M. A. It represents the angel Ithuriel, clad in armour, touching with his spear Satan, who, having assumed the shape of a toad, sat close to the ear of Eve, tempting her.

SUICIDE OF MR. CHARLES RUSSELL.—This gentleman, late Chairman of the Great-Western Railway, shot himself on Wednesday night. He was closely related to Lord William Russell, who was murdered some years ago by his Swiss valet. He was also brother of the Rev. Whitworth Russell, inspector of prisons, who died by his own hands and by the same means as deceased.

LORD STANLEY AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—Lord Stanley, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at King's Lynn on Wednesday, on the present aspect of foreign and domestic politics. The urgent pressure on our space caused by "the great trial" and other matters of importance, prevents our giving any portion of his speech, which was much applauded. For the same reason we can only chronicle the fact that Lord John Russell has been lecturing *extempore*, and with great success, on "The Study of History," at the Stroud Mutual Improvement Society.

THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, &c.—The fifth annual meeting of the Protestant Alliance—an association with the object of enforcing the principles and extending the influence of Protestantism—was held on Monday in Freemasons' Hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. On the evening of the same day his lordship took the chair at the annual meeting of the Ragged School Union, at Exeter Hall. The secretary read the report, from which it appeared that "the scholars placed in situations this year exceeded in number those of any former year, amounting to 1847. No less than 836 had gained prizes. Only 15 had emigrated. There were 16 refugees with 500 inmates. Penny banks were established in connexion with 61 schools, and the amount contributed to them during the year was 28291. If the public-houses and sweet-shops were fewer, and closed entirely on the Sabbath, the savings would be greater. The balance in hand amounted to only 604."

Mrs. Widdows and the Derby Party.—The London correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Mail* states that Lord Derby and his party strongly urged Mr. Widdows not to bring forward his recent motion on the fall of Kars, but that the hot-headed lawyer vehemently insisted, and carried his point.

THE CLAYTON CLUB.—Lord Randolph has addressed a letter to the members of the Clayton Club, objecting to the presence of gentlemen who support the Government of Lord Palmerston.

FLOGGING AT GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.—A meeting of parents opposed to the system of flogging at schools has taken place at Bath, in consequence of a recent case in which one of the foundation boys was thus punished. Resolutions condemnatory of the practice were passed.

CHARITABLE MAGNIFICENCE.—Messrs. James Ford and Co., of Aldersgate-street, write to the *Times* to make known a "remarkable instance of generosity." One of their clerks picked up a paper in Gresham-street, which proved to be a cheque on the Bank of England for 2000. He took it to his employers, who directed him to convey it to the donor. "Oh his doing so," he was informed that the donor who had lost it was quite sure his pocket had been picked. "However," said the gentleman, "there's a shilling for you to get a glass of beer."

THE HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—An officer in one of the Highland regiments, who was on duty at the interior of the Crimea, on the 15th inst., gives an account of an expedition made into the interior of the Crimea. On the 15th inst. in the afternoon we took a stroll on the fashionable promenade, a sort of Kensington-garden. A band was playing, and the Sim-

pheropol *beau monde* was sunning itself. Some Russian officers had already fraternized with us, and at this promenade we were introduced to their lady friends, and by their lady friends asked out to tea. The ladies spoke French and German, and to us, who have scarcely seen any for two years, they appeared most charming and delightful. After tea we went to a concert, and after the concert some Russian officers, who had fought against us at Alma, Balaklava, and during the siege, insisted upon entertaining us at a champagne supper, over which we fought our battles over again, and fraternized in a most fraternal manner. The comparing our different accounts of the incidents of the campaign was most interesting; but it would take me some three sheets more to describe. We slept at Simpheropol, and next morning returned in our four-in-hand to Bakstchiseraï.

PRISON-BREAKING.—An escape has been effected from Carnarvon county prison by three men who had been committed to trial. Immediately after the retirement of the turnkey, the three men threw over the wall an ample length of rope, to which was suspended a heavy weight, also composed of rope bound up into a ball. By this contrivance, the first was enabled to climb to the top, where he drove a spike into the parapet, to which the rope was fastened. This rendered the scaling an easy task, and, having abundance of rope at command, they descended safely on the opposite side.

THE SALMON FISHERIES in the North continue to be very successful. In the Spey, during the week, anglers have had good sport. In the Findhorn, the inside fishing has, during the week, been very successful, particularly in the river, upwards of 400 fish having been got on Wednesday night and Thursday.—*Scotsman*.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND MAYOR OF OXFORD, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants of the university and city, expressed at two public meetings, convened for the purpose of ascertaining in what way the ratification of peace should be celebrated, have fixed on Wednesday, June 4 (Commemoration-day), for a general illumination throughout the university and city.

NEW OMNIBUS.—The London General Omnibus Company on Monday started, on the Kingsland-gate and Bank and New North-road and Bank lines, omnibuses constructed by Mr. Menzies, of Glasgow, after the model of those used in that city. The vehicles are arranged for carrying 19 inside and 20 outside passengers. They have fixed glass sides the whole length, are high enough for a tall man to walk upright inside of them, and are wide enough to admit of persons passing freely up the centre without pushing against the knees of those seated. A bell from the conductor to the driver serves as a signal to proceed, and a powerful break is used to check the speed in descending hills, or suddenly pulling up. The omnibuses are drawn by three horses abreast.

PREACHING IN A THEATRE.—The Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown is to deliver a lecture to the working classes on the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th instant, at the Royal Park Theatre, Liverpool. The subject will be "The snares which beset the working man in his walk through life."—*North British Mail*.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, May 17.

THE TRIAL OF PALMER.

The evidence was proceeded with yesterday, but presents little additional to what has already appeared in the opening statement of the Attorney-General. Palmer manifested intense anxiety during the reading of the report of the first *post mortem* examination, and closely watched Dr. Harland as he read it. With respect to Palmer's strange conduct on the second examination, Dr. Harland said he noticed that, while Mr. Devonshire was opening the stomach, Palmer pushed Newton on to Mr. Devonshire, and shook the contents of the stomach into the body. Witness said, "Don't do that," thinking that a joke was passing amongst them.

Lord Campbell: "Did you see who gave the push?"

Witness: "I saw that, when Newton and Devonshire were pushed together, Palmer was outside, and was laughing at the time. No one else could have done it."

Mr. Stevens, Cooke's father-in-law, mentioned that, after the young man's death, he asked Palmer, when they were out one night, if he would have any objections to answer such questions as might be put to him by Mr. Stevens's solicitor. The moon was shining, and Palmer answered, with a spasmodic convulsion of the throat, which Mr. Stevens noticed, "Oh, no, certainly not."

FRANCE.—The Austrian Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian has arrived in Paris. He has authority to offer the Emperor

of the French the restoration of the mortal remains of the Duc de Reichstadt. The ashes of the son of Napoleon I. will be conducted to France with great pomp.

The Archduke Maximilian will not prolong his stay in Paris, and will not be present at the baptism of the Imperial Prince.

The *Indépendance* says, "It is so certain, that no one can any longer doubt the existence of a secret treaty between France, Austria, and England, as a corollary of the treaty of April 15th."

A serious question had arisen between the Government of Paraguay and the French consul, respecting the treatment of a colony of French settlers, and it was feared that some trouble would ensue with the Italian colony of Patagonas.—*Times* of this day.

The topic of the day in political circles here (says the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*) is an allegation, more than an accusation, against the late Lord Raglan, in a History of the Crimean War, published under Government auspices by the Baron de Bazancourt. Few men have had more to suffer than Lord Raglan. In his lifetime, he was made the scapegoat to whom all the ills which afflicted the army in the first year of the war were attributed. After his death, M. de Bazancourt exposes to the world, that Lord Raglan's "non-co-operation" was the cause of General Canrobert's resignation.

The same work also contains the French Emperor's plan of operations in the Crimea on which he intended to act had he gone to the seat of war, but which he afterwards communicated to Lord Raglan. The Emperor writes:—"I would have sent into the valley of the Baidar the 40,000 men taken from the army of Sebastopol; and, supported by Lord Raglan, I would have occupied, from Skelia as far as the bridge of Teulé and Tchorgoun, the four roads which cross the Tchernaya. After this movement, I would have left Lord Raglan master of all the positions on the left of the Tchernaya from Skelia as far as Tchorgoun; I would have assembled in the rear of the lines occupied by the English the 40,000 men of the active army, with the cavalry, and the means of transport at my disposal, waiting in that position for the arrival of my corps d'armée, which, coming from Constantinople, would have received orders to reconnoitre Cape Phoros."

As soon as the fleet, bringing the 25,000 men of the reserve, had been seen approaching, orders would have been given for them to proceed to Alouchta. A first body of 3000 men would immediately on their landing establish themselves three leagues from Alouchta, beyond the defile of Ayen. No others would be landed until information had been received of the occupation of that defile. After such information had been received, the remainder of the 25,000 men would land, and the 40,000 assembled at Baidar would receive orders to march along the road which skirts the seacoast by Yalta. In three days, the 40,000 men from Baidar would have joined under the walls of Simpheropol the 25,000 just landed; the town would have been taken possession of, or a good position would have been taken up on the road we had just passed, to secure the rear of the army. Now, either the Russian army before Sebastopol would have abandoned that formidable position to meet the army which would advance from the side of Bakstchiseraï, and then the first army of operation, under the orders of Lord Raglan, would push forward, and take possession of the position of Inkerman: or the Russians would await in their lines the arrival of the army advancing from Simpheropol, and then the latter, advancing from Bakstchiseraï on Sebastopol, always supporting his left on the mountains, would form a junction with the army of Marshal Raglan, who had advanced from Baidar on Albat, repulse the Russian army, and drive it back into Sebastopol or into the sea."

PRUSSIA.

Prince Frederick William of Prussia is to set out this day (Saturday) for London.

The Princess Paskiewitch died on the 13th inst. at Berlin. A despatch from that city states that General Mouravieff has been making a tour of inspection in the Caucasus. He has been joined by General Chruleff at Ekaterinodar.

THE CRIMEAN BOARD (YESTERDAY).—Mr. Elder completed his case yesterday, and the Court adjourned.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE TO-MORROW.—It has been thought that Lord Palmerston's observations, on acceding to the Archbishop of Canterbury's desire to stop the bands playing, are ominous of a Sabbath "shindy" in the parks; and certainly there are symptoms which seem to prognosticate that edifying result to-morrow. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hughes will not be in command of "the force," or we may have another truncheon-sermon upon the heads of the ungodly.

MR. PIERRE SOULÉ.—American papers announce that Pierre Soulé, who made himself a name while representing the United States at Madrid, is at New Orleans, pleading for aid to General Walker, of Nicaragua.

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.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 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 DEAD NOT DANGEROUS CLASSES.

THE suppression of the bands in the parks, on Sundays is an insult especially levelled at the working classes. It is also an insult to the middle class, but we know that it was not intended to offend them, nor is it expected that they will take offence. The calculation has been made, that those persons who attended the performances of the bands belonged to a class of society which is not given to make a disturbance, and that the recreation which had been voluntarily offered to them might therefore be safely retracted without the fear of exciting open violence. This means that the middle classes will be content to be treated like children, by the offer of an amusement and its retraction, and that they will as cheerfully put up with the privation as they accepted the boon. We have asserted that our governing class is ignorant of the feelings of the middle class: we now find that it is ignorant of the very appearance of the working class. It has been supposed that the attendance in the parks, which last Sunday amounted to 258,000 has consisted exclusively or chiefly of the upper classes! For the governing class is not able to recognize the industrial orders of this country in their Sunday clothing. Those who know the men and women, individually, as some of us do, are able to attest the fact that very large numbers; seven out of ten, says the *Times*—consisted of the workers, with their wives and families. So the insult falls upon the working classes, which are supposed to be dead, and therefore in a fit state for being kicked.

The affront is aggravated by the pleas in favour of the retraction. One of the shining lights on this subject is Mr. BAINES, of Leeds, who believes that "large numbers of persons of both sexes" cannot be collected together "without vice and actual contamination of the young." "Among the crowds arrayed in the Sunday finery, thousands of young girls and young men, with no more than the average amount of vanity and weakness, will be brought into circumstances of extreme peril," and will enter on "the downward path of vice." The incumbent of a metropolitan parish containing 25,000 souls explains, in a letter to the *Times*, what the working classes do when they do not go to the parks. They do not fill the churches,—those are empty. They fill the public-houses. As Mr. BAINES says, "everybody is fond of music." That art, of all others, is the best to commence the softening process of civilization, since it appeals less to the intellect, and more readily enters the feelings of the rudest. The Incumbent

believes that the churches would be fuller if the hearts of the rude were first softened by the influence of music, which replaces gentle, natural, and regulated feelings in lieu of fierce, gross, or violent passions. But perhaps Mr. BAINES thinks it less wicked, or less in "the downward path," to crowd the public-house than to crowd the park. He holds it less perilous to be dressed in the squalor, which will do for the public-house, than in the "Sunday finery," which is necessary for the park, and which is the premium upon cleanliness, the virtue "next to godliness." Mr. BAINES, perhaps, would get at the godliness, without the cleanliness.

A saint of this order has given us a very short cut to the morals of the subject. A man was placed in the Guildhall police-court on Tuesday, charged with having robbed a chapel of hymn-books. A memorandum-book found upon him showed his engagements. "There is one mitigating circumstance in your case," said Sir PETER LAURIE, after reading extracts of this notice of Sunday engagements; "you were not, as far as appears from this book, at any of the parks where the bands were playing." No; WILLIAM SMITH went to the House of God, and whatever the purpose that took him there, he is less wicked in the eyes of LAURIE than those who went to the park, whatever their motive. We need not wonder, therefore, if BAINES thinks those who haunt the public-house less wicked than those who listen to the strains of BEETHOVEN in the breezes of Regent's Park.

Lord SHAFTESBURY and the Protestant Alliance, and the other religious bodies that meet at Exeter Hall, hold that it is godly to spend the Sabbath in endeavouring to exclude all temporal affairs, to shut out all the blessings that Providence has endowed us with; and because they think it godly so to do, we must do the same! It would be much more reasonable if, because the gentlemen that go to Exeter Hall think it desirable that men of their principles should wear a white neckcloth and a black waistcoat, a sumptuary law should issue, commanding the men of London to wear white neckcloths and black clothes.

The *Daily News* indeed reports that another force was brought to bear upon Lord PALMERSTON: the Scotch members threatened him with withdrawing their support, unless he withdrew the Sunday bands. It seems, then, that in London we must adopt the manners of the people up there in Scotland, not because we voluntarily fall into those manners and customs, but because the Scotch members demand it. Is this in revenge for the order requiring the Highlanders to discontinue the kilt? It is about as reasonable. Are the Scotch so conscious of their own subjugation to the "Meenister," that they begrudge our comparative freedom? Anyhow, English custom will revolt against adopting Scotch manners.

Lord PALMERSTON was not justified in saying that the working people, or the working classes appear to be "indifferent" on the subject. They have accepted what was offered to them; and to draw back a gift after it has been given, is ten times more insulting than to withhold it altogether. If Lord PALMERSTON cannot defend the English people from being compelled to adopt the manners and customs of Exeter Hall or Scotland, he stands confessed as the Minister who would govern better if he could, but who is too weak to do the duty which he acknowledges.

As the people have been taught by Sir BENJAMIN HALL and the Premier to desire music on the Sunday, is it probable that the supply will be withheld from the demand. We shall be looking out for music from other

quarters, and are there not places where it can be given? There is, for example, Cremorne Gardens, a place not quite so open to all as the Regent's Park; but there must be other grounds in various parts of the metropolis, where it would form a very profitable speculation to establish Sunday bands at a very low charge. We perceive from the experiences of the Regent's Park, that hundreds of thousands would attend.

Perhaps, indeed, the police might attempt to "put down" this speculation. It would be very curious to see Sir RICHARD MAYNE's myrmidons putting down the very entertainment to the public which Sir BENJAMIN HALL had offered with the sanction of Lord PALMERSTON.

Do not tell us that the difference would lie in the payment; for the public are taught to make it a boast that their recreations, their enjoyments, or their advantages, are "self-supporting."

Perhaps those who desire to avoid exciting rather serious disturbances upon a very ugly question would not order the police to attempt the suppression of self-supporting entertainments *à la HALL*?

Indeed the interference has already gone so far as to look very ugly. We remember that this time last year an attempt was made to enforce a more "bitter" observance of the Sabbath, and we saw the consequences in Hyde Park. Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR was honoured with a visit on that occasion; Lord ROBERT having been one of those who took a very prominent and early part in this agitation of a minority to enforce its own law on the majority. He appeared then to be unsuccessful; but we now find that by the aid of the Scotch members, Mr. EDWARD BAINES, and the Sectarianists, he has triumphed.

Some of the immediate results are inevitable and obvious. Of the quarter of a million that were collected in the parks to enjoy the strains of music, that were by the circumstances of the assemblage compelled to put on the costume of good society, that were drawn within some of the most civilizing influences of the day,—of that great number a large proportion will be sent back to the public-house. It is good enough for them! But there must be some who are not content to be driven about like sheep,—drawn into the park, and remanded to the public-house; some who can think twice, and choose to have a will in these matters. They will feel severely their helpless and servile position.

Nothing could be more remarkable, nothing more instructive to our governing class than the admirable order and tranquillity observed in the Parks on the last few Sundays, and particularly on the last, when they had tangible proof of the care for their comfort. That is the way to keep the quarter of the million, and, indeed, the whole of "the million," in contentment and good order. It is an old common-place, that the people may be kept quiet if you give them "panem et circenses"—bread and amusement. HALL gave them the "circenses;" but now they are told that they must get the "panem" for themselves at eightpence-halfpenny per loaf, and go without the "circenses."

Is it possible to have chosen a more inopportune time for this affront to the working classes? We think not. It is notorious that after the excitement of a war, there is usually a political calm at home, and then a reaction of domestic ferment. Why irritate and affront the people just at such a juncture? Nay, the imprudence is yet worse. This affront is put upon the million just a fortnight before "the illuminations." Sir BENJAMIN HALL had found out the secret of collecting great multitudes, keeping them in a pleased humour, and making them co-

operate in the preservation of order amongst themselves. The HALL régime has been superseded, to substitute the GROSVENOR régime; and that astounding piece of imprudence is committed just a fortnight before the whole of the immense population of this metropolis is invited to come out into the open streets and parade the great town for many hours during the night.

Good God! what are our responsible Ministers at?

A NEW QUESTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

If anything could justify the proposal of Mr. QUITMAN, to repeal the Neutrality Act of the United States, it would be the one-sided neutrality which our Government is observing in Central America. The official correspondence which has just been published between our Foreign-office and the agent of Costa Rica, will create a very unpleasant feeling in this country, but how much more unpleasant in the United States! Everybody knows that WALKER, the General of the forces of Nicaragua, is an adventurer of an order exactly resembling that of General Houstoun, who is now put forward as one of the candidates for the presidency of the United States. Mr. WALKER is a man of education, who believes that the Central American States would be better if they were to act more in harmony with the politics of the great Anglo-Saxon republic. He has raised a force, and is acting in conjunction with a party in the State of Nicaragua; he is in fact the generalissimo of one of the many contending factions in that district of Central America. His proceedings may be "lawless"; but it is the height of falsity and of folly to give him a character different from that which he really possesses. It is natural that he should draw recruits for his force from the United States; but the Government of that republic has effectually stopped supplies both of men and arms. It has on two occasions arrested bodies of men who were setting forth to join the army of WALKER.

How does our Government act? It is asked by Mr. WALLERSTEIN, the agent for Costa Rica, one of the States of Central America, for a loan of muskets. Lord CLARENDON replied by offering a lot of muskets, 2000 in number, at 28s., or a superior article at 56s. 8d. This offer was made on the 9th of February. What were the motives which induced Lord CLARENDON thus to enter into competition with Birmingham? Why was Mr. WALLERSTEIN, who had the money of Costa Rica to spend, not referred to that natural depot for fire-arms? Perhaps it was considered that the republic would require them on credit; but fair security would have enabled the agent to obtain credit in Birmingham as well as in Whitehall; and we do not understand why the British tax-payer should be called upon to pay for credit to our allies of Costa Rica in competition with Birmingham.

It is important to notice that this offer of Lord CLARENDON's was made before the declaration of war between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and Mr. WALLERSTEIN makes a very curious report upon the subject. WALLERSTEIN is a sharp fellow, and he considers that he knew how to move the British Government.

"When I was telling Lord Clarendon that Costa Rica already had an army of eight hundred men on the frontier of Nicaragua he was much pleased, and said, 'That was a right step,' and I am persuaded that my having made that intimation is one of the reasons for giving us the muskets. The questions pending between this country and the United States are very complicated, but there will be no war, for this reason, that the gentleman in the great Republic observe that, although the information does not boast or say much on the subject, they are determined to punish the Yankees very seriously

for the least insult to the national honour. To the eyes of the whole world—of this country in particular—a war between the two nations would be one of the worst of evils; but to Central America the case would be very different, as Walker and his associates would soon be kicked out of Nicaragua."

So here is the agent of Central America endeavouring to set England and America by the ears, confessedly against the opinion of this country, for the advantage of his own paltry little republic; and he succeeds by the cooperation of the British Minister!

The same mail that brings us this interesting correspondence, also brings the report of a frightful massacre inflicted by the natives of Panama on passengers who were on their way from the United States to California. The dispute appeared to originate in an accident: an intoxicated passenger was buying a water-melon from a native, but chaffered over the price; the native, being much exasperated, drew a knife; the passenger fired and wounded the man; the natives mustered in strong forces, fell upon the passengers, killed twenty, wounded thirty or forty more, ransacked the offices of the Panama Railway Company and those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Now who were the persons thus attacked? They were men of the United States; the officers and men of the railway and the steamship station were citizens of the Union, who had no other duties in that place than to safeguard the property of Americans. The natives of Panama, therefore, have committed a gross assault upon Americans.

There are some circumstances which give to this outrage the appearance of premeditation. The natives seem to have been prepared for the attack, by the facility with which they mustered on the first outbreak. Now England and America are united under treaty in defending the neutrality of the whole of this district. The American Government has been very much embarrassed by the conduct of WALKER and other adventurers; but it has abided by its treaties, it has enforced the general purpose of its Neutrality Act, and it has done all that lay in its power to defend the property of the transit. It is in the face of circumstances like these that we find the British Government lending ammunition to one of the parties that are contending for local supremacy, before the declaration of war, though not before the Costa Ricans were preparing for a war upon WALKER, in the course of which they thus make a brutal assault upon unoffending Americans. Of course our Government will say that it is no more answerable for the acts of the Costa Rican ruffians than it was for the acts of HERZ and STROBEL; but why be mixed up with such matters at all?

THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE.

ON the 19th of January, 1848, the Earl of DALHOUSIE arrived at Calcutta, and assumed the reins of government. Although the youngest Governor-General to whom the welfare of India has ever been entrusted, he had already established a high reputation for administrative capacity. He found the country in a state of apparent tranquillity, which, in reality, was nothing more than the exhaustion consequent on severe and protracted struggles. It was no new thing for a British soldiery to contend for victory, but of late they had fought for their very existence. The destruction of the military power of the Mahrattas, the subjugation of Scinde, and the establishment of the river Indus as the line of demarcation between the British and the Sikhs, appeared at last to have secured for the Government leisure to undertake the more profitable labours of peace. Such a respite had become almost indispensable. The constant hostilities in which it had so long

been engaged by the ambition of its neighbours, or by the policy of the Imperial Government—never by its own spontaneous action—had seriously impaired its finances, and withdrawn its attention from internal improvements. But peace had rewarded their past sacrifices, and a military Governor-General had pronounced all further wars to be impossible. Relying on such high authority, the army had been reduced by 50,000 men. Everything promised a tranquil career to the newly arrived viceroy.

These dreams were illusive. Officers of the British Government were murderously assaulted at Mooltan, the banner of rebellion was unfurled by Moolraj, and Lahore invested, while the Sikh soldiery avowed their intention to march upon Calcutta and expel the Feringhi from Hindostan. In those days there was no electric telegraph. Lord DALHOUSIE, therefore, proceeded at once to the scene of action, ordering up reinforcements of men and supplies of warlike matériel with an energy and foresight rarely exhibited in the East. The crowning victory of Gujerat opened the Sikh territory to the British army. The Indus was crossed, and the military kingdom so long swayed by Runjeet Singh ceased to exist. Without waiting for authority from home, Lord DALHOUSIE adopted the bold initiative of annexing the Punjab. It was not a measure to be effected by a proclamation. There was much work to be done, and it was done rapidly and well. The Sikhs were not a nationality, not a people, in the European sense of the term. They rather resembled some of the old religious orders of knights. They were the followers of a fanatic, had certain initiatory rites, and preached religion by the sword. Their numbers were recruited by daring adventurers rather than by the slow process of generation. Perpetually at discord among themselves, save when united for the purpose of plundering a neighbour, they were dreaded in their strength by adjacent Powers, and unpitied in their fall. Lord DALHOUSIE applied to them the only law they themselves had ever recognised—the law of conquest. In an incredibly short space of time the population was disarmed, the country meted out into districts for financial and judicial purposes, roads and canals were constructed, steam-vessels launched on the Indus, gang robberies suppressed, and a greater degree of personal security established than even in the old province of Bengal. The Government, in the first instance, was entrusted to a Board, which was afterwards replaced by a Chief Commissioner responsible to the Governor-General alone, and assisted by Commissioners of Justice and Finance. The Sikh soldiers, having acquitted themselves so gallantly as foes, were invited to become the comrades of their late conquerors. They readily responded to the appeal. Some were enrolled into entire regiments, inferior to none in the service; others were drafted into the different native regiments; and others again formed into irregular corps of horse and foot, to serve as an armed police. The result may be briefly summed up in a happy and prosperous people, and a surplus revenue. For this great achievement Lord DALHOUSIE was justly rewarded by a step in the peerage.

While the work of regeneration in the Punjab was in progress, a war with Burmah became imminent. Grievous outrages had been inflicted on British subjects by the Governor of Rangoon. Apology and indemnity were alike refused. There remained no alternative but such a chastisement as should deter the Burmese for the future from similar violations of international law. There was also another motive for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures: an American

trader had likewise been ill-treated. Should the Governor-General have waited until an American squadron commanded the Irrawaddy, and an American settlement arose on the eastern shores of the Bay of Bengal? Lord DALHOUSIE was not the man to incur such a contingency. Notwithstanding the feeble counsels and dilatory movements of the precedent-loving General, the war was brought to a successful issue, and the province of Pegu annexed to the British Empire. This has been stigmatized as an act of usurpation. An opposite course was pursued on the conclusion of the first Burmese war, and stigmatized as a disgraceful abandonment of the unfortunate inhabitants who had espoused our cause. Pegu, it must be remembered, was not an integral portion of the Burmese Empire. It was a conquest of comparatively recent date, and the people were still unreconciled to their conquerors. They had gladly welcomed the force under Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and afterwards suffered for the assistance they had afforded the invaders. The lesson was not lost upon them: for a time they held aloof from General GODWIN, until assured that they would not again be left to the tender mercies of a barbarous court. They then rendered every aid to the British troops, and hailed the chance of annexation with loud and joyous acclamations. It has been urged that Pegu is an unprofitable addition of mere territory. This allegation is already disproved. Notwithstanding the heavy expenditure incidental to the occupation and settlement of a new country, there is actually an excess of revenue. Labour is also becoming more plentiful, and the important natural resources of the district will thus soon be turned to good account.

The next increase of territory was by the cession of Berar, in payment of the immense arrears of debt due by the Nizam. This is one of the most fertile districts of India, in a high state of cultivation, and inhabited by a simple and industrious race. Only two months afterwards the province of Nagpore devolved to the British Government, through the extinction of the reigning family. Until very recently the native princes were wont to adopt the child of a favourite retainer, or concubine, as the heir to the musnud, when the hereditary stock had ceased to put forth branches. The practice was fraught with much inconvenience, and oftentimes led to fraud, violence, and bloodshed. It was therefore decreed—no doubt arbitrarily—that, in default of the ruling family, the British Government should be deemed heir-at-law to all native states under its protection.

We now come to the last great act of Lord DALHOUSIE's viceroyalty, and one that has been more commented upon than any of the preceding. According to some reasoners, he is as worthy of impeachment as WARREN HASTINGS was in 1787; while others maintain that when his Lordship resumes his seat among the Peers of England, the House ought to receive him as they did WARREN HASTINGS thirty years afterwards, upstanding and uncovered. Both parties overstate the case. Lord DALHOUSIE had little or no discretion. It is true, he might have governed Oude nominally through the king; and virtually through a Resident. But this could not long have endured. Such a course would have led to perpetual wrangling and dissension. The king would have been, though a mere puppet, both able and willing to impede the action of the Resident, and the people would have been scarcely better governed than under the odious system that prevailed aforetime. Half-measures are seldom palatable to men of Lord DALHOUSIE's stamp. He, therefore, determined upon enforcing the treaty of 1801. Remonstrance

had been tried, and failed. So the fiat went forth, and civilization began to dawn upon the wretched people of Oude. The king was deposed, the soldiery entered the ranks of the British army, magistrates and revenue officers spread a net-work of justice and finance over the country, and men of all classes knew that from that hour they were safe in person and property.

Ignorant persons are apt to say that this repeated extension of territory must eventually weaken the empire, and then they quote Rome under the emperors. Illustration, however, is not argument: the two cases are in no way analogous. The limits of the British Empire are not extended by the absorption of these various states. The result is one of consolidation. It would be as sensible to complain of the annexation of the county of Durham, if that district had previously been independent of the British Crown. Others object that when the process of absorption shall be completed, the natives may unite under some great man, and throw off the foreign yoke. This objection can be raised only by those who are not aware that the population of India consists of many different races, agreeing in no one point, except in detesting each other more fiercely than they do the Feringhi. Differing in religion, in language, in customs and institutions, they will never submit to any one of themselves. Besides, how is the deliverer to arise when no nucleus for rebellion any longer exists? A third party battle about the immorality of the whole proceeding, and assert that the present difficulties of Oude have been promoted by former Governors-General. To a certain extent, this is true. But then, to be consistent, we ought to restore Rohilcund, and all the large sums of money extorted under various pretexts in the olden time. Are they prepared to do this? If not, they are not justified in blaming Lord DALHOUSIE for accepting the situation as it stood in his time. He is clearly not answerable for the acts of his predecessors. In 1856 he found Oude to be in such a state that he could no longer avoid enforcing the due execution of the treaty of 1801. He did enforce that treaty, and Oude is annexed. The government of nations is not a subject for copy-book morality. It is a hard, harsh thing; and depends upon the concatenation of circumstances much more than upon the Ebenezer demonstrations of Exeter-hall. Perhaps even Exeter-hall will receive as a honeyed sop the consideration that Oude will PAY as an investment.

We have dwelt at such length on the political events of Lord DALHOUSIE's viceroyalty, that we have left ourselves no space to do more than enumerate the great civil achievements of his administration. To him alone is due the cheap postage of India. Until within the last three years the postal rates were ruinous, and virtually prohibited correspondence between distant friends and relatives. His lordship reduced them to one uniform charge of one anna—three halfpence—for letters and newspapers. Taking into account the vastness of the empire, and the difficulties of communication in some parts, this is a bolder measure than the adoption of the penny postage in England. The construction of the electric telegraph throughout the empire, so that a merchant at Calcutta may converse at the same time with his agents at Madras, Agra, Bombay, and Peshawur, is mainly attributable to Lord DALHOUSIE, without derogation to the great merits of Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY. To the same discriminating patronage must be ascribed whatever has been done in railways, and still more the establishment of iron furnaces to supersede the necessity of procuring rails from England. Under his

reign also the Ganges Canal was opened, the Grand Trunk Road completed, the Roorkee College for Civil Engineers established in the north-west. More immediately his own work has been the abolition of the commissariat and military boards—the bane of the India service. The former brought a criminal action against the man who had fed the army in an arduous campaign. The latter objected to every improvement, prevented all enterprise, and converted the army into an unthinking machine. One other trait, and we fearlessly leave the late Governor-General of India to the verdict of his countrymen. Lord DALHOUSIE possesses an intuitive knowledge of character. He has seldom been mistaken in his choice. To distant and difficult posts he sent the ablest men in the two services. The inferior and plastic characters he kept near himself.

FRANCE—ITALY—AUSTRIA.

THE Sardinian plenipotentiaries, in their memorial to the Congress of Paris, did not confine themselves, as the public has been told to believe, to a plan for the secular government of the Roman Legations, and for their relief from the presence of an Austrian army. They demanded the practical recognition of England, for the liberal party in the Pontifical States, no less than in the Legations. They suggested the establishment of a British legation in Rome, as a means of communication between the liberal statesmen of England and the reformers in all the provinces of Italy. It is not a mere avowal of sympathy on the part of the British representatives that will satisfy the Sardinian Cabinet. A conflict is inevitable, and is universally foreseen, between the Powers that virtually occupy the Italian arena. These Powers are Austria and Piedmont. France has an exotic influence on the soil, and interposes a foreign barrier between the conquerors of Venice and Lombardy and the centre of the Catholic world. But the real struggle we witness, and which may soon take the form of a revolutionary war, is between Vienna and Turin, between Liberalism and the Concordat, between the nation of Italy, the priests of Rome, and the soldiers of Southern Germany. This crisis, prepared by forty years of treachery and oppression on one side, and forty years of anger and suffering on the other, is now the great problem of Europe. It is no longer the Ottoman Empire that appeals to the West for protection. When Count CAVOUR went to Paris to aid in negotiating a peace with Russia, he understood the dangers that were rising in Italy, and sat in the Conferences with a double object in view. Besides participating in the reconciliation of the belligerent Powers, he was charged by his Government to explain, in the face of Europe, the unfortunate condition of Italy, and to apply for an alliance of the liberal Powers in behalf of Italian rights. We do not say that this determination was communicated to Lord CLARENDON before the first session of the plenipotentiaries. Certainly, however, Count CAVOUR presented an elaborate document to the Conference, and, probably, he anticipated the nature of Lord CLARENDON's reply. A few days afterwards, a second memorial was appended, with a note annexed, the note being a plea for the intervention of the plenipotentiaries and the memorial a close historical summary of the whole question. This succession of state protests against the maladministration of the Roman territories, and against the domineering armies of Austria, seems to prove that the Government of Sardinia has entered deliberately upon a course in which it is resolved to persevere. The revolution is approaching in

Italy; the Ministers of VICTOR EMANUEL desire to conduct that revolution through constitutional channels, under the conviction that, if they fail, the revolution will pursue its own way, and convulse the entire Italian community. Such is the position of Sardinia.

The Austrian position is the counterpart of the Sardinian. No concession, no compromise is offered from Vienna. Instead of these, a threatening attitude is assumed. The provinces of Central Italy, and almost the whole valley of the Po, are in the occupation of Austrian armies. From Ferrara and Bologna to Ancona, at the extremity of the Adriatic, a military cordon guards the smaller states, and the imperial engineers are at work, in defiance of the Treaty of Vienna, transforming Piacenza into a first-class fortress; the garrison of Parma has overflowed into a suburban camp; Austrian forces are deployed from the Po to the Apennines, along the line of the Piedmontese frontier. These movements can have but one meaning. They signify that Austria is prepared to contend with Piedmont for the supremacy of the Italian peninsula.

The Sardinian Government appeals to France as well as to Great Britain. The French Emperor, eldest son of the Church, protector of the Pope, protégé of the Jesuits, rival of Austria in Italy, enemy of liberalism everywhere, is not a friend of the Italian nationality. Count CAVOUR, who has betrayed an exaggerated deference to Bonapartism, considers the French occupation of Ancona and of Rome a reply to the Austrian occupation of 1849. No doubt, had the Roman Republic remained unmolested by France, it would have been assailed by Austria; but had not France intervened, it may be questioned whether Austria was equal to the subjugation of all Italy. As long as the Italians retained Rome and Turin as citadels of the revolution, they might have held their ground against the armies of RADZKY. General Oudinot's expedition was an act of practical complicity with the aggressions of Austria. France has since asserted no interest but her own. The Roman States, under her protectorate, have been as basely governed as the Legations.

Conscious, therefore, that the policy of France in Italy has been to uphold the obnoxious government of the Pope against the rights and feelings of the nation, the Sardinian minister removes the argument from the ground of justice to that of interest. He declares, in unequivocal terms, that Austria is encroaching upon Sardinia with the design of becoming mistress of Italy. Sardinia, he adds, exhausted and left to contend alone with her gigantic enemy, must succumb. The aid of her liberal allies is essential to her political preservation. If such aid cannot be expected from France, it may be claimed from England, which is morally pledged to the Sardinian cause, and which, as M. MAMIANI said, "must seek hereafter new friends among nations ripe for civil freedom." "In order to be fruitful, the policy of England must tend to assist other nations to conquer their liberty." Not the least remarkable feature of the crisis is, that with the exception of a few impracticable men, the advanced Liberals have rallied to the Sardinian symbol. MANIN, always generous and discreet, estimates at their proper value the declarations obtained from the British and French plenipotentiaries at Paris, and summons the Italian national party to identify itself with the policy of Piedmont. If sustained in that course, he says, Piedmont may be impelled further, by the will of the nation. This is wise counsel. Nothing can be gained by politicians whose whole career consists in the

rejection of actualities, and in the invention of transcendental programmes. It is, of course, true, that the Piedmontese constitution is in a state of imperfect development, that the press is under restrictions, that the police is arbitrary, that the laws still bear in parts the impress of the ancient despotism. But the cardinal evils of Italy are—Austria, the Pope, foreign occupation; and the only state in Italy that labours to destroy these evils is Sardinia, which deserves, therefore, the countenance of the liberal party. Freed from a government of priests upheld by foreign bayonets in Rome, and from an Austrian army in the Legations and Duchies, the Italians might deal with their domestic grievances, and adopt whatever institutions are most conformable to their genius and to their national desires. The question is not now between Italian princes and Republics, but between Italy and Austria, the Church and the people. Through the action of the late Concordat, which has delivered over the South of Germany, Hungary, and Transylvania to the supremacy of Roman priests, the clerical body in Rome has become, in its turn, the representative of Austrian interests. Sardinia, which resists with equal constancy the ascendancy of Austria and the ascendancy of Rome, is then the direct opponent of this usurpation, which threatens to destroy the last relics of political independence in Italy. The national patriots, surely, will not desert their one free state, their one faithful government. In no other direction does any hope appear; unless, indeed, the present ferment in the Duchies, in Sicily, in Naples, in Lombardy, in Venice, should precipitate that general conflict which seems inevitable between Austria with "her pale satellites," and the true Italian nation.

We know that to this revolutionary war many sincere friends of Italy look as the only possible solution of the crisis. Even the moderate D'AZEGLIO said, "Why should we do something for the Legations alone?" The Neapolitan and Sicilian liberals, recalling the counsels of Lord MINTO and the lamentations of Lord MALMESBURY, treat as illusory the hopes of Sardinia to gain the assistance of Western Europe. But there is a difference between suspecting the sympathy of the British Government, and refusing the co-operation of the Sardinian. Italy has need of concord among her patriots, for they will probably have to fight their battle alone.

WHICH IS WHICH?

Which is the Tory party? We see on the Opposition benches of the House of Commons, crowded rows of gentlemen always ready to upset the Government, but where is the solid Tory party, which professes to be one and undivided? Ever since the fall of Lord JOHN RUSSELL from the Premiership, there has been a cry among the Tories that, whereas they constituted a large, compact, coherent minority, a number of petty factions, divided in opinion and in interest, without common traditions or common symbols, were always enabled to combine into a majority for the purpose of keeping them out of office. Thus, after Lord DERBY's general election, a coalesced opposition drove out the forty new Privy Councillors sworn by the Earl at Windsor, and established the Coalition Ministry of Lord ABERDEEN. Impatient of Lord ABERDEEN, the Liberals joined the Tories in expelling him, and Lord PALMERSTON took his place. And now the grievance is, that the Premier, who is an Oligarch besides being an Imperialist, is maintained in power by an amalgamation of the Liberals, who hate his politics, love his patronage, and deprive the nation of the benefits it would derive from a strong Go-

vernment resting on the suffrages of a united party.

But we do not see any united party—any party more united than the Whig. Certainly the Tories can boast of no union. They are at war among themselves on almost every principle of legislation and government. The constituencies, moved by FLEWKE and FRAIL, sent up to the existing Parliament a minority supposed to represent one set of principles. When these principles are brought forth in detail, the party splits, and a dozen clans may be distinguished, with a dozen champions. The truth is, that the heads of the Tory interest have abandoned the idea of reaction, while the country gentlemen are enthusiastic on little reactionary schemes of their own, which set them quarrelling and voting without their leaders.

Mr. SPOONER has a reactionary impulse on the subject of Maynooth. A large section of the Tory members support him, and, the other day, he gained a majority. But where were the leaders of the party? Where was Mr. DISRAELI? Not with Mr. SPOONER. When the question arrives at its next stage, they will probably be seen filing off with the Whigs into the Liberal lobby. Neither Lord STANLEY nor Sir JOHN PAKINGTON supported Mr. SPOONER. Then Sir FREDERICK THESIGER moves an amendment on the motion for the admission of Jews to Parliament. Mr. DISRAELI votes against the amendment, Lord STANLEY refuses to vote for it; yet Lord STANLEY's and Mr. DISRAELI's organ appeals to the gentlemen of England against a measure that will weaken the Protestant securities of the realm. In the same spirit Lord STANLEY breaks from the Sabbatical body as he promises, at King's Lynn, and elsewhere, to break from all prejudices, and invites the industrious classes to enjoy their Sunday in galleries or museums; but, in a journalistic sense, he thinks his policy bad; therefore, journalistically, he opposes it. Here is impartiality, but what of principle? Again, the serious and well-intentioned member for Droitwich is pledged, whenever the opportunity is afforded him, to give the authority of a Cabinet to his Education Bill, in which case Mr. HENLEY must change his opinions, stay away, or vote against a DERBY Government. Lord ELLENBOROUGH is bound to oppose Lord ST. LEONARDS' plan of Law Reform. Mr. DISRAELI cannot agree with Mr. NEWDEGATE on the Jew question. Lord STANLEY considers Mr. SPOONER, in relation to the Maynooth Grant, as nothing less than a bigot, and nothing more than an obstinate provincial. Lord STANLEY, indeed, were his courage more unflinching than would appear from his double treatment of Sunday recreation, in Parliament and the press, could not accept office, on the pretence of carrying out his political professions, with such a body of supporters as the WHITESIDES, SPOONERS, HENLEYS—the real representatives of Toryism.

A Tory ministry, therefore, with the Earl of DERBY, Mr. DISRAELI, and Lord STANLEY as its leaders, must begin by "putting down" Sir FREDERICK THESIGER, Mr. NEWDEGATE and "the Protestant securities of the realm," Mr. SPOONER and the No-Popery business, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON and his Education scheme, and all the Tory gentlemen whose dead idolatry clings to the forms of an abrogated Sabbath; or it must leave these questions open, and govern without a system or a principle. In the actual state of parties and opinions, that may not seem difficult; yet there is this anomaly in the political condition of England: at a general election the constituencies, whatever they may think of Whigs or Liberals, will not have a Tory majority.

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*.

SINCE the days of the Byzantine Empire there never was a period more distinguished than the present for the ingenuity with which dead forms have been animated with simulacra of life, and obsolete names 'rehabilitated' into momentary renown. To restore the Past, historically, is a grand and worthy aim; and those men are real benefactors who, by throwing long lines of light over the vast spaces of time, reveal to us that there has been no break in the continuity, but that we are united to the Past as children to parents, and that our present advantages have been gained only because our ancestors struggled manfully, as we now struggle for our descendants.

With this historical tendency in our Literature, it is natural to find a luxuriance of paradox. Every one must be rehabilitated. All old opinions must be questioned, and, if possible, refuted, all reputations put to the bar. It is said that the darkest of coloured gentlemen is not so black as he is painted; and we may expect to find him turn out of Christian whiteness in the dexterous defence of some 'restorer.' Why not? It is so easy to argue, when we have the due latitude of supposition; as every Old Bailey advocate daily proves. All depends on the "point of view." By placing yourself at a certain point of view the square tower is round; the blotches disappear, or appear but as specks.

With this general indication of our opinion on the rehabilitating process, we may refer every reader to a very able and boldly paradoxical article in the *North British Review* on "Plays and Puritans," the tone and diction bearing scarcely mistakeable traces of Mr. KINGSLEY's hand. The purport of the essay is to prove that the Puritans did not spoil the taste of England, or affect its Art, and that they were fully justified in all, or almost all, their opinions on the subject. Is not this a good startling thesis to shake the drowsy reader into attention? Yet a bold advocate, having chosen his "point of view" may make much of it. First he has the theme which STEPHEN GOSSON, PRYNNE, and JEREMY COLLIER have at various times handled with great effect, namely, the undeniable licentiousness of the Plays. This part of the argument is certain to be victorious. The plays were immoral, and no defence can alter the fact; immoral as plays, and gathering round them many objectionable accessories. The fact of boys being trained to perform the parts of profligate women justly scandalised PRYNNE, and Mr. KINGSLEY adds:—

Let any man of common sense imagine to himself the effect on a young boy's mind which would be produced by representing shamelessly before a public audience, not merely the language, but the passions, of the most profligate women, of such characters as occur in almost every play. We appeal to common sense—would any father allow his own children to personate, even in private, the basest of mankind? And yet we must beg pardon; for common sense, it is to be supposed, has decided against us, as long as parents allow their sons to act yearly at Westminster the stupid low art of Terence, while grave and reverend prelates and divines look on approving. But we have too good reason to know that the Westminster play has had no very purifying influence on the minds of the young gentlemen who personate heathen damsels "of easy virtue."

Having proved this, the advocate has only to prove that the Puritans objected to plays because of their immorality, and his case is left to the Jury. But if the jury look a little closer into the matter they will see that the Puritans objected to plays because they were *amusements* quite as much as because they were immoral. As MACAULAY wittily puts it, they interdicted "bearbaiting, not because it gave pain to the bear, but because it gave pleasure to the spectators." We have Puritans enough in our own day to enable us to understand the hateful and unrighteous Puritanism which has darkened English history; and while doing justice to the earnestness and conscientiousness of the sincere Puritans, we cannot help regarding the best of them as miserably perverted in one direction, while the fierce egoistic passions of men found ample justification in their teaching—justification all the more terrible, because it enabled hateful vices to wear the aspect of virtues. It is very painful to us to see a man of genius setting himself to rehabilitate the Puritans out of sympathy for the one quality which makes Puritanism human—as if no other men possessed that quality! as if only Puritans were sincere!

Mr. KINGSLEY's mistake, as we conceive it, is that his eye rests only on the one quality which he admires; the others are not visible from his "point of view." It is this which makes him, towards the close of his essay, attribute to Puritan influence changes which a little reflection will suggest have quite other causes:—

But in the matter of dress and of manners, the Puritan triumph has been complete. Even their worst enemies have come over to their side, and "the whirligig of time has brought about its revenge."

Their canons of taste have become those of all England, and High Churchmen, who still call them round-heads and cropped ears, go about rounder-headed and closer cropped than they ever went. They held it more rational to cut the hair to a comfortable length than to wear effeminate curls down the back. And we cut ours much shorter than they ever did. They held (with the Spaniards, then the finest gentlemen in the world), that sad, i.e. dark colours, above all black, were the fittest for stately and earnest gentlemen. We all, from the Tractarian to the Anythingarian, are exactly of the same opinion. They held that lace, perfumes, and jewellery, on a man were marks of unmanly foppishness and vanity; and so hold the finest gentlemen in England now. They thought it equally absurd and sinful for a man to carry his income on his back, and bedizen himself out in reds, blues, and greens, ribbons,

knots, slashes, and "treble quadruple dædalian ruffs, built up on iron and timber (a fact), which have more arches in them for pride than London Bridge for use." We, if we met such a ruffed and ruffled worthy as used to swagger by hundreds up and down Paul's Walk, not knowing how to get a dinner, much less to pay his tailor, should look on him as firstly a fool, and secondly a swindler; while, if we met an old Puritan, we should consider him a man gracefully and picturesquely dressed, but without in the most perfect sobriety of good taste; and when we discovered (as we probably should), over and above, that the harlequin cavalier had a box of salve and a pair of dice in one pocket; a pack of cards and a few pawnbrokers' duplicates in the other; that his thoughts were altogether of citizens' wives, and their too easy virtue; and that he could not open his mouth without a dozen oaths, we should consider the Puritan (even though he did quote Scripture somewhat through his nose) as the gentleman, and the courtier as a most offensive specimen of the "snob triumphant," glorying in his shame. The picture is not ours, nor even the Puritan's. It is Bishop Hall's, Bishop Earle's,—it is Beaumont's, Fletcher's, Jonson's, Shakespeare's,—the picture which every dramatist, as well as satirist, has drawn of the "gallant" of the seventeenth century. No one can read those writers honestly without seeing that the Puritan, and not the Cavalier conception of what a British gentleman should be, is the one accepted by the whole nation at this day.

To show the fallacy of this one-sided statement, we have only to attribute to Quakerism the influence here given to Puritanism, and the passage reads just as well. If Mr. KINGSLEY had cast his eye over Europe he would have seen the same changes slowly operating in lands where no Puritanism ever distorted the national life; and this would have suggested to him that the connexion between Puritanism and these changes in England is incidental, not causal.

In his zeal for the Puritans Mr. KINGSLEY will have them to be great poets. One of them was indeed a mighty singer; but if Puritans had been like MILTON, Puritanism would have been as noble and elevating a doctrine as it is narrowing and debasing. In default of other poets, Mr. KINGSLEY will have it that the Puritans *lived* poems in lieu of *writing* them. This may be so; but it makes nothing for the argument against which he combats, namely, that Puritan influence on Art was and continues pernicious. We must not, however, pause longer on this essay, which we commend to the reader, trusting he will accept it as a clever paradox. We have only left ourselves space to mention an able article in the same Review on GROTE's *History of Greece*, a correction of some inaccuracies in MACAULAY, and an interesting paper on the "Weather."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Signs of the Times: Letters to Ernst Moritz Arndt on the Dangers to Religious Liberty in the Present State of the World. By C. C. J. Bunsen. Translated by Susannah Winkworth, Author of "The Life of Niebuhr." Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE Chevalier Bunsen, retiring from diplomatic activity, refusing the suffrages of Berlin and Magdeburg, has devoted the period of the Russian war to an investigation of the religious principles at work in the Christian world. He discovers the central sign in Germany, but traces, as far as modern politics extend, the action of priesthoods, associations, and secular decrees enforcing spiritual dogmas. The great problem of the time, he affirms, is—Whether faith and liberty are not sinking under Jesuit or ecclesiastical influence, or whether mankind are not passing under an eclipse, to reappear amid the lustre of a moral and social revolution. His argument, through which an unvarying eloquence breathes, is developed in an imposing range of epistles, based upon an experience of men and a knowledge of history possessed by few of his contemporaries, and illuminated by that clear and generous philosophy which all who know him attribute to Christian Charles Bunsen. Anticipations of a mighty struggle between the spirits of the Old and the New, foreboding bitterness and confusion on the earth, fill his early letters with gloom; reliance on right and truth inspire them at the close with exultation and fervour. He rejects the despairing lyrics of Leopardi, the abject sanctimony of Romieu, sees in the dilating power of the Hierarchy "not Hesperus, but Phosphor," believes, indeed, in freedom, and trusts to human virtue.

Such, distilled from this body of essays, is the moral of Chevalier Bunsen's present view. But by *Sign* he means *Danger*, for, if he be confident, it is only in the hope that Europe has not been degraded into scepticism, or apathy, or despair, or content; has not been dazzled by Caesarism, or con-ciliated to the service of immoral power. Great principles, the bases of systems, are arrayed face to face; decisive conflicts are preparing; a new order of things will be born, amid the convulsions of the next century. But what will that new order be? Chevalier Bunsen follows the inquiry with an assurance that mankind are, at least, not indifferent; that in free countries, or countries partially free, the general anxiety finds utterance in a thousand ambiguous forms, and that, where opinion is silenced, an aspect of torpor conceals a hope and a menace. Romieu compares this condition of Europe to that which prevailed under the empire of the Cæsars, but we have now many Cæsars instead of one. A Sign of the age, then, is, that wherever there is not torpor there is excitement; that nowhere exists a tranquil felicity of public feeling; that where men do not stand in attitudes of tragic expectation they repose upon irony, and thus await the transition.

Comparing, in a strong historical light, the results of fourteen years' experience in England with his knowledge of Germany, Chevalier Bunsen indicates as two universal and significant characteristics of the age the spontaneous and powerful development of the spirit of association, and the evident increase of the power of the clergy or hierarchy. His illustrations are taken from every point of view. The British Indian empire, constructed in less than a century by a company of traders and capitalists; the American republic founded by voluntary churches and other English associations; Canada, in which he prophesies a future Union; the gigantic railway system which, in twenty years, has sprung from a capital larger than the revenues of all the states of the world; and the new churches, chapels, and congregations which, in England, have surpassed all that governments or hierarchies have created during four hundred years, are among the witnesses to this power of association. In England, as early as the seventeenth century, the Independent body enrolled itself, and defied the persecution of two hostile state churches. The Baptists have not only gained a position in the British

Islands; but number five millions in the United States; in Tahiti their combination has resisted the military violence of France; from the Sandwich group their self-existent Church sends missionaries to the Oceanic Isles. Meanwhile, the political hierarchies of the Old World have almost ceased to propagate themselves; those of England and Scotland have scarcely advanced during two hundred and fifty years, the Dutch and the German Reformed Churches still less, the Lutheran Church not at all. Yet, simultaneously, not only the Romish, but every other hierarchy is rising as a governing power; everywhere the clergy pretend to a divine right over conscience. Notwithstanding that the nations in general aspire to complete liberty of the mind, the ecclesiastical orders redouble their exertions to suppress that liberty. In Austria the Concordat has been signed. In France and in Russia the dominant Church confides in the persecuting scourge. In Sweden a Protestant community has ordained a decree of persecution against Romish converts. In Mecklenburg a bitter and systematic violence is exhibited against the Baptist congregations. In Schaumburg-Lippe and Hesse-Cassel, penal religious laws have been enacted. In Prussia the spirit of ancient bigotry finds its last victim in the Jew. In Great Britain does not the clergy assume to control the beliefs and manners of the people? They forget that the rights of congregations were in the early Christian Church more distinctly upheld than the privileges of the ecclesiastical order. Free episcopacy scarcely survives in Europe. By what Chevalier Bunsen styles "a truly apocalyptic transformation," the basis of the Decretal Law, which confers on the priest authority over individuals and congregations, has been substituted for that of the apostolical canons, which declared the superior rights of the laity towards the Church. The signs of the times are the example of this encroachment, originating in corruption, forgery, "and a base and self-interested deception."

Thus in Baden, which has a population less than two-thirds Catholic, the clergy claim against the civil power a prerogative which has been abandoned in France and Bavaria, and which was, until 1850, abandoned in Austria. But the Government, instead of opposing the priesthood on national and popular grounds, has sought to create, in a close bureaucracy, a bulwark against the Church. It has relied upon a system of centralization; a tutelage extending to the minutest details of life, and recognizing no independent action, except its own, which, remarks Chevalier Bunsen, is incompatible with the training of the people to freedom. It has permitted no voluntary congregational action, and has provoked the dire hostility of the Church without engaging the sympathy of the nation. The contest is undecided; the negotiations with Rome have been secret, but enough is known to show that the bishops have not withdrawn one detail of their demands, while the Government, representing the rights of all the Protestant States in Germany, fears to call for popular assistance against that supremacy of the canon law which may be the prelude of a Concordat. Two hundred and forty European bishops—among them all the eighty-five of France—have expressed their sympathy with the hierarchy; the Pope has decided in their favour; his decision is ranked with the oecumenical decrees; the Catholic powers, therefore, are invited by the organs of the clergy to invade Baden and assert the infallibility of the Church.

This conflict, extending throughout Europe, bears on marriage, on education, on property, on all the interests of social life. The champions of absolute Church authority have undertaken a warfare against the aspects of civil legislation, against the essential elements of national existence, against intellect, and free research in the domain of history. The natural sciences have escaped their grasp, but they still assume to keep the keys of philology, of mental and religious philosophy. They pretend to regulate the marriage-law, in spite of the protest which in Belgium, the Netherlands, Prussia, and Great Britain, has been raised against the principle, which has no sanction in the canons of the primitive Church. All that Austria had gained by a hundred years of progress, recorded in more than fifteen thousand aulic decrees, has been swept away by the Concordat, and the same virulent influence has destroyed her improved methods of national education, and of the superintendence of Church property. Connected with these pretensions is the conspiracy against conscience, illustrated by Chevalier Bunsen in a luminous retrospect extending through the annals of Egypt, Greece, Rome, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Austria. Against the revival of this crusade, "the whole civilized Christian world is joined in a holy league;" yet it is proclaimed by the Catholic Church, and, with a blind contempt of opposition, the Church acts as though the Europe of the middle ages and the Europe of the nineteenth century were one.

Chevalier Bunsen's speculations on the signs of the times lead from a conspicuous point in the perspective of our own age, through centuries of history, parallel with the fortunes of many empires. Contrasting what passed in the world with what is, his analysis leads him to this belief, that Europe is witnessing a struggle for the highest blessings of life, a conflict of moral and intellectual forces, admitting of no delay or interruption. In his view the spirit of association that spreads in all parts of the globe is the aurora that lightens over mankind; the hierarchy is the departing shadow that hangs low upon the earth before it is dissipated, as a cloud of the night. It is in this strain of noble argument, of faith and courage that the Chevalier Bunsen has written his last work: the most remarkable that has appeared in modern times from the pen of a statesman.

UBICINI'S LETTERS ON TURKEY.

Letters on Turkey: an Account of the Religious, Political, Social, and Commercial condition of the Ottoman Empire. Translated from the French of M. A. Ubicini, by Lady Easthope. 2 vols.

Since the outbreak of the Russian war, M. Ubicini's pictures of Ottoman civilization have had a marked effect on the formation of opinion in England. To his first volume of *Letters on Turkish Institutions and Manners* he has now added this second volume on the Christian subjects of the Porte. Lady Easthope, in a somewhat confident preface, is severe on English ignorance and Greek mendacity, and summons us to discard at once our former ideas

of Turkish polity and Rayah degradation, in favour of M. Ubicini's views. It is easy to quote Montesquieu, still easier to quote the edict of Gulhané; but from Montesquieu we learn nothing of the actual state of Turkey, nor has it been shown that the principles of the edict of Gulhané have been put into practical operation. Lady Easthope entirely mistakes her ground when she instances the Arabic numerals and the Alhambra to vindicate the art and culture of the Turks, as the Arabian race is perfectly distinct from the Turkish, has nothing in common with it, except the Faith, and hates it bitterly. We do not see, then, what is gained for the Ottoman by this defence of the Arab. But we have not undertaken to write against Lady Easthope's propositions. It is with M. Ubicini's Letters that we are concerned, and we are thankful for this translation, in which we discern, however, the traces of different hands of unequal competency.

The book is systematic, and brings together the whole of the author's observations on the territories, populations, laws, and religions, of the Ottoman Empire. In the first volume, M. Ubicini, after a general sketch, analyzes the Tanzimat of Mahmoud, which did not signify the establishment of new political forms, but a return to the purity of the Prophet's original system. This chapter includes an account of the public departments, and the administrative arrangements of the empire. The Koran, inspiring the body of laws; the Ulema interpreting them; the Dervishes practising a monastic asceticism; the political power, deposited with the sultan, but restricted by inviolable laws; the legislative power, devoted to the purification of the codes; the judicial power, distributed into civil, criminal, and mixed tribunals; the educational system, the imperial libraries, journalism, literature, property, finance, industry, and commerce, supply the materials of M. Ubicini's Turkish series. In the Rayah Letters he treats of the nature and effects of the Mussulman conquests in Roumelia; the state of Greece under the Byzantine dynasty; the successive Christian insurrections; the Greek church and nation; the Armenians; the Armenian Roman Catholics, Latins, Protestants, and Jews.

The result of M. Ubicini's inquiry—including a general repudiation of previous authorities—is, that the regeneration of the Ottoman Empire, the work of the Tanzimat, has proceeded so far, that Turkey may at least be said to have a positive unity and a political existence. He even adopts the theory proposed by M. Charrière, that the Turkish Empire, instead of decaying in Europe, is destined to be detached from Asia, and to become an integral part of the European system, "to the completion of which it is an essential element."

But there is one problem which has not suggested itself to the practical mind of M. Ubicini. Is the vast Roumelian territory, peopled by Greeks, Armenians, Jews, Roumanians, Slavonians, Albanians, and Arabs; by Abyssinians and pagan Zingari, by Christians of Shoa; by Chaldeans, professing the heresy of Nestorius; by Chemsiniyes, worshippers of the sun; Yezidis, whose faith is a Manicheism modified by the doctrines of Zoroaster; by the schismatic Abi-lahis and Ismailians; Wahatis, the Protestants of Islam; Kurds and Turcomans;—is this immense and prolific region, peopled by this agglomeration of races, thirty-five millions in number, to be reconstituted under the sole domination of a minority of Turks, or are the Turks to disappear as a reigning nation, to be replaced by the heads of the Rayahs? M. Ubicini admits that their constant effort has been, during the four hundred years of their supremacy, to preserve an impassable line of separation between the Christian and the Mussulman. They have also, as Osmanlis, maintained their superiority over all other Mussulmans. Without this distinction, what are the Turks in Turkey? But the hattî-sherif of Gulhané places all denominations of the sultan's subjects on an equality. Either, then, the principles of the hattî-sherif will be carried into execution, and the Turks will abandon the artificial eminence from which they have ruled the empire, or it will be a nullity, and the Christian population, disparaged and exasperated, will struggle to rise by its own efforts, and to supplant the dominant nation.

M. Ubicini's view of the rivalry that exists between the Austrian and Turkish populations is based on the assumption that the Christian races of Turkey will never combine for the attainment of a common end. If by combination he means conspiracy, or concerted action, the statement is perfectly true; but, upon his own evidence, we must believe that the nations of the Lower Empire, conquered by the Turks, are incessantly growing more powerful, more opulent, more enterprising, more ambitious. Without deliberate union, their influence has resulted, throughout the empire, in the gradual enervation of the Turks, who, without culture, with a contempt for industry and trade, with no European sympathies, with an inaptitude for maritime adventure, subsist upon the proprietorship of the land, and upon the little streams that trickle in all directions out of the public treasury.

It was injudicious, on M. Ubicini's part, to extol the political virtues of the Turkish Empire by exaggerating the vices of the Greek community. To accept his recapitulation of their qualities would be to regard the Greek as a composition of credulity, turbulence, inconstancy, vanity, and hypocrisy. He discriminates, it is true, between the Hellenic courage and love of liberty and the Romanic frivolity; but it should be remembered that upon the creation of Otto's little kingdom, some of the districts restored to the Porte were those most conspicuous for the valour and impetuous patriotism of their inhabitants. To use Gibbon's antithesis, and to describe the Greeks as having idle hands and busy tongues, is to ignore the progress of twenty years, the six hundred ships that constitute the young Grecian marine, the commerce that spreads over the waters and coasts of the Mediterranean. When, too, he dissertates upon the administrative virtues of the Turks, he falls into a contradiction at least as flagrant as that of the Greek of Mitylene:—

A few years ago, some travellers in the island of Mitylene were returning, charmed with an excursion they had made to the delicious valley, filled with gardens, kiosks, and country-houses, which skirts the south of the town. Perceiving a family of Greeks seated beneath a plane-tree, enjoying the cool shade, they approached and entered into conversation. The head of the family informed them that his name was Antoniadès; that one of the three women present was his wife, the two others his daughters; that he had a son established as a commercial agent at Smyrna; that he himself had a shop in the neighbouring town; and that, his affairs having, by the

grace of God; prospered well, he had been able, out of his savings, to purchase a country-house, where he and his family came to enjoy the fine season.

The travellers congratulated him on his happiness; and one of them having made some exclamation about the beauty of the site, he immediately launched into a tirade against the tyranny of the Turks:—"Barbarians, that they were! scattering on all sides ruin and desolation, and that too over a country so bountifully treated by Nature!" And yet what they saw was nothing. His visitors, he said, should be on the spot some six weeks later, when the fruits of all kinds would be mature, and the now tranquil landscape would swarm with multitudes of country-people gathering in the harvest. Thence, gliding imperceptibly from the elegy to the idyl, he commenced an animated description of the details of the scene. Nothing was wanting: the songs of the reapers—the golden ears falling beneath their sickle—the rich gum of the mastic shrub dropping into osier baskets—the joyful shouting of the children—the arch frolics of the young girls—the circling dances that concluded the day. It was a complete picture of the golden age.

Having concluded, he arose, and courteously invited his "illustrious" visitors to refresh themselves at his house, which was but a few hundred yards distant. Their path led across an extensive field of wheat, and through orchards of luxuriant fruit-trees, bordered by hedges of myrtle. Everything, as the merchant informed them, was his property.

The house itself, surrounded and half-concealed by orange-trees, was constructed of wood, according to the custom of the country, but very spacious and convenient. The customary *glyco* (sweetmeats), coffee, and pipes, having been handed round, the merchant resumed his favourite theme, and recommenced his complaints against the tyranny of the Turks, blind to the astonishment of his guests, who marvelled at an oppression which raised its victims to such an enviable prosperity.

This, and a multitude of sketches introduced by M. Ubicini to illustrate the happy condition of the Ottoman Empire under Mohammedan domination, would prove, not that the Christians in general, or the Greeks specially, have idle hands, but that they are energetic, enterprising, and disposed to peaceable pursuits. There is a remarkable disparity, however, between M. Ubicini's account of the flourishing state of Turkey and the reports of numerous French and English writers. As he quotes Eton as the sole panegyrist of the modern Greek people, we must suppose him ignorant of many authentic works published in this country since the date of the Hellenic revolution. We do not make these remarks with the object of disparaging M. Ubicini's work. The Letters, probably, will have an extensive circulation, which they deserve, from the abundance of minute and interesting information they present. It is necessary to point out, therefore, that M. Ubicini writes in the spirit of an advocate; that his knowledge and his ingenuity are displayed exclusively on one side of a question which must continue, for years, to interest the nations and governments of Western Europe.

MARGARET FULLER'S LETTERS FROM ITALY.

At Home and Abroad; or, Things and Thoughts in America and Europe. By Margaret Fuller Ossoli. Sampson Low and Co.

EVERY reader of Margaret Fuller's Life must have felt the superiority of the letters she wrote from Italy over her earlier journals and correspondence. A straining after some unattained effect had given way to calm vigour, and magniloquence to noble simplicity. It was clear that the blossoming time of her nature had come. Her affections had been drawn into their proper channel; her intellect had found its proper soil in the deep rich loam of European civilization, and her wide sympathies had found a grand definite object in the struggles of the Italian people.

In the present volume of selections from her writings, edited by her brother, it is again the letters written from Italy which chiefly arrest us. They have indeed a double value, a value not only biographical, but historical. A description, however fragmentary and imperfect, of the events in Rome from 1847 to 1849, written on the spot by a foreign resident who could both feel and think forcibly, must have an interest quite apart from any special interest in the writer. It will bring those events nearer to the imagination of the ordinary reader, and help him to make a picture of what has hitherto perhaps been a rough diagram in his mind; and to the historian in search of materials it is likely to contribute some valuable touches. These letters from Italy were written, apparently with haste and with many interruptions, for the *New York Tribune*. They have no great merit considered as literature, and we could probably have afforded to neglect them, if Margaret Fuller's manuscript *History of the Italian Revolution* had been rescued from the waves; but being, as they are, the only result left to us of her experience and observation in Rome, they are precious.

Though believing thoroughly in the excellent intentions of Pius IX., she had from the first no faith in the permanence of such paradoxes as a liberal Pope and a reforming Romanism. Hear her describe an occasion on which these paradoxes were very strikingly symbolized—the festival of the *Bambino* in the church of Ara Cœli:—

The noble stair which descends from the great door of this church to the foot of the Capitol—a stair made from fragments of the old imperial time—was flooded with people; the street below was a rapid river also, whose waves were men. The ceremonies began with splendid music from the organ, pealing sweetly long and repeated invocations. As if answering to this call, the world came—in, many dignitaries, the Conservatori (I think conservatives are the same everywhere, official or no), and did homage to the image; then men in white and gold, with the candles they are so fond here of burning by daylight, as if the poorest artificial were better than the greatest natural light, uplifted high above themselves the baby, with its gilded robes and crown, and made twice the tour of the church, passing twice the column labelled "Ereba the Home of Augustus," while the band played—what?—the Hymn to Pius IX., and "Sons of Rome, awake!" Never was a crueler comment upon the irreconcilableness of these two things. Rome seeks to reconcile reform and priestcraft.

The English in Rome were anything but admirable in Margaret Fuller's eyes; she often bursts into indignant description of their coldness and selfishness. For example:—

It is dull to remember our reading in the class-book,

"Ay, down to the dust with them, slaves as they are;"—

to think how bitter the English were on the Italians who succumbed, and see how they hate those who resist. And their cowardice here in Italy is ludicrous. It is

they who run away at the least intimation of danger,—it is they who invent all the "fe, fo, fum" stories about Italy,—it is they who write to the *Times* and elsewhere that they dare not for their lives stay in Rome, where I, a woman, walk everywhere alone, and all the little children do the same, with their nurses.

On another occasion she gives an amusing specimen of the false stories to which she refers. A foreign journal stated that there were red flags in all the houses in Rome, meaning to imply that the Romans were athirst for blood. The simple fact was, that these flags were put up at the entrance of those streets where there was no barricade, as a signal to coachmen and horsemen that they might pass freely!

But she is not less caustic on the weaknesses of her own countrymen, than on the weaknesses of the English. Here is a touch very characteristic of a traveller from the land of "stump orators":—

After this was over the Pope went to the Gesù, a very rich church belonging to the Jesuits, to officiate at Vespers, and we followed. The music was beautiful, and the effect of the church, with its richly-painted dome and altar-piece in a blaze of light, while the assembly were in a sort of brown darkness, was very fine.

A number of Americans there, new arrivals, kept requesting in the midst of the music to know when it would begin: "Why, this is it," some one at last had the patience to answer; "you are hearing Vespers now." "What," they replied, "is there no oration, no speech?" So deeply rooted in the American mind is the idea that a sermon is the only real worship!

In her remonstrances with her countrymen for their want of sympathy for the struggling Italians, she mentions an appeal which ought to go home to the English conscience as well as the American. "Some of the lowest of the people," she says, "have asked me, 'Is it not true that your country had a war to become free?' 'Yes.' 'Then why do they not feel for us?'"

She observed what went forward in the Roman streets with the feeling of an artist, as well as of one who "loved the people well," and her descriptions have often a fine mixture of the pathetic and the picturesque. This, of the departure of Garibaldi and his soldiers, after the French had taken possession of Rome, is perhaps the finest of all:—

Toward the evening of Monday, the 2nd of July, it was known that the French were preparing to cross the river and take possession of all the city. I went into the Corso with some friends; it was filled with citizens and military. The carriage was stopped by the crowd near the Doria palace; the lancers of Garibaldi galloped along in full career. I longed for Sir Walter Scott to be on earth again, and see them; all are light, athletic, resolute figures, many of the forms of the finest manly beauty of the South, all sparkling with its genius and ennobled by the resolute spirit, ready to dare, to do, to die. We followed them to the piazza of St. John Lateran. Never have I seen a sight so beautiful, so romantic, and so sad. Whoever knows Rome knows the peculiar solemn grandeur of that piazza, scene of the first triumph of Rienzi, and whence may be seen the magnificence of the "mother of all churches," the baptistry with its porphyry columns, the Santa Scala with its glittering mosaics of the early ages, the obelisk standing fairest of any of those most imposing monuments of Rome, the view through the gates of the Campagna, on that side so richly strewn with ruins. The sun was setting, the crescent moon rising, the flower of the Italian youth were marshalling in that solemn place. They had been driven from every other spot where they had offered their hearts as bulwarks of Italian independence; in this last stronghold they had sacrificed hecatombs of their best and bravest in that cause; they must now go, or remain prisoners and slaves. Where go, they knew not; for except distant Hungary there is not now a spot which would receive them, or where they can act as honour commands. They had all put on the beautiful dress of the Garibaldi legion, the tunic of bright red cloth, the Greek cap, or else round hat with Puritan plume. Their long hair was blown back from resolute faces; all looked full of courage. They had counted the cost before they entered on this perilous struggle; they had weighed life and all its material advantages against liberty, and made their election; they turned not back, nor flinched, at this bitter crisis. I saw the wounded, all that could go, laden upon their baggage cars; some were already pale and fainting, still they wished to go. I saw many youths, born to rich inheritance, carrying in a handkerchief all their worldly goods. The women were ready; their eyes too were resolved, if sad. The wife of Garibaldi followed him on horseback. He himself was distinguished by the white tunic; his look was entirely that of a hero of the Middle Ages,—his face still young, for the excitements of his life, though so many, have all been youthful, and there is no fatigue upon his brow or cheek. Fall or stand, one sees in him a man engaged in the career for which he is adapted by nature. He went upon the parapet, and looked upon the road with a spy-glass, and, no obstruction being in sight, he turned his face for a moment back upon Rome, then led the way through the gate.

Margaret Fuller is not often humorous, but here is a picture of a wet day in Rome, which is humorous by force of simple facts:—

To return to Rome: what a Rome! the fortieth day of rain, and damp, and abominable reeking odours, such as blessed cities swept by the sea-breeze—bitter sometimes, yet indeed a friend—never know. It has been dark all day, though the lamp has only been lit half an hour. The music of the day has been, first the atrocious *arias*, which last in the Corso till near noon, though certainly less in virulence on rainy days. Then came the wicked organ-grinder, who, apart from the horror of the noise, grinds exactly the same obsolete abominations as at home or in England,—the Copenhagen Waltz, "Home, sweet home," and all that! The cruel chance that both an English my-lady and a councillor from one of the provinces live opposite, keeps him constantly before my window, hoping *baiocchi*. Within, the three pet dogs of my landlady, bereft of their walk, unable to employ their miserable legs and eyes, exercise themselves by a continual barking, which is answered by all the dogs in the neighbourhood. An urchin returning from the laundress, delighted with the symphony, lays down his white bundle in the gutter, seats himself on the curb-stone, and attempts an imitation of the music of cats as a tribute to the concert. The door-bell rings. *Chi è?* "Who is it?" cries the handmaid, with unweariable senselessness, as if any one would answer, *Rogue*, or *Enemy*, instead of the traditional *Amico! Friend!* Can it be, perchance, a letter, news of home, or some of the many friends who have neglected so long to write, or some ray of hope to break the clouds of the difficult future? Far from it. Enter a man poisoning me at once with the smell of the worst possible cigars, not to be driven out, insisting I shall look upon frightful, ill-cut cameos, and worse-designed mosaics, made by some friend of his, who works in a chamber, and will sell so cheap. Man of ill-odours and meanest smile! I am no countess to be fooled by you.

The earlier part of the volume is occupied by her "Summer on the Lakes"—sketches of an excursion in America—which were published long before the writer came to Europe. But, as we have said, the chief interest of the volume lies in the letters from Italy.

A BATCH OF MILITARY BOOKS.

Journal of Adventures with the British Army, from the Commencement of the War to the Taking of Sebastopol. By George Cavendish Taylor, late of the 95th Regiment. In Two Volumes. Hurst and Blackett.

The Russian Account of the Battle of Inkerman. From the German. John Murray.

Memoirs of British Generals distinguished during the Peninsular War. By John Wilkes. In Two Volumes. Bentley.

Ham Cole, H.P., 21st Fusiliers. Bradbury and Evans.

Jacob Omnium on Military Education. With Notes on Sebastopol and other Sieges during the Present War. By James Fergusson, Esq. John Murray.

LITTLE can be expected now from that side of the war literature which is represented by books like Mr. Taylor's—that is the mere observing side. What we want is a narrative of the campaign by some one who *can* and who dares to let us into the secret of much that is inexplicable at present. To this character Mr. Taylor has not the least pretension. As an observer he has recorded to the best of his ability what he observed. If he knew what we want to know, we are sure nothing would prevent him from telling it. But he does not know. Where he ceases to record what he sees, he guesses at truth with more or less of intelligence, and more or less of fault-finding. He is very free with his opinions; there is a rugged frankness and freshness, and evidence of honest intentions about his pages which make them very welcome; but we cannot say that there is any grasp of the chief topics raised by the conduct of the war, or any vivid painting of its characteristic scenes. Mr. Taylor was in the thick of the battle of Inkerman, and he contrives to impart to the reader some idea of that tremendous struggle, not by broad, but by minute touches, and for some of the facts we are thankful. He was also present at the second expedition to Kertch and the first round the Sea of Azof. He likewise saw, if such phrase may be used, the taking of Sebastopol, and he was one of the first to run in and inspect the yet exploding ruins. During the siege he went over to the coal mines in Asia Minor, and some of the best pages of his volumes are those containing a description of the working of the Turkish coal-field. As an old soldier Mr. Taylor treats his subject with a certain ease not attainable by amateurs; and on the whole the reader will find this not the least interesting offshoot of the Crimean campaign.

The Russian account of the battle of Inkerman was written in December, 1854, and intended, evidently, to counteract the immense impression which that stupendous incident—the like of which, said Kossuth, had not occurred in the world's history since Agincourt—had made upon Europe. It is intelligently written, and professes to go into details on authority. It develops the plan, it describes the execution, it arrays the causes of the failure of the enterprise. Its two great aims seem to be to convince Europe that the Russians were not beaten by the English in a fair, stand-up fight; that, in fact, the victory, so far as mere fighting lay, went with the Russians; but that the mistake of the commander of one column deranged the whole plan of the battle, and that the French saved the beaten English from destruction. The second aim is to show that the Russians had fewer men in the battle, and lost fewer than was stated at the time; and that the English had more men on the ground, and lost more. But taking the figures on the estimate of this Russian writer, the enemy was still upwards of two to one, with all the advantage of a surprise on his side. The little brochure is worth reading.

Mr. Cole's book of memoirs consists of a couple of volumes, containing brief biographies of fourteen generals who distinguished themselves in the late war. The sketches are written with a soldier's pen, from which we seldom expect the arts and graces of literature. The novelties of the collection are the very interesting sketch of the life of that hero of a really brilliant and effective cavalry charge, Major-General Le Marchant, for whose early attempts to establish military schools we ought to be grateful; Robert Craufurd, of the Light Division; Lowry Cole, who led the famous fusilier-brigade in the attack that converted Albuera into a victory; Ross and Pakenham, meritorious officers, who were killed in America; and Sir Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch. Mr. Cole tells an anecdote of Le Marchant that illustrates a whole class of military absurdities. He served in early life in Germany, with the British forces co-operating with the Austrians. Here it was he first engaged in actual warfare, at that time captain in the Queen's Bays. On the occasion of an intended *coup de main* against the French camp, "the troops were ordered to begin their march before sunrise. Captain Le Marchant visited his men during the night to see whether their accoutrements were in proper condition for the expected day's work. He was surprised to find them all turned over on their faces. On inquiring the reason, he was informed that they had just dressed their queues for the morrow, and they were afraid of lying in any other position, lest it should become necessary to dress them again. Such was the appliance of what was then considered discipline in the British army!" Queues have ceased to exist, and soldiers no longer repose on their faces; but while we laugh at this anecdote, let us remember that we have still some military institutions equally absurd.

If any one wishes to certify himself on the point, let him read the letters of Jacob Omnium. Mr. Fergusson's pamphlet is also deserving of attention, and for the same reason. If our science of fortification be not so useless as Mr. Fergusson would have us believe, at all events it is not perfect, and no mere prejudices of profession should be suffered to burke a reasonable proposal for the strengthening of its weak places.

The Arts.

[Owing to a great press of matter the Second Notice of the Royal Academy Exhibition is postponed until next week.]

RUSKIN'S NOTES ON THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. RUSKIN publishes the second fasciculus of "Notes on the Principal Pictures exhibited in the Rooms of the Royal Academy and Society of Painters in Water Colours," for the present year; with an intimation that these Notes are to form

an annual. We shall probably examine them more in detail next week; we only notice them now because we believe that several of our readers will be glad of so interesting a companion to the exhibition. We differ from Mr. RUSKIN at almost every turn; but he has knowledge, observation, command of language, distinctness of meaning, earnestness, and sincerity; and his little bundle of conversation on the pictures is worth a ton of ordinary "criticism."

BURFORD'S PANORAMA OF ST. PETERSBURG.

WHEN Mr. BURFORD's right hand shall forget its cunning—long hence may the time be!—no other painter will arise in his place. His pencil is a "barren sceptre in his gripe"—at least, inasmuch as he cannot bequeath its power. When the king is dead, we shall not cry, Long live the king! Painters of landscape, city, ocean, lake, and river, there will always be; painters, too, who will not disdain to carry their art beyond the circle of the schools, and to employ it in producing "scenic effects." But no painter, after BURFORD, will stand between the artist whose well-finished works in oil attract our notice on the walls of an exhibition, and the rapid worker in distemper colours, who paints enormous "flats" for the backgrounds of theatrical groupings, and divides with the stage-carpenter the task of "set-pieces;" or who rolls out Mississippi panoramas by the mile. Even before the days of those stupendous exhibitions, Mr. BURFORD's public was limited to a class. There was no room for rivalry when he alone pretended to give representations, on a large and comprehensive scale, of distant places of note. The rolling diorama, with its theatrical effects, arrangements of artificial light, accompanying music, and other adjuncts, is so much more to the taste of miscellaneous visitors, that the constant visitors of BURFORD's panoramic scenes (exhibited by daylight, and with no adventitious aid) are more than ever reduced to a class. The conscientious labour bestowed by Mr. BURFORD on each of his paintings can only be appreciated by persons of educated taste. Those who go again and again will generally be found to have some practical knowledge of art, and often to have an interest in the scene from having visited the actual locality.

The picture of St. Petersburg is one of the best that Mr. BURFORD has ever painted. Its elaborate finish is amazing. The panorama is taken from the observatory of the Academy of Science, on the island of Vasilefskoi, and the immediate foreground, looking south, is occupied by the main stream of the Neva. The artist has a special celebrity for his manner of painting water; and he has here done much to increase that celebrity, for a more natural piece of art we never saw. Directly across the river is the immense yard of the Admiralty, with several launches near completion. To the left stretches the Court Quay, along which stand, first the Winter Palace, then the Hermitage, then the Theatre, and then the Marble Palace. Beyond are the Champ de Mars, the barracks of the Paulofski regiment, the Summer Gardens, and lastly, in the far east of the magnificent perspective, the Taurida Palace. Working round towards the north-west we see the graceful yacht of the Imperial family—a model of English design and skill. The Neva—in this direction as straight as a canal—shows a long range of quays and warehouses. Still moving to the right, we gain a fine view of the great square, with the Exchange and long line of buildings appropriated to the archives of the Assembly of Directors. A curiously perfect illusion is caused by the straight lines intersecting the circular picture, and crossing it everywhere at right angles. Of course the secret of this illusion lies in the skilful management of the perspective, which quite puzzles the spectator who tries to carry with him his preconceptions of a picture painted on the inside of a hoop.

Where the life of St. Petersburg may be hidden away we were not told; but that its five hundred thousand souls were not fairly represented by the groups in the broad open streets we are as sure as that the broad open streets themselves were not a type of the whole city. The pervading brightness may be partially accounted for by a short sentence towards the end of the Guide-book. It is this:—"Poverty and smoking are both strictly prohibited in the streets of St. Petersburg."

The third annual exhibition of French Pictures is now open at the Gallery, 121, Pall Mall. It is very strong in works of a miniature size, concerning which the best that can generally be said is that they are better than spurious high art. But there is a want of dignity and earnestness in this exhibition. We shall report on it next week, and will only now add that there is a total absence of the characteristic badness to be found at all our national displays of new pictures.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE opening night was, on the whole, not unpropitious, although there may be said to have been wanting something of the old tradition of the place, and of the old *éclat*. To the opera-goers of ten years ago who were present last Saturday it was a spectacle full of such mingled associations, as a lapse of ten years must bring back to any man who has long lived that saddest of all lives, the life of London, to gaze once more on those familiar amber-curtained boxes. Throughout the house there was a pleased look of mutual congratulation at being there once more. We dare say it was a satisfaction to many to find that the old house had risen again unglorified by new decoration and upholstery, although the effect was undoubtedly a little dingy and faded, like Grosvenor-square or Belgravia in September. It must be said, too, that the audience bore small resemblance to the brilliant array of other years, and Mr. SNOW (in the pit) was fain to avow that it was miscellaneous, and looked as if it had been sent for.

The opera, *La Cenerentola*, was selected not injudiciously for the reappearance of ALBONI, but, without ALBONI, it must be confessed that the *Cenerentola*, in spite of its prodigality of fine music, enough to make the reputation of half a dozen ordinary composers, is fatiguing. The libretto is absurd and empty, the action is dull, and the recitatives are positively boring. Madame ALBONI was very heartily welcomed as she discovered herself sitting at the old familiar fireplace, with the dear old bellows in her hand. She sang her first air with delicious expression; and if to the hypercritical she may have seemed in the course of the evening to have lost something of the *bouquet* and luscious fruitfulness of that voice which has been called a nest of nightingales, it was imperceptible to the general audience, who were charmed into content. The *Non più mesta*, sung to perfection, was of course encored and re-encored. It is impossible to conceive the art of singing in more exquisite perfection. Let us add that Madame ALBONI is looking delightfully. The expression of her face was always most winning, and she has now acquired a certain distinction and grace of manner, and has lost what was, perhaps, excessive in figure.

The opera was, generally speaking, very fairly performed. CALZORANI was always a finished singer; but his *timbre* was sickly and even

masini; he is now not only a refined and elegant vocalist, but a manly singer, and he acts with spirit and animation. He fairly divided the success of the evening with ALBONI. In the absence of BELLETTI, who was suddenly indisposed, Signor BENEVENTINO took the part of *Dandini* at two hours' notice. He seems to have one of those powerful bass voices so commonly found in Italy, but the splendid organ is not accompanied by equal intelligence, and the result is a total absence of control of the voice and an unpleasant propensity to bellowing, which we trust may be corrected. Signor ZUCCONI, who performed *Don Magnifico*, bears a striking resemblance to WRIGHT. It is a reasonable doubt whether he ever had a voice. The orchestra was noisy and coarse, and the conductor, Signor BOSCHETTI, energetic enough, but apparently insensible to brass.

The Ballet *divertissement*, *Les Quatre Saisons*, gives a fair promise of better things.

On Thursday, the *Barbiere* was given, with BELLETTI, who, lacking the genius of RONCONI, is always satisfactory and effective. On Tuesday next, ALBONI will appear in *La Sonnambula*.

Lucrezia Borgia, the most successful opera of the COVENT GARDEN seasons, was brought out at the LYCEUM on Tuesday. GRISI displayed all her indomitable energy; but MARIO broke down, and RONCONI was ill. The ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA has passed out of the domain of public criticism since its recent transmigration; it has no longer any public: but we cannot resist a feeling of regret at the departure of TAMBERLIK, that grand and faithful artist, who was never "indisposed," and always admirable. Perhaps he will be missed now that he is no longer here to be neglected.

"RETRIBUTION."

SUCH is the rather melodramatic title of a drama, based on a French novel, which was produced on Monday night at the OLYMPIC. The hero of this piece is a certain M. de Mornac, (performed by Mr. WIGAN), who appears until the end under the assumed name of Count Priuli, an Italian for the nonce, though, in fact, a Frenchman. He has been a sailor, and, during his absence, his wife has fallen under the seductions of Oscar de Beaupré, a Parisian roué. Returning suddenly to France, de Mornac finds his wife dying in her dishonour, and, discovering who the seducer is by a miniature, he devotes the rest of his darkened life to a plan of vengeance of the most consummate devilishness. He resolves to introduce himself to de Beaupré, to simulate friendship, to warp the affections of his wife, to destroy her honour, as that of his own wife was destroyed by de Beaupré, and then to challenge his enemy, and wipe out his wrongs in blood. By exhibiting to Madame de Beaupré the faithlessness of her husband, who is now making love to another married woman, he lures her into the deadly vortex of his intention—lures her as the snake lures the bird, though she fears and trembles at him; and finally she is in his power. But his youthful brother (Victor de Mornac) has accidentally discovered him at Paris; learns from him his unrelenting design; and, though promising to respect his *incognito*, endeavours

to save Madame de Beaupré. For he, too, loves her, though with purity and a kind of worship. He warns her against Priuli, who "is not what he seems," and, quarrelling purposely with de Beaupré, who laughs at him for his youthfulness, challenges him, fights, and is mortally wounded. de Beaupré, not knowing where to take the youth, asks Priuli to admit him to his house. This is done; and the climax approaches. Priuli avows himself; shows to de Beaupré a miniature of his wife, as a proof that she too has fallen; and goads him to the final issue. It is not long before swords are crossed in fierce antagonism; not long before de Beaupré falls with a death-wound through him. His wife is at that moment concealed in the house; and, rushing into the room, she implores Priuli to assure the dying man that, though tempted, she has not yielded. It is giving up half his revenge to do so; but, recollecting that his brother has died to save the lady's name by removing the object of Priuli's revenge, he consents. And the curtain falls on a tableau of death, misery, and remorse.

It will be seen that here are the elements of a very "effective" drama. And effective it is, but by means of elements that have of late sprung up into unhealthy rankness. We have surely had too much of this ghastly sporting with all the domesticities—this east-wind blight spreading over the branches of the social tree; as if there were no virtues higher than elegant adultery, or seduction for some misconception of "honour." The whole story of this drama of *Retribution* moves under a shadow of distorted passions, made more oppressive by the glare and glitter of a corrupt drawing-room "civilization." We do not speak from any petty Exeter Hall point of view; but, when the stage shows us little else than selfishness and wild passion on the one hand, cold, subtle, snake-like cruelty on the other, and a general spattering of blood in the midst of a false gaiety, it is clear that the affections are no gainers by the exhibition. We are also sorry to see that, while it is so difficult to find a market for original productions, a play deduced from a French novel, with a concluding scene which is that of the *Corsican Brothers* over again, should meet with the managerial favour.

But the drama is very powerfully as well as elegantly written; and the acting of Mr. WIGAN is consummate. The dark, moody man, slowly coiling with a quiet deadliness round his victims, breaking out into passionate grief when detailing his wrongs to his brother, and at times melting and trembling into tenderness when he thinks of the youth who loves him and longs to save him from his own act—this is wonderfully represented. Miss HERBERT—with a few drawbacks as regards peculiarities of intonation—acted the wretched victim with a real appreciation of nature: her gradual lapsing and sliding into the dreadful fascination that is upon her, was very striking. Mr. GEORGE VINING (who performed de Beaupré) has plenty of spirits for such a part, but he wants gentility, and is too much of a Cockney in his accentuation. Mr. EMERY had a slight part, with a little humour in it; and was rough and genuine as usual.

The HAYMARKET has been reproducing FIELDING's *Tom Thumb*, with an infant prodigy; but the success is not very great.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 13.

BANKRUPTS.—GEORGE GREGORY, 39, Whitechapel-road, and 12, Church-lane, Whitechapel, baker—JOHN WILLIAM GREYER, the elder, High-street, Bow, wholesale ironmonger—EDWARD KEMP, Abingdon, Berks, grocer, tea-dealer, and provision merchant—JOHN BEARNE WALKER, Newton Abbott, Devon, draper—JAMES BENJAMIN LOCKE, Truro, Cornwall, mercer—HENRY LIVERSIDGE, Ekeington, Derby, surgeon and apothecary—HENRY SYKES, Sheffield, silk manufacturer—FREDERICK M'KINNEIL, and GEORGE SMITH, Liverpool, and Hutton Quarry, Lancaster, manufacturers of waterproof and airproof fabrics—JOHN SAMUEL WAKEFIELD, Hartlepool, Durham, watchmaker, jeweller, and luncheon.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.—W. G. MATHEWSON, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow, china, earthenware, and glass dealer—J. M'CLYMONT and Co, Glasgow, grocers and provision merchants—PETER BONNAR, Dunfermline, manufacturer.

Friday, May 16.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—MARY CAROLINA BLOX-SONE, Cheltenham, spirit merchant.

BANKRUPTS.—EPICANIO THALASSO, Bury-court, St. Mary-ax, City merchant—JOHN LAMB, Liverpool, broker—GEORGE SMITH, JOHN M'CLACHLAN, and WILLIAM BLACKBURN, Liverpool, tailors and drapers—MATTHEW WISE, Saint Martin's-court, Ludgate-hill, fishmonger—WILLIAM FRANCIS SCHMOLLINGER, Gracechurch-street, tavern-keeper—THOMAS BAILLIE, Old Jewry-chambers, of Whitecross-street Prison, civil engineer and surveyor.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

JERVIS.—On the 10th inst., at Southbank, Surbiton-hill, the wife of St. Vincent Jervis, Esq.: a son, stillborn.

PENNY.—On the 10th inst., at Glasgow, the wife of Dr. Penny, Professor of Chemistry, Andersonian University, Glasgow: a daughter.

RUSSELL.—On the 9th inst., at 8, Eaton-place west, Lady Elizabeth Russell: a daughter.

WILLSHIRE.—On the 10th inst., at Ritchings-park, Bucks, Lady Willshire: a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLEBROOKE—LOTHERINGTON.—On the 8th inst., at Tunbridge Church, Henry Colebrooke, Esq., M.D., of Southborough, Kent, to Frances, second daughter of the late Thomas Lotherington, Esq., of Southborough, J.P. for the county of Kent.

CUST—HOBART.—On Saturday the 10th inst., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Richard Cust, Robert Needham Cust, Esq., second son of the Hon. and Rev. Henry and Lady Anna Maria Cust, to Maria Adelaide, second daughter of the late Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Lewis Hobart, D.D., dean of Windsor and Wolverhampton, brother of Robert, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire.

PIE—HOGG—LAW—HOGG.—On the 15th of March, 1856, at Trinity Church, Kurrachee, Scinde, Captain William Hogg, 1st Grenadiers Regiment Bombay N.I., to Helen Caroline Agnes, eldest daughter of Major Charles Hogg, Bombay Fusiliers, at the same time and place, J.O. Law, Esq., Adjutant 2d Grenadiers Regiment N.I., to Annie Emily Oogrove, second daughter of Major Charles Hogg, Bombay Fusiliers.

DEATHS.

ARNAUD.—On the 12th inst., in Lyons, France, of cancer in the chest, after a long protracted illness, Mr. Victor

Arnaud, in his 68th year, Member of the Legion of Honour, and Member of the Conseil-General of the Department of the Rhone.

GOMEZ.—On the 6th inst., at West Hyde Parsonage, Rickmansworth, Jane, the wife of Signor José Manoel Gomez, of Barcellos, Portugal.

TIERNEY.—On the 11th inst., in the 76th year of his age, at his residence, 16, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin, Sir Edward Tierney, Bart., of Churchover and Kanturk, county of Cork, for many years Crown Solicitor for the North-West Circuit of Ireland.

WALLERSTEIN.—On the 8th inst., at Torquay, Devon, after a brief illness, Edward Wallerstein, Esq., Consul-General in Great Britain for the Republics of Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Salvador.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, May 10, 1856.

THE bidding for the new Loan of five millions will take place on Monday. The only capitalist at present, who has opened a list for subscribers, is M. de Rothschild; and the "bulls" seem inclined to keep the Funds very buoyant, and enable the Chancellor to make good terms. The scarcity of money in the Stock Exchange is notable, at this present time, 6 and 7 per cent. being given. Outside the Stock Exchange, in Mincing Lane and elsewhere, there are symptoms of increasing easiness, and before long the Discount houses will be obliged to take off the "screw." The settling of the account occupied the attention of the House during the earlier part of the week. That once over, all shares rose in sympathy with Consols. Belgian Lines remain flat. Sambre and Meuse and Luxembourgs do not recover from their late depression. Amongst the new undertakings, the Lombardo-Venetian and Riga Railways seem in favour. Mexican stock has been also dealt in considerably this last day or two. In the heavy share market, Leeds and Midlands and Birmingham continue in favour. Dovers and Caledonians, York and North Berwick, and Great Northern are also very firm. Joint Stock Banks hang fire—heavy calls on the shares and the multiplicity of these undertakings are the causes. A new Bank has lately been mentioned—the Bank of Switzerland—the shares of which seem inclined to be sought after. Great Western of Canada shares and Government Bonds are very good. The Grand Trunk of Canada are 1½ to 2½ per share better since the settling. In Mines there is but little doing, a few of the Gold Mining American shares are asked after occasionally. Tin Mining shares are very popular, an anticipated rise in the price of tin being the cause. The state of the Bank returns this week is said to be satisfactory.

Consols close at four o'clock, for Money, 93½; for Account 94, 94½.

Aberdeen, 25½, 26½; Bristol and Exeter, 87, 89; Caledonian, 61, 61½; Chester and Holyhead, 15½, 16½; East Anglian, 10½, 11½; Eastern Counties, 16, 16½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 69, 61; Great Northern, 95, 96; Ditto, A stock, 79, 81; Ditto, B stock, 125, 127; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102, 104; Great Western, 81½, 82; Lancaster and Carlisle, 67, 70; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90½, 91; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 102, 103; London and North-Western, 101½, 101½; London and South-Western, 95, 96; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 29½, 30; Midland, 70½, 71; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 13½, 14; North British, 35, 36; North Eastern (Berwick), 80, 81; Ditto, Extension, 51, 52; Ditto, Great North Eastern Purchase, 34, 35; Ditto, Leeds, 15½, 16½; Ditto, York, 50½, 51½; North Staffordshire, 6, 6½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 27, 29; Scottish Central, 103, 105; Scottish

Midland, 75, 77; South Devon, 14, 15; South Eastern (Dover), 72, 72½; South Wales, 71, 73; Vale of Neath, 19, 20; West Cornwall, 6½, 7½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8½, 8½; Bombay and Baroda, 1½, 1½; Dutch Rhenish, 1, 1½; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 23½, 24; East Indian, 23, 23½; Ditto, Extension, 23½, 23½; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 9, 8 dis.; Great Central of France, 9½, 10½; Great Indian Peninsula, 22, 22½; Great Luxembourg, 6½, 6½; Ditto Obligations, 3½, 3½; Great Western of Canada, 26½, 26½; Ditto, New, 34, 33 pm.; Great Western of Canada Bonds, payable 1857, 99, 101; Ditto, ditto, Bonds, payable 1876, with option until 1880, 127, 132; Ditto, ditto, Bonds, payable 1873, without option, 109, 110; Madras 4½ per cent. guar., 19½, 20½; Ditto, New, 5 per cent. guar., 11, 2 pm.; Namur and Liège, 74, 75; Northern of France, 46, 46½; Royal Danish, 19, 20; Sambre and Meuse, 12½, 12½; Scinde, guar., 5 per cent., 1 pm.; West Flanders, 4½, 5 x. d.; Western and North Western of France, 37, 37½; Australian Agricultural, 20, 31; Canada Land, 135, 137; Crystal Palace, 24, 24½; North British Australasian, 1, 1; Oriental Gas, 14, 14½; Peel River Land, 2½, 3; Scottish Australian Investment, 18, 18½; South Australian, 36, 38; Brazil Imperial, 24, 3; St. John del Rey, 24, 26; Cobre Copper, 63, 65; Great Linares, 74, 74½; Pontigbaud, 11, 12; Santiago de Cuba, 3½, 4; Waller, 4, 4½.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, May 16, 1856.

A FAIR quantity of Foreign Wheat, Barley and Oats has arrived during the week, but very little of either has come from our own coast. The attendance is small, and the demand for all articles slow. However, no concession in price has been made by sellers, and the business done has been at Monday's rates. Very few cargoes have arrived off the coast, and there is very little inquiry for those on passage. A fine cargo of Saida Wheat has been sold at 43s., and one of Beans 29s., cost, freight and insurance, and 30s. has been refused for Galatz Maize.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock	211½	211	211	212	211	213
3 per Cent. Red.	91½	91½	91½	92½	92	92
3 per Cent. Con. An.	92½	92½	93	93½	93½	93½
Consols for Account	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	94
New 3 per Cent. An.	91½	92	92½	92½	92½	92½
New 2½ per Cents.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000	6 d	9 d	.....	4 d	5 d	.....
Ditto, under £1000	2 d	.....	8 d	4 d	10 d	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000	par	3 d	2 d	5 d	4 d	7 d
Ditto, £500	.....	5 d	.....	.....	2 p	8 d
Ditto, Small	2 d	3 d	3 p	2 d	2 d	2 d

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds	90½	Portuguese 4 per Cents.	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	...	Russian Bonds, 5 per	...
Chilian 6 per Cents	104	Cents	104½
Chilian 3 per Cents	...	Russian 4½ per Cents	95½
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	94	Spanish	23½
Equador Bonds	...	Spanish Committee Cer.	...
Mexican Account	23½	of Coup. not fun.	5½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents	77	Turkish 6 per Cents	97½
Portuguese 4 per Cents	47½	Turkish New, 4 ditto	103
		Venezuela, 4½ per Cents	83½

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

On Monday, and during the week, will be presented a new and original Romantic Drama called **RETRIBUTION**. Principal characters by Messrs. Alfred Wigan, Emery, G. Vining, Leslie, G. Murray, Francis, Miss Marston and Miss Harbest (her first appearance). To conclude with **STAY AT HOME**. Characters by Messrs. G. Vining, Emery, F. Vining, G. Murray, Leslie, White; Misses Bromley, Ternan, and Mrs. Stirling. Commence at Half-past Seven.

MADAME JENNY GOLDSCHMIDT-LIND

will appear, for the first time on her return from the provinces, at **MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL CONCERT**, at Exeter Hall, on **WEDNESDAY EVENING** next, May 21, and has most kindly consented to sing the following pieces:—Duet, "I Montanari," or Styrian Melodies, with Signor Belletti; Grand Scene and Aria, "Squalida veste e bruna," from Turco in Italia, by Rossini; and the favourite duet "La Mère Grand," by Meyerbeer, with Madame Viardot. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt will perform Bach's Concerto for two pianofortes with Mr. Benedict. The programme is now ready. Reserved seats, 1s. 6d.; unreserved seats, 10s. 6d. Applications for tickets to be made to Mr. Mitchell, Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and to Mr. Benedict, No. 2, Manchester-square.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS by Modern Artists of the **FRENCH SCHOOL** is now open, at the **GALLERY, 121, Pall Mall**. Admittance 1s. Season Tickets, 5s. Catalogues 6d. B. TRODSHAM, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now open at their **GALLERY, 5, Pall Mall East** (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admittance, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

DANTE, ALFIERI, AND MADAME RISTORI.

IN JUNE, at the Dudley Gallery, Piccadilly (by the kind permission of Lord Ward), Count Arrivabene proposes to give a series of lectures on Dante and Alfieri, with readings from the tragedies in which Madame Ristori is announced to perform at the Lyceum. Further particulars will be shortly published. Apply at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and at Rolandi's, 20, Berners-street.

LIVING PICTURES.—Mr. George Buckland's new Musical and Pictorial Entertainment, Monday, May 26th, at the Regent Gallery, Regent-street.

MR. GEORGE BUCKLAND begs to inform Secretaries of Literary Institutions in Town and Country, that he cannot accept engagements after May 24th. Regent Gallery, Regent-street.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. Open (for gentlemen only) from Ten till Ten, containing upwards of one thousand models and preparations, illustrating every part of the human frame in health and disease, the race of men &c. Lectures delivered at Twelve, Two, Four, and at Half-past Seven, by Dr. G. Sexton, F.R.G.S.; 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 1s.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.

THE FIRST GRAND HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION of the present year will be held on **SATURDAY** next, the 24th inst. Doors open at 12 o'clock. Admission by Season Tickets, or by payment of Half-a-guinea. Tickets for Single Admissions on this day may be purchased by Season Ticket Holders up to Friday the 23rd inst. inclusive, at 7s. 6d. each. These Tickets may be obtained at the Crystal Palace, and of Mr. Sam's, Mr. Mitchell, and Messrs. Keith, Prowse and Co. By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, May 15, 1856.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FLOWER SHOW.

TO GARDENERS. No specimens can be entered for Exhibition at the Flower Show, on Saturday the 24th inst., after Tuesday next. Gardeners applying in writing, to the Secretary, on or before Wednesday next, the 21st inst., and producing satisfactory evidence of their employment, shall receive **SPECIAL TICKETS** admissible on payment of 5s. at the Doors. By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, May 15, 1856.

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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*l.*, 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, Spasmodism, 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 eradicates all traces of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which captivi and eubeds 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 lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Trieseemar, Nos. 1, 2, 3, are sold in tin cases, price 1*l.*, or four cases in one for 3*l.*, which saves 1*l.*, and in 6*l.* cases, whereby there is a saving of 1*l.* 1*l.*; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallouand, Roux, &c. To be had wholesale and retail in London, of Johnson, 68, Cornhill; Hanney and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; H. H. Ingham, druggist, 40, Market-street, Manchester; H. Bradbury, bookseller, Deansgate, Bolton; J. Priestly, chemist, 52, Lord-street, Liverpool; Powell, bookseller, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin; Winnall, bookseller, 11, High-street, Birmingham.

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