

Head Edmund Selwyn, 30 Strand.

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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VOL. VIII. No. 367.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... FIVEPENCE.
 { Stamped..... Sixpence.

Review of the Week.

THE new House of Commons has now been elected, excepting a small remainder from the counties and Ireland, and it promises to be a better representation of the constituencies than we have ever had, and for an obvious reason. The only question submitted to "the country" was, whether or not it would prefer Lord PALMERSTON to Lord DERBY, and there was an almost universal feeling in favour of Lord PALMERSTON. He is in power, he has been successful, he is professedly a Liberal, he conducted the war; whereas, in the case of Lord DERBY, all these characteristics must be reversed. As a politician, Lord DERBY has lain dormant; although he would not do much harm as a Tory, he avows Tory principles of the old stamp; the most that can be said of him is, that he did not obstruct the war; and although he is a very pleasant fellow, he does not so well conceal the pride of birth under a frank, gentlemanly, and agreeable bearing. There is scarcely any interest in Lord DERBY personally; numbers of his own political supporters really prefer Lord PALMERSTON—as the county elections are showing; and with those Conservatives who still vote as they do, the preference for the Earl is chiefly technical. "The country," therefore, has had no reason why it should not vote in favour of Lord PALMERSTON; and having nothing else before it, it has voted as it pleased. Having no very strong opinions upon any subject, it has collectively elected men who collectively have no particular opinions.

On the whole, it is conjectured that the present House of Commons will contain an unusual number of members pledged to support the Ballot; but movement adds to the appearance of numerical strength, and possibly the Ballot men will not prove to be so many in a division as they look in a general election.

There is so very widespread a feeling in favour of Reform, that even Conservatives have been induced to declare in favour of it. Thus we have declarations, more or less ambiguous, from Lord PALMERSTON, Mr. DISRAELI, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, and others. Lord PALMERSTON, indeed, hints at it rather than speaks out, and he declares himself to be very conscious of 'the duty of silence.' Mr. DISRAELI is more explicit; he would feel "no prejudice" against a Reform Bill which should redress the partiality and injustice of the bill of 1832; that is, which should not endeavour to frame a Whig constituency; while he objects decisively both to

ballot and electoral districts, and impliedly to a large extension of the suffrage. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON is the most explicit of the three whom we have named; he is not opposed to extension of the suffrage. Indeed, there is a reason why he should not be; in his pursuit of agreement on the subject of education, Sir JOHN PAKINGTON has come more into contact with the working classes, and has obtained a great deal more knowledge of them; and he can testify to what we have so frequently asserted, that amongst the working classes there is not less information than amongst the shop-keeping class, more reflection, and more courage of conscience; qualities which would give to a considerably extended franchise infinitely more of a patriotic and national character.

"The country," as it is called in parliamentary language, means the limited constituencies—the one-seventh of the population which has this time returned a Parliament entirely to its mind. We shall see what that Parliament will do. If it is not instructed to promote Reform, it is rather reminded of the duty than otherwise; and excepting a certain passive obstinacy which characterises the reluctant allusion to the subject by Lord PALMERSTON, the feeling of obstruction appears to be decidedly giving way. The Parliament elected by "the country," we suspect, may not be very strong in the will to carry Parliamentary Reform, but it will be more feeble to resist any real public movement.

Meanwhile, Lord JOHN RUSSELL has accomplished his return for the City of London under the feeling which we described last week, only rather strengthened. He did not come in at the head of the poll, the "Four Candidates" organization having already committed many Liberals against Lord JOHN; but "the young man from Northampton" was far below the lowest on the poll; so that there is some degree of honesty in the City yet. Down to the latest date the incidents were of a kind to increase Lord JOHN RUSSELL's sense of the party unfairness which has influenced the limited constituency. He must feel that if many of the non-electors had had votes, he would have been sent to the top of the poll. They at least appreciated him better than that section of "the country" which lies within the City, and we may presume that Lord JOHN proportionately appreciates those intelligent disfranchised. The subject of the suffrage extension therefore awaits a decisive movement on the part of the unfranchised people.

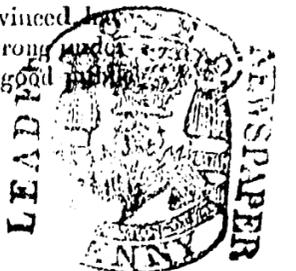
A correspondence is circulated to prove that Lord JOHN RUSSELL vacillated in regard to his resigna-

tion, and that he has been fairly treated. Undoubtedly it was hinted that he had resigned: this was *not true*. On the 7th he wrote a note authorizing Mr. DILLON to resign for him; but on the 8th he wrote a note saying that circumstances induced him to reconsider his intention, and withdrawing that first note. Mr. DILLON got the second note first, and there the matter ought to have ended,—but there it did not end.

We hear allusions to the case of Kidderminster, as if it proved that the non-electors are generally ruffians, and unfit to exercise the suffrage. How little this is the case we can call upon the rejected members to say—upon Mr. MILNER GIBSON, Sir HENRY HALFORD, Mr. W. J. FOX; or on many who were returned—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, Mr. WILLIAM CONINGHAM, Lord GODERICH, General THOMPSON, Mr. SLANEY. But the case of Kidderminster is quite peculiar. The non-electors have been taught to consider that they should have some voice in the election; they found their claim treated with contempt, they were irritated, and we all know what arts may be used during the excitement of an election to foster and provoke the irritation until it shall become tumult. The violence of Kidderminster is entirely exceptional, and in evidence we point to the whole character of the general election throughout Great Britain, for there has never been one more quiet or more easy going.

A wider constituency would have selected many men amongst those whom the present constituency has thrown out. The list of the rejected is truly formidable, and it embraces every class of men, politically and socially. Here is a miscellany—Admiral BERKELEY, JOHN BRIGHT, COBDEN, CARDWELL, RAIKES CURRIE, WILLIAM CLAY, W. J. FOX, MILNER GIBSON, ARTHUR GORDON, LAURENCE HEYWORTH, JAMES WEIR HOGG, HENRY HALFORD, AUSTEN LAYARD, SAMUEL LAING, Lord MONCK, EDWARD MIALI, HERBERT MADDOCK, Lord NAAS, FREDERICK PEEL, ROUNDALL PALMER, J. G. PHILLIMORE, R. J. PHILLIMORE, APSLEY PELLATT, STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, DAVID WADDINGTON, JOSHUA WALMSLEY, W. A. WILKINSON; and the list is still incomplete.

There are many names in this place which everybody regrets to see excluded, and most certainly with a larger constituency there would have been a more liberal construction. Even of those who have been least considerate of the political claims of the working classes, many would, we are convinced, have been returned because they are men of strong standing, conscientious principles, and good



feeling. This is said everywhere of COBDEN and BRIGHT; it is not less felt with regard to FOX and HEYWORTH; MIALI would have been certain to find a seat, so would ARTHUR GORDON.

We have named several of the more conspicuous new members who have been put into the vacant seats; those who are best known are decidedly more Liberal than the average of the men displaced, at least politically—as ELTON, KINGLAKE, THOMPSON, TRELAWNY, SLANEY, CONINGHAM. If from others we may not expect larger professions with regard to the suffrage extension, from some of them we have had at least a more positive and determined enforcement of opinions favourable to the interests of the largest numbers. JAMES CAIRD, returned for Dartmouth, will bring into the House of Commons a considerable amount of active and practical information on the subject of agriculture and its progress.

The political news from over the seas partakes of the same uncertain character that we have noted for some time past. General Sir JAMES OUTRAM has inflicted a slashing wound upon the army of SOOJAH-OOL-MOOK, the Persian General, who has been degraded, it is said, for his failure. His whole army may be said to have been beaten by a few squadrons of cavalry. But, inflicted after the declaration of peace, the stroke is not in all respects happy. It is not likely to unsettle the settlement, for such things have frequently happened: and if Persia were to complain, we might reply that it serves her right for having no penny post, railways, or telegraph to expedite intelligence.

In China matters remain exactly as they were, the Admiralty message notwithstanding. Admiral SEYMOUR still short of forces, but still keeping up a fire against Canton. And instead of ordering YEH to conciliate, the Emperor, if he has ordered anything, has ordered the Commissioner to add hypocrisy to obstinacy.

The withdrawal of Count PAAR from Turin by Count BUOL, accompanied as it was by a despatch personally offensive to Count CAVOUR, has been followed by unmistakable demonstrations on the 22nd of March in Venice; the anniversary being celebrated by allusions to VICTOR EMMANUEL, as King of Italy, and CAVOUR, as Prime Minister thereof. The state of events is becoming critical; and again we say it would be interesting to know what our Government is at?

We have the text of the treaty between this country and the United States on the subject of Central America, with some indications of the alterations in the Senate, though the copy before us is not perfectly intelligible. Our Ministers had retained some degree of protectorate over the Mosquito Indians, which the Senate has completely disallowed. But it is scarcely possible that our Government can throw up all the advantages of the treaty from any punctilious offence on that point. If it do, it will certainly sacrifice English interests to personal pique.

The sudden rising of the Bank discount on Thursday from 6 to 6½ per cent. occasioned a feeling of surprise, though the reasons for it are sufficiently obvious. The people in Paris have been trying to make up 2,500,000*l.* as the first instalment for the Russian railways—without complete success. The Russian Government has been trying to raise the wind for the same purpose. Speculators in Germany and Holland have been taking advantage of the lowering the discount in Amsterdam to 4 per cent. as a means of raising capital for railway extensions of the widest kind, centring in Berlin. In every quarter the demand for money is brisk—from the United States to India. The Government loan of 5 per cent. in India is a failure; at the same time, for military and official purposes, the Court of Directors are pouring their bills into the Eastern Empire, and a state of things has been produced which has compelled the Bank of Bengal to raise its interest on the deposit of Government securities to 14 per cent. In fact, there is a universal raising of the wind all round, especially in the North and East, and the Bank of England would soon have had a vacuum if it had not put on the screw.

While the North of Europe is taking away our gold, it is sending us the cattle murrain, which is imported direct from Holstein—the place it has reached from the Eastern steppes. The London newspapers are beginning to create a panic about it; and the prospect of including typhoid beef amongst our imports has drawn attention to the fact, that in the meat customarily sold in the public markets, and especially to the poor, too large a proportion contains phthisis, measles, small-pox, typhus, cholera,

and many other deadly forms of epidemic—all permitted to go straight from the foul stables of disease through the slaughter-house and the kitchen to the living human stomach; and all for want of something like *effectual inspection*. Fraud in meat almost parallels the frauds in money, whereof a diseased case was anatomised this week, in the person of Mr. APSLEY PELLATT, before the Court of Bankruptcy.

THE REVENUE.

YEAR AND QUARTER TO MARCH 31, 1857.

The Official Return (says an abstract in the *Morning Post*) shows an increase on the quarter of 115,074*l.*, and on the year of 2,525,066*l.*

CUSTOMS.—The increase on the year arises on nearly every head of duty, except tea and coffee, on which there is a decrease (or postponement) of revenue of one million, principally owing to the anticipated reduction of the duty in April. The quarter's revenue is more especially affected by the same cause.

EXCISE.—An increase in the year of 853,848*l.*, and in the quarter of 91,222*l.*; arising principally on spirits, hops, and paper, &c. There would have been a much greater increase but for the repeal of the war duty on malt, which has affected the revenue of the year about 1,000,000*l.*, and that of the quarter about 250,000*l.* (including the drawbacks on stocks on hand).

STAMPS.—An increase of about 296,000*l.* on the year, and 103,000*l.* on the quarter; arising from additional revenues from legacy and succession duties and other items.

LAND AND ASSESSED TAXES.—Unimportant variations both on the year and quarter.

INCOME-TAX.—Shows an increase of more than a million, derived from the additional twopenny in the pound imposed in 1855, and which did not take full effect until the second half of the year 1855-6. The quarter shows a smaller comparative increase, the full rate being then in operation.

POST-OFFICE.—An increase of correspondence has produced a similar addition to the revenue of both the quarter and the year.

CROWN LANDS.—No variation of any amount.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Casual variation only.

AMERICA.

THE New York papers contain accounts of the reception of our Minister, Lord Napier, at Washington. We are told that he "was introduced to the President by General Cass, and presented his credentials as Minister from England. He was in court dress. In addressing the President as the Envoy of her Britannic Majesty, he said he was instructed to convey to him the earnest desire maintained by the Queen to preserve and advance on all occasions the interests and happiness of the people of England and America, which are so deeply involved in their amicable intercourse; and to manifest to him the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States. He ventured to congratulate the President on his accession to the highest elective dignity in the country and the world, saying:—'May you enjoy it in health, and peace, and ever-increasing honour, and may the period of your government be distinguished by all the features of public welfare. Permit me,' he continued, 'to express to you my gratification in being selected to renew and avow at Washington those relations of international friendship which have been so ably sustained by your representative in London. This important and grateful duty might have been committed to others more capable of doing justice to the sentiments of benevolence which animate my sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects, but no one could approach your Excellency with greater respect for your person and your office, or a warmer good-will to the American people.' Lord Napier then delivered the credential letter which her Majesty had been graciously pleased to entrust to his care. The President in reply offered to Lord Napier a hearty welcome as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from her Britannic Majesty to the United States. 'Your sovereign,' he said, 'I am convinced, could not have selected a more acceptable representative than yourself to renew those relations of international friendship which I trust may never hereafter be interrupted. The earnest and gracious desire expressed by her Majesty to preserve and advance upon all occasions the interest and happiness of England and America, and the hearty good wishes which her Majesty cherishes for the prosperity of the United States, are cordially reciprocated on my part, and will elicit an enthusiastic response from the hearts of the American people. No independent powers have ever been bound together by material interests of such magnitude as those which unite Great Britain and the United States. Indeed, the prosperity of the one is necessarily involved in that of the other; but mutual interests, however vast, without mutual regard, are not always sufficient to preserve friendship between nations. How happy then am I to receive the assurance that your sovereign, her ministers, and every order of her subjects, are animated by sentiments of benevolence toward the Government and people of the United States! During my administration, it

shall be my agreeable duty, as well as my earnest desire, to increase the friendship and mutual good-will now so happily subsisting between the two countries, and to render these sentiments strong and enduring. With such sincere and heartfelt dispositions on both sides, should difficulties ever arise between the two Governments, these will be easily adjusted in a spirit of mutual forbearance and concession. I return your lordship my thanks for your kind expressions and wishes in reference to myself, and feel confident that in our future intercourse we shall proceed harmoniously and satisfactorily in discharging our respective duties.'

The Dallas Clarendon treaty has been passed by the United States Senate by a vote of 32 to 15, being just one over the required number. Some amendments have been introduced, asserting that the sovereignty of the Bay Islands is vested exclusively in Honduras; that the sovereignty of the Mosquito coast belongs exclusively to Nicaragua, the Indians only having a possessory right to their lands there; and that the United States do not in any way guarantee any grants of land made to any parties by the Mosquito Indians. The object of the last of these provisions is said to be the discouragement of English colonisation; but it is thought that England will accede to all the amendments.

The United States Senate has refused to ratify the proposed treaties between the United States and Mexico which were signed by Mr. Forsyth, the American minister at Mexico, on the 11th of February. These treaties were five in number, depending one on the other, and the whole combining an arrangement, the object of which was to extract Mexico from its financial embarrassments. Telegraphic despatches from Washington announce the basis of a new treaty with Mexico. It embraces the acquisition of Sonora and Sinaloa, with the command of the Gulf of California, in consideration of a sum of money.

A horrible railway accident is reported. There is a bridge over a canal at one part of the Great Western Railway, Canada. This bridge is elevated sixty feet above the level of the water, and it is a swing-bridge. Some injury, it is supposed, had been done to the structure by a train which had passed shortly before the accident. The consequence was that the next train was thrown off the line, and precipitated into the canal. From seventy-five to one hundred passengers were in the carriages at the time, of whom only fifteen were taken alive from the wreck, and of these five have since died. Another railway accident, though less destructive, has occurred. It happened on the 13th ult. on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Altoona station. An emigrant train standing on the track was run into by a heavy freight train, crowding the rear car into the one before it, causing the instant death of six of the passengers, and mutilating ten or twelve others.

The city of Sarapiquí has been retaken by Walker, who attacked it with a force of two hundred men and two nine-pounders. The assault went on for about four-and-twenty hours, when the Costa-Ricans were obliged to yield. Walker, it is said, lost only two men killed and three wounded; the enemy had eleven killed and twenty wounded. Castille is also reported to have fallen into Walker's hands, with a loss of eight killed and twenty wounded on his side, and thirty-two killed and sixty wounded on the part of the Costa-Ricans.

One of those disgraceful personal encounters which are unfortunately frequent in the American Houses of Legislature, took place a short time ago in the Missouri Parliament. Mr. Albin, of Gentry, was making "a personal explanation"—generally a great source of quarrel; and in the course of it he reflected severely on Mr. Singleton, of Andrew. What follows we give in the singular and somewhat Rabelaisian language of the *Inquirer*:—"Here Mr. Singleton, of Andrew, rose from his seat and advanced to the side of his desk, towards the left centre aisle; when he arrived at the front edge thereof, he with his right hand gripped for his ink-bottle; a second clutch secured it. Drawing back, he threw it with much force at Mr. Albin. The bottle, scattering its contents all along its route, struck the desk of Mr. Albin in front of him, and bounced off, carrying with it a handkerchief, just glancing over the face of Mr. Darnes, of Scott, whose seat is about in a line with the seat of Mr. Albin. Upon this, and quicker than we can pen the act, Mr. Albin drew from his breast a seven-inch Colt's revolver, which he pointed with unerring certainty, and which he held with a wonderful steadiness, directly at Mr. Singleton. Gentlemen surrounding either person rushed towards them, not, however, until Mr. Singleton had stooped down, in the attempt, as it would appear, to raise a spittoon. Mr. Clover, of St. Louis, who happened to be near, caught the arm of Mr. Albin, and, at the same time, with his left hand, forced the pistol up to the ceiling. By this time, the Speaker collected himself, and ordered the two persons under arrest. Mr. Albin made some resistance by words, but, on the recommendation of his friends, he left the hall in custody of the Serjeant-at-arms. Mr. Singleton was not for the present molested."

The new President is very unwell, owing, in a great degree, it is said, to the constant worrying of petty place-hunters, who importune him for posts night and day, and try to force themselves into his private rooms. He was slightly affected by the climate, but was getting well again, when the anxiety caused a relapse.

Commander Swartwout, of the United States steamer

Massachusetts, has made an interesting report of an engagement, fought on the 21st of March, 1856, between the crew of that vessel and a band of North Russian Indians, near Port Gamble, Washington territory. The United States force had one man killed and one wounded, and the Indians lost 27 killed and 21 wounded. Among the latter was one of their chiefs. The Indians sued for peace, and promised to go to Victoria, and never to visit Puget Sound again.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

The police are said to have discovered the existence of a new secret society, called the *Bons Hommes* or *Bons Enfants*. A good many arrests were made on the morning of Friday week, but no details are known. Although little is heard of them, it is believed that a wide ramification of secret societies underlies the whole of France. "It would appear," says the *Times* correspondent, "that the *Haute Vente* (to use the style of Carbonarism) is directed by some of the most influential among the political refugees in England. Between them and the directors at home there often arises much dissension. The latter willingly accept the co-operation of the absent, but they absolutely reject all dictation from them. Various modifications have been introduced into the present organisation of the affiliated. These are no longer classed in *decades* or *centuries*. No single member can communicate with more than three other members, and, in imitation of the secret societies under the Restoration, these occupy respectively the extremity of an imaginary triangle, with its sides touching another triangle, and so on, spreading out over the departments."

The Imperial Court will remove to Fontainebleau on the 1st of May, in order, it is whispered, that the Russian Archduke Constantine, who is coming on a visit to the Emperor, may be kept out of the way of the Parisians and of the *Charivari*, as he is said to be very eccentric, and apt to get into scrapes.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:—"Several foreign journals, led away by party feeling, or deceived by malevolent correspondents, have represented the proceedings instituted against the Bishop of Moulins before the Council of State as the effect of political rancour. It would be unworthy of the Government of his Majesty to discuss such insinuations, which are so contrary to its sentiments of moderation and good faith. The truth, as the whole of France knows, is that the prelate against whom the proceedings have been directed for abuse of power has excited in his diocese by his imprudent conduct the deepest antipathy, and has thus compromised both the interests of religion and those of public order. The inhabitants of the department of the Allier have remonstrated against such conduct, and their representatives, the highest and the most honourable, have not hesitated to unite with them. The Emperor has himself received two petitions, signed by more than three thousand inhabitants of Moulins alone, and these documents attest the serious differences which exist between the Bishop and his flock. The Government, in presence of such serious complaints and such reprehensible acts, had to fulfil a duty of surveillance and protection. It has, therefore, made use of the only means of protesting which is sanctioned by the organic laws of France, at the same time that it has represented the state of things before the Holy See. It has acted without passion as well as without weakness."

The oldest American banking-house in Paris, Messrs. Greene and Co., of the Place St. Georges, has been compelled to suspend payment.

AUSTRIA.

Count Paar and his secretary quitted Turin on the 26th ult. The rupture between Sardinia and Austria (arising out of the alleged excesses of the Piedmontese press) is complete; but the Cabinet at Vienna affects to think very lightly of the affair. It is said that Sardinia is supported by Russia, out of a desire to annoy Austria, and that Count Stackelberg, the Czar's ambassador, exercises undue influence on Count Cavour. The Marquis de Cantano has quitted Vienna, where he represented the Cabinet of Turin.

The *Opinion* of Turin, contradicting recent assertions from Vienna, says that the garrisons of Verona, Mantua, and Milan have been augmented.

The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian, the newly-appointed Governor-General of Lombardy, was greeted with a startling sight on the morning after his arrival in Venice (the 24th ult.). In the Place of St. Mark, at the Arsenal, and at another place, the Austrian standard was found to be surmounted by the national colours, the Italian tricolor, which had been secretly hoisted during the night, and, the halliards having been removed, it was found difficult to haul them down. Some say the thing was done by the police, in order to give an excuse for some political movement against the popular party; but it appears more probable that it was done by the people themselves. The Archduke was very coolly received on his arrival on the 23rd, few persons being abroad. The excuse is that the nobility were "at dinner;" but the fact is that the 23rd ult. was the anniversary of the battle of Novara. Ferdinand-Maximilian will speedily remove to Milan.

PRUSSIA.

The Zollverein Conference has been opened at Berlin

for the consideration of certain proposals made by Austria with a view to facilitate commercial intercourse between Austria and the Zollverein, and pave the way for a fusion of the two territorial and fiscal unions into one body in the year 1866.

The King has commuted the sentence on Herr von Rochow, who shot the late President of Police, Hinckeldey, and who was condemned to five years' imprisonment in the fortress of Magdeburg for that offence. He was induced to do this by an act of extraordinary generosity and moral beauty on the part of the widow of the deceased. On the anniversary of the death of her husband, she wrote to the King, alluding to the melancholy feelings of bereavement which that day rendered more poignant, and requesting that, as she could not, on that very account, avoid sympathizing with the Frau von Rochow, the King would enable that lady again to enjoy the society of her husband, by authorizing his liberation. The King wrote a very flattering and feeling answer to Madame Hinckeldey, and granted her request. The eldest daughter of the late President is about to be married to Herr von Münchhausen, who acted as her father's second at the fatal encounter.

The Chamber of Representatives has rejected, by a majority of 241 to 73, the law relative to the tax on houses.

The Plenipotentiaries of Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria will take part in the negotiations at Paris relative to the Postal question.

The commission appointed in each House of the Diet has already brought up its report on the Sound Dues Treaty, and both of them unanimously recommend the House to adopt it for ratification.

TURKEY.

Several outrages on Protestant Christians in Turkey are alleged (by the London Committee of the Turkish Missions) to have taken place in various parts of the Porte's dominions. Complaints, it is added, have been laid before the Sultan and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.

The investigation ordered by the Government into the affair of the Kangaroo is over, and the commission has delivered its report to the Grand Vizier. It appears from that document that Ferhad Pacha and Ismail Bey were the principal authors, not only of the expedition of that vessel, but of all the others organised for the same purpose—that of supplying the Circassians with arms and ammunition. They are to be brought to trial for the offence.—*Daily News*

RUSSIA.

"Investigations have been instituted in several departments of the Russian service," says the *Times* Berlin correspondent, "in consequence of the statements made by Sir Robert Peel in his speech near Birmingham. The result has been, it is said, to prove the entire innocence of the persons incriminated by Sir Robert." Of course. That was a foregone conclusion.

The Emperor has expressed keen satisfaction at the conclusion of the treaty between England and Persia. A grand banquet was given by Prince Gortschakoff at the Hotel of Foreign Affairs, to which Lord Wodehouse was invited; and nearly every Ambassador at St. Petersburg, attended by his *personnel*, was present.

Count Putiatin, who lately left St. Petersburg for Moscow, has quitted the latter capital, and set out for the Chinese frontier. His mission is supposed to have some connexion with the hostilities at present existing between England and the authorities at Canton.

The *Caucasus* contains a very circumstantial account of another expedition which was made towards the end of January in the Great Tschetchna, Schamy's territory, and which lasted a fortnight. Several *ouls* were burnt, and paths were cut through two thick forests with a view to future enterprises. The Tscherkessen are described as having opposed a most vigorous resistance, and as having made ample use of their mountain artillery; but nothing was able to stop the advance of the Russians, who, after attaining their object, retired to their former position with a loss of thirty-nine men killed. The expedition was conducted by General Jewdomikoff.—*Times Berlin Correspondent*.

The famine in Finland continues, and has reached a frightful point, many having actually died of starvation. The harvest last year, it seems, fell far short of the wants of the population; whence the present distress. The poor have been living on a bread composed of bark and straw; but many have been unable to obtain even this sustenance. In the north of Sweden, things are as bad. Lapland is suffering fearfully, and it is even said that children have gnawn their own hands from hunger, and that adults have died from starvation while endeavouring to sustain life by straw. The Swedish Government has acted energetically in giving relief to the famishing.

There is to be a diminution in the Russian Customs Tariff. Woollens and cottons are reduced by one-half; ribbons of all kinds from 4 roubles to 2; cloth from 1 rouble to 40 kopecks; silk goods and printed silks remain at 4 roubles; articles of linen are reduced from 60 to 35 per cent.; linen cloth is increased by 25 per cent.

BELGIUM.

After a lengthened discussion, the Belgian Chamber of Representatives has come to a vote on the question of the import duty on coals. Admission free of all duty was rejected by a majority of 60 to 33; a duty of 23c. the ton, proposed by the committee, was set aside by a

majority of 53 to 41, and a duty of 1fr. 40c., proposed by the Government, adopted by 54 to 39.

SPAIN.

The result of the elections known up to this time (says a despatch from Madrid, of the 27th ult.) is favourable to the Moderados. M. M. Martinez de la Rosa, Goyeneche Serrano, the Duke d'Albe, Nocedal, sen., and the Count de Belascoain, have been elected for Madrid. The Government is also triumphing in the electoral districts of the province of Madrid.

ITALY.

A measure, recently adopted at Rome, which withdraws the youth of the Roman States from their former teachers, who are supposed to be too liberal, and commits them to the charge of the Jesuits, has created great dissatisfaction. The interests of several French subjects are compromised by the measure; and it is hoped that France will interfere.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The solemnity of the promulgation of the Imperial firman of the Sultan, relative to the convocation of the Divans *ad hoc*, was accomplished on the 12th ult. at Jassy. The ceremonies passed off with much enthusiasm and mutual good-will. While the firman was being read, the troops of the garrison were under arms, and the artillery fired one hundred and one guns.

THE ORIENT.

PERSIA AND INDIA.

On the 8th of February, a force under Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram obtained a signal victory at Khooshab over the Persians, commanded by Soojah-Ool-moolk. On the 3rd of February the expeditionary force, consisting of 419 cavalry, 4300 infantry, and 18 guns, left Bushire. After a march of forty-one hours it reached the Persian entrenchment at Boorazjoon, distant forty-six miles from Bushire, upon which the enemy retreated from their entrenchments to the mountains, abandoning their stores and ammunition, all of which were destroyed. The British forces two days afterwards commenced their return march, in which they were disturbed by an ineffectual night attack on the part of the enemy. At daybreak, the Persian army, about 6000 strong, with 5 guns, was attacked by British cavalry and artillery, and totally routed. The enemy lost 700 killed, 100 prisoners, and two guns were taken. Our total loss was 10 killed and 62 wounded. Lieutenant Frankland was killed, and Captain Forbes, Captain Mockler, and Lieutenant Greentree were wounded. The expedition returned to Bushire on the 10th of February.

There have been some disturbances in Pegu, which were unimportant, but which led to a skirmish with the troops. The Madras Exhibition was opened very successfully by Lord Harris on the 8th of February. Meetings have been held at Calcutta to petition Parliament against the regulation of the new penal code, subjecting Europeans to the jurisdiction of the Company's courts. The Bombay import market was steady; cotton and oil seeds were very firm. The money market was unchanged. Government securities were slightly improved.

CHINA.

With the exception of an attack on the junks in the Canton river, no further active operations have taken place at the scene of hostilities. Admiral Sir H. Seymour was at Hong-Kong, waiting for reinforcements. The trial of Allum, the baker, and his fellow-prisoner, charged with poisoning the European inhabitants of Hong-Kong, has resulted in a verdict of Not Guilty. A telegraphic message had been received at Bombay from the authorities at Calcutta, that the Emperor of China had sent orders to Yeh to conclude peace on any terms. At Hong-Kong, exchange was 4s. 8d. At Shanghai, imports were rather lower; the total silk settlements were 70,500 bales, of which 67,600 had been left; prices advanced 10 dols. Exchange was 6s. 7d. At Foochow, there was a further advance in tea. The import market was dull.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE.—This gentleman, one of the most eminent Anglo-Saxon scholars of the present century, died at Dublin from inflammation of the lungs on Thursday week. He had been to the Irish capital for the purpose of collecting specimens of Celt and Anglo-Saxon antiquities for the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester, and it is thought that the exertions he made hastened his death. Mr. Kemble was the eldest son of the late Charles Kemble, the actor; he was educated partly by Dr. Richardson, author of the celebrated Dictionary of the English Language; and was Master of Arts of Cambridge. Besides his standard works on Anglo-Saxon history and philology, he was for several years the editor of the *British and Foreign Quarterly Review*. At the time of his death, he held the office previously filled by his father—that of Examiner of Plays under the Lord Chamberlain.

MR. LEFFLER, the singer, died at the latter end of last week in the fiftieth year of his age. He has left a wife and six children behind him, totally unprovided for.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

The following is a complete list (up to the time of going to press) of the returns to the new Parliament, showing the respective strength of the Ministry and the Opposition. The names of the late members who have lost their seats, or who have not presented themselves for re-election, are placed under those of the successful candidates, and are distinguished by being indented; as thus, in the case of Abingdon:—
 Mr. J. T. Norris.
 Major Reed.

The initials M. and O. indicate respectively "Ministerialist," "Oppositionist."

| ENGLISH AND WELSH BOROUGHS. | | M. | O. |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----|----|
| Places and Representatives. | | | |
| ABINGDON— | Mr. J. T. Norris | 1 | 0 |
| | Major Reed (M.) | | |
| ANDOVER— | Alderman Cubitt | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Fortescue | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. H. B. Coles (O.) | | |
| ARUNDEL— | Lord E. Howard | 1 | 0 |
| ASHBURTON— | Mr. Moffatt | 1 | 0 |
| ASHTON-UNDER-LINE— | Mr. Hindley | 1 | 0 |
| AYLESBURY— | Mr. Bernard | 0 | 1 |
| | Sir R. Bethell | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Layard (O.) | | |
| BANBURY— | Mr. Tancred | 1 | 0 |
| BARNSTAPLE— | Sir W. Frazer | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Laurie | 1 | 0 |
| | Colonel Buck (O.) | | |
| | Mr. R. S. Guinness (O.) | | |
| BATH— | Sir A. H. Elton | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Tite | 0 | 1 |
| | Captain Scobell (O.) | | |
| BEAUMARIS— | Mr. W. O. Stanley | 1 | 0 |
| | Lord G. Paget (M.) | | |
| BEDFORD— | Mr. Whitbread | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Barnard | 1 | 0 |
| | Captain Stuart (O.) | | |
| BEVERLEY— | Hon. W. J. Denison | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. E. A. Glover | 1 | 0 |
| | Hon. A. Gordon (O.) | | |
| BEWDLEY— | Sir T. Winnington | 1 | 0 |
| BIRMINGHAM— | Mr. Muntz | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Scholefield | 1 | 0 |
| BLACKBURN— | Mr. Pilkington | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Hornby | 1 | 0 |
| | Major Fielden (M.) | | |
| BODMIN— | Captain Vivian | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Wylde | 1 | 0 |
| | Dr. Michell (O.) | | |
| | Mr. Sawle (M.) | | |
| BOLTON— | Captain Gray | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Crook | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Barnes (M.) | | |
| BOSTON— | Mr. H. Ingram | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. W. H. Adams | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. B. B. Cabbell (O.) | | |
| BRADFORD— | Mr. Wickham | 1 | 0 |
| | General Thompson | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. R. Milligan (M.) | | |
| BRECON— | Colonel Watkins | 1 | 0 |
| BRIDGENORTH— | Mr. H. Whitmore | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. J. Pritchard | 1 | 0 |
| BRIDGEWATER— | Colonel Tynte | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Kinglake | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. B. S. Follott (O.) | | |
| BRIDPORT— | Mr. Hodgson | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. T. A. Mitchell | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. J. P. Murrough (O.) | | |
| BRIGHTON— | Admiral Pechell | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Coningham | 1 | 0 |
| | Lord A. Hervey (O.) | | |
| BRISTOL— | Mr. Langton | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. H. Berkeley | 1 | 0 |
| BUCKINGHAM— | Sir H. Verney | 1 | 0 |
| | General Hall | 0 | 1 |
| | Marquis of Chandos (O.) | | |
| BURY— | Mr. R. N. Phillips | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. F. Peel (M.) | | |
| BURY ST. EDMUND'S— | Earl Jermyn | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Hardcastle | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Oakes (O.) | | |
| CALNE— | Sir W. F. Williams | 1 | 0 |
| CAMBRIDGE— | Mr. Macaulay | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. A. Stewart | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Adair (M.) | | |
| | Mr. Mowatt (M.) | | |
| CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY— | Mr. I. Wigram | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Walpole | 0 | 1 |
| CANTERBURY— | Mr. H. B. Johnstone | 0 | 1 |
| | Sir W. Somerville | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Lushington (O.) | | |
| CARDIFF— | Colonel Stuart | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. W. Oofin (M.) | | |
| CARDIGAN— | Mr. E. P. Pryse | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. L. Davies (O.) | | |

| PLACES AND REPRESENTATIVES. | | M. | O. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----|----|
| Places and Representatives. | | | |
| CARLISLE— | Sir J. Graham | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. H. Hodgson | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Ferguson (M.) | | |
| CARMARTHEN— | Mr. D. Morris | 1 | 0 |
| CARNAEVON— | Mr. B. Hughes | 0 | 1 |
| CHATHAM— | Sir F. Smith | 1 | 0 |
| | Captain L. Vernon (O.) | | |
| CHELTHENHAM— | Captain F. W. Berkeley | 1 | 0 |
| CHESTER— | Earl Grosvenor | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Salisbury | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. W. O. Stanley (M.) | | |
| CHICHESTER— | Lord H. G. Lennox | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. J. A. Smith | 1 | 0 |
| CHIPPENHAM— | Captain Boldero | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. R. P. Nisbet | 0 | 1 |
| CHRISTCHURCH— | Admiral Walcott | 0 | 1 |
| CIRENCESTER— | Mr. Mullings | 0 | 1 |
| | Hon. Mr. Bathurst | 1 | 0 |
| | Hon. A. J. Ponsonby (M.) | | |
| CLITHEROE— | Mr. J. T. Hopwood | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Starkie (O.) | | |
| COCKERMOUTH— | Mr. J. Steel | 1 | 0 |
| | Lord Naas | 0 | 1 |
| | General Wyndham (O.) | | |
| COLCHESTER— | Mr. Miller | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Rebow | 1 | 0 |
| COVENTRY— | Mr. Ellice, sen. | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir J. Paxton | 0 | 1 |
| CRICKLADE— | Mr. Neeld | 0 | 1 |
| | M. A. L. Goddard | 0 | 1 |
| DARTMOUTH— | Mr. Caird | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir T. Herbert (O.) | | |
| DENBIGH DISTRICT— | Mr. Manwaring | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. West (O.) | | |
| DERBY— | Mr. Bass | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Beale | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. L. Heyworth (O.) | | |
| DEVIZES— | Mr. Taylor | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Griffiths | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. G. H. Heneage (O.) | | |
| | Captain Gladstone (O.) | | |
| DEVONPORT— | Sir E. Perry | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. J. Wilson | 1 | 0 |
| | General Berkeley (M.) | | |
| DOVER— | Mr. B. Osborne | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir W. Russell | 1 | 0 |
| | Lord Chelsea (O.) | | |
| | Mr. Rice (M.) | | |
| DROITWICH— | Sir J. Pakington | 0 | 1 |
| DUDLEY— | Mr. H. B. Sheridan | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir S. Northcote (O.) | | |
| DURHAM— | Mr. Atherton | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Mowbray | 0 | 1 |
| EAST RETFORD— | Viscount Galway | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Foljambe | 1 | 0 |
| | Hon. W. E. Duncombe (O.) | | |
| EVEHAM— | Sir H. Willoughby | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Holland | 1 | 0 |
| EXETER— | Mr. Divott | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Gard | 0 | 1 |
| | Sir J. T. B. Duckworth (O.) | | |
| EYE— | Sir E. Kerrison | 0 | 1 |
| FALMOUTH— | Mr. S. Gurney | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. F. Baring | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Gwyn (O.) | | |
| | Mr. Freshfield (O.) | | |
| FINSBURY— | Mr. T. Duncombe | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. W. Cox | 1 | 0 |
| | Alderman Challis (M.) | | |
| FLINT— | Sir J. Haumer | 1 | 0 |
| FROME— | Mr. D. Nicoll | 1 | 0 |
| | Major Boyle (M.) | | |
| GATESHEAD— | Mr. Hutt | 1 | 0 |
| GLOUCESTER— | Alderman Sir R. Carden | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Pricc | 1 | 0 |
| | Admiral Berkeley (M.) | | |
| GRANTHAM— | Hon. J. F. Tollemache | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. W. E. Walby | 0 | 1 |
| | Lord M. W. Graham (O.) | | |
| GREAT YARMOUTH— | Mr. McCullagh | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Watkins | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Runkhold (M.) | | |
| | Sir E. Lacon (O.) | | |
| GREENWICH— | Sir W. Codrington | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Townsend | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. M. Chambers (M.) | | |
| GRIMSBY— | Lord Worsley | 1 | 0 |
| | Earl of Annesley (O.) | | |
| GUILDFORD— | Mr. R. D. Mangles | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Bovill | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. J. Bell (M.) | | |
| HALIFAX— | Sir C. Wood | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. P. Crossley | 1 | 0 |

| PLACES AND REPRESENTATIVES. | | M. | O. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|
| Places and Representatives. | | | |
| HARWICH— | Mr. Bagshawe | 1 | 0 |
| | Colonel Warburton | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. D. Waddington (O.) | | |
| HASTINGS— | Mr. F. North | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. P. F. Robertson | 1 | 0 |
| HAVERFORDWEST— | Mr. Philipps | 1 | 0 |
| HELSTONE— | Mr. Truman | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir R. Vyvyan (O.) | | |
| HEREFORD— | Mr. G. Clive | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. H. M. Clifford | 1 | 0 |
| HERTFORD— | Mr. Cowper | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir Minto Farquhar | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. T. Chambers (M.) | | |
| HIGH WYCOMBE— | Sir G. Dashwood | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. M. T. Smith | 1 | 0 |
| HONITON— | Mr. J. Locke | 0 | 1 |
| | Major Wortley | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir J. W. Hogg (O.) | | |
| HORSHAM— | Mr. W. R. S. Fitzgerald | 0 | 1 |
| HUDDERSFIELD— | Mr. Akroyd | 1 | 0 |
| | Lord Goderich (O.) | | |
| HULL— | Mr. Clay | 1 | 0 |
| | Lord Ashley | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. W. D. Seymour (M.) | | |
| HUNTINGDON— | General Peel | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. T. Baring | 0 | 1 |
| HYTHE— | Sir J. Ramsden | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Brockman (M.) | | |
| IPSWICH— | Mr. J. C. Cobbold | 0 | 1 |
| | Colonel Adair | 1 | 0 |
| KENDAL— | Mr. G. C. Glyn | 1 | 0 |
| KIDDERMINSTER— | Mr. Lowe | 1 | 0 |
| KNARESBOROUGH— | Mr. Woodd | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Collins | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. J. D. Dent (M.) | | |
| LAMBETH— | Mr. Roupell | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. W. Williams | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Wilkinson (M.) | | |
| LANCASTER— | Mr. Gregson | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Garnett | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. T. Greene (O.) | | |
| LAUNCESTON— | Hon. J. Percy | 1 | 0 |
| LEEDS— | Mr. Baines | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. R. Hall | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir G. Goodman (M.) | | |
| LEICESTER— | Mr. Biggs | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Harris | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir J. Walsley (M.) | | |
| LEOMINSTER— | Mr. G. Hardy | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. H. Willoughby | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. J. G. Phillimore (O.) | | |
| LEWES— | Hon. H. Brand | 1 | 0 |
| | Hon. H. Fitzroy | 1 | 0 |
| LICHFIELD— | Lord A. Paget | 1 | 0 |
| | Lord Sandon | 1 | 0 |
| LINCOLN— | Major Sibthorp | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. G. F. Heneage | 1 | 0 |
| LISKEARD— | Mr. Grey | 1 | 0 |
| LIVERPOOL— | Mr. Horsfall | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. J. C. Ewart | 1 | 0 |
| LONDON, CITY— | Lord J. Russell | 0 | 1 |
| | Baron Rothschild | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. R. W. Crawford | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir J. Duke | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. Masterman (M.) | | |
| LUDLOW— | Hon. P. Herbert | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Botfield | 0 | 1 |
| | Lord W. Powlott (O.) | | |
| LYME REGIS— | Colonel Pinney | 1 | 0 |
| LYMINGTON— | Sir J. R. Carnac | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. A. Mackinnon | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. E. J. Hutchins (M.) | | |
| LYNN REGIS— | Lord Stanley | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. J. H. Garney | 1 | 0 |
| MACCLESFIELD— | Mr. Brocklehurst | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. E. C. Egerton | 1 | 0 |
| MALDEN— | Mr. A. B. Hope | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Scott | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Whatman (M.) | | |
| | Mr. Leo (M.) | | |
| MALDON— | Mr. Western | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. B. Moore | 0 | 1 |
| | Mr. Peacocke (O.) | | |
| MALMESBURY— | Mr. Luce | 1 | 0 |
| MALTON— | Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. J. Brown | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. J. E. Denison (M.) | | |
| MANCHESTER— | Mr. J. A. Turner | 1 | 0 |
| | Sir J. Potter | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. M. Gibson (O.) | | |
| | Mr. Bright (O.) | | |
| MARLBOROUGH— | Lord E. Bruce | 1 | 0 |
| | Mr. J. B. Baring | 1 | 0 |
| MARLOW— | Colonel Knox | 0 | 1 |
| | Colonel T. P. Williams | 0 | 1 |

| Places and Representatives. | M. | O. |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| MARYLEBONE— | | |
| Sir B. Hall | 1 | 0 |
| Lord Ebrington | 1 | 0 |
| MERTHYR TYDVIL— | | |
| Mr. H. A. Bruce | 0 | 1 |
| MIDHURST— | | |
| Mr. S. Warren | 0 | 1 |
| MONMOUTH— | | |
| Mr. C. Bailey | 0 | 1 |
| MONTGOMERY— | | |
| Mr. D. Pugh | 0 | 1 |
| MORPETH— | | |
| Sir G. Grey | 1 | 0 |
| NEWARK— | | |
| Earl of Lincoln | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Handley | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. G. H. Vernon (O.) | | |
| Mr. J. H. M. Sutton (O.) | | |
| NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE— | | |
| Mr. Ridley | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Headlam | 1 | 0 |
| NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE— | | |
| Mr. W. Jackson | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Christy | 0 | 1 |
| NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT— | | |
| Mr. Buxton | 1 | 0 |
| Captain Mangles | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. R. W. Kennard (O.) | | |
| Mr. Massey (M.) | | |
| NORTHALLERTON— | | |
| Mr. W. B. Wrightson | 1 | 0 |
| NOETHAMPTON— | | |
| Mr. V. Smith | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Gilpin | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. R. Currie (M.) | | |
| NORWICH— | | |
| Viscount Bury | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Schneider | 1 | 0 |
| Sir S. Bignold (O.) | | |
| Mr. Warner (O.) | | |
| NOTTINGHAM— | | |
| Mr. Walter | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Paget | 1 | 0 |
| OLDHAM— | | |
| Mr. Cobbett | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Platt | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. W. J. Fox (O.) | | |
| OXFORD CITY— | | |
| Mr. Langston | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Neate | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Cardwell (O.) | | |
| OXFORD UNIVERSITY— | | |
| Mr. Gladstone | 0 | 1 |
| Sir W. Heathcote | 0 | 1 |
| PEMBROKE— | | |
| Sir J. Owen | 1 | 0 |
| PETERBOROUGH— | | |
| Hon. G. W. Fitzwilliam | | |
| T. Hankey | 1 | 0 |
| PETERSFIELD— | | |
| Sir W. Jolliffe | 0 | 1 |
| PLYMOUTH— | | |
| Mr. Collier | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. White | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Roundell Palmer (O.) | | |
| PONTEFRAC— | | |
| Mr. M. Milnes | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Wood | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Oliveira (M.) | | |
| POOLE— | | |
| Mr. D. Seymour | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. G. W. Franklyn | 0 | 1 |
| PORTSMOUTH— | | |
| Sir J. Elphinstone | 1 | 0 |
| Sir F. Baring | 0 | 1 |
| Viscount Monck (M.) | | |
| PRESTON— | | |
| Mr. C. Grenfell | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Cross | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. T. Parker (O.) | | |
| Sir G. Strickland (M.) | | |
| RADNOR— | | |
| Sir G. C. Lewis | 1 | 0 |
| READING— | | |
| Mr. Pigott | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Keating | 1 | 0 |
| REIGATE— | | |
| Mr. Hackblock | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. S. Cocks (O.) | | |
| RICHMOND— | | |
| Mr. Rich | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Wyvill | 1 | 0 |
| RIPON— | | |
| Mr. J. A. Warro | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Greenwood | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. W. Bockett (O.) | | |
| Hon. E. Lascelles (O.) | | |
| ROCHDALE— | | |
| Sir A. Ramsay | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Miall (O.) | | |
| ROCHESTER— | | |
| Mr. Serjeant Kinglake | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. P. W. Martin | 1 | 0 |
| Sir T. H. Maddock (O.) | | |
| RYE— | | |
| Mr. Mackinnon | 1 | 0 |
| SALFORD— | | |
| Mr. Massey | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Langworthy (M.) | | |
| SALISBURY— | | |
| General Buckley | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Marsh | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. W. J. Chaplin (M.) | | |
| SANDWICH— | | |
| Lord C. Paget | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Huggeson | 1 | 0 |
| Lord C. P. Clinton (O.) | | |
| Mr. M'Gregor (O.) | | |
| SCARBOROUGH— | | |
| Sir J. Johnstone | 0 | 1 |
| Lord Mulgrave | 1 | 0 |
| SHAFESBURY— | | |
| Mr. G. G. Glyn | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. W. Portman (M.) | | |
| SHEFFIELD— | | |
| Mr. Roebuck | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Hadfield | 0 | 1 |
| SHOREHAM— | | |
| Sir C. Barrrell | 0 | 1 |
| Lord A. G. Lennox | 0 | 1 |
| SHREWSBURY— | | |
| Mr. Tomline | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Slaney | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Baldoek (O.) | | |

| Places and Representatives. | M. | O. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|
| SOUTHAMPTON— | | |
| Mr. Weguelin | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Wilcox | 1 | 0 |
| SOUTH SHIELDS— | | |
| Mr. Ingham | 1 | 0 |
| SOUTH WARK— | | |
| Mr. J. Locke | 1 | 0 |
| Sir C. Napier | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. A. Pellatt (O.) | | |
| STAFFORD— | | |
| Mr. Wise | 1 | 0 |
| Lord Ingestrie | 0 | 1 |
| STAMFORD— | | |
| Sir F. Thesiger | 0 | 1 |
| Lord R. Cecil | 0 | 1 |
| ST. IVES— | | |
| Mr. H. Paul | 1 | 0 |
| Captain Laffan (M.) | | |
| STOCKPORT— | | |
| Mr. Kershaw | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. J. B. Smith | 1 | 0 |
| STOKE-UPON-TRENT— | | |
| Alderman Copeland | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. L. Ricardo | 0 | 1 |
| Hon. J. L. Gower (M.) | | |
| STROUD— | | |
| Mr. Horsman | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. G. P. Scrope | 1 | 0 |
| SUNDELAN— | | |
| Mr. G. Hudson | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Fenwick | 1 | 0 |
| SWANSEA— | | |
| Mr. Dillwyn | 1 | 0 |
| TAMWORTH— | | |
| Lord Raynham | 1 | 0 |
| Sir R. Peel | 1 | 0 |
| TAUNTON— | | |
| Mr. Labouchere | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. A. Mills | 0 | 1 |
| Sir J. Ramsden (M.) | | |
| TAVISTOCK— | | |
| Hon. G. Byng | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Trelawney | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. R. J. Phillimore (O.) | | |
| TEWKESBURY— | | |
| Hon. Mr. Lygon | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. J. Martin | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. H. Brown (M.) | | |
| TETFORD— | | |
| Hon. F. Baring | 0 | 1 |
| Earl of Euston | 1 | 0 |
| THIRSK— | | |
| Sir W. P. Gallwey | 0 | 1 |
| TIVERTON— | | |
| Lord Palmerston | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Heathcoat | 1 | 0 |
| TOTNESS— | | |
| Earl of Gifford | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. T. Mills | 1 | 0 |
| TOWER HAMLETS— | | |
| Mr. C. S. Butler | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. A. Ayrton | 1 | 0 |
| Sir W. Clay (M.) | | |
| TRURO— | | |
| Mr. A. Smith | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. B. Williams | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. H. H. Vivian (M.) | | |
| Mr. J. E. Vivian (O.) | | |
| TYNEMOUTH— | | |
| Mr. W. S. Lindsay | 1 | 0 |
| WAKEFIELD— | | |
| Mr. Charlesworth | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Sandars (O.) | | |
| WALLINGFORD— | | |
| Mr. Malins | 0 | 1 |
| WALSALL— | | |
| Mr. C. Forster | 1 | 0 |
| WARHAM— | | |
| Mr. Calcraft | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Drax (O.) | | |
| WARRINGTON— | | |
| Mr. Greenall | 0 | 1 |
| WALWICK— | | |
| Mr. Repton | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Greaves | 1 | 0 |
| WELLS— | | |
| Mr. Hayter | 1 | 0 |
| Captain Jolliffe | 0 | 1 |
| WENLOCK— | | |
| Hon. G. Forester | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Gaskell | 0 | 1 |
| WESTBURY— | | |
| Sir D. Lopez | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Wilson (M.) | | |
| WESTMINSTER— | | |
| Sir De Laey Evans | 1 | 0 |
| Sir J. V. Shelley | 1 | 0 |
| WEYMOUTH— | | |
| Colonel Freston | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. R. Campbell | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. G. M. Butt (O.) | | |
| WHITBY— | | |
| Mr. Stephenson | 1 | 0 |
| WHITHAVEN— | | |
| Mr. Hildyard | 0 | 1 |
| WIGAN— | | |
| Mr. Woods | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Powell | 1 | 0 |
| Colonel Lindsay (O.) | | |
| Mr. J. Acton (M.) | | |
| WILTON— | | |
| Mr. Antrobus | 1 | 0 |
| WINCHESTER— | | |
| Sir J. D. East | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. J. B. Carter | 1 | 0 |
| WINDSOR— | | |
| Mr. Vansittart | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. C. W. Grenfell | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. S. Ricardo (M.) | | |
| WOLVERHAMPTON— | | |
| Hon. C. P. Villiers | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Thornely | 1 | 0 |
| WOODSTOCK— | | |
| Marquis of Blandford | 1 | 0 |
| WORCESTER— | | |
| Mr. Laslett | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. O. Ricardo | 1 | 0 |
| YORK— | | |
| Colonel Smyth | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Westhead | 1 | 0 |
| Sir W. Milner (M.) | | |

| ENGLISH AND WELSH COUNTIES. | M. | O. |
|------------------------------|----|----|
| Places and Representatives. | | |
| ANGLESEA— | | |
| Sir R. Bulkeley | 1 | 0 |
| BRECONSHIRE— | | |
| Sir J. Bailey | 0 | 1 |
| BUCKINGHAMSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. Disraeli | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Du Pré | 0 | 1 |
| Hon. C. Cavendish | 1 | 0 |
| CARDIGANSHIRE— | | |
| Lord Lisburne | 0 | 1 |
| CARMARTHENSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. D. Jones | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. D. S. Davies | 0 | 1 |
| CARNARVONSHIRE— | | |
| Hon. Colonel Pennant | 0 | 1 |
| CORNWALL, WEST— | | |
| Mr. Williams | 0 | 0 |
| Mr. Davey | 0 | 0 |
| CUMBERLAND, EAST— | | |
| Hon. C. Howard | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. C. Marshall | 1 | 0 |
| DERBYSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Mr. Evans | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Colville | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Mundy (O.) | | |
| DEVONSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Sir J. Y. Fuller | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. L. Palk | 0 | 1 |
| DURHAM, NORTH— | | |
| Lord A. V. Tempest | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. R. D. Shafto | 1 | 0 |
| ESSEX, NORTH— | | |
| Colonel Beresford | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Ducane | 0 | 1 |
| Sir J. Tyrell (M.) | | |
| ESSEX, SOUTH— | | |
| Mr. Bramston | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Wingfield | 1 | 0 |
| Sir W. B. Smith (M.) | | |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE, EAST— | | |
| Mr. Holford | 0 | 1 |
| Sir C. W. Codrington | 0 | 1 |
| GLOUCESTERSHIRE, WEST— | | |
| Mr. Rolt | 0 | 1 |
| Colonel Kingscote | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. R. B. Hall (O.) | | |
| HEREFORDSHIRE— | | |
| Sir H. G. Cotterell | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Blakemore | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. K. King | 0 | 1 |
| Hon. C. Hanbury (O.) | | |
| HERTFORDSHIRE— | | |
| Sir E. L. B. Lytton | 0 | 1 |
| Sir H. Meux | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. C. W. Puller | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. A. Smith, jun. (O.) | | |
| HUNTINGDONSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. J. M. Heathcote | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Rust | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Fellowes (O.) | | |
| KENT, EAST— | | |
| Sir B. Bridges | 0 | 1 |
| Sir E. Deering | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Deedes (O.) | | |
| LANCASHIRE, NORTH— | | |
| Colonel W. Patten | 0 | 1 |
| Lord Cavendish | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Heywood (M.) | | |
| LANCASHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Mr. W. Brown | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Cheetham | 1 | 0 |
| LEICESTERSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Viscount Curzon | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Packe | 0 | 1 |
| Sir H. Halford (O.) | | |
| LINCOLNSHIRE, NORTH— | | |
| Sir M. J. Cholmeley | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Stanhope | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. R. H. Nisbet (O.) | | |
| MERIONETHSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. W. W. E. Wynne | 0 | 1 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE— | | |
| Colonel Somerset | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. O. Morgan | 0 | 1 |
| MONMOUTHSHIRE, WEST— | | |
| Colonel H. W. W. Wynn | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Bentinck | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. B. Gordon | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Bage (O.) | | |
| NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, NORTH— | | |
| Lord Burghley | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. A. Stafford | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Mansell (O.) | | |
| NORTHUMBERLAND, NORTH— | | |
| Lord Ossulston | 0 | 1 |
| Lord Lovaine | 0 | 1 |
| NORTHUMBERLAND, SOUTH— | | |
| Hon. H. G. Liddell | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. W. B. Beaumont | 1 | 0 |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, NORTH— | | |
| Lord R. Clinton | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. J. E. Denison | 1 | 0 |
| Lord H. Bentinck (O.) | | |
| NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Viscount Newark | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. W. H. Barrow | 0 | 1 |
| PEMBROKESHIRE— | | |
| Lord Eralyn | 1 | 0 |
| RADNORSHIRE— | | |
| Sir J. B. Walsh | 0 | 1 |
| RUTLANDSHIRE— | | |
| Hon. G. J. Heathcote | 1 | 0 |
| Hon. G. J. Noel | 0 | 1 |
| SHERIFFSHIRE, NORTH— | | |
| Mr. J. W. Dod | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Hill | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. W. O. Gore (O.) | | |
| SHERIFFSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Lord Newport | 0 | 1 |
| Hon. R. W. Clive | 0 | 1 |
| SOMERSETSHIRE, WEST— | | |
| Mr. Moody | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. H. Langton | 1 | 0 |
| SOUTH GLOUCESTERSHIRE— | | |
| Sir P. Egerton | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Tollenche | 1 | 0 |
| STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Mr. Foley | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Foster | 1 | 0 |
| Hon. Mr. Littleton | | |
| Earl of Uxbridge (M.) | | |

| Places and Representatives. | M. | O. |
|----------------------------------|----|----|
| STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH— | | |
| Mr. Adderley | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Child | 0 | 1 |
| SUFFOLK, EAST— | | |
| Lord Henniker | 0 | 1 |
| Sir F. Kelly | 0 | 1 |
| SUFFOLK, WEST— | | |
| Mr. H. S. Waddington | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. P. Bennett | 0 | 1 |
| SURREY, EAST— | | |
| Mr. Locke King | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Alcock | 0 | 1 |
| SUSSEX, WEST— | | |
| Earl of March | 0 | 1 |
| Captain Wyndham | 0 | 1 |
| WARWICKSHIRE, SOUTH— | | |
| Mr. E. P. Shirley | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. B. King | 1 | 0 |
| Lord Guernsey (O.) | | |
| WESTMORELAND— | | |
| Earl of Beville | 0 | 1 |
| Colonel Lowther | 0 | 1 |
| WILTS, NORTH— | | |
| Mr. Long | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. T. H. S. Estcourt | 0 | 1 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE, EAST— | | |
| Captain Rushout | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. J. H. Foley | 1 | 0 |
| WORCESTERSHIRE, WEST— | | |
| Lord Elmley | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. R. W. Knight | 0 | 1 |
| YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING— | | |
| Lord Hotham | 0 | 1 |
| Hon. A. Duncombe | 0 | 1 |
| YORKSHIRE, WEST— | | |
| Lord Goderich | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. B. Denison | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Cobden (O.) | | |
| SCOTLAND. | | |
| ABERDEEN— | | |
| Colonel Sykes | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. G. Thompson (O.) | | |
| AYRSHIRE— | | |
| Lord J. Stuart | 1 | 0 |
| Sir J. Ferguson (O.) | | |
| BANFFSHIRE— | | |
| Lord Fife | 1 | 0 |
| BERWICKSHIRE— | | |
| Hon. F. Scott | 0 | 1 |
| BUTESHIRE— | | |
| M. J. A. S. Wortley | 1 | 0 |
| CLACKMANNAN— | | |
| Viscount Melgund | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Johnstone (O.) | | |
| DUMFRIES DISTRICT— | | |
| Mr. W. Ewart | 1 | 0 |
| DUMFRIESHIRE— | | |
| Mr. H. Johnstone | 0 | 1 |
| DUNDEE— | | |
| Sir J. Ogilvy | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. G. Duncan (M.) | | |
| EDINBURGH, CITY— | | |
| Mr. Cowan | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Black | 1 | 0 |
| EDINBURGHSHIRE— | | |
| Earl of Dalkeith | 0 | 1 |
| ELGIN BURGHS— | | |
| Mr. G. S. Duff | 1 | 0 |
| ELGINSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. C. Bruce | 0 | 1 |
| FALKIRK— | | |
| Mr. Merry | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Baird (O.) | | |
| FIFESHIRE— | | |
| Mr. J. Ferguson | 1 | 0 |
| FORFARSHIRE— | | |
| Lord Duncan | 1 | 0 |
| GLASGOW— | | |
| Mr. Buchanan | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Dalglish | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Alexander Hastie (M.) | | |
| GREENOCK— | | |
| Mr. Dunlop | 1 | 0 |
| HADDINGTON— | | |
| Sir T. H. Davie | 1 | 0 |
| HADDINGTONSHIRE— | | |
| Lord Elcho | 1 | 0 |
| INVERNESS DISTRICT— | | |
| Mr. M. Blake | 1 | 0 |
| INVERNESSSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. A. Matheson | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. H. Baillie | 0 | 1 |
| KILMARNOCK DISTRICT— | | |
| Hon. E. P. Bouverie | 1 | 0 |
| KINCARDINESHIRE— | | |
| General Arbuthnot | 0 | 1 |
| KIRKALDY BURGHS— | | |
| Colonel Ferguson | 1 | 0 |
| KIRKCALDYSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. Mackie, jun. | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Mackie, sen. (M.) | | |
| LEITH DISTRICT— | | |
| Mr. J. Moncrieff | 1 | 0 |
| LINLITHGOWSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. G. Dundas | 0 | 1 |
| MONTROSE— | | |
| Mr. Baxter | 1 | 0 |
| PAISLEY— | | |
| Mr. Archibald Hastie | 1 | 0 |
| PEBBLESHIRE— | | |
| Sir G. Montgomery | 0 | 1 |
| PERTH— | | |
| Hon. A. Kinaird | 1 | 0 |
| RENFREWSHIRE— | | |
| Sir M. S. Stewart | 0 | 1 |
| ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES— | | |
| Sir J. Matheson | 1 | 0 |
| ROXBURGHSHIRE— | | |
| Hon. J. Elliot | 1 | 0 |
| SELKIRKSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. A. B. Lockhart | 0 | 1 |
| ST. ANDREW'S BURGHS— | | |
| Mr. Blice, jun. | 1 | 0 |
| STIRLING— | | |
| Sir J. Anderson | 1 | 0 |
| STIRLINGSHIRE— | | |
| Mr. Blackburn | 0 | 1 |
| WIGTON BURGHS— | | |
| Mr. Dunbar | 1 | 0 |
| Sir J. M'Taggart (M.) | | |

| Places and Representatives. | M. | O. |
|-------------------------------|----|----|
| BERWICK— | | |
| Mr. Stapleton | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. D. C. Marjoribanks | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. Forster (M.) | | |
| IRELAND. | | |
| ARMAGH— | | |
| Mr. S. Miller | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. J. W. Bond (O.) | | |
| ATHLONE— | | |
| Mr. Ennis | 1 | 0 |
| Hon. Captain Handcock (O.) | | |
| BANDON— | | |
| Captain Bernard | 0 | 1 |
| BELFAST— | | |
| Mr. Cairns | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Davison | 0 | 1 |
| CARLOW BOROUGH— | | |
| Mr. Alexander | 0 | 1 |
| CARRICKFERGUS— | | |
| Mr. Dobbs | 0 | 1 |
| Major Cotton (O.) | | |
| CASHEL— | | |
| Sir T. O'Brien | 1 | 0 |
| CLONMEL— | | |
| Mr. Bagwell | 1 | 0 |
| COBLENCE— | | |
| Mr. Boyd | 1 | 0 |
| Lord Naas (O.) | | |
| CORK CITY— | | |
| Mr. Fagan | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Beamish | 1 | 0 |
| DOWNPATRICK— | | |
| Mr. R. Ker | 1 | 0 |
| DUBLIN, CITY— | | |
| Mr. Grogan | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. Vance | 0 | 1 |
| DUBLIN UNIVERSITY— | | |
| Mr. Napier | 0 | 1 |
| Mr. G. A. Hamilton | 0 | 1 |
| DUNDALK— | | |
| Mr. Bowyer | 1 | 0 |
| DUNGANNON— | | |
| Hon. W. S. Knox | 0 | 1 |
| DUNGARVON— | | |
| Mr. Maguire | 0 | 1 |
| ENNIS— | | |
| Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald | 1 | 0 |
| ENNISKILLEN— | | |
| Mr. Whiteside | 0 | 1 |
| GALWAY— | | |
| Lord Dunkellin | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. O'Flaherty | 1 | 0 |
| KILKENNY, BOROUGH— | | |
| Mr. Sullivan | 1 | 0 |
| KINSALE— | | |
| Mr. J. Hearde | 0 | 1 |
| LIMERICK, CITY— | | |
| Mr. J. O'Brien | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. W. F. Russell | 1 | 0 |
| LIMERICK, COUNTY— | | |
| Mr. Mousell | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. De Vere | 1 | 0 |
| LONDONDERRY, CITY— | | |
| Sir R. A. Ferguson | 1 | 0 |
| MALLOW— | | |
| Sir D. Norreys | 1 | 0 |
| NEW ROSS— | | |
| Mr. Tottenham | 0 | 1 |
| NEWRY— | | |
| Mr. Kirk | 1 | 0 |
| PORTARLINGTON— | | |
| Mr. Damer | 1 | 0 |
| Colonel Dummo (O.) | | |
| SLIGO— | | |
| Mr. Somers | 0 | 0 |
| TRALEE— | | |
| Captain D. O'Connell | 1 | 0 |
| WATERFORD, CITY— | | |
| Mr. Blake | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Hassard | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. Meagher (M.) | | |
| Mr. Keatinge (M.) | | |
| WEXFORD, BOROUGH— | | |
| Mr. J. T. Devereux | 1 | 0 |
| YOUGHAL— | | |
| Mr. I. Butt | 1 | 0 |

LIBERAL GAINS IN COUNTIES.

| | |
|--|---|
| CLACKMANNANSHIRE— Lord Melgund, <i>vice</i> Mr. Johnston | 1 |
| HERTFORDSHIRE— Mr. Puller, <i>vice</i> Mr. A. Smith | 1 |
| LINCOLNSHIRE, NORTH— Sir M. Cholmoley, <i>vice</i> Mr. Nisbet | 1 |
| NORFOLK, WEST— Mr. Gardon, <i>vice</i> Mr. Bagge | 1 |
| WARWICKSHIRE, SOUTH— Mr. Bolton King, <i>vice</i> Lord Guernsey | 1 |

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE MADRID.—Captain Bradshaw, the commander of the Madrid, which was lost on the coast of Spain, has been dismissed from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service.

FERUKH KHAN and suite visited the naval and military departments at Woolwich on Thursday, and was shown the various interesting objects and processes by General Sir W. F. Williams and General Codrington. The troops were also reviewed, for the entertainment and edification of the Oriental visitors.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The embarkation of troops from Portsmouth to China will commence on Monday.

CAPTAIN GEORGE GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, to succeed Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, whose tenure of office has expired.

SHIPWRECKS.—The Yorkshire papers record several shipwrecks, attended with loss of life, during the recent gale.

ACCIDENTS IN THE BRISTOL RIVER.—Two commercial vessels have grounded on a bank of gravel in the Bristol river, and are there fixed for the present. A third vessel also grounded, but was got off.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

[In several cases below, the election by choice of hands is mentioned, and not the ultimate result of the poll; but the required information will be found in the list of members returned, as far as the issues were known up to the time of our going to press.]

THE CITY OF LONDON.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL is returned for the City—Ministerialists and Registration Society notwithstanding. The official declaration was made on Monday. The numbers were—Duke, 6664; Rothschild, 6398; Russell, 6308; Crawford, 5808; Currie, 4519. Mr. Currie, therefore, is rejected.

The greatest excitement prevailed in the City last Saturday, and business was almost suspended. Lord John Russell was moving about all day long from one polling place to another, addressing the electors in confident tones, or thanking them personally for having voted for him. It was whispered during the poll that Lord John, Baron Rothschild, and Sir James Duke, were acting in concert; but whether this were really the case or not is uncertain. After the close of the poll, the successful candidates (with the exception of Baron Rothschild, who had left) briefly returned their thanks to the voters. There were loud cries for Mr. Currie; but he did not come forward. Lady John Russell, her son, and two daughters, were in the gallery of Guildhall during these latter proceedings. They then proceeded with Lord John Russell in their carriage to the committee-room in King-street; and during his Lordship's progress to that place, and afterwards on his way from King-street to Temple-bar, he was loudly cheered.

"The voting at the Guildhall," says the *Times*, "presented some anomalous features. Lord John Russell received a number of Tory votes; split votes were given between the noble lord and Mr. Currie, his strongest avowed opponent; while others, who divided their votes between Lord John and three of his competitors, eliminated the name of Baron Rothschild from their 'ticket.' At the Portsoken and Houndsditch district, which may be denominated the Jewish quarter of London, the polling also exhibited a phase or two worthy of notice. Very few votes were polled there until the close of the morning service at the synagogues, but those few were pretty equally divided between Baron Rothschild and Lord John Russell, there being, however, a slight preponderance in favour of the former; but, as the day wore on, the disparity against Lord John became very striking, as in the two hours between eleven and one o'clock only 32 polled in his favour, while as many as 156 polled for the Baron. The solution of a state of things so different from what prevailed at all the other districts was that large numbers of the Jewish voters, anxious not only to return the Baron, but to return him at the head of the poll, 'plumped' in his favour, in order to check the advance of his rivals. This course gave umbrage to the more ardent partisans of the other candidates, who talked of retaliating by also plumping for their favourites. The threat, we believe, was not put into execution to any appreciable extent."

At the proceedings at Guildhall on Monday, Sir James Duke and Baron Rothschild having returned thanks, Lord John Russell addressed the electors. After thanking them for their support, and expressing his obligations to the committee-men, and to the independent portion of the press which had given him its aid, he referred to the future prospects of the Liberal party. "Hitherto, we have had as an excuse from every Minister who has happened of late years to be in power—it was my excuse (*a laugh*)—it has been the excuse of Lord Palmerston, and I think it a very fair and just excuse—that parties were so finely balanced in the House of Commons that it was difficult to carry Liberal measures with a sufficient majority to secure the assent of the other House of Parliament. Now, if it be true, as I hope it is, that the result of this general election will be to give a large Liberal majority in the House of Commons, so large that the Upper House will no longer have any reason on that ground to refuse the measures that may be passed by the other House of Parliament, then that excuse must henceforward fall to the ground, and Lord Palmerston will have no such reason to allege for not bringing forward, not six or seven or a dozen measures, but such measures, beginning with one or two of great importance, as shall show that Ministers are truly reformers, and that nothing but the circumstances to which I have alluded have hitherto cooled their ardour. (*Cheers.*) I see some symptoms of improvement in this respect, because this election has not turned—the people of the United Kingdom would not allow it to turn—on the temporary question whether Sir John Bowring was right or wrong. The nation has had too much good sense to allow itself to be divided between Bowringites and Yehites. (*A laugh.*) They know that the true distinction is between Conservatives and Reformers; the Conservatives desiring to maintain our institutions and not to improve them, and the Reformers desiring to improve our institutions and at the same time to preserve them. Now, gentlemen, we had a specimen in the last Parliament of a very small measure. It was proposed by Mr. Locke King. We heard in the House

of Commons nothing but objections to that measure; and we were told that if it had been a larger measure the objections would have been stronger and more decisive. But, as soon as there was a question of the dissolution of Parliament, it was discovered that they were in favour of that measure, only it seemed that there were in Mr. Locke King's Bill—which they had never seen, and which I am told Mr. Locke King had never communicated to them—certain faults and defects which had alone prevented them from supporting it. If that be the case, they will have an opportunity in the new Parliament of bringing in measures of their own, in which they can put all the guards and securities which they can desire, and in which they can insert all the guards and securities that I inserted in a bill which I introduced two years ago, and then they can no doubt carry it through both Houses of Parliament. It is in this way that the dissolution of Parliament will be of real use to this country. I trust, as I have formerly said, to see the edifice of religious liberty perfected. I trust to see free trade completed by the abolition of some obnoxious duties. I trust that by economy and retrenchment we shall be able to spare those additional duties on sugar and tea which tend so much to diminish the enjoyments of the people. (*Cheers.*) I trust, also, that by extending the franchise to the enlightened, the respectable, and the honest classes who have not had hitherto the benefit of exercising that privilege, we may extend still further the basis of our representation, and give an additional security to our institutions. (*Cheers.*) Such may be, I trust, the result of this dissolution. The good sense of the nation has seen the advantage which might be taken of it in having a new Parliament, fresh from communicating with the people at large. Gentlemen, I trust that you will in the future see supported by the four members for the City of London measures of economy, measures of reform, measures conducive to the prosperity of this great empire. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, again I thank you for the honour you have done me. I have been exposed for some years to much obloquy, to much misrepresentation, to much misconstruction of my motives; but, whatever I may have suffered in this respect, the generous manner in which you have come forward to support me at this election affords me full compensation." (*Much cheering.*)

Mr. Crawford then thanked the electors for having recorded nearly six thousand votes in his favour. Mr. Rowe next came forward to propose a vote of thanks to their late member, Mr. Masterman, upon whose efficient and faithful services as the representative of the City of London for sixteen years he passed a high eulogium. Dr. Sparke seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

During the proceedings, M. Alexandre Dumas (accompanied by M. Delille, of the City of London Schools), and other foreigners, were on the hustings.

SOUTHWARK.

The nomination took place on Saturday, when Mr. Apsley Pellatt was very roughly received, being greeted with such exclamations as—"How about the British Bank?" "Who was laughed at in the House of Commons?" "Who put out the gas?" &c. He defended his Parliamentary conduct, expressed confidence as to his being again elected, and then gave place to Sir Charles Napier, who wore the riband and collar of the Bath and numerous foreign decorations. He was received with great favour, and began by eulogising Lord Palmerston for his conduct in connexion with the China business. His fame had spread to the uttermost corners of the world, and even the Emperor of China supported him, as he had sent despatches to Commissioner Yeh, disapproving his conduct in the affair of the lorcha. Yet, in many instances, he (Sir Charles Napier) disapproved of Lord Palmerston's policy, and in those cases he would heartily oppose him. Reform, also, must be firmly pressed upon him when the new session begins.—Mr. Locke then spoke to similar effect; and, a show of hands being taken, an immense majority was exhibited in favour of Sir Charles Napier and Mr. Locke. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Pellatt.

The official declaration of the close of the poll showed—Napier, 3991; Locke, 3647; Pellatt, 2499.

LAMBETH.

The nomination last Saturday exhibited a scene of great confusion, noise, and "chaffing." Mr. Williams—"sweet Williams," as one of the electors exclaimed—took credit to himself on the ground of his having looked after the national pocket, and prevented, or at any rate diminished, a wasteful expenditure of the public money. The present Government, he said, had been more extravagant, even since the war, than the Ministries of Lords Derby and Aberdeen. Mr. Wilkinson then addressed the electors, who, however, were greatly disinclined to hear him. He expressed his satisfaction with the conduct of the Government in the China affair, and accused Mr. Williams of voting with Mr. Cobden because he wished to bring back the Government of Lord Derby. Mr. Roupell, the third candidate, was enthusiastically received, and spoke in favour of reform and a better and more popular administration of public departments. "He was anxious to see the working classes cared for; to have their hours of toil lessened, without at the same time lessening their wages; to abolish the horrible truck

system; to provide for their proper recreation; and to see them properly represented." The show of hands was largely in favour of Mr. Roupell and Mr. Williams. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson.

The poll terminated thus:—Roupell, 9318; Williams, 7648; Wilkinson, 3234. Mr. Wilkinson, the defeated candidate, brought forward accusations against Mr. Roupell of having resorted to bribery—a charge which Mr. Roupell warmly denied, and retorted them upon the accuser.

FINSBURY.

The close of the poll was officially announced on Monday, when the numbers were declared to be—Duncombe, 6922; Cox, 4110; Parry, 3951; Reed, 2378. Mr. Duncombe, in returning thanks, said:—"Suppose Lord Palmerston's Government had acquiesced in the decision of the Yehite Parliament, in what a humiliating position we should have been. What a degradation it would have been to find that England approved those proceedings of Commissioner Yeh which his own Emperor disapproved! But, ladies and gentlemen, we have avoided that disgrace, and the noble, magnanimous, and high-spirited people of England have scattered the Yehites to the wind. (*Loud cheers.*) Where are they now to be found? Will they appear again in the next Parliament? (*Cries of 'No, no!'*) I hope that some of them may, and that they will bring the question forward, and we shall then hear what they have to say in their defence. All that I can say is, that whenever they do bring it forward I shall repeat the vote which has met with your approbation—(*cheers*)—and, I believe, with that of the vast majority of the people of this country. (*Hear, hear.*) But there was a sect springing up in the House of Commons (whether it was the work of Russia I know not) which was constantly saying that whatever England and Englishmen do is wrong, and whatever any foreigner does is right. (*'No, no.'*) It is time that that feeling should be put down. I shall now go back to my place in the House of Commons, and resume my duties as an advocate of civil and religious liberty. (*Cheers.*) I shall go back the same Reformer as I have ever been. I am tied to no Minister whatever. Lord Palmerston (we have it on the authority of Sir James Graham) is a Tory of the deepest dye. (*'Hear, hear,' and laughter.*) I do not dispute that Sir James Graham is a very good judge of Toryism. (*Laughter.*) He has served in Cabinets with the rank of Tories—(*That he has!*)—and it must be recollected that he did not hesitate to form one of Lord Palmerston's Government. But I believe that Sir James Graham and Lord John Russell are now bidding for popularity, and calling themselves Reformers. (*Laughter.*) Nevertheless, till within the last few hours they opposed every motion which I brought forward for extension of the franchise and Parliamentary reform. They have changed. And why should not Lord Palmerston change too? He is too good a tactician to be beaten by them in foreign or domestic policy."

Mr. Cox next presented himself, but was received with loud shouts of "Paid canvassers!" and "Bribery!" He admitted that he had paid his canvassers, and that, in the opinion of a legal gentleman consulted by his opponents, that fact constituted bribery; "but what of that? It was merely the opinion of one barrister, and he could obtain twenty opinions on the other side. He would meet his opponents, if necessary, before a committee of the House of Commons."

Mr. Serjeant Parry experienced a worse reception than even Mr. Cox. He complained that Mr. Cox had expended several thousand pounds in corruptly influencing the electors, and threatened to present a petition to the House of Commons against him for bribery. The constituency, he said, had disgraced itself by returning Mr. Cox to the House of Commons. The slanders which had been uttered against him (Mr. Serjeant Parry) had been investigated by his committee, by whom they were found to be utterly false. He had not employed a single paid canvasser, nor attempted to unduly influence the electors in any shape.

Major Reed was well received, and joined with Serjeant Parry in complaining of the return of Mr. Cox, which he attributed to bribery.

THE TOWER HAMLETS.

From the official declaration of the poll on Monday we learn that the numbers at the close stood—Ayrton, 7813; Butler, 7297; Sir William Clay, 6654. The last named, therefore, was defeated. Mr. Ayrton then, in making his acknowledgments, withdrew, with many expressions of regret, some derogatory remarks he had made on the previous Friday, during the nomination, with respect to the absence of Sir William Clay from the division on the question of reducing the retiring Bishops' pensions from six thousand to four thousand five hundred a year. Mr. Butler then thanked the electors, and expressed his regret at parting from his old friend and colleague, Sir William Clay. That gentleman having taken leave of his former constituents in a few graceful and cordially expressed words of farewell, the proceedings terminated.

GREENWICH.

The official declaration gives the numbers thus:—Codrington, 2985; Townsend, 2784; Chambers, 2065. The last-named gentleman, therefore, has lost his election. In addressing the electors, after the successful

candidates had returned thanks, he said that he thanked his opponents "for having relieved him from a great weight of responsibility, from anxiety, from vexation, from misapprehension, and from misrepresentation." At this, there were ironical cheers, laughter, and cries of "Why did you come?"

Mr. Chambers's defeat is attributed by his friends principally to his having supported the Sunday Trading Bill introduced by Lord Robert Grosvenor; and partly, also, to his too frequent absence from divisions.

TIVERTON.

After the nomination proceedings on Friday week, Lord Palmerston attended a banquet to celebrate the reopening of the Athenæum. In reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," the Premier made a long speech, in which he reviewed and explained his foreign policy, and vindicated the course Government had thought it necessary to take in connexion with the disagreement in China. He referred to the great assistance which he and his colleagues had derived from the almost unanimous approval of the nation in carrying on the Russian war, and in obtaining just and honourable terms of peace; and he then passed on to the immediate question of the day. "I have had the honour of receiving addresses in great numbers from many of the largest cities and commercial communities—addresses which I have not the vanity to take to myself, but which were the expression of the national feeling upon subjects in which it was felt that the national interest and the national honour were concerned; but the other day, gentlemen, I had the honour to receive a deputation from Bristol, a similar one from Liverpool, and from Manchester, all expressing regret and surprise at what had happened in the House of Commons to the Government, and of their determination to support Ministers. One of these gentlemen said, 'I am a Liberal, but my friend who comes with me is a Conservative; and this address from Bristol has received 2000 signatures, and includes every class of society and every shade of political opinion.' (*Cheers.*) The same happened in Liverpool; and those who were kind enough to bring me an address said it was exhibited only for two or three hours, but it contained 940 signatures, including all those largely concerned in the commercial and trading interests of the town, and who have the greatest interest in avoiding what is calculated to interrupt the peaceful relations of the country." He then went on to say, with reference to his foreign policy in general, that he had been called "a firebrand," a source of disturbance to Europe, an exciter to revolution, a "turbulent and aggressive" Minister, and, in the words of a Continental statesman, "a European calamity." Such epithets were not applicable to him. "What I did, and what the Government of which I was the organ did, was to encourage and support, as far as we could with propriety, those nations who endeavoured to improve their institutions (*cheers*), and to obtain for themselves the blessings of that Parliamentary Government which we in England have so long enjoyed. I did not incite the people, or encourage the nations to seek for internal changes which could not be reasonably accomplished; but, when they were possible of accomplishment, then we said—'Here is our hand; we will lead you on, and we trust you may reach the goal which you were honourably striving to attain.'" As instances of the truth of these statements, he referred to his espousal of the popular cause in Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, in all which countries some form of constitutional and Parliamentary Government, more or less perfect, had been established. With respect to China, he thought we could not at present form any conjecture as to what the Emperor of that country would do; for he reminded his auditors that the quarrel is purely local, and that we cannot properly be said to be at war with China at all. The Emperor is in a critical position, the rebellion having gained the heart of his dominions, and reached even to Nankin, the ancient capital of China; and this will probably add to his doubt as to what course he will take. His Lordship was therefore inclined to think that, when Lord Elgin reaches Hong-Kong, matters will not be materially changed. The mission of the Plenipotentiary is not intended as any disparagement to Sir John Bowring; it is simply founded on the established practice of the country in difficult cases. Lord Elgin is a man of high rank, conciliatory disposition, and great experience, who has already distinguished himself in Canada and the United States; and he will be backed by a large military force and a naval force which is double that which Sir William Parker had in the late China war. It is necessary, continued the Premier, to stop beginnings with vigour. "We are often told to look to our cousins in the United States as models of conduct, though there are some things in which they might just as well look to us (*a laugh*); but what did the United States commander do in this very difficulty in China in comparison with our officers civil and naval? A boat belonging to one of their ships of war was fired at. Well, that was a great insult; but an excuse might have been made for it; it might have been said that this American boat was taken for an English boat. It is true the officers in that boat waved the American flag; but the Chinese might have said, 'That is a well-known strategy of war; you wave the American flag to deceive us; we believed it was an English boat, and therefore

fred at it.' Now, did the American commander, like Sir Michael Seymour and Sir John Bowring, demand an apology, and insist that a similar thing should not occur again? Not the least in the world. He inverted the usual course, which is said to be characteristic of energy—a word and a blow; he put it thus:—A blow and a word. (*Cheers, and laughter.*) He began to knock down the fort, and then sent to the Commissioner to say that an insult had been offered to his flag, and that he hoped for an apology (*cheers*), and an assurance to the effect that it would not happen again (*cheers*); and he gave twenty-four hours for this apology and explanation to be sent to him. But, before these twenty-four hours had expired, the ship which was lying near the fort saw something or other going on which the officers shrewdly imagined was for renewed defence if not for renewed attack. Well, this American officer, without waiting, and writing to the United States to know what to do—without waiting even for the twenty-four hours to expire—said, 'No, no, Mr. Chinaman, this won't do; you are throwing up fresh batteries and putting in fresh guns; and he commenced the demolition of the fort, and took possession of these guns before the time had expired which he had given the Chinese commissioner in order to make his apology and explanation.' (*Cheers.*) He (Lord Palmerston) had told a noble friend of his, who was going to vote against Government in the House of Lords on account of a letter he (the Premier) had written in 1847 about Canton, not to heed what he had written in that year. The case is now different with respect to admission into that city. It appeared, on the authority of Sir John Bowring, that the Chinese of that city are not a cruel or insulting race like the mandarins, and are inclined to treat foreigners with good will. The pretence, therefore, on the part of the Chinese authorities, that entrance into Canton would be attended with serious collisions between the natives and the English, was an obstacle artfully created, and its removal would be attended with commercial advantages to the merchants at Hong-Kong and Canton. "Well, that which Sir John Bowring told Sir Michael Seymour to ask for was, not for permission to enter Canton, which I and my colleagues had desired the Superintendent and Plenipotentiary not to acquire by force of arms; it was the right to have personal intercourse between our authorities at Canton and the authorities within the town—a freer communication, and not the right of the indiscriminate entrance of all British subjects. I say it was a proper demand, properly made." He then proceeded to vindicate the character of Sir John Bowring, observing that he is a man of the people, though we are now told that none but aristocratical scions get appointments; and that he is conspicuously a man of peaceable temperament and tendencies. "When Lord Elgin's mission is finished, as I hope it will be in a twelvemonth or a little more, he will return and leave Sir John Bowring in exactly the same position in which he is now, trusted and confided in by the English Government." His Lordship concluded, amidst loud applause, by anticipating with confidence the general upshot of the elections.

OXFORD (CITY.)

The nomination took place last Saturday, when, after some sparring between Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Neate, M.A., fellow of Oriel College, in respect to the vote in favour of Mr. Cobden's motion given by the former candidate, Mr. Serjeant Gaselee expressed his approval of the conduct of the Government in connexion with the late division, and indicated his general political principles, which were very liberal. "He was not prepared to vote for universal suffrage, but he was in favour of an extension of the borough franchise, and he saw no reason why they should not adopt the municipal franchise. (*Cheers.*) He would also extend the suffrage to lodgers under certain limited restrictions. He did not view the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill with the same favour as Mr. Cardwell did, and he was in favour of triennial Parliaments. With regard to the abolition of church-rates, he agreed with Mr. Cardwell. He was a friend of civil and religious liberty; he was in favour of the admission of Jews into Parliament, and for the extension of freedom to all religions, and whether as regarded the Churchman or Dissenter, he should always be found to vote in favour of the moral, religious, and social improvement of the people." (*Cheers.*) After advocating law reform and condemning the game laws, the learned Serjeant said that he wished to go to Parliament as an independent member.—The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Langston and Mr. Neate. A poll was demanded for Mr. Cardwell and Mr. Serjeant Gaselee. This terminated in their defeat, the numbers being—Langston, 1667; Neate, 1057; Cardwell, 1016; Gaselee, 225.

Mr. Cardwell, in making a speech at the nomination, said, with reference to the report that the Emperor of China has disapproved of the conduct of Commissioner Yeh:—"Let me show you the light which that intelligence throws upon the independent vote which I gave in favour of Mr. Cobden's motion. One of the most stringent objections I felt to the policy pursued by our plenipotentiary in China was that he had refused to permit any reference whatever to be made to the Emperor of China. Now, gentlemen, if that reference had been made, the news received this morning plainly shows that all the bloodshed, all those acts of

poisoning, all the offering of rewards on the part of the Chinese, all the interruption to trade, and all the detriment to our revenue, would have been avoided. (*Cheers.*) I say that it affords me great consolation, whatever may be the result of this contest, to reflect that, acting according to the best of my judgment, and for what in my view went for the good of the realm of England, I gave at least an honest and a conscientious vote on that question. (*Cheers.*) You desire economy. You have had for the last twenty years so great an enjoyment of the fruits of that beneficial policy that you desire with me that the same course should be steadily and speedily pursued, and you would approve, therefore, of the vote which I gave upon the Budget for the remission of taxation, and the arguments which I ventured to address to the House in favour of reduced expenditure. But permit me to remind you that if our foreign plenipotentiaries are to take into their own hands the Queen's prerogative of peace and war, and, without permitting time for reference to the higher authorities, are to embark in costly hostilities, it will not be in the power of your representatives to diminish those taxes which press so heavily upon you." (*Cheers, and slight hissing.*)

OXFORD (COUNTY.)

Mr. Henley, Mr. Harcourt, and Colonel North, were elected without opposition. They were then girt, according to ancient custom, with swords, as knights of the shire.

RADNOR.

The only candidate for the Radnor Boroughs was the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who addressed a long speech to the electors, in which, after referring to the speedy close of the Russian war as a proof that Lord Palmerston is not desirous of keeping the country in a state of hostility, he alluded to Mr. Disraeli's election address, and undertook to disprove the assertion made therein, that the Government is characterized by "excessive expenditure and heavy taxation." He observed:—"The only way to ascertain the facts of the case is to compare our present expenditure and taxation with what they were during the war. The estimates for the army and navy for all purposes of war, which were presented at the beginning of last session (1856-57), were 56,865,000*l.* Those estimates were made upon the assumption that the war would continue, but happily we signed a peace about Easter. The Government lost no time in revising the war estimates, and in producing reduced estimates, adapted, as far as possible, to the new state of peace. It is scarcely necessary that I should remind you that the enormous establishments created in a time of war cannot be removed by the stroke of a wand. We must bring home our fleets and armies; and I need not enter into detail, because it must suggest itself to the mind of every one that there are a great number of expensive operations attendant upon the transition from a war, which had created a foreign expedition on a great scale, to a state of peace. The revised army and navy estimates amounted to 38,061,000*l.* Well, that was at once a considerable reduction. Now, these were estimates for a year not actually of war, but a year in which many of the expenses incident to the war had to be borne, and as compared with the preceding year a saving of 17,000,000*l.* was effected. (*Hear, hear.*) But then, you will say, what is your calculation for the year commencing the 1st of next April? Exclusive of the Coastguard and packets, which are not for military purposes, the estimates for the year 1857-8 have been reduced to 18,870,000*l.* as compared with 38,000,000*l.* in the preceding year. Now these are positive facts, about which no doubt can exist, because they rest on papers presented to Parliament. I ask, therefore, whether it can be said that excessive expenditure has been the policy of the present Government? (*Hear, hear.*) But then we are told that 'reduction of taxation' is the policy which Mr. Disraeli recommends, as contrasted with the policy of Lord Palmerston's Government, which one must presume is that of increased taxation. Well, now, what are the facts? The income-tax—no small part of our resources—has been reduced from 16*d.* to 7*d.* in the pound, and other reductions of taxation have taken place, partly in consequence of propositions of the Government, and partly by the operation of prospective provisions in statutes; and for the year 1857-58, as compared with the year 1855-56, there has been a reduction of nearly 11,500,000*l.*" (*Cheers.*) Sir G. C. Lewis then reverted to the China affair. "The honourable gentleman who did me the honour of proposing me very clearly pointed out the peculiar position of our agents in China, separated by many thousands of miles and many weeks of postal communication from England—a few Englishmen surrounded by an enormous and, it may be, hostile people; and he has shown that under such circumstances it is not wise, it is not prudent, it is not fair, it is hardly decent, I may say, for the Government to scrutinize with a jealous and hostile criticism all the acts of their subordinates, if they act with perfect good faith, and when there is no imputation upon their honesty, or upon their desire to serve their country. Now, our agents in China have not been charged with rapacity, with any desire to enrich themselves at the expense of foreign countries, nor of seeking to aggrandize their country by taking territory from foreigners. No, the most that can be said

is that, from an excess of zeal, Sir John Bowring somewhat erred in asserting the rights of his country, believing that a treaty had been violated; and I say that the Government which should be over-hasty and over-disposed to censure their subordinates would justly excite the disapprobation of the country. (*Cheers.*) I am not called upon to maintain that Sir John Bowring's conduct was faultless and immaculate; it is not necessary for me to show that his judgment and that of Mr. Consul Perkes was the most perfect and the wisest that could have been exercised under the circumstances. What the Government have to consider in such a case is, whether their agents acted to the best of their judgment and with a reasonable discretion." He then drew attention to the fact of several of the Oppositionists having declared that they would not have voted against Government if Ministers had announced their intention of sending Lord Elgin out to arrange affairs. The difference, therefore, argued Sir George, is but slight, and no very sensible weight of censure can be attached to the Government for what they have done. He next referred to matters of home policy, and said, with reference to Mr. Locke King's bill:—"The law of voting cannot be simply transferred from boroughs to counties; some adaptation is necessary; and, subject to these restrictions, I am decidedly in favour of Mr. Locke King's bill. In fact, the Government agreed to support the introduction of that bill, but afterwards found that, on account of some questions of form, rather than of substance, it could not be conveniently introduced; and that was the reason why they voted against its introduction." After alluding to the question of church-rates, which in his opinion must be placed on a fairer and more reasonable footing, and having thanked the electors for the honour they had done him in again electing him, Sir George resumed his seat.

KIDDERMINSTER.

The proceedings at the election for this borough were marked by a most disgraceful riot in the interests of the unsuccessful candidate, Mr. Boycott. The Right Hon. Robert Lowe took the lead from the commencement of the day, and at the close of the poll the numbers were—Mr. Lowe, 234; Mr. Boycott, 146; majority in favour of Mr. Lowe, 88. The polling booths were surrounded all day by a large number of non-electors, who mobbed the voters for Mr. Lowe as they came up, and kicked, cuffed, and spat on them. Shortly before the close of the poll, an attack was made on Mr. Lowe and his friends by a mob which consisted of between three and four thousand persons, who, yelling and swearing horribly, and calling on Mr. Boycott to let them kill the obnoxious persons, threw stones and brickbats into the booth, apparently with a view of hitting Mr. Lowe and his proposer, Mr. Pardoe. Several attempts were made to calm the populace; but, these failing, the Mayor was requested, by several magistrates who were present, to read the Riot Act. He refused, however, fearing that it would exasperate the crowd still more, while there was no force at hand sufficient to disperse the mob if they still continued their riotous proceedings. Mr. Boycott requested the people to disperse quietly, but the attack every moment became more and more serious, and Mr. Boycott and his friends retired, the mob cheering them as they passed. Several persons received severe cuts and bruises from the missiles of the ruffians, and it soon became evident that the booth would be burst in. Mr. Lowe and the Mayor, therefore, escaped out of it, and a rush was made through the crowd. The hustings were at the outskirts of the town, and the fugitives, escorted by a few constables, made the best of their way into the town itself, followed by the mob, hooting, yelling, and throwing stones and brickbats as before. Mr. Lowe's friends at last got him into a house, which was immediately surrounded by the mob. The house, which is a school, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sheppard, stands back from the road, and is protected by a high wall and iron gates. Mr. Sheppard, in admitting the fugitives, was himself knocked down and hurt; but the rioters were at length excluded. They then endeavoured to wrench the locks off the gates; but in this they failed. However, they did not quit the place, but prowled about, threatening that, when they had the opportunity, they would kill Mr. Lowe and Mr. Pardoe.

Mr. Lowe had been seriously wounded by a blow from a stone, and he was bleeding so profusely, and felt so weak, that it was found necessary to send for a surgeon. "The mob," says the *Times*, "allowed the medical man to pass through them into the house, and directed him to inform his patient that they were determined to 'do for him' before he left Kidderminster. Mr. Stretton, the surgeon, discovered that Mr. Lowe had sustained a fracture of the right parietal bone of the skull, in addition to a lacerated scalp wound and two severe contusions on the side of the head. Mr. Pardoe had suffered contusions on the head and body. Mr. Holmes received an incised wound on the scalp, from which blood flowed freely. Before the surgeon had attended to the gentlemen, a police constable was carried into the house in a state of insensibility, covered with blood. The poor fellow had been struck nearly all over with stones. One missile had fractured two bones of his nose in a frightful manner, and another had caused a large lacerated wound of the skull. It appears that part of the mob, on being

foiled from further injuring their higher victims, commenced stoning, beating, and kicking the policemen.

"After this, imagining that Mr. Lowe had escaped from Mr. Sheppard's by the back way to the Albert Inn, in Bewdley-street, the rioters smashed every window in front of the building. Mr. Merrifield, the police superintendent, and what few of his men were not yet disabled, made a bold stand against the crowd while they were committing this outrage; but of course seven or eight persons were powerless against hundreds. The crowd then defiled into the town, amusing themselves by the way with occasionally smashing windows, insulting every well-dressed person they met, and lustily yelling 'Boycott for ever!' For several hours, hundreds of the populace paraded the thoroughfares, shouting and screaming. About twelve o'clock, symptoms of a row were manifested by the mob collected in High-street. At this juncture, however, the clatter of arms and horses' hoofs announced the arrival of a troop of fifty Hussars from Birmingham, which had been telegraphed for shortly after four o'clock; and the fear of cold steel had quickly a quieting effect upon the rioters. The Mayor and magistracy, who had been sitting *en permanence*, made their appearance under the protection of the military. His worship at once read the Riot Act; orders were given to clear the streets; and the soldiers and the police effected this operation in the course of two hours." The police, it appears, are very few in number, and the special constables behaved either with cowardice, or with a secret sympathy with the mob.

Four men were arrested, but two have since been discharged. Mr. Lowe was removed from Kidderminster between ten and eleven o'clock at night. Mr. Green, tax-collector, Dr. Ronald, and Mr. Stockdale, of the Swan Inn, were also seriously wounded; and hundreds of persons were cut and bruised, the mob, at the height of their fury, attacking alike both friend and foe.

It has been stated that the rioters were chiefly workmen from the carpet mills; but this is denied by Mr. Sheppard. Several women were among the most violent of the crowd. Mr. Boycott is said to have indirectly encouraged the disturbances.

It is impossible fully to express the indignation and sorrow which we feel at seeing a state of things, disgraceful even to the coarser and less educated days of Hogarth, revived at a time when England, as one of the few constitutional nations of the world, has a solemn duty to perform in vindicating the true nobility of the representative system—at a time, moreover, when demands are being made for the admittance of the working orders to the franchise, and when it behoves them, for their own sakes, to vindicate their right to that power by calm dignity of conduct and a reference of all disputed matters to the arbitration of the intellect. Let us take comfort, however, in reflecting that this is almost an isolated case, and that the disturbance was made in the interest of the Tories. The party whose hereditary principle is violence and brutal suppression of the right of free speech and free action, only fulfils its traditions in forsaking that field of argument which it cannot maintain, and descending to the lowest depths of street ruffianism and lawlessness.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Du Pré, and Mr. Cavendish were re-elected without opposition on Tuesday. A speech of very great length was delivered by Mr. Disraeli. He commenced by reviewing the policy pursued by the Government to which he had belonged, and showing the advantages which had accrued to the country, in the way of improved national defences, legal reform, and an alliance with the Emperor Napoleon, in consequence of the policy pursued by Lord Derby's Ministry; and he then proceeded to draw attention to a parallel to the present difficulty about Herat which had occurred in 1852, and which was speedily settled:—"It is generally thought that if the city of Herat is in the possession of Persia our Indian dominion is in danger. I may mention the general opinion without entering into the controversy. Now, recently, that city having been captured by Persia, war was proclaimed, or rather undertaken, against Persia, without the knowledge of Parliament. Very considerable expenses have been incurred, and though we are told that peace has been effected, it will always be a question whether the course pursued in respect to Persia has been just and politic. When the Government of Lord Derby was in office, the Shah of Persia not only menaced, but besieged, attacked, and captured, the city of Herat. According to the political doctrines of this day, our Indian Empire was in danger. What was the course we took? Did we invade Persia and make war without the cognizance of Parliament? (Hear.) Did we involve this country in an immense expenditure? Very different was the course we pursued. We had an efficient representative at the Court of Teheran—Colonel Sheil. He was not a person of our own political opinions, but I am bound to say that he was an efficient man. We sent to him the most energetic but conciliatory instructions. We told him to go to the Shah of Persia, and impress upon him that if he persisted in the course he was pursuing, we should adopt measures of earnest stringency. We required him to give up Herat, and to return to his own dominions, or we should invade his country, and take measures which would render a repetition of his offence impossible. What did the Shah do? He retired from Herat, and conceded all we required, without our

incurring those great expenses which have now been incurred in respect to the Persian expedition, and without our entering into a course which I doubt whether the spirit of the constitution would justify." Having glanced over other acts of the Derby Government, he next took credit for his party with regard to their forbearance in opposition during the war. He then referred to the attempt made by Lord Palmerston, immediately after assuming the Premiership, to conclude "an ignominious peace," and vindicated the course he and his party took in Parliament in consequence of that attempt. The motion brought forward by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, on the subject of the Vienna negotiations, during the session of 1855, was framed at the request of himself (Mr. Disraeli); and it would have ended in the defeat of the Government, had not Lord John Russell voluntarily made himself their scapegoat. It was true, Lord Palmerston offered to stand or fall by Lord John Russell; but Lord John determined to take the blame on his own shoulders. He (Mr. Disraeli) must say he thought the unpopularity since incurred by Lord John was quite undeserved, for, although the contemplated terms were unsatisfactory and ignominious, the responsibility should have rested on the Cabinet collectively, and on the Prime Minister especially, and not on an agent. He congratulated the country on the abolition of the war ninetence on the income-tax; and added that, if it was desired to get rid of the whole tax in 1860, there must be a reduction of expenditure. "It is a fact that the public expenditure has increased to an enormous amount during the last few years. The expenditure at the present moment shows, I believe, an increase of 6,000,000*l.* above the expenditure of 1852-3, when the Government of Lord Derby was in office. When, therefore, we talk of reductions, it is, after all, of reductions to the scale of a period when the estimates were very much increased, and when the public establishments of the country were in a very efficient state. Without dwelling too much upon this point, I may say I consider the general policy of the country, as I have described it to be, one which entails considerable expense. It is a policy which I am told is very popular; it is a policy of perpetual meddling in every part of the world (*hear, hear*), occasioning disturbances which cause expense, and consequently lead to increased estimates. I am told that this is a very spirited policy (*laughter*), that there is nothing like making the influence of England felt, and that there is nothing of which an Englishman should be more proud than to feel that he is like a Roman citizen in every part of the world. (*Laughter and cheers*.) But I must say I generally find that this spirit, which I have described as 'turbulent and aggressive,' is always exhibited to weak and not to powerful states." (*Hear*.) This policy must be abandoned if the country would have a more economical administration; and the country itself must abandon its love of such exciting food. If the report were true that the Emperor of China had disapproved of the conduct of Commissioner Yeh, that showed how easily the question might have been settled by an appeal to the central Government. The dissolution of Parliament in connexion with this China question, he repeated, was a pretext. After he had expressed satisfaction with the proposal to dissolve, the issue was entirely changed, as Lord Palmerston consented virtually to supersede Sir John Bowring, and thus conceded the chief point at issue. With respect to Parliamentary reform, Mr. Disraeli said he was not an advocate of what is called "bit by bit reform," because he found it always ended in a job; nor was he a superstitious worshipper of the Reform Bill of 1832. The Whigs had put an end to the Tory close boroughs, but they quite forgot the Whig close boroughs. In the course of "a great industrial controversy, now happily settled," the counties had declared in favour of Conservative principles; so the counties were to be tampered with, in order to make them more in accordance with Whig principles. "As to comprehensive measures," Mr. Disraeli said, "I believe there is no doubt that all the details of the bill of 1832 were framed in opposition to the party with which I sympathize, and great injustice was done by those details as they affected the Tory or Conservative party, in respect to the disposition of political power. I think it very probable that, if a large reform bill were brought forward by the Tories, much of that evil might be remedied; but it would be the greatest disadvantage to the country to have the two great parties competing for power by outbidding each other on that, of all subjects, in reference to which the general and permanent interests of the country should be considered. (*Hear, hear*.) Because, whatever schemes might be devised by any party to establish and continue their power, the prescience of man is limited, and is frequently falsified by the course of events. Imprudent measures are often passed for the purpose of effecting a particular object, and afterwards the result expected is never realized. (*Hear, hear*.) Therefore, as far as I am concerned, remembering the great partiality and injustice of the scheme of 1832, I should look to any great change in the representation with no prejudice, because I believe that much of that injustice and partiality might be remedied." Electoral districts would introduce a fatal change into England:—"Consider the condition of the country, divided and cut up into different electoral districts. Remember, there is no longer to be a county of Buckingham. (*A Voice: 'Quite right!'*) Buckingham-

shire is to be blotted out of the political map, and probably you would have departments, as in France, taking their names from the nearest rivers. There would be the departments of the Upper and Lower Thames. Are you prepared to have votes in the department of the Upper Thames, and not to be electors of Buckinghamshire? (*Cries of 'Yes!' and 'No!'*) There is an elector so false to the glory of Buckinghamshire, and to the glory of his own position (*cheers, and cries of 'Non-sense!'*) that he is prepared to set the Thames on fire. (*Laughter, and an ironical cry of 'That's sublime!'*) No, it is not sublime; it is funny. I have heard of a step from the sublime to the ridiculous; but my friend takes a step from the ridiculous to the sublime." (*Cheers and laughter*.) Mr. Disraeli continued to argue against expunging Buckinghamshire from the political map, when the democratical Voice asked, "Why not?" Because, answered Mr. Disraeli, the traditions of a people form part of their national life; and because a man cannot view, without feeling proud of his county, "the turfen road along which Hampden went with his Petition of Rights, the temple at Stowe dedicated to the eloquence of Chatham, or the oak at Beaconsfield under which Burke meditated his reflections on the French revolution." The Voice persisted, saying, "I would disfranchise Buckinghamshire altogether." Mr. Disraeli said he did not think the speaker was one of the electors of Buckinghamshire. "Yes, I am," said the Voice. "Then you ought not to be," retorted Mr. Disraeli. He then went on to argue against the ballot, contending that property ought to have an influence in the election of members of Parliament, and that the lord-lieutenant of a county should have more power in such matters than "some man, perhaps in his service, receiving weekly wages, but exercising the franchise." He also pointed to the state of things in France, as an instance of the failure of the ballot and of democracy; but at the same time eulogized the Imperial Government as the only one suited to the French. With a warning to England, he concluded.

SUFFOLK (EAST).

Lord Henniker and Sir Fitzroy Kelly were re-elected without opposition. Both spoke in favour of Parliamentary reform. The latter said:—"He would, sooner or later, bring forward a measure in the House of Commons under which every man in the three kingdoms should be put in possession of the elective franchise who possessed either property enough, or intellect or education enough, to exercise that franchise with independence and intelligence. (*Applause*.) Then would be the time to extend the franchise downwards. But let them not think that he would oppose the extension of the franchise still further among the householders in this county. However, he would not begin with the householders, as he considered that a most fallacious test. He much questioned whether his honourable friend Lord Henniker would possess the franchise had he not large property in the county, because his Lordship, when in London, might live in lodgings, or in a furnished house, or in chambers. They might have a Newton, or a Shakespeare unpossessed of the elective franchise because he might not happen to live in a 10*l.* house within any borough." (*Cheers*.) He likewise spoke in favour of reduced expenditure, and of the cessation of the income-tax in 1860.

MANCHESTER.

To the disgrace of the majority of the electors, the previous members, Mr. Bright and Mr. Milner Gibson—men who, whatever their mistakes on some points, were an honour to Manchester and to Parliament—have been rejected by large majorities. Sir John Potter and Mr. J. A. Turner headed the poll from the first, and throughout the day kept on still further distancing their opponents, till at the close of the poll the numbers stood—Potter, 8368; Turner, 7854; Gibson, 5588; Bright, 5158. The town was very crowded, and a great deal of excitement prevailed, but there were no disturbances. Brief addresses were made by Sir John Potter, Mr. J. A. Turner, Mr. Milner Gibson, and Mr. Vaughan—the last-named on behalf of his brother-in-law, Mr. Bright.

DROITWICHI.

Sir John Pakington, in returning thanks on Friday week for his unopposed return, made some rather hazy declarations on the subject of Reform. He said:—"It is perfectly idle to talk in British institutions of anything like finality. (*Hear, hear*.) I hold that Conservative opinions are compatible with the improvement and progress of those institutions. If I thought otherwise, I for one should not profess Conservative opinions. In these days of the steam-engine and of the telegraph, to contend that British statesmen alone ought to stand still appears to me to be absurd. (*Hear, hear*.) The line by which the two great political parties in the country seem to me to be separated is, that in the one party I see, or think I see, a tendency to unnecessary democratic innovation; while in the other I perceive a love of the monarchy, a love of the church, and of that principle of local self-government which I think ought to be adhered to and extended in England. To no detailed arrangement which shall carry out those three great general principles shall I, for one, offer any serious objection (*Hear, hear*.) When I speak of an extension of the franchise, I must frankly tell you I never approved of that change in the suffrage which was effected by the

Reform Bill of 1832. It operates, in the arrangement of local districts, to too great an extent in favour of the party by whom it was brought about. As to the farther extension of the suffrage, I can only say that there are many classes upon which I think it ought to be bestowed that do not now possess it, and to which the extension of it would be a step rather in a Conservative than in a democratic direction. On the other hand, I am strongly opposed to dealing piecemeal with this great subject, and I for one am not prepared to disturb the Act of 1832, unless great practical advantages should seem to me to be likely to be the result. I shall, however, give no pledge that would fetter me hereafter."

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING).

Mr. Edmund Denison and Lord Goderich were elected without opposition on Monday.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The nomination took place at the Shire-hall. The three late members, Mr. King King, Mr. Booker Blake-more, and the Hon. Captain Hanbury, solicited re-election in the Conservative interest, and Sir H. G. Cotterell, of Garnons, was brought forward by the Liberal party. The show of hands was declared to be in favour of Sir Henry Cotterell (who had an immense majority over the other candidates, Mr. King and Mr. Blake-more). A poll was demanded on behalf of Captain Hanbury.

STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).

The show of hands at the nomination on Monday was in favour of Sir Edward Buller and Mr. Adderley. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Child.

SURREY (EAST).

The nomination took place on Monday at the Town-hall, Croydon. The Hon. P. J. Locke King and Mr. T. Alcock were elected without opposition. In thanking the constituents, Mr. Locke King said that "he did not feel it necessary to enter into any lengthened exposition of his political sentiments, as he believed they were so well known. One of the great questions to be discussed in Parliament was, were they to have reform or not? He had repeatedly brought forward the subject, but it was only considered to be so much political capital, and did very little good; but at length he was determined to try who were real Reformers and who were not. The fact was glaring that at Reigate a person having a 10l. house had a vote, but at Croydon he could not vote unless he had a 50l. house. In 1851, he (Mr. King) brought in a measure for reform. Government divided upon it, and resigned. In 1853, Lord Derby came into power, and the bill was shuffled. In the same year Lord John Russell promised to bring in a measure of reform; in 1854, war broke out, and that was made the excuse for putting it off; in 1857, he (Mr. King) brought it forward again. Lord Palmerston opposed it, and on asking why he did so, Lord Granville said the bill was framed in such a way that it would be impossible to engraft the Government amendments upon it. Now, that was an untruth, for no bill was brought in at all. With one dash of the pen, he (Mr. King) had erased one hundred and fifty obsolete statutes, which had been, as a member jocularly remarked, 'snoring' on their shelves ready to be worked up at any moment. They might not be aware that (till he had been the means of its repeal) there had been a law in existence enacting that a man should not keep more than so many sheep; and another that no man should have more than one farm. Then there was another law affirming that no man should wear anything besides metal buttons, under a fine; another that he should only wear silk buttons." Mr. Alcock having addressed the electors, the proceedings terminated.

WALLINGFORD.

At this borough, as well as at Kidderminster, there have been some riots. The polling commenced last Saturday morning amidst considerable excitement. The candidates were Mr. Malins and Captain Sartoris; and the final result showed—for the former, 149; for the latter, 136. Mr. Malins, consequently, was returned by a majority of 14. On his attempting to address the electors from the balcony of the Town-hall (says the *Times*), the uproarious conduct of a concourse of 'roughs' prevented a single syllable being heard. The official proceedings having terminated, Mr. Malins left the hall to walk to his quarters at the Lamb Hotel, accompanied by some of his supporters. Immediately on emerging from the door of the hall, he was set upon by a body of the 'roughs,' who hurled missiles at him, and some actually committed personal violence. The crowd increased, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the hon. gentleman could be got into an inn half a dozen yards from the hall, to shelter himself from serious injury. There was a strong body of police, but the crowd was so great and violent that they were almost powerless, and but for there being a body of sturdy farmers present, who exerted themselves with great energy and determination, some serious injury must have been done. It was not until long after dusk that the crowd dispersed, and Mr. Malins was then enabled to reach his quarters without further molestation.

LIVERPOOL.

Close of the poll:—Horsfall (Conservative), 7586; Ewart (Liberal), 7086; Turner (Conservative), 6084. The old members are therefore re-elected. They are both pledged to support the Government of Lord Palmerston.

TEWKESBURY.

This election has ended, as was anticipated, in the rejection of Mr. Humphrey Brown (of the Royal British Bank), and the election of the Hon. F. Lygon in his stead. The contest was maintained with great spirit throughout last Saturday. At the close, the numbers stood thus:—Lygon, 200; Martin, 169; Brown, 127; Cox, 25. Messrs. Lygon and Martin were therefore elected. Mr. Brown charges the members with having coalesced, but this Mr. Lygon positively denies.

DUMFRIES DISTRICT OF BOROUGH.

The nomination took place last Saturday, and the choice of hands was in favour of Mr. Hannay. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Mr. Ewart.

KING'S LYNN.

Lord Stanley and Mr. J. H. Gurney were re-elected on Friday week without opposition. The former, in the course of his address, said, after intimating a general acquiescence in the desire for an extension of the suffrage, and glancing at several features of our present taxation:—"With regard to the income-tax, the objections to its imposition are mainly three—first, that it is not easy to assess it fairly; secondly, its inquisitorial character; and thirdly, the difficulty of ascertaining incomes. (*Hear, hear.*) The first objection, might, I think, be got over in some degree, possibly by the means suggested by Mr. John Stuart Mill, of deducting from precarious incomes that sum which a prudent man ought to lay by for his family (*Hear, hear.*), thus attaining a rough approximation to financial justice. (*Hear, hear.*) I hold that, for the purposes of the state, the Government has a right to know a man's income; but, although you can ascertain the incomes of the landlord, the farmer, the fundholder, and of persons under Government, all financial skill will be baffled in endeavouring to ascertain precarious incomes. The income-tax has its merits because it touches all; but it is unjust in its assessment, and is thus an insufferable wrong. I believe its maintenance to be doubtful for this reason; and I am fortified in this opinion by the ablest living financier in the House of Commons—I mean Mr. Gladstone—and Mr. Mill. In 1860, therefore, I think the country should have an opportunity of determining whether the income-tax shall continue or not. (*Hear, hear.*) I think the most effective substitute for that tax will be a tax upon the value of houses. (*A voice:—"We have enough taxes now."*)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (NORTH).

At the unopposed election on Monday of Mr. Stafford and Lord Burghley, the celebrated cases of the Black Eagle and the bribing of dockyard labourers, during the brief government of Lord Derby—transactions in which Mr. Stafford was concerned—were brought up and thrown in his face. In addressing the electors, he himself alluded to them. He said that "an anonymous writer in the *Times* had quoted the examination (before the committee of inquiry) of a gentleman who is since deceased, which says that 48l. 15s. 6d. was paid by the Government for the entertainment of my friends on the occasion of my going down to Plymouth on board the Black Eagle. (*Jeers and groans.*) Well, it is, very true that a bill of 48l. 15s. 6d. was sent in to the Admiralty and was charged in the public accounts; but, gentlemen, I deny that either through that bill, or in any other way, the country was put to one farthing's expense for the entertainment of my private friends. (*Great applause.*) I will tell you how this was. I am sure you will believe me when I state openly, and upon my honour, that I refunded every farthing of that money, unsolicited, unimpelled, which went to the entertainment of my friends. (*Cheers, and a voice in the crowd, 'Show us the bill received.'*) . . . With regard to the dockyards, I say to you what I said to the select committee, and what I said to the House of Commons, that in that matter I did some things for which I am sorry. (*Cheers.*) Gentlemen, in the excitement of party feeling, anxious in a partisan spirit to carry an election, I did what, I will not say no one ever did before me, or will never do again, but what I frankly own was more than I ought to have done." (*Great applause.*)

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (SOUTH).

The three candidates at the nomination on Tuesday were Colonel Howard Vyse, Mr. Knightley (the old members), and Lord Althorp, the eldest son of the present, and nephew of the late Earl Spencer. The two first are Conservatives; the last is a Liberal, who professes to be guided by the principles of his uncle. He is also a supporter of Lord Palmerston. The show of hands was almost unanimous in favour of Lord Althorp, the others only obtaining about fifty supporters each from a very crowded meeting. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Colonel Vyse.

AYLESBURY.

The numbers at the close of the poll were—Bernard, 546; Bethell, 501; Layard, 489. The last named, therefore, loses his election, to the discredit of the borough. Mr. Layard addressed a few remarks to the electors, during which he said:—"I was always of opinion that the course taken by Lord Palmerston would lead to the triumph of Tory principles in many parts of England; and the reports to-day (last Saturday) from several boroughs show that these apprehensions were well founded." He also complained of undue influence having been brought to bear upon the borough.

MIDDLESEX.

The nomination took place on Thursday, in the Market-place at Brentford. M. Alexandre Dumas was present here, as at the City of London election. The candidates were—Lord Robert Grosvenor (Liberal), Viscount Chelsea (Conservative), and Mr. R. Hanbury, Junior (Liberal). The transactions were rather noisy, and there was a little "squabble" on the hustings between Sheriff Mechi and Alderman Wire, the former restraining the latter from speaking until after the show of hands was taken. That mode of popular election was largely in favour of Lord Robert Grosvenor and Mr. Hanbury, and a poll was demanded for Viscount Chelsea.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Hertfordshire election took place in a field adjacent to the town of Hertford, on Tuesday. "Until within the last few days," says the *Times*, "a contest had been expected between Mr. Puller, a Liberal, and the late members, who are all Conservatives; but on the eve of the nomination it got bruited abroad that Mr. Abel Smith, jun., would withdraw his pretensions to the representation, and allow Mr. Puller, who has previously stood for the county without success, to obtain undisputed possession of one of the seats. It is well known that negotiations were recently entered into between the Liberal Election Committee and the Conservative Registration Association of Herts, for the purpose of securing a third share of the county representation to the Liberal interest, on the understanding that the Conservatives should be allowed to retain quiet possession of the rest, and a solemn compact to effect that object was formally concluded between the two political parties. The arrangement involved the retirement of one of the Conservative ex-members, who had previously agreed to place themselves in the hands of a committee appointed to determine which of the three should make way for Mr. Puller; and it so happened that the decision which was come to marked out the senior member, Sir Henry Meux, for this act of self-sacrifice. Sir Henry, however, refused to be made the victim, maintaining that it was very unfair to expect such self-abnegation from him, and exempt his junior colleagues; and he accordingly proceeded to canvass the constituency in defiance of the resolution of the Conservative Association. A good deal of angry controversy was provoked by these transactions, the Liberals insisting on holding their opponents to the strict terms of their bond, and demanding that if Sir Henry Meux persevered in his contumacy, one of his late colleagues should retire instead of him." A great deal of discussion on this state of things occupied the attention of candidates and electors on the hustings; and Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton warmly eulogized Mr. Abel Smith for his magnanimity in retiring. There being, consequently, no opposition, Sir Henry Meux, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, and Mr. Christopher Puller, were declared duly elected.

WILTS (SOUTH).

The nomination of candidates for the Southern division of Wiltshire took place on Wednesday at Salisbury. The candidates were—Mr. Sidney Herbert, Mr. Wyndham, and Lord Henry Thynne; the two first being the previous members, the last-named a new candidate and a Conservative. The placards showed a great deal of electioneering witticism; and Mr. Herbert was a good deal roasted about the unroasted coffee in the Crimea. There were also typographical exclamations on the walls of "No Popery!" "Down with the traitor!" "Hang Herbert!" and such questions as "Who starved the soldiers?" and "Who betrayed the farmers?" In his speech to the electors, Mr. Herbert defended himself from these imputations, and, with respect to reform, said it is an absurdity to suppose that the people of England can ever remain stagnant. He did not approve of Mr. Locke King's measure, because he thought it required modifications; but he wanted to see "an industrial franchise and a prudential franchise," so that a man who holds 50l. in the savings bank, and the man who pays forty shillings in direct taxes, as well as all graduates in the Universities, should have a vote. He was in favour of a reduction of expenditure—not that the fleet of England should be reduced; but it was not necessary to keep up a large standing army to vie with those on the Continent. Mr. Wyndham and Lord Henry Thynne then addressed the meeting. The latter, though a Conservative, said, in answer to a question, that he thought the very name of Protection had died out, and that Free-trade was firmly rooted in the country. He wished to see it still further carried out by the reduction of the duties on tea, sugar, &c.—The show of hands was largely in favour of Mr. Sidney Herbert and Mr. Wyndham, and a poll was demanded for Lord Henry Thynne.

BATH.

We gave the general result of this election in our Post-script last week. The official declaration states the numbers thus:—Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, 1243; Mr. Tite, 1200; Mr. Way, 1197. In afterwards addressing the electors, Mr. Way hinted that Mr. Tite had secured his triumph by means of bribery, and added that he (the speaker) should be member for Bath in two months, as he was determined to have a scrutiny.

NOTTINGHAM.

Close of the poll:—Paget, 2393; Walter, 1836; Jones, 614.

SHEFFIELD.

The poll took place last Saturday, when some of the mob behaved rather roughly to the police; but no great damage was done, and the peace was not seriously disturbed. The close of the poll showed—Roebuck, 3200; Hadfield, 2871; Overend, 2059.

MAIDSTONE.

The polling took place on Saturday, when there was a great deal of excitement and a great deal of drunkenness. The borough is known to be extremely corrupt, and many were the accusations of bribery thrown out by the Liberals against the Conservatives when, contrary to expectation, it was found that Mr. Lee, the late Liberal member, was in a minority, together with Mr. Mildmay, and that the two Conservative candidates, Mr. Beresford Hope and Captain Scott, were returned. The official declaration of the close of the poll gives the following as the numbers:—Hope, 801; Scott, 759; Lee, 689; Mildmay, 655.

HUNTINGDON.

The nomination, which took place last Saturday, terminated in the unopposed return of Mr. F. Howson and Dr. Baumgartner.

ASHBURTON.

Mr. Moffatt has been again returned, no other candidate coming forward at the nomination. Mr. Astell, a Liberal Conservative, had canvassed the electors; but, finding he had no chance, he resigned on Thursday week.

ESSEX (SOUTH).

The nomination took place on Monday at Chelmsford. The candidates were Mr. T. W. Bramston, Sir W. B. Smijth (the former representatives), and Mr. R. B. Wingfield, who comes forward on Liberal principles. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bramston and Mr. Wingfield. A poll was then demanded on behalf of Sir W. B. Smijth.

BRIGHTON.

The polling took place last Saturday, and the official declaration was made in the evening. It showed—Admiral Sir G. B. Pecheil (Liberal), 2278; Mr. William Coningham (Liberal), 1900; Lord Alfred Hervey (Liberal-Conservative), 1080. The two first-named gentlemen were therefore elected.

NORFOLK (WEST).

Mr. G. W. P. Bentinck (Conservative) and Mr. Brampton Gurdon (Liberal) were elected on Monday. There was a little opposition on the part of a Mr. A. Hamond, who was nominated in order that he might explain to the electors that his claim as an old champion of Liberal principles had been unfairly put aside by the Earl of Leicester and other leaders of the Whig party—a charge which was repudiated by some gentlemen present. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Bentinck and Mr. Hamond, and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Gurdon; but Mr. Hamond afterwards withdrew, and the election was declared to be as already stated.

DOVER.

The close of the poll here showed—Mr. Bernal Osborne, 989; Sir William Russell, 958; Clerk, 695; Hope, 574. The two Liberal candidates are therefore elected.

BRIDPORT.

The polling was as follows:—Mitchell (Ministerial), 330; Hodgson (Ministerial), 290; Heygate (Conservative), 109. Each voter had a printed form put in his hand as he polled, cautioning him that, as T. A. Mitchell had by his agents, S. and J. Baker, been guilty of bribery, his vote would be thrown away. On the hustings, Mr. Mitchell denied the charge *in toto*, and referred to his position in the poll as to whether or not he needed to resort to bribery.

KENT (EAST).

Mr. William Deedes and Sir Brook Bridges (the former a Conservative, who, in the late Parliament, voted for Mr. Cobden's motion, the latter a gentleman whose opinions do not clearly appear) were chosen at the nomination on Monday by show of hands. Sir Edward Dering and Captain Acheson (Liberals) obtained a poll, which took place on Thursday.

Huddersfield.

The people of Huddersfield, like those of Manchester and some other places, have thrown lasting discredit on themselves by rejecting Mr. Cobden solely on account of his motion on the China question. The *Times* admits that this was the consideration which influenced the voters; a consideration which has been at the bottom of a great deal of inconsiderate rejection of tried Liberal candidates.

NORTHANTS.

The nomination on Tuesday terminated in the show of hands being in favour of Mr. W. W. B. Beach and Mr. Selater. A poll was demanded on behalf of Colonel Carleton, a Palmerstonian.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

The candidates were nominated on Tuesday at Newport. The show of hands was in favour of Mr. Clifford (Liberal), and a poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Fleming (Liberal Conservative).

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The nomination for Cambridgeshire took place on Parker's-piece, at Cambridge, on Tuesday. The show of hands was in favour first of Mr. Ball, and secondly of Mr. Adeane, and the numbers appeared on the first show

to be so evenly balanced between the Hon. Eliot Yorke and Lord George Manners that a second show was taken as between those two gentlemen; after which the High Sheriff declared Mr. Yorke to have the majority. The Sheriff declared the election to have fallen, so far as the show was concerned, upon Messrs. Yorke, Ball, and Adeane. A poll was demanded on behalf of Lord John Manners.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The choice by show of hands at the nomination on Tuesday was in favour of Mr. Hastings Russell (Liberal) and Colonel Higgins (the same). A poll was demanded on behalf of the two Conservative candidates, Colonel Gilpin and Captain W. Stuart, the late member for the borough of Bedford.

DEVON (NORTH).

At the nomination on Tuesday, Mr. Buller (Liberal) and the Hon. C. Trefusis (Conservative) were chosen by show of hands. A poll was demanded on behalf of Sir Stafford Northcote.

LEICESTERSHIRE (NORTH).

The nomination took place on Tuesday. The choice of hands fell on Mr. Frewen and Lord John Manners. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Farnham. During the proceedings, Mr. Cobden was both nominated and seconded; but no further proceedings were taken with respect to him.

MORPETH.

Sir George Grey (the only candidate at Morpeth) made a speech at the nomination on Friday week, explaining and defending the general policy of Government; but it offered no special features of interest, except the denial, on the part of the speaker himself, and on that of the Government, that the policy to be pursued was that of finality in the matter of reform.

CARLISLE.

The close of the poll exhibited the following numbers:—Mr. Hodgson, 529; Sir James Graham, 502; Ferguson, 469. The two first were therefore elected.

WILTS (NORTH).

Mr. Walter Long and Mr. Sotherton Estcourt were elected without opposition.

ROCHESTER.

Mr. Philip Wykeham Martin and Mr. Serjeant Kinglake were elected without opposition. Both are Liberals, and pledged to reform.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SOUTH).

The late members, Mr. W. H. Barrow and Viscount Newark (son of Earl Manvers), were on Monday re-elected without opposition. Both are Conservatives; but the first voted against the Government on Mr. Cobden's motion, and the second abstained from voting, because, while he approved of the conduct of Government, he did not wish to go counter to his own party.

BERKSHIRE.

The nomination for this shire took place on Tuesday at Abingdon, when the candidates were—Mr. Robert Palmer, Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Bouverie, and Captain Vernon, M.P. for Chatham in the late Parliament. The last named gentleman came forward at a very late period of the canvassing, in order to represent Conservative principles. He made a very humorous and good-tempered speech, and was greeted with much laughter and applause. A show of hands being taken, the result was declared to be in favour of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Vansittart, and Captain Vernon, and a poll was accordingly demanded for Mr. Bouverie.

SURREY (WEST).

The candidates at the nomination at Guildford were—the former member, Mr. Henry Drummond, Mr. Henry Currie, and Mr. Briscoe. The show of hands was in favour of the first and last. A poll was demanded for Mr. Currie.

LINCOLNSHIRE (SOUTH).

The nomination for the southern division of the county of Lincoln (Kesteven and Holland) took place at Sleaford, on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of tenant-farmers and freeholders. A show of hands was taken, and it was decided to be in favour of Mr. Willson and Mr. Packe. A poll, which was fixed for to-day (Saturday), was demanded on behalf of Sir John Trollope.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING).

The nomination took place at York on Tuesday, when the show of hands was in favour of Colonel Duncombe and Mr. Dundas, and a poll was demanded for Mr. Cayley, a Radical candidate.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

There were here three candidates at the nomination—two Liberals, Mr. R. C. M. Talbot (the late member), and Mr. Hussey Vivian; and one Conservative, Mr. Nash Vaughan Edwards Vaughan. The show of hands was immensely in favour of the two Liberals; and a poll was demanded for the Conservative.

PAISLEY.

The nomination at Paisley took place on Monday, when the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Ewing. A poll was demanded on behalf of Messrs. Hastie and Wordsworth, for the latter of whom very few hands were held up. The close of the poll showed—Hastie, 611; Ewing, 524; Wordsworth, 4. Mr. Hastie, the former member, was therefore returned.

LYME REGIS.

The polling here showed 144 votes for Colonel Pinney, the Liberal candidate, and 53 for Sir F. G. Hesketh, a Conservative. Majority for the former, 91.

LICHFIELD.

Lord Alfred Paget and Viscount Sandon have been re-elected without opposition.

SHREWSBURY.

The Ministerial candidates here polled, last Saturday—Mr. Tomline, 706; Mr. Slaney, 695. The other candidates (Messrs. Huddleston and Phibbs) polled respectively 548 and 484 votes.

NORWICH.

Close of the poll:—Lord Bury (Liberal), 2227; Mr. Schneider (Ministerialist), 2235; Mr. Bignold, 1631. The two former, therefore, are returned.

GREAT YARMOUTH.

The final state of the poll showed—Mr. Torrens M'Cullagh, 606; Mr. E. W. Watkin, 589; Sir Edmund Lacon, 502; the Hon. Colonel Vereker, 433. The two first named, consequently, are members. In 1852, Sir Edmund Lacon was returned, and Mr. M'Cullagh defeated.

DURIAM (SOUTH).

The show of hands at the nomination was in favour of Mr. Pease and Lord Harry Vane. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Farrer.

RUTLAND.

The election for this county has terminated in the return of the former members—the Hon. G. J. Noel and the Hon. G. H. Heathcote.

HUNTINGDON (COUNTY).

The nomination for this county took place on Monday, and terminated in a show of hands in favour of Mr. James Rust, Conservative, and Mr. John Moyer Heathcote, Liberal. A poll was demanded for Mr. Fellowes, another Conservative.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTH).

Lord Robert Pelham Clinton (one of the former members) and Mr. Evelyn Denison were on Tuesday elected without opposition.

IRELAND.

MURDER.—A dreadful murder was committed on the 25th ult. between the Junction and Limerick Railways. The name of the deceased has not transpired, but it appears that the body, after being frightfully mutilated, was placed across the rails, in anticipation of the next train passing over it. Fortunately, the engine-driver observed the body, and, having stopped the train before it reached the obstacle, descended and found that life was quite extinct.

ELECTION OF AN ARCHBISHOP.—The parish priests of the diocese of Cashel proceeded, on Friday week, to elect a successor, subject to the fiat of the Holy See, to the late Archbishop Slattery. The result was as follows:—Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, Vice-President of the Catholic University, *primus*; Very Rev. Dr. Renahan, President of Maynooth, *secundus*; Very Rev. Dr. Housley, *tertius*.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A PERSON, named Willson, said to be well known in betting circles, met with a sudden and violent death last Saturday. He had been interesting himself in the Finsbury election, on behalf of Mr. Cox, and had exhibited great delight on hearing of that gentleman's return. Ordering a cab, he told the driver to take him to his residence, near Drury-lane; and, on gaining the corner of Endell-street, he stood up in the vehicle and shouted, "Cox for Finsbury! Hurrah!" He then leaned over the side of the cab, with the view, it is thought, of giving some directions to the driver, when the cab turned completely over, and fell, together with the horse, upon Mr. Willson's head and neck. He was removed to the infirmary, where he shortly afterwards expired. He has left a widow and five children unprovided for.

A serious accident occurred on the Cockermonth Railway to a special train despatched immediately after the proceedings at the Cumberland county election. The engine ran off the line, and was nearly precipitated into the river Derwent. Mr. Mason, the secretary, and the stoker, were dangerously hurt.

A melancholy case has occurred at the Doncaster station on the Great Northern line. A young woman arrived from Rotherham last Sunday morning. In the evening, she went to the station for the purpose of returning to the latter place, and sat down on a bench on the platform. She complained to one of the porters that she was tired and cold, and he invited her into one of the waiting-rooms, where, however, there was no fire. Almost immediately afterwards, she heard a cry of distress, and, on going to the room, in company with another porter, he found the woman lying on the hearthrug, and evidently in labour. A married woman from the refreshment-room gave prompt and humane assistance till a medical man and a nurse arrived; and in the meanwhile the child was born. The young mother was then removed to the workhouse; but she rapidly sank, and, after an interval of delirium, in which she repeatedly uttered the name of her mother, she expired on Monday morning. The poor creature had been seduced and deserted; and it appears probable that she had been wandering about homeless for some time.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

THE ASSIZES.

HENRY CATLING, John Lewis, and John Caswell (not in custody) were indicted at Liverpool for the manslaughter of a man named George. A second count charged the prisoners with the manslaughter of a person unknown. George was a youth of eighteen, a native of France, but a citizen of the United States, who shipped for Liverpool on board an American vessel, but was killed during the voyage by the brutal ill-usage (as alleged by the prosecution) of the accused. Catling was acquitted; but a verdict of Guilty was given against Lewis. A doubt arose as to the power of an English court to try the accused, who are Americans. The question will be referred by the Judge who tried the case (Mr. Baron Martin) to the Justices of Appeal; and, should they decide that the trial cannot take effect, Lewis will be discharged.

Another case of murder arising from ill-usage at sea was tried at Bodmin, where James Burns was indicted for causing the death of a lad named Beecroft, a cabin boy on board a commercial vessel of Dundee, of which the accused was the captain. The particulars have already appeared in this journal. Burns was acquitted, the defence, that the boy's death resulted from scurvy, and was not accelerated by the captain's usage of him, being held to be sufficient. Unless the witnesses perjured themselves, however, it was clear that the lad was shockingly ill-used.

Alfred Matcham was tried at Liverpool for the manslaughter of Mary Anne Jeckells, at Lowestoft, on the 29th of September. The accused is a medical man, having a large practice, and especially in midwifery cases, at Lowestoft, where he has resided some five or six years. He was engaged last September to attend Mrs. Jeckells, who had borne four children before, in her approaching confinement, she being then only seven months gone. On the 19th she was taken ill, and from that time to the 22nd, Mr. Matcham was unremitting in his attendance. On that day, she appeared to the women about her and to the prisoner to be sinking from a very protracted labour, and the prisoner determined to resort to the use of instruments, and after three attempts the child was brought into the world. Mrs. Jeckells, however, died on the 29th, in consequence, as was alleged, of the unskilful way in which Mr. Matcham used the instruments. When Mrs. Jeckells was within a few days of her death, her husband wished to have further advice; but the accused said the lady was doing very well, and it was only when all hope was gone that another medical man was called in. Mr. Matcham was not qualified by an English diploma; but he stated that he had a diploma from New York, and it appeared that he was in large practice as an accoucheur. The defence was that the charge was malicious, and had been brought forward through professional jealousy. The accused was acquitted.

Nathaniel Serjeant, engine-driver, has been acquitted at Monmouth of the charge of manslaughter arising out of the railway accident which occurred last November at the Nantyderry station on the Hereford and Newport Railway. It appeared that he was new to the business of engine-driving, and that he had acted to the best of his judgment.

Elizabeth Oram has been found guilty at Monmouth of the manslaughter of her illegitimate son, a boy about ten years of age, by several acts of ill-usage and by starvation. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

Josiah Parker, a butcher, was tried at Taunton for the murder of his wife, whom he knocked down, and kept hacking on the head with a chopper. He was addicted to drink, and had become insane under a belief that his wife was unfaithful to him. On this ground he was acquitted, but will of course be detained in custody.

William Nelson and John Leach were tried at Liverpool on Wednesday for the murder of John Cragg, a man whose body was found, on the 22nd of last February, at the bottom of a quarry a short distance from Lancaster. The evidence was altogether circumstantial, and the accused were acquitted.

Mary Anne Reynolds, aged forty-seven, was tried at Norwich for wounding her husband. The case was very distressing. For many years the wife had been subjected to the most horrible ill-usage from her husband, who was a confirmed drunkard. One night, she followed him to a public-house, where a quarrel ensued. The scoundrel struck his wife a violent blow in the eye, on which she gashed him two or three times across the face with a knife. He bled profusely, and she helped the others to bind up the wounds. Mr. Justice Erle warmly condemned the ruffianism of the man, and sympathized with the woman, on whom he passed a sentence of only four days' imprisonment. He also withheld the husband's expenses.

Thomas Smith, a labourer, aged twenty-one, was tried at Chester for the murder of William Vaughan, a policeman at Birkenhead, on the night of the 23rd of last December. The accused was making a disturbance at the door of a public-house at about half-past one o'clock in the morning, when the policeman came up and tried to persuade him to go home, as he was already intoxicated. He and a companion accordingly moved on, the officer following. Finally, on the two men refusing to

give their names, Vaughan seized Smith, and another constable took the second man. Smith then stabbed Vaughan, who died from the wound. The defence was that the policeman was not justified in apprehending the accused, and that therefore the crime was only manslaughter. Of this, Smith was found guilty. He appeared to be relieved by the verdict, but had previously been sobbing convulsively. Sentence was deferred.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—The April quarter sessions commenced on Wednesday morning, when (among other cases of slight interest) John Browning, a ticket-of-leave man, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing four silver forks and other articles, the property of Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, who had benevolently given him money, and endeavoured to get him a situation. The facts have already appeared in this journal. He begged for a merciful sentence, but was sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

ELECTORS, CANDIDATES, AND THIEVES.—A meeting of the electors of Finsbury was being held by the friends of Mr. Serjeant Parry at the Freemason's Tavern on the evening of Friday week, when one of the gentlemen present felt a hand in his waistcoat pocket. He turned round, seized the thief, and forced him to return the money he had taken. On the arrival of a policeman, the man was given into custody. When the case was before the magistrate, Inspector Mitchell said there were no police present at the meeting, as it is not usual on such occasions, and would probably give offence. The consequence is that a number of thieves get in, turn down the gas, and in the confusion that follows reap a plentiful harvest. One gentleman was robbed of a valuable gold watch not more than a yard from the spot where the prisoner had been at work. The man, after a little fencing, pleaded "Guilty," and asked the magistrate to deal summarily with the case. Mr. Henry remanded him to ascertain if he had been previously convicted, in which case he must commit him. The presence of thieves at such meetings presents a curious feature. They ought to ask the candidates what they mean to do with respect to the ticket-of-leave system.

ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY.—About a fortnight ago, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Stern, waterproof manufacturer, of Wellclose-square, in the absence of that person. It was put out, but in about half an hour afterwards it broke out again, and burnt some 400*l.* worth of goods. Mr. Stern was insured in the West of England fire-office, by which company his claim was at once allowed. One of the persons who had been employed by Mr. Stern for three months previously to the fire, and who was thrown out of work by that calamity, was Abraham Rechthard, a German; and, three or four days after the fire, he went to his former master, and demanded 12*l.*, under threat of reporting at the fire-office that Mr. Stern had set his house on fire, and of thus getting him transported. After a good deal of menacing, Rechthard consented to take 5*l.*; and Mr. Stern gave him two marked sovereigns and an I O U for 3*l.* He then communicated with the police, and gave Rechthard into custody. The marked money and the document were found on him. He was examined at the Mansion-house, and committed for trial; and two other men, named Barnet Greenbow and Mark Robinson, who had joined in the attempt, were also committed.

AN OFFICER CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.—Ernest Augustus Lloyd, an officer in the army, is under remand at Marlborough-street on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences from various tradesmen. Bail was accepted for his reappearance next Monday. In the course of the day, numerous inquiries were made at the police-office relative to the accused. The inquirers were tradesmen.

A RUFFIANLY CABMAN.—Edwin Moseley, a cab-driver, appeared at the Westminster police-court on Monday, to answer a summons charging him with demanding more than his fare, and using insulting language. A Mr. Hagreen, cashier at the Nine Elms station of the South-Western Railway, rode, together with a lady, in Moseley's cab, from Chelsea to the foot of Vauxhall-bridge. There they alighted, and the driver demanded three shillings. Mr. Hagreen refused to give more than half that amount: on this the fellow made a disgraceful imputation, in which the lady was concerned. He then proposed to drive them to the police-station in Rochester-row; to which they assented, and re-entered the cab. The man, however, drove them to a lonely spot opposite the Penitentiary, where he stopped, and, admitting that his fare was in fact only 1*s.* 6*d.*, attempted to extort another eighteenpence by a repetition of the imputation he had already made, adding, "I don't wish to expose you, and if you like to get out I'll say no more about it." A policeman, however, was called, and the man was forced to drive to the station. He then set up a claim to the overcharge by alleging that damage had been done to his cab; but this was manifestly false. Moseley was sentenced to two months' hard labour in the House of Correction, and to forfeit his license.

DEFRAUDING THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—Lewis Evans, alias Edward L. Evans, a venerable-looking man, seventy-three years of age, has been examined before the Lord Mayor, upon a charge of having fraudulently obtained, during several years, orders for the payment of money from the East India Company. He alleged

that he had been a gunner on board several of the Company's ships, and by those means he obtained a pension; but there appears to be a doubt whether he really possesses the claim. He was committed for trial.

THE FRATRICIDE AT MAIDSTONE.—The final examination of George Keble Edwards, for the murder of his brother, Thomas Edwards, took place before the Mayor and borough magistrates of Maidstone on Tuesday morning. After evidence had been received, the prisoner was asked if he had any statement to make. His answer was, "I have nothing to say about the case, only that I am innocent of the crime." He was then committed to take his trial at the next assizes, on the charge of Wilful Murder.

SUSPECTED MURDER.—The body of a collier, named Lambert, has been found in the river Don, near Conisbrough, about four miles from Doncaster. Several wounds were discovered in various parts. The man had left home on the 3rd of January, and had not been heard of since the night of that day, when he was drinking at a public-house at Rotherham, and got into a quarrel with some young men, but it did not appear that they used any violence towards him. The inquest was adjourned till next Wednesday.

MURDER AT DEAL.—A young ensign of the 44th Regiment, stationed at Walmer barracks, Deal, named M'Carroll, has been murdered by a publican in the town, named Samuel Baker. Mr. M'Carroll went to Baker's house one morning between one and two o'clock, and called for something to drink. Seeing that the young officer was already rather intoxicated, the landlady refused to supply him with anything, upon which Mr. M'Carroll struck her with his cane and quitted the house. Being afterwards informed of the outrage committed on his wife, Baker started off in pursuit of the officer, and, having learned from one of the coastguard which way he had gone, he returned to his house and armed himself with some heavy weapon with which he walked off in the direction which Mr. M'Carroll had taken. Mr. M'Carroll was afterwards found in the streets with a fractured skull, and he has since died. Baker has been committed for trial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The Bishop of Norwich, Dr. Hinds, has issued a farewell address to the clergy of the diocese, on his resignation. After alluding to his long-continued ill health, which has estranged him personally from the clergy and the diocese for several years, the Bishop thus notices the circumstances of his resignation and the position of the diocese:—"Better had it been for the diocese and for you—I am painfully sensible of it—had the step which I am now taking been taken long ago; and this would have been the case had I acted in adherence to my own views and wishes. It is now three years since—despairing of ever being again strong enough for the requirements of a diocese such as this is—I contemplated resigning. Friends, however, with whom I took counsel, were more hopeful of my restoration to health and energy, and I permitted my own judgment to be overruled by theirs."

LORD COWLEY.—This nobleman, now ambassador at Paris, is to be immediately raised to an earldom, with the title of Earl Cowley, in consideration of his public services.

THE LUNDHILL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—The pit has been opened, and is being emptied of the water that was turned in to quench the fire. From the accounts published in the daily papers, we learn that lime is mixed with the water drawn out of the pit as a disinfectant, to prevent any injurious consequences to the residents of the neighbourhood. Much anxiety still exists among the friends of the deceased as to the recovery of the bodies, and many assembled to witness the commencement of operations. A waggon-load of coffins sent from Barnsley to Lundhill a few days ago, to be ready when the bodies shall be recovered, created a very painful sensation in the intervening villages. The reventilation of the pit when empty will be promoted by two large fans which are being erected for the purpose, and it is understood that the hazardous task of exploration and recovering the bodies will be entrusted to a number of the most experienced miners who can be found in the district. The temperature of the water in the pit not being yet quite uniform, it is said that some doubt still exists in well-informed quarters as to whether the fire is yet extinguished.

THE HON. MR. STUART WORTLEY.—The Solicitor-General is recovering from his late serious attack of brain fever.

LORDS PALMERSTON AND MALMESBURY.—The following reply of Lord Palmerston to the letter of Lord Malmesbury, of which we gave portions last week, has been published:—"94, Piccadilly, March 25.—My dear Lord Malmesbury,—I have received this evening your letter of this day. I have neither time nor inclination to renew the China debate. I have used a right, which I do not deem myself deprived of by my official position, to express publicly my opinion of the conduct of public men on an occasion of no small public importance; and I have nothing to retract or to qualify.—Yours faithfully, —PALMERSTON."

THE CONVICT REDPATH.—The leasehold residence, No. 27, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, of Leopold

Redpath, together with the furniture, wines, effects, &c., have been put to auction during the week by Christie and Manson. The sales have been rather languid.

FIRES.—The firework factory of Mr. H. Darby, Regent-street, Lambeth-walk, was destroyed by fire at an early hour on Wednesday morning. The persons sleeping in the house were rescued by a ladder; but they had a very narrow escape.—A serious fire has occurred on the premises of Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., foreign booksellers and wholesale stationers, Leadenhall-street; and another in a tenement occupied by a carpenter and builder in One Bell-yard, Strand.

GALLANT CONDUCT.—The *Electra*, 14, sloop, Commander W. Morris (1852), which was paid off at Chatham last Saturday, has been in commission upwards of four years, having been fitted out at Portsmouth in October, 1852. During the whole time she was in commission, she was attached to the Australian station, and cruising between Australia and New Zealand. On the morning of the 20th of last November, while the vessel was on her passage from Auckland for Sydney, she was struck by a whirlwind, which threw her on her beam-ends, and she began to fill. The ship was under all sail, except royals, and every one on board expected she would go down. In this emergency, a seaman, named William Stevenson, swam forward and cut the main sheet, which saved the vessel, and she again righted. The whirlwind lasted about three minutes, and the *Electra* at the time was in lat. 32.4 south, long. 168.12 east.—*Times*.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.—Mr. Apsley Pellatt was examined in the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday. He said that he became a director of the bank in February, 1849, and ceased all connexion with it in 1850, at which time he believed it to be solvent. He had "no apprehension;" but he left in consequence of an account which "alarmed him"—the Welsh works, for which a larger loan had been asked. He sold his shares at three discount. He admitted that he might have acted from carelessness, without a due knowledge of the state of affairs, and with too great a reliance on the statements of Mr. McGregor—indeed, he had not examined the books; but he denied being aware of any of the fraudulent transactions, and said he was under the belief that the liability of the shareholders was limited. The case was adjourned for another week.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, April 4th.

THE NEUFCHÂTEL QUESTION.

THE conferences at Paris still go on; and the chief demands of Prussia are now said to be—a full and complete amnesty for all who took part in the rising of last September, and for those concerned in previous movements; conservation in the Prussian royal family of the title of Prince of Neufchâtel; and payment by Switzerland of the expenses arising out of the recent transactions. On these conditions, it is stated, the King of Prussia will renounce his sovereignty.

THE CONTINENT.

General Todleben has arrived in Paris.

A report is current at Berne that Sardinia has it in contemplation to enrol six thousand Swiss.

There have been some Protectionist riots in Belgium, owing to the foolish demonstrations of the mob against free trade. A collision with the gendarmes ensued.

TRAGEDY ON BOARD SHIP.—Some coolies on board the French ship *Anais*, from Swatow to Havannah, mutinied, killed the captain, supercargo, and chief mate, and ran the vessel ashore at Tonglac. The rest of the crew, with the surgeon, are safe on shore, and well treated by the Chinese, but held for a ransom of five hundred dollars; and the ringleaders among the coolies are in custody, and will be given up to the French authorities.—[We received, late last night, a telegraphic despatch from Paris, announcing that the French Government has been informed, by a communication from Macao, that "the Chinese who instigated the Coolies to seize the vessel have been captured. They will be tried by court-martial. The Chinese have released the majority of the captured sailors."]

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—We understand that the ninth Anniversary Ball of this excellent Institution will be held this year at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street, on Easter Tuesday, and that there will be a large gathering to meet the staunch friend and President of the Institution, Mr. Sheriff Mechi, who, with a party of friends, is expected to be present.

THREE SUICIDES (YESTERDAY).—A young lady drowned herself yesterday in the pond on Turnham-green. Her name and the cause of the act are unknown.—Another young lady drowned herself in the Serpentine river, Hyde Park.—An old man living in Tothill-street, Westminster, jumped from the third-floor window of the house, and fractured his skull.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.—A junk, from Canton, bound to Singapore and Penang, was driven ashore on the morning of the 4th of January, on the east coast of Bintang, and became a total wreck. One hundred and twenty Chinese, out of three hundred and forty who were on board, were drowned.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OPEN COUNCIL.—The elections have excluded all communications to our "Open Council" department; but next week several of our correspondents' letters will appear. 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. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them. During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1857.

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.

DISRAELI—A STUDY OF STATESMANSHIP.

THIS country is always governed by a joint-stock association; the association consisting of shareholders who bring into the concern more or less credit. The management of affairs sometimes passes from one association to another. Unlike commercial companies, these political companies are rather loosely bound together; men transfer their shares from one to another without very great difficulty; but there is so much *esprit de corps*, that each company after the other keeps up the usages of the trade, in order to protect its own interests in returning to office. At present there is a liberal joint-stock association in possession of the premises and business; in 1852 there was another association; and within that interval we have had another company, some of whose partners were left in possession. Government is thus a sort of "Crédit Mobilier," only *more* "mobilier" than that of Paris.

This Association de Crédit National of course conducts a great deal of real business, besides that which is carried on for the profit only of its shareholders and directors; and it is the object of each company in succession to exhibit to the nation the vast amount of business that it does. In order to please the fancy of the people at different times, these different companies profess to act upon opposite principles. One is "Liberal," the other is "Conservative." By the Liberal, we formerly understood the party inclined to effect changes in our institutions for the purpose of correcting imperfections that originated in days when there was less intelligence and less popular influence; and also of correcting un-English changes made in our institutions by the Tory party, which sympathized with despotic Governments abroad. The Conservative party, on the other hand, derives its principles from an exclusive Church, and from Continental traditions of kingly government; it began with presuming that the King reigns by right Divine; that the encroachment of popular power is to be resisted, the popular power diminished. We have a complete specimen of that party in the last Tory Minister, Lord DERBY, who entered office to maintain the protection of the agricultural interest against free trade in corn; and who, when he found it impracticable to restore protection, confessed that his real object was to control "the democracy." In their recent competitions, however, to obtain the business of the State for themselves, these companies have encroached upon each other's grounds, and it is amusing to see the advertisements which they are now

laying before the public, with a view to retain or obtain the national business. Mr. DISRAELI's speech, on returning thanks for his re-election in Buckinghamshire, is a capital *exposé* of the manner in which the managers of these companies do business.

Mr. DISRAELI was manager of the Association Conservatrice de Crédit National, of which Lord DERBY was president in 1852. The public has an idea that that Association accomplished nothing, transacted no business worth speaking of; but its managers have, like railways, British Banks, and other joint-stock companies, peculiar modes of making up accounts. Mr. DISRAELI now tells us that to his Association we owe friendly relations with the French Republic, the establishment of a volunteer militia in this country at a very cheap rate, a complete renewal of the ordnance which was in a state of total dilapidation, the defence of this island against the encroachment of foreign despots who demanded the surrender of political refugees, recognition of the NAPOLEON dynasty, complete reform in the Court of Chancery, reconciliation with Persia without war, the opening of the Paraguay and Parana trade, protection of this country against disturbance either in the colony or at home arising from the gold discoveries, reduction of the tea-duties, and the bringing of the gross revenue to account, including the cost of collection. It is true that several of these measures have passed since Mr. DISRAELI was in office; but he seems to hold himself free to take credit for all the measures which he *talked about*; a new hint to joint-stock companies. Any HUGH INNES CAMERON would be thus enabled to show an immense amount of business done.

But this account of work done by the company when it was in office is only given as a testimonial to prove what the company would do if it were again in office. It has been able to do something for the public quite gratuitously even when it was out. It has, for instance, effected a reduction of three millions sterling in the estimates, and we are inclined to think that there is a good deal of ground for this claim—that the estimates produced this year by Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS *would* have been about that amount larger if Mr. DISRAELI had not stuck out for a reduction of the Income-tax and a retrenchment of the expenditure. He is "convinced that the inequalities of the Income-tax can never be overcome," and he is for "getting rid as soon as possible with the Income-tax with all its odious irregularities."

It has been objected, indeed, that the Tory Company of National Credit is pledged against "Reform," and so Lord DERBY thinks, poor man! For he has not got beyond the Church-and-State maxims of Toryism in "the good old days when GEORGE III. was king." Mr. DISRAELI, however, understands "the spirit of an epoch," and he discusses Reform with anything but hostility. It has "two aspects," he says—"moderate," or "bit by bit reform," and "comprehensive reform." He is "not a bit by bit reformer," because bit by bit reform means *Whig* Reform; which is only a reform of Tory abuses; leaving Whig interests untouched. "Remembering the great partiality and injustice of the scheme of 1832," the manager of the Tory company would look to any great changes in the representation with no prejudice, because he believes that much of that injustice and partiality might be remedied. There are, indeed, two items of the People's Charter which Mr. DISRAELI, as at present advised, thinks he could never accept, and those are, ballot and electoral districts. But here is his programme: he is

not indisposed to a reform bill, though he declares he will not go so far as the Charter; he is for abolishing the Income-tax; and there has been no company like his for progressive improvements.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL is for "peace, retrenchment, and reform," including a considerable extension of the suffrage, the completion of the edifice of religious liberty, and reduction of the tea and sugar duties. That is the programme of Independent Liberals; but their's is not the company which at present has the contract for public business.

The Liberal Association of National Credit makes its advertisements through Lord PALMERSTON, and it is quite ready to supply the very same articles, though there is one which the principal partner does not much like to trade in. The Company would give retrenchment—only with the reserve that there must be a military expenditure for an improved army; it would reduce taxation—in due time; it promote improvement—upon opportunity; and it will even obtain from some other shop, if the public customer absolutely requires it, any kind of "reform."

It is curious that in this practical country, where they boast of having "self-government," they consent to go on from day to day governing themselves by proxy, through these peculiar joint-stock cliques of men who band together simply to "do" the public. But the reason is quite intelligible; electors and non-electors agree, by their acquiescence or their action, to keep up an exclusive constituency; the exclusive constituency, based upon the shopkeeping middle class, is manageable especially by humbug, palaver, and 'appearances.' It represents exactly those shareholders in a vast joint-stock business who are content, through selfishness and servility, to leave everything to the directors; and because each elector is desirous of improving his own connexion, he will play into the hands of the Credit Company which holds the public contract, or into the hands of the Credit Company which he expects to hold the contract next. So it is that this great English nation consents to be contracted for by this or that Crédit Mobilier, which is half a stock-jobbing reality and half-bubble.

PALMERSTON'S PURGE.

LORD PALMERSTON has garrisoned Downing-street with new levies. But after repelling an attack he may have to struggle with an insurrection. Reform is at the head of the poll; the Chinese question nowhere. And Lord PALMERSTON will speedily be where the Chinese question is unless he agrees to do the work of the Liberal majority. Two parties have been established by the general election—the Franchise and Ballot party in the House of Commons, and the Agitation party out of doors;—the one will rouse the people, the other may coerce the Minister. If it be true that the Premier is a Tory from conviction, he has no longer any right to occupy an official position. A Reform Parliament has been elected, against his expectations, contrary, perhaps, to his desires. For ourselves, we do not count upon Lord PALMERSTON's Tory tenacity. He is a malleable man. In stress of politics he will make for the nearest harbour. With CANNING, he opposed Reform; with GREY, he carried it, sacrificed in its interest his seat for the University of Cambridge, won in its name the constituency of South Hampshire, and proved himself to possess elastic views. Such was his ductility in former days; he may have changed, fixed, hardened; if so, the Government must be changed also; for Lord PALMERSTON in purging the House of Commons of peace men and factious men has introduced into its

system an element of powerful and active liberality. Is he content to administer the affairs of Liberalism, or to be submerged? That is the alternative. Moreover, in sending Mr. COBDEN, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. GIBSON, Mr. MIALL, Mr. FOX, Mr. LAYARD, Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY and Sir WILLIAM CLAY to the country, he has left them with the country, and not being able to sit in Parliament they will stand on the popular platform. The stir and excitement will not subside with the last formalities of the general election, as they might have subsided had all the great Reformers returned to the House of Commons. Some of the greatest will be excluded, and they will not take to the plough of CINCINNATUS. Their task is now to procure a revision of those electoral laws which allow a Government to tamper with the constituencies, landlords to control electors, and fundholders to buy them.

At least a hundred and fifty new members will take their places in the forthcoming session of Parliament. A majority of them are Liberals; Lord DERBY's general election weakened the Tory party by at least twenty-five votes; Lord PALMERSTON has deprived them of more than the same number; so that within five years Toryism has lost fifty representatives. The gains, however, are not Lord PALMERSTON's; they belong to the Liberal majority. Lord JOHN RUSSELL declared on Monday that, with such a preponderance of Liberal members, the Premier will have no excuse for not proposing a Reform Bill. Should he decline or delay, Lord JOHN RUSSELL is ready; if not, Sir JAMES GRAHAM; in an emergency, Sir FITZROY KELLY himself, at the bottom of the hill, will raise a forensic shout in favour of electoral change. Parliament, newly warmed by the embraces of the nation, will follow no faltering leader; so that the First Lord of the Treasury, if he expected a majority to be returned solely that he might sharp-shoot whatever he pleased in Asia, has been desperately disappointed.

The cry is for Reform. All other topics have been eclipsed upon the hustings by that one word. There have been attempts to hush the constituencies; but they have ridiculously failed. Here a tyro contrasted the relative values of a vote and a dinner; but the impatient burghers laughed; there a rotund rural magistrate, practised in summary committals, sleekly talked of the Protestant succession; one Ministerial subordinate, kicking away the ladder of his social promotion, sneered at the popular demand for an extended franchise; in other directions, where counties and boroughs are only the saddles of the equestrian order, heavy Church topics suppressed all mention of the suffrage; but in the main, the electors and non-electors have vigorously put the question whether the new Parliament will be moved to enact a measure of general political reform.

The Coalition has melted away; the Manchester party has disappeared from the House of Commons; the Peelites return mutilated; the Tories have been reduced by another dwindle; but is Lord PALMERSTON, therefore, the master of Parliament? He appealed to the country, "Shall the British flag be protected?" and the country answers "Yes; and the British Constitution improved at the same time." What does the Premier imagine he will do with such men as Sir ARTHUR ELTON, Mr. WIGRAM CRAWFORD, General THOMPSON, Mr. INGRAM, Mr. WYLD, Mr. CONINGHAM, Mr. KINGLAKE, Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, Mr. M'CULLAGH, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. NICOLL, Mr. TOWNSEND, Mr. HACKBLOOK, Mr. ROUPELL, Mr. LOCKE, Mr. AYRTON, and the other young representatives of Liberalism? Do without them, possibly? But they are his supporters. He has not the

great Whigs with him unless he acts with the party of Reform. Lord JOHN RUSSELL is pledged to allow him a reasonable delay, and then upon his defalcation to take the question out of his hands. Sir JAMES GRAHAM is evidently prepared to coalesce with Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Neither the new Liberals nor the old Whigs will consent to sacrifice their views for the sake of the PALMERSTON supremacy, which, taken by itself, is not worth one bought vote in a rotten borough.

The Premier, with his thirty sworn officials, can hope neither to fight the Tories on Ministerial questions with the aid of the Whigs and Radicals, nor to fight the Whigs and Radicals on Reform questions with the aid of the Tories. The Tories and the officials gave him an inappreciable majority on Mr. LOCKE KING's motion. Mr. LOCKE KING's motion has new advocates far exceeding the numbers of that majority. So that Lord PALMERSTON is surrounded. For the first time since 1832 we have a House of Commons returned to try the great issue of Reform, and Lord PALMERSTON must either act as the head of the Liberals or be degraded as the tail of the Tories.

The attempt to elect a House of Commons solely with regard to the proceedings of the British authorities in China has been a total failure. The rejection of the Manchester leaders and of various members who voted with the Opposition, does not modify the general result. The new Parliament is Liberal, not Palmerstonian. We believe we are correct in saying that nearly four hundred of the gentlemen elected have, in their addresses on the hustings, expressed opinions favourable to an immediate measure of political reform. Two hundred and sixty will be the utmost strength of the Tory party. If Lord PALMERSTON, then, hoped to corrupt and enfeeble the House of Commons, he has not succeeded; if he means to spread his sails for popular support, let him introduce a Bill for Improving the Representation of the People.

POLITICAL OSTRACISM.

WE said, when the dissolution of Parliament was announced, that to reject Mr. COBDEN, Mr. BRIGHT, and Mr. MILNER GIBSON would be to discredit the very principle of representation. Manchester and Huddersfield have been disgraced. But the time-serving ingratitude of those constituencies has found parallels in other parts of the country. Aylesbury has ostracised Mr. LAYARD, Leicester Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, Rochdale, Mr. MIALL, Oldham, Mr. FOX—four of the most honourable members of the late Parliament; Oldham, Rochdale, Leicester, and Aylesbury have been dishonoured by their rejection. We will add to the list Sir WILLIAM CLAY, a tried and trusted Liberal. Against Mr. COBBETT and Mr. PLATT nothing is to be said; Mr. BIGGS and Mr. HARRIS, no doubt, will be competent to take part in the legislative business of the country; probably Sir A. RAMSAY is a respectable politician; the same remark applies to Sir JOHN POTTER, Mr. J. A. TURNER, and Mr. AKROYD; but what have been their public services that the upright, the incorruptible, the eloquent should be discarded to admit them into the House of Commons? Place the names in juxtaposition—RICHARD COBDEN, JOHN BRIGHT, MILNER GIBSON, EDWARD MIALL, HENRY AUSTEN LAYARD, WILLIAM JOHNSON FOX, JOSHUA WALMSLEY—who have given way to JOHN POTTER, JAMES ASPINALL TURNER, MR. AKROYD, MR. BERNARD, MR. BIGGS, MR. HARRIS, ALEXANDER RAMSAY, MR. PLATT, and MR. COBBETT—the contrast is that between insignificance and reputation,

between men who have no public claims and men whose names belong to the history of liberal reform. We say this without any disrespect to the new members. They have their careers before them; they may be brilliant; they will probably be meritorious. We might have been glad to see them in Parliament could they have been returned by unpledged constituencies; but to witness the abasement of Manchester by a coalition of Whigs and Tories, with a mass of random brawlers halloed on by ribaldry and libel, is indeed what we had not expected. Mr. COBDEN's defeat is less unintelligible. It is well known that Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, a moderate Ministerialist, has recently become possessed of a preponderating influence in Huddersfield, which, during the late election, was exerted in favour of Mr. AKROYD; but is Huddersfield, in future, to return Sir JOHN RAMSDEN's nominee? If so, Mr. COBDEN's reverse implies no public condemnation of his policy, but simply that he mistook his ground when he canvassed the householders whose rentals flow into Byram Hall. It had long been known that a combination was going forward in Rochdale to oppose the re-election of Mr. MIALL; the *Oldham Chronicle* had not left us unprepared for the failure of Mr. Fox; but we could scarcely have anticipated that the ministerial candidate at Aylesbury would have plotted with a nameless Tory against the return of Mr. LAYARD, a spirited, independent, valuable member of the late Parliament, whose only fault was that he displayed too much zeal, and too little timidity, in efforts to secure the public service against corruption. As to the Tower Hamlets, we welcome Mr. AYRTON, but we regret Sir WILLIAM CLAY. Why was Sir JOHN SHELLEY—a Liberal after Lord PALMESTON's own heart—left wholly unopposed at Westminster? Why is a Reformer of that stamp allowed to enter Parliament by the soft ascent of an uncontested election, while Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY is expelled from Leicester? There has been conspiracy somewhere; and our only consolation is that the men whose absence from the House of Commons we deplore, although we have often opposed them, will not sink into private life, but will raise forces to fight the Reform battle; they are not men lost to the State; they will make their power felt; and it will yet be seen whether Manchester and the industrial cities of the north will not virtually be represented by GIBSON, BRIGHT, and COBDEN.

They have a great part to perform. The *Times* says "there will be a prodigious cry," but there will be no collapse. Some of the ablest members of the defunct House of Commons will continue standing face to face with the electors and non-electors. It will be for them to organise and to conduct an overwhelming agitation. With a Liberal majority in Parliament, and a band of distinguished politicians out of doors, we may anticipate a period of activity and advance. From this moment the old distinctions are revived between the friends and the antagonists of Reform.

APSLEY PELLATT—A STUDY IN BANKING.

THIS week, as we anticipated, Mr. APSLEY PELLATT has sat as a representative of the British Bank, but not as a representative of Southwark—in the Court of Bankruptcy, but not in the House of Commons. We are by this time pretty familiar with the commercial institution itself, the type of so many others that exist at our day. We have long known how Mr. JOHN MENZIES set it going; how Mr. MULLENS made JOHN MENZIES Secretary and himself Solicitor; how they made Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR President—that un-

fortunate gentleman for whom a subscription is now getting up to save him from starvation at Boulogne; we have all known how, through Mr. JOHN MACGREGOR, the Bank was fortunate enough to obtain Mr. HUGH INNES CAMERON as Manager; how when he was appointed, Mr. CAMERON, instead of simply returning thanks, offered up a prayer that he might be strengthened for the performance of his duties; we know how Mr. CAMERON and others managed to borrow for themselves out of the Bank some thousands of pounds—the qualification of the President himself being a simple manœuvre on paper. All that is an old tale. But some facts come out in the examination of Mr. APSLEY PELLATT which, if not entirely new, confirm everything that we have said touching the painted sepulchres that pass amongst the most respectable firms.

Mr. PELLATT himself stands above suspicion. He took no money out of the Bank; he only put into it. It was while he was Director, however, that a minute was recorded authorizing MENZIES's expedition to Newcastle for the purpose of getting shareholders; that a prospectus was put forward representing the Bank as established on the principle of "limited responsibility;" that an advertisement was published, declaring all the capital of the Bank to have been subscribed; that a petition was presented to the Crown declaring half the amount on each share to have been paid up;—all of these statements the exact reverse of the truth. Mr. PELLATT was not only Director during this time, but to some of those statements he put his own signature; his name was appended to others in the advertisements. He appears, therefore, as giving his counter-signature to direct falsehood. How was this managed? For managed it was. Mr. MACGREGOR told him one thing, and he believed it. Some things he did as a matter of form. He put his signature to a document without reading it. Other things he knew not at all. It was Mr. MACGREGOR who told him that the Act had been duly complied with. He was not aware that Mr. MENZIES was Secretary. He knew nothing of the mode in which CAMERON had raised the wind as the capital of the Bank. Mr. PELLATT was present at the dinner of congratulation, but took no note of the prayers that CAMERON offered up. And as to the liability, he had a "notion" that it was limited to double the amount of the shares subscribed for; he thought that the law was in "some bill" passed "by Mr. CARDWELL, or Mr. LOWE;" though there is scarcely a grown man, in or out of Parliament, who could not have told Mr. PELLATT that the law of limited liability, in itself excessively limited, did not pass till years after his retirement from the Bank.

His retirement was peculiar. He became alarmed because the Bank bought those Welsh mines, down which so much capital had been thrown: he thought it "an unbanking transaction." Besides, Mrs. PELLATT was unwell; he had to go out of town; he was "compelled to surrender at least one of the mercantile boards to which he belonged;" and "after mature deliberation he made up his mind that it should be the Royal British Bank." But in retiring he expressed "satisfaction at having done what little was in his power to aid the Bank, and the friends of the Bank, in bringing into active operation a sound, practical, and benevolent commercial establishment" for the accommodation mainly of middle-class shopkeepers. Thus the Bank had Mr. PELLATT's testimonial from first to last, his name, his money, and his signature. He was at the head of an eminent glass-manufactory in Southwark,—a man presumed to be distinguished for political and com-

mercial independence; a member of the Legislature. How was it that he managed to reconcile his presence and his signature with actual complicity in falsehood and fraud? He managed it by virtue of *inattention*: he accepted what others told him as proven fact; he signed papers as a matter of form; and he did not let himself know what the officers under him were doing. In fact, he sat at the 'Board' because it sat in a fine room, in a big house, well furnished, was called a "Bank," and in one way or other handled large sums of money. And in that very house where he was sitting with the pious Manager, there was that huge, criminal, beggarly swindle, the Royal British Bank.

Now let us go back to 1855, before the Bank stopped. There was the institution, with its handsome house in the Strand looking up King William-street, its establishment in the City, its branches in other places; take the *London Directory* and you will find "PELLATT and Co., glass manufacturers to her Majesty, Falcon Glass Works, Blackfriars-road." Look at WEBSTER's *Royal Red Book*, and you will see "PELLATT, APSLEY, Esq., M.P., Reform Club, Staines, Middlesex." Take down the *Parliamentary Companion*, and there again you will find "PELLATT, APSLEY, Southwark"—one of the most respectable and independent men in the House. How could you distinguish him from any other commoner? How would it have been safe to say of him, *That man is connected with fraud and swindling?* The assertion would have been news to him; for he was not in the slightest degree aware of it; and that is part of the case. Just so was it news to Mr. CHAPMAN, of the firm of GURNEY, OVEREND, and Co., to discover that the two gentlemen who stood before him, with whom he had been so long connected in business—men who had dealings to the extent of hundreds of thousands, or even millions, were compromised. Now we say that you cannot take the *Parliamentary Companion* or the *Directory* and run your finger down the whole list of names without the certainty that that same finger will touch swindlers and their accomplices,—the swindlers, the knowing ones that aid in the fraud, and the innocent men who are at once gulls and decoys. It would not be safe before these disclosures to point out a JOHN SADLER, a JOHN MACGREGOR, a HUMPHREY BROWN, or an APSLEY PELLATT; it would not be safe in the *Directory* to mark with the proper characteristics, a WINDLE COLE, a GORDON, a JOHN DEAN PAUL, REDPATH, or ROYSON; but before the disclosures all these criminals and their unwitting coadjutors were what they were; and there are others, we persist, in the *Directory*, in the *Court Guide*, in all numerous lists of men who are getting on in life, that are at this moment swindlers, accomplices, and decoys.

WHITE-HANDED NON-ELECTORS.

A VERY proud lady once kissed a doubtful elector of Westminster, and secured his vote. Nothing so wrong has happened, so far as we have ascertained, during the recent contests; but the law that put down flags ought to put down pocket-handkerchiefs, and the act that prohibits the presence of the military at elections should be put in force against those white-handed LILYS and LUCYS who, with a flutter of French cambric, inspire the dashing candidates, and, with lips like those on the Anacreontic portrait, "painted like Persuasion's provoking a kiss," condemn the plain men, whatever their principles may be. No legal guarantees are in existence to protect the House of Commons from these unconstitutional influences, whereas voters are be-

guiled or frightened by the glisten of girlish eyes, or the toss of haughty heads, and political topics are left out of the question. Thus Captain VERNON attempted to insinuate himself into Berkshire by proving to the free and independent that he was admired by the white-handed non-electors in the gallery of the county hall. "I am not a lily, but I appeal to the ladies in the gallery—am I black?" The ladies in the gallery showered down their suffrages on the Royal Engineer, and every lack-brain in the assembly desirous of co-operating, however distantly, with those jewelled graces, cheered the confident orator. This is corruption, we say. What are banners to it? What is beer? What is a paid canvasser in comparison with a beauty who asks for a vote as she would for a flower, as a favour you cannot think of refusing? For ten days the horses were perpetually in the carriage of our EUPHROSYNE; she was at Bath, and the snow-white pennon—her suffrage—floated out when that BAYARD of the hustings, the dashing, generous-hearted Mr. WAY, stood gallantly before the electors. What was Mr. TIRE to do? He had no charms to counteract the windows crowded with delicate faces, all hating him for opposing such a dear man as Mr. WAY. There must have been three blind voters in the crowd who voted for Mr. TIRE and kept out the handsome Tory. But elsewhere, EUPHROSYNE attended the nominations, irresistible in bonnet, in mantle, in spring-tissues, in patrician sympathy with the candidates who dwell in castles, and whose moutaches curl with the pride of classical ancestry. She bent like a fairy courtier to the hard-fisted Beotian who promised to "vaute" for the young lord; she turned away petulantly disdainful from the farmer, who had given his promise and would not recal it "merely to oblige her." "He could not refuse!" But he did, and EUPHROSYNE retired with a cloud upon her face that has ever since haunted the man like the shadow of a crime. He wishes he had the Ballot. EUPHROSYNE, however, is not for the Ballot. She is deeply interested in the ploughing successes of that abashed boy in gaiters; but his father coming along the path, she recollects suddenly "Our county election is next week; you will promise me to vote for Mr. MONTGOMERY DE MONTGOMERY." Meanwhile EUPHROSYNE would prefer electing the county member herself, plumping for him, "and have done with it," girding on his sword, and sending him to sit fearfully silent in the House of Commons, or adventurously loquacious somewhere else;—but he will be in London, of course, attending to his Parliamentary duties.

We must have the Ballot, if only as a safeguard against this French cambric influence, this gush of wood-violet perfume stealing over the hustings, and intoxicating the susceptible voter. Otherwise we must class all blooming girls with soldiers in uniform, and prohibit their presence within three miles of any hustings or polling-booth whatever.

NEWS FROM ICARIA.

ICARIA is at St. Louis. If you write to an Icarian, address your letter "St. Louis (Mo) Post-office. Box 50. America." The Icarians have gone from Iowa, gone from Nauvoo; and now they flourish in this new place of their fond adoption. When they assembled here, they numbered a hundred and seventy-four persons—seventy-four men, forty-five women, seven youths and girls, and forty-seven children under fifteen years of age. Up to the 1st of February, 1857, the following changes had taken place: M. CABET himself had died, and been buried, exhumed, and buried again. Two other members of the colony had also died. One family, consisting

of seven persons, had withdrawn; and one citizen had been expelled. Thus, eleven individuals had been lost to the settlement, leaving a hundred and sixty-three, of whom only one was absent, the citizen KLING, authorized by the community to undertake a journey to some distant station.

We have alluded to the death and exhumation of M. CABET. It was proposed at first to bury him in a lead coffin; but the Icarian Elders objected that his principles of life were too simple to justify a method of interment so patrician. He was laid, therefore, commonly coffined, in an ordinary grave; but a remonstrance came from France, urging a coffin of metal and oak, and a public tomb. The assembly debated the question anew; the women and "young people" were consulted, and acquiesced, and the assembly adopted the proposal. The report on the proceedings that followed is written in true Icarian style, the state of the body being described with singular minuteness. We pass on to the reinterment. CABET's head was placed on a linen pillow stuffed with feathers, a crown of natural moss and artificial white flowers was wreathed across his forehead, and a bottle containing a catalogue of his works was placed between his knees. The body, in an immense cast-iron coffin, painted and varnished in an Egyptian pattern, was then deposited in a tomb of masonry. Not, however, before the adepts in Icarian mystery had noted "a celestial mansuetude" in their dead founder's face.

But the Icarians have not been engaged only in burying their dead. Like good social philosophers, they have been taking care of their "surroundings." The family lives well, freely, cordially, and reports no particular quarrels. It has celebrated its ninth anniversary. On the 3rd of February last, the little nation held high festival—a breakfast, a dinner, a concert, with interludes of oratorical melody. All night the Icarians laboured at the decoration of their common hall; a vast garland of artificial flowers was festooned upon rosettes round the walls; elegant urns adorned the chimney-pieces; a portrait of M. CABET smiled upon the scene, laurelled and blossomed. On each table was a *rôti*, a dish of maccaroni with cheese, an apple cake, and a pot of coffee. Napkins were allowed—an inroad on the simplicity of Icarian manners, upon which the conservative Elders cast a morbid eye. Then when the rage of hunger was appeased, although no draughts of scarcely-mingled wine infused ambrosial joy into bosoms fresh as the dædal earth, citizens and citizenesses rose in rapid succession, and saluted in votive speeches the proverbial philosophy of Icaria. Virtue, Poetry, Perseverance, Harmony, and Gratitude were dry-toasted; theatrical performances followed; and Icaria condescended to imitate the amusements of the outer world. But, although one of the orators was named WISKÉ, no purple or yellow potatoes enriched the conviviality of the hour, while, according to a decree of the citizens and citizenesses and "young people consulted," no smoking was allowed. They do not smoke in Icaria. We have no doubt the "nation" is very happy and self-satisfied; but every RASSELAS in search of felicity need not go for it so far as St. Louis, for, after all, Icarians, in spite of their special surroundings, live much as we do in the denser atmosphere of Europe, and now and then, to illustrate the power of illimitable love, expel an obnoxious member.

PROGNOSTICATIONS OF THE COMET.

Nemo unquam cometam impunè vidit. The tremblings of a general election forebode a blazing apparition in June. It is to

little purpose that Mr. HIND indicates the probable course of the comet. MATHIEU LENSBERG did not prophesy for nothing. The Gallician peasants are devout in their belief that one object of the manifestation is the devouring of this populous globe; and in England there is a good deal of Gallician piety. Not among the unwashed only—if such a class there be in this highly civilized kingdom. These brooding terrors build their nests among the Corinthian capitals of polished society, and many a secret flutter comes and goes when the phenomenon of the thirteenth of June is brought into a dialogue upon the point of an allusion.

We do not expect that the comet will much damage the earth. The *Voleur* predicts that, in the shape of a superhuman locomotive—whatever that may be—it will rush over a bridge of stars upon our globe, and do infinite harm, amid the applause of anarchists. Meanwhile, the less-endangered moon will wink from afar in a window of heaven, and promise herself more agreeable neighbours in future. The fixed stars will be avenged upon the impertinences of astronomy; the planets will coalesce in a horrid joy, and the believers in a plurality of worlds will be compelled to float for ever upon fiery exhalations in the train of the great comet. Thus, we see, the subject has two sides, the grave and the grotesque. But it has also elicited a multitude of minor questions—whether we shall not all be very warm next summer? whether the colours of our silk dresses will not fly under the influence of the hot and brilliant spectre? whether Mr. DISRAELI will be able to bear it? whether the Scotch, the most intensely feudal people in the world, according to MARTIAL, will not feel so pleasant in the light and geniality of a double sun, that they will for evermore curse the cold of Argyllshire? whether the Reform Bill had not better be postponed to a less agitating season? whether Mr. F. PEEL will delight his friends by retiring into private life? Upon the tail of the comet hang these topics; but if we are to have the physical fervour, it will not come too soon. We have been cooling lately; the earth, they say, is driving northwards, so that a comet glow may be really a boon. What if it should tinge with sudden lustre Louis NAPOLEON's nobility! The Asiatics, we know, who ripen on the sunny side of the world, have literally warmer blood than runs in the veins of Englishmen and Samoyedes. Perhaps a new caloric presence, passing though it may be, may tint our side of the earth, and while it gives a pomegranate blush to our peaches, and infuses an Oriental flavour into our grapes and pines, we may look up like Parsees, and borrow from the comet a dash of cordiality. In times to come, then, it may be hoped, that to hold up a shallow head on a neck, stiff as a feudal spike on Temple Bar, and to walk our ways in frozen apathy, may not be to mimic the attitudes or the sentiments of "a perfect gentleman."

THE MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

THE Middlesex contest promises to be very severe. Lord GROSVENOR and Mr. HANBURY are confident; Lord CHELSEA is confident also. The Tory Viscount seems to have surveyed the Bribery Act to good purpose, and to have detected all its flaws. In spite of his auriferous agents, however, it is to be hoped that Middlesex will be true to its colours. It rejected MAIDSTONE, why should it accept CHELSEA? Because CHELSEA would make Chelsea a separate borough? But Lord ROBERT GROSVENOR and Mr. HANBURY would support the principle of giving representatives to places with large populations. Whatever the Viscount is, he is not a Reformer, and if Middlesex be on Monday what it has been for years, he will not be a member of Parliament.

Literature.

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

THE Blight of the Penal Dissolution seems to have fallen upon the Magazines this month. We turn over the pages of *Blackwood* and *Fraser* with the best disposition in the world to be amused and instructed, and with a confident expectation of agreeable and easy reading, but we turn and turn, dissatisfied and disappointed. That this dissatisfaction arises, in some degree at least, from our own share in the prevailing malady, we are not prepared to deny; the ear of the time is ill-attuned to delicate thought, and the echoes of the hour are not the echoes of eternal voices.

Certain it is that our April visitors have a wandering and distracted air, as if they presumed indifference and foreknew forgetfulness. It is strange that, habituated as we are in England to the healthy shocks and agitations of public freedom, we cannot permit politics and literature to flourish side by side. When we have a war on our hands, literature subsides into Crimean correspondence; when the stagnation of Parliament is troubled by a crisis of parties, literature is lost in the mist of addresses to electors. Yet in the old time the most passionate tumult of public life stimulated and sustained the highest manifestations of intellectual activity. They managed these things better at Athens, in the old time. Is it that this advanced and progressive England, so vain of its clear-sighted eye for 'business,' of its tolerance without love, of its irony without hate, of its most unenthusiastic common sense,—is it, we say, that this England is in truth struck with a sterility of heart and brain which, like a creeping lassitude, is but the announcement of decay? "Nonsense!" cries the practical man, with his crushing common-places about the steam-engine and the telegraph. But what if the steam-engine precipitate and the telegraph centralize decrepitude? Easy gradients and shilling novels for the journey; and, *vogue la galère!*

All this, however, is a most unaccountable and improper digression from a very simple text. We were merely saying that *Blackwood* and *Fraser* are not so interesting as usual this month, and that the electoral distraction may probably be the cause of the deficiency. In *Fraser*, however, we may recommend a learned, chatty paper on our venerable friend "The Raven," by a familiar hand, and "Some Talk about Food," a good subject curiously and carefully treated. The second article on "Literary Style" discusses CARLYLE, EMERSON, DE QUINCEY, and RUSKIN, in a by no means novel style, but the writer's animadversions upon the Jocular School have our hearty and entire concurrence. "Six Months at Kertch" is a lively reminiscence of the late war by an Officer in the Turkish Contingent. A kindly notice of "Deutsche Liebe," a little German story lately published in England, makes us anxious to be better acquainted with one who can feel and write like this exiled sufferer. He seems to know England as intimately as the author of *Doctor Antonio*, and he reminds us more than once in these extracts of his great countryman, JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

Blackwood intimidates and repels us at the very outset by a most deliberate and fatiguing electoral squib in the shape of a "Political Pantomime," in which the *dramatis personæ* are Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues, very thinly and clumsily disguised. So laborious a failure as this Pantomime could only have come to us from the north of the Tweed, where Tory history and Tory satire obtain a sort of national acceptance. Doubtless it is our misfortune and not our fault that we find this ponderous lampooning absolutely unreadable. We rush eagerly to "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story." The present chapters are not quite equal to the preceding, but the hand is the hand of an artist. A friendly welcome to M. EDMOND ABOUT's brilliant and witty sketch of modern Greek political and social civilization, *Le Roi des Montagnes*, introduced to the English public in a notice that will send all who read it to the original volume. Our readers are not unacquainted with the name of M. EDMOND ABOUT, and they know him as a young writer rich in promise; indeed, we may add, already rich in reputation. We believe we may say without exaggeration, that no French writer of our day proves more distinctly his descent from that noble line of intellectual ancestry whose foremost names are RABELAIS, MONTAIGNE, MOLIÈRE, and VOLTAIRE, than EDMOND ABOUT. There is in his style something of the flavour and freshness and exuberance of RABELAIS and MONTAIGNE, something of the force and breadth and vigour of MOLIÈRE, and something of the brilliant incisive clearness and vivacity of VOLTAIRE. When we say this, we mean that M. ABOUT has quaffed at those perennial fountains; but we may add that his style is all his own, and bears no trace of imitation. Add to these rare gifts a faculty of close and penetrating observation, an easy and abundant humour, an unfailing elegance and dexterity of composition, and you have nearly all the elements of more than an ephemeral reputation. It rests with M. EDMOND ABOUT to do himself justice; he has no more formidable rivals to fear than his own genius and his own success. Let him only refuse to let such promise run to waste, let him only contain himself, and we predict for him an enduring name in the literature of France and of Europe.

The *Dublin University Magazine* has manifested renewed strength and animation of late; and the April number, although not remarkable, is sufficiently

varied and attractive. It has become a fashion of late for our Universities to put forth their own individual contributions to periodical literature. We take up the *London University Magazine* with the interest we always feel in the happy audacities of youth. Of course there is an essay on "Alfred Tennyson," and a critical one too; but we are more struck by a paper on "Essays and Essayists," indicative of much discursive and desultory reading in French and English literature of the best periods, and of reading well sifted and turned to the best account. The article on "Sir Robert Peel" is singularly calm and mature in manner, and very carefully written.

Another serial well deserving a word or two of commendation is the *Commercial Travellers' Magazine*, designed to be the special organ of that most valuable and intelligent body of men, who carry with their samples so much good sense and so much native humour and shrewd fun from one end of the kingdom to the other, and whose 'room' is redolent of good company. We are not surprised to find every page of their Magazine marked with some of the best characteristics of the order; practical, business-like brevity, compact fulness, quick, smart, hard-hitting humour, and shrewd utility. Such papers as the "Chemistry of Beer," the "Greeks in London," "Silk, and its Substitutes," are notable for their pithy substance; but the lighter articles are also quite above par. "Spectacles" discourses (in the first person) on the theatres with the practised sagacity of a man who knows what he is talking about, and talks well. We honestly and heartily commend this Magazine to our "thirty thousand" friends in town and country.

The second number of *Paved with Gold* fulfils and improves upon the promise of the first. The authors have the peculiar advantage of an intimate and profound knowledge of their subject, and a thorough sympathy with the life they portray. The description of St. Lazarus Industrial School in the present number we had marked for extract, but our space forbids. There are many sincere lovers of their kind who have not the courage to wade through Blue-Books, but who in these pages will find daguerretyped, as it were, the living beings of that half of the world which the other half ignores.

In England we have, what is unknown to our neighbours over the water, a sporting literary public. In France the "sportsmen" (who invariably dress like ostlers) may be counted: many of them are arduous readers of *Ruff's Guide* and of *Bell's Life*, and to be stable-minded is their highest ambition: but there is no *public*, properly so called, for whom sporting life possesses a natural and native interest. Such there is in England, and such may there long continue to be; in sporting matters we are frankly and decidedly conservative. *Ask Mamma* belongs to this literature, pure and undefiled, for home consumption; and to many of us there is rare zest in the hearty animal spirits which distinguish it from every other. The author of "Handley Cross" has won his spurs as a sporting serial novelist; and he enjoys the inestimable distinction of being illustrated by LEECH, who seems to have passed half his life in the saddle. Nothing truer or more enjoyable than his hunting scenes can be imagined; if his pencil were not that of a universal humorist, he would deserve to be called the artist of "the Brush."

The spirited conductors of *The Train* announce a series of personal sketches of Men of Mark, and they inaugurate the gallery very worthily with a portrait of "William Russell," known to all the habitable globe as the "Correspondent of the Times." A pleasanter name could not have been selected to begin with; and as the writer of these sketches, Mr. EDMUND YATES, knows how to discourse with honest sympathy and hearty admiration about a man whom all who know him love and honour, we trust he may be equally successful in sketches demanding the exercise of a judicious criticism as well as the impulse of a strong regard.

BACON'S METHOD.

The Works of Francis Bacon. Edited by James Spedding, Robert Leslie Ellis, and Douglas Denon Heath. Vols. I. and II. Longman and Co.

(SECOND ARTICLE.)

MR. ELLIS, in his admirable General Preface to the Philosophical Works, undertakes to settle one of the most diversely agitated questions in the history of Bacon's influence. As an exposition of Bacon's Method, and as a criticism on its essential defects, this is in our opinion the finest essay which has yet appeared. Mr. Ellis remarks, as all historians have done, the confidence with which Bacon always speaks of his invention as one universally applicable and in all cases infallible. Its absolute certainty reduces all minds to nearly the same level. He compares it to a pair of compasses which enable all men to draw a perfect circle, whereas without the compasses no man can draw a perfect circle. Bacon, moreover, always considered knowledge as correlative with power, *in idem coincident*; a glaring contradiction, unless by knowledge something different be intended from that which is ordinarily implied in the word; and different it was, in Bacon's conception, since he always assumed that the knowledge of the cause will enable us to produce the effect. "Therefore the sure way, though most about, to make gold, is to know the causes of the several natures before rehearsed, and the axioms concerning the same. For if a man can make a metal that hath all these properties, let men dispute whether it be gold or no." The 'natures' referred to are what we call abstract qualities, and what he calls "Forms;" and they are held to be very few.

He thinks the whole phenomena of the universe can be reduced to these few forms, and, if we accurately knew them, we could produce all phenomena. He sometimes calls the Form a Law; and he always distinguishes his use of the word from the scholastic use of it. The *Novum Organum* gives the rules for the investigation of these Forms.

The inductive Method, which he declared to be the only true Method of investigation, differed from vulgar induction (which was merely an enumeration of cases) by its principle of exclusion and rejection. To determine the Form among the aggregate of simple natures, nothing more is requisite than the rejection of all foreign and unessential elements. We reject every nature which is not present in every affirmative instance, or which is present in any negative one, or which manifests itself in a greater degree when the given nature manifests itself in a less, and *vice versa*. And this process, when carried far enough, will of necessity lead us to the truth; and, meanwhile, every step we take is known to be an approximation to it. When the process of exclusion is performed, only the true nature will remain; and as in this process no higher faculties than patience and ordinary acuteness are required, the ordinary intellect will discover truth as infallibly as the intellect of mighty men. A fallacy which daily experience exposes.

Bacon admits that for just exclusion we must have just notions of the things to be excluded. A subsidiary method is needed. To this also he gives the name of induction; and it is this—the most important of all—which he has not sketched. The process of establishing axioms he had succeeded in reducing to the semblance of a mechanical certainty; but the process of the formation of conceptions he left undescribed. He said a complete change in scientific conceptions was necessary; but how to effect the change he never told us.

This is why no real discovery was ever made in science by the direct application of Bacon's Method, many as have been the discoveries certainly made by its indirect application. Mr. Ellis seems indisposed to credit the Method with any scientific value whatever; but it seems to us that this opinion is too absolute. The process was useless in as far as it was essentially incomplete; but the spirit of inductive caution was that which Bacon assuredly impressed upon his contemporaries and successors. In his day men believed in the omnipotence of the intellect. He taught them that the intellect of man was tainted with an original sin, a proclivity to error which could only be guarded against by the most watchful vigilance, and he pointed out what were the sources of error, and how to guard against them. In this consists his originality. Induction was known to every philosopher, and practised by every cobbler; but philosophers did not know, they did not suspect, that the intellect was assailed on all sides by manifold deceptions, and that the true inductive Method would guard it from them. Mr. Ellis has hinted at this at page 65.

In many of the subsidiary points Mr. Ellis's preface, showing as it does such intimate and accurate knowledge of his author, will be read with profit. He refutes the common notion that Bacon thought the onward progress of knowledge was to continue throughout all time. On the contrary, the knowledge which man is capable of might be thought to be attained, not certainly at once, but within the compass of no very long period. This, indeed, was owing to his very conception of the certainty of his Method and the ease of its application.

We conclude our notice of this edition of Bacon's Works with the expression of our high sense of its rare value; no such edition of an English classic exists.

THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The Press and the Public Service. By a Distinguished Writer. (Routledge.)

We hope "a Distinguished Writer" is not "the Roving Englishman;" he resembles him, however. But it would pain us to suppose that he would seek to hide his identity under a title-page so impertinent. The anonymous, it has been said, confers one privilege—that of being arrogant and supercilious with impunity. It may in a book, it may in a pamphlet, but does not in a journal or a review. Reviews and journals of the first class depend for existence and for power upon character, and their character is rated according to the sense in which they understand and act upon their responsibilities. To describe yourself as "a distinguished writer" is, however, to display an insolence which it is not easy to forgive; you introduce yourself as a quack, and unless critics were patient, your book would be set aside among the works of impostors and incapables. *The Press and the Public Service*, however, is a clever volume, deserving of some attention. Lord Clarendon, the author says, has recently asserted his right to question persons in his department respecting their supposed connexion with anonymous publications, and to require from them not only disavowals, but conclusive evidence, clearing them from all suspicion. He has insisted upon receiving affidavits from the individual in question, and the editor and publisher of the work referred to. We should be glad to see the whole case explained; it is merely hinted at here as the basis of an argument in defence of the official right to discuss public affairs anonymously. This view is not combated in Lord Clarendon's department only. Almost any civil servant will tell you that his relations with literature are disliked, while any connexion with the political press is virtually prohibited. Of course the question is one in which publishers and editors are as much concerned as the "suspects" themselves; but not even Lord Clarendon can cite a witness to appear anywhere except in a court of law. "A Distinguished Writer," we are afraid, exaggerates the danger, in order that he may expand his appeal; for, although it may be necessary to make a stand against the despotism of heads of departments, there is some reason in the opinion that civil servants ought not to betray or malign the service, the salaries of which they are receiving. It may not be necessary, "as the learned think, to espouse the cause by which you eat and drink;" but every office has its secrets, and to expose these is as infamous as an act of treachery in private life. At the same time, the official class ought not to be debarred from the privileges of the press; though it was, perhaps, unnecessary, in behalf of this principle, to indite a volume to show pompously—

That the liberty of the Press is the most valuable of our constitutional rights;

that it rests chiefly on the privilege of anonymous writing; that the virulence of personalities is more than equalled by the intemperance of recriminations; that Government persecutions of writers are needless, mischievous, and unjust; that the Law is fully sufficient to satisfy any one who has reasonable ground of complaint against the Press; that it may be expedient to consider how far, in the present general state of enlightenment, official secrets are useful to the cause of constitutional government; that public servants should enjoy the same rights as the rest of their fellow-subjects; that petty tyranny should not be allowed to feed fat its ignoble grudges merely by pronouncing the word subordination; and, finally, that the dismissal of any person from the public service because he is unable to prove that he is not an anonymous writer, is an act at once improper, cruel, and unconstitutional.

The writer argues that, as Lord Bolingbroke, Lord Chancellor Cowper, Judge Blackstone, Lord Mansfield, Archbishop Secker, and Mr. Croker wrote anonymously, so may we, in these latter days; but we might, whether those individuals did so or not. To destroy the anonymous is to extinguish journalism, to blight its independence, and not to enhance its responsibility. "A Distinguished Writer" goes on to urge that secrecy is essential as a protection against exasperated ruffians. Had not De Foe published anonymously his attacks on the Mint and the Friars, the Mint and Friar wretches would have choked him. "A savage fool, one Blaney, chivied Swift into a ditch;" John Tutchin was murdered in consequence of certain articles traced to his pen; a near relation of Lord Castlereagh openly expressed a wish to shoot Peter Finnerty for his criticisms in the *Chronicle*; in fact, a master-pugilist might silence the press almost as effectively as the head of the French police. To cap the argument, however, "even the pious Miss Hannah More was an anonymous writer." Has the practice been assailed as impious? We think this is another example of the way in which the illustrious gentleman beats the wind.

If you are questioned as to the authorship of a particular publication, he proceeds, you may morally and blamelessly deny it, although it be your own. Swift systematically disavowed his works, and allowed his publisher to be imprisoned. Johnson, a great moralist, denied many of his books; Walter Scott praised his own writings, reviewed them, assured John Murray that he had never read a line of them until they were printed, declared to the Prince Regent "he had no pretensions to the authorship of *Waverley*;" Sydney Smith would not confess to the *Plymley Letters*. As the essayist quotes on one point reasonings that are superfluous, so he adduces on another precedents that are inconclusive. The question is not whether Sydney Smith did it, but whether to do it is justifiable. To proceed:—

Lord Hillsborough, who complained of the personalities of Junius, called him "a wretched scribbler," "a worthless fellow," "a vile incendiary," "a false (!) liar," "snarler," "contemptible thing," "abandoned tool," "diabolical miscreant," "impudent, scurrilous wretch," "rascal," "scoundrel," "barking cur," "barking animal."—arguments on a level with their politeness. Sir William Draper, who was a fair type of his class—a stupid, well-meaning, imprudent man—called Junius "viper," "monster," "ruffian," "assassin," "base man." His writings were "florid impotence."

Times have not materially changed. The channels of journalism are choked with purulent invective, with dull indecencies of satire, and coagulations of bilious personality. The truth is, that genuine satirists are rare, and that as certain people have been said to mimic the distortions of a Pythoness without her inspiration, others affect the brutality of Aristophanes without possessing a trace of his capacity. Tooke said of Porson that he could drink ink rather than not drink at all. It would be well if much ink were consumed in that manner, instead of being employed to exemplify what Curran called "the unburied and unrotted impudence," mistaken by weak eyes for the lash of satire.

"A Distinguished Writer" evidently feels, or affects, an intense irritation with respect to Lord Clarendon's "dim espial."

The object of punishment is to prevent and expose crime; but how is this new crime to be defined? Why is honesty punishable? Is it proved to be guilt by dismissal and starvation? If not, what argument do these terrible inflictions serve to illustrate? The best way to try their justice, is to ask any minister whether he would dare exert illegal authority to have a man imprisoned a single night on a charge of anonymous truth-telling. If not, is the permanent loss of bread and character, the rendering a man useless and infamous for life, inflicted by dismissal, a less evil than a single night's imprisonment?

After the age of thirty all the liberal professions, all honourable new means of obtaining a respectable livelihood, are virtually closed to a man. Therefore, dismissal from the public service may reduce him to absolute beggary. The most bigoted friend of any abuse would hardly now like to hear of its exposure being punished with chains and whips. It is surely, however, no milder gratification of intolerance to punish it with a debtor's jail. Newgate, under circumstances not disgraceful, would be better than that. The love of a man for his profession is a feeling too valuable to society to be discouraged. It is that which among the greater portion of mankind distinguishes the labourer from the idler, the honest man from the dishonest. The sentence, therefore, which deprives a man of his calling, when he can no longer turn with rational hope to other studies, is one which, in all human probability, renders him nothing but a burden to his country, and consigns him to ruin, uselessness, and vexation for the rest of his days.

The case on which he rests his appeal being an enigma, some of the argument is also unintelligible, or at least ineffectual. We are asked to suppose a strong case, and to feel strongly about it. A clearer statement might have justified the animosity and passion of the book; which is worth reading, but too vague to elicit that response from public opinion which the author professes to desire.

THE REIGN OF JAMES II.

History of the Counter-Revolution in England for the Re-establishment of Popery under Charles II. and James II. By Armand Carrel.—*History of the Reign of James II.* By the Right Hon. Charles James Fox.—*Memoir of the Reign of James II.* By John Lord Viscount Lonsdale.

Mr. Bohn has added to his Standard Library a volume of well-selected historical fragments—Armand Carrel's admirable narrative of the Counter-Revolution; the imperfect sketch which proves that Fox would have been a great writer had he not been a great statesman; and the curious Memoir by Sir John Lowther, afterwards Viscount Lonsdale, written in 1688, and published in 1808, in quarto. This work is extremely rare. A copy of it, Mr. Bohn observes, would be difficult to purchase at five guineas. He has,

therefore, reprinted it *verbatim* from the original edition, to which Mr. Macaulay makes such frequent reference. Sir John Lowther was a Baronet of Westmoreland, and took an active part in the peaceful revolution. King William, upon coming to the throne, appointed him a Privy Councillor and Vice-Chamberlain of the Household. He was afterwards First Lord of the Treasury, then held the Privy Seal, and in 1700 became one of the Lords Justices to govern the kingdom during William's absence in Holland.

Mr. Macaulay has drawn at large upon this singularly characteristic Memoir; but it should be read through by those who care for close views of history. Lonsdale was a spirited actor in the Revolution; from the date of James's accession he took up an attitude of independent resistance to the aggressions of the prerogative; he was a Whig when Whiggery meant patriotism; but he conducted himself with so much dignity and moderation that, although impeached by the purchased libellers of the Tory party, he gained the approval of all his respectable contemporaries, and was valued by the King as one of the steadiest and safest supporters of his constitutional throne.

The Memoir runs rapidly through the events of the last Stuart's reign. In the month of September, 1688, Lonsdale proposed, "by God's permission," to write concerning the public events of the period, and hoped to find an innocent enjoyment in the task, "for without innocence no enjoyments are satisfactorie; no criminal pleasure in the world is either perfect or lasting." In this admirable frame of mind he reverts to February, 1684, when, in the dead of the night, a messenger awakened him with news that apoplexy had assailed the first king of the Restoration. Four days afterwards the death of Charles the Second was announced, James ascended the throne, said gracious things concerning the Church of England, and "within lesse than a moneth we had an account that he went publickly to masse." Lord Lonsdale accurately represents, in his language, and in the solemnity of his recital, the public feelings of the day, the apprehensions of the Church, the unflinching firmness of the political class, whose energy afterwards bore fruit in the Bill of Rights, the Protestant succession, and the national privileges, surmounting the golden arches of the Crown. Parliament was called; and Lonsdale, with his cousin Bellingham, stood for the county of Buckingham and "was chosen knight." But James soon allowed his councillors to detect the Roman lining to his mantle, and the conspiracy he had formed against the liberties of the commonwealth. Danger was manifest "in some things done already, and in some things then proposed."

The first of these was, the destroying the antient method of elections in burroughs by prescription; by obliging them to accept charters w^h vested the power of election in some particular people named for the purpose. This seemed to strike at the root of the government; for tis manifest the hous of commons will retain nothing but the name, the vertue will be gone when the king shall have the power of nominating all the citizens and burgesses. I therefore was one of those that was desirous to have the antient custome re-established; thinking that we were chosen to sitt there to no purpose, if we tamely suffered such an alteration in the fundamentals of the government, without endeavouring any reparation of so materiaill an alteration.

Lonsdale moved the House of Commons in a courtly yet resolute speech, to inquire into this innovation; the motion was stifled. But, on the other hand, a monarchical plan for exasperating the severity of the laws against treason was so mutilated, that James thought it not worth passing into law. Meanwhile, Argyll's insurrection took place, and Lonsdale, recording the incidents of the Duke's trial and execution, bursts into bitter sarcasms against Lord Grey, who turned king's evidence, and who, when Argyll complained of a cold, alluded mockingly to his inevitable fate, and promised him an effectual cure within a few days. Major Holmes, three days before the battle of Sedgemore, had suspected the courage and the fidelity of this miserable nobleman:—

The courage of this Major was remarkable: He had his arm broke in the battle, was brought up to London, had his life offered him by the King, if he would promise to live quietlie, and endeavour no disturbance. His answer was, that his principles had ever been republicanian, as thinking that form of government best for this nation; that he was still of that mind; that he was now an old man, and his life as little worth asking as t'was worth his Majestie's giving; and t'was indifferent to him whether his Majestie pardoned him or not. He was therefore sent into the countrie and hanged, whilst my Lord Gray had his pardon, and became an evidence against severall. Besides those that were killed in the field there were about seven hundred sentenced to death and executed, insomuch that all the high ways of that countrie were no longer to be travailed, whilst the horror of so many quarters of men and the offensive stench of them lasted.

The anecdote of the old "republicanian," and the picture of the highways hung with dead "traitors," could not be more effectively presented. After the acquittal of the bishops, Lonsdale, by a few graphic words, revives the great scene of popular excitement. "There arose a shout, and a noise so loud and so continuing, the like of which had never before been heard. It went out of the hall, which was crowded with people, and was taken up by the watermen, and in a moment like a train of gunpowder, sett on fire, went both up and down the river, and along the streets, to the astonishment even of those that contributed to it." From this incident the Memoir digresses to Hudson's Bay, and to Algeria, and then to "the case of my Lord Devonshire"—

Who was struck by one Coll. Culpeper, in the little room next the King's bed-chamber; for which fact, he was tryed before the Green Cloth, and condemned to loos his hand, there being blood drawn; but was pardoned upon promise that he would make his submission to my Lord; which he not doing, my Lord meeting him in the great flane room, asked him the reason of that omission. He giving no answer, but some scornful action, my Lord was so provoked, that he fell upon him there and beat him much; but no blood being drawn, he was onlie prosecuted by information in the King's Bench, where they fined him 30 thousand pound, imprisoned him for ir, and forced him to give bond for the money, otherways they would have extended his estate to the ruin of it.

Lord Lonsdale was not a man of a doubting mind. He believed in invisible links connecting great events on the earth with signs in the heavens; the five years before 1688, he says, were prolific in "accidents of importance" of revolutions of empires, violent and amazing earthquakes, persecution for religion, and a fearful comet. We who live in the dread of June may profitably study the reflections of the eighteenth century statesman, who

speculates soberly on comets, "for if they be onlie exhalations, as our philosophers imagin, 'tis not easy to imagin how they should occasion wars; they may, indeed, so far effect the aer as to create diseases, but hardlie to begett quarrels." And yet, he argues, the prodigious comet which appeared in 1681 bred no epidemics, no pestilence, no famines, but animosities multiplied among men and nations; wars were prolonged, persecutions were embittered, and earthquakes ensued "which, whether they had anie relation to it, whether it was a sign or a caus of these things, the author of all things only knows." This grave annalist, guessing at truth, and reverentially discussing the possible effects of comets on the moral constitutions of men, was afterwards Prime Minister, Privy Seal, and one of the three Lords Justices. "This is certain," he adds, "no age or time ever produced a comet equal to it. It appeared in the west; its beard, or rather streamer, reached to a third part of the heavens; it made its revolution in — months, quite round the heavens, by the pole, and disappeared in the east." Strange, that with such a monster in the sky, the Turks should coincidentally devastate the borders of Europe, that religious wars should drench France in the blood of her own children, that England should be terrified by rumours of cruelty without a precedent:—

They found out torments not before heard of by the cruelty of man: they would sometimes lett them up and down, into a well, tied by the arms, till there was no appearance of life; they would row them naked upon broken glass; they would make them swallow hott water, and infinite other such things, according to the various notions of cruelty, w^h those tormentors framed to themselves.

However, the heavens were so troubled that Lonsdale could not devote his Memoir exclusively to events passing on the earth:—

On Tuesday the 30th att night, not onelie three of my own familie, but severall people in divers parts of the countrie saw certain phenomena in the aer of clouds that turned into fire, and which dividing, mett again with that swiftnesse, which is naturall to that element. That they appeared like armies fighting or musketts as they imagined, I suppose to be rather such formations as are apt to be in the minds of timorous and superstitious mankind, in times of publick fears, than anie real figures those meteors have; the appearances of which are not very unfrequent. The philosophers give no very satisfactorie account in their glessing about these matters, and yett what they say hath as good a foundation as the divines, who would have them extraordinarie indications of God Almighty's anger; which term how ffar it is applicable to the puritie of his nature, I shall not determine. But wherover such accidents are made use of more to magnifie the authoritie of the Church than to enforce morality, 'tis no doubt a crime.

He then sails, stem on, among the arrogant philosophers of the period, "who, like the Turks of late, take anie coin for current that is but well guilt." Finally he follows the revolution rapidly until the accession of William and the attainer of Monmouth, at which point the relation is suddenly broken off.

As an illustration of the style and spirit of the times, this Memoir is well worth perusal. It forms a fitting addition to the interesting literature of the Standard Library.

MISCELLANIES.

A Ramble through the United States, Canada, and the West Indies. By John Shaw, M.D., F.G.S., F.L.S. (Hope.)—Dr. Shaw, while travelling, accompanies himself on the flute. His title-page informs us that he is the "author of several pieces of music" for that instrument. We have always kept at a careful distance from flute-players in private life; but Dr. Shaw insists on being familiar and confidential. We should say that he is a self-satisfied gentleman, with an appetite for the smallest of small-talk, and a notion that readers in general participate in his tendency. He rambles with an innocent swagger through the West Indies, Canada, and the United States, indites condescending notices of the various gentlemen encountered in railway carriages or hotels, and occasionally drawing forth his outen pipe, performs in character. Excessively garrulous, he is at the same time uncommonly vague, and flies off upon a curious variety of topics generally contrived to suggest a vast deal of consequence enjoyed in this world by Dr. Shaw. With all his egotism and frivolity, however, he manages at times to write agreeably and instructively.

Aldershot, and All About It: with Gossip, Literary, Military, and Pictorial. By Mrs. Young, Author of "Our Camp in Turkey." With Illustrations. (Routledge and Co.)—Mrs. Young, once known as Mrs. Postans, has contrived to compile a very readable little book, upon the "Manual" scale, concerning Aldershot and its neighbourhood. To a neat and lively account of the camp she has added many pleasant sketches of tradition, and of historical incidents associated with Farnham Castle, Waverley Abbey, the cottage of Stella, Selbourne, and other places of note in the vicinity. They that dwell in Aldershot, and they that visit it, will assuredly place the volume on their shelves, or among their holiday equipments.

Gotthold's Emblems; or, Invisible Things Understood by Things that Are. By Christian Scriven. Translated by the Rev. Robert Menzies. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.)—Twenty-eight editions of this book have been published in Germany, and it is a wonder that this should be the first translation of it in England. It belongs, as Mr. Menzies says, to the class of literature of which Bogatsky's Golden Treasury is a conspicuous illustration. We have masses of German scientific theology, ecclesiastical histories, and embodied doctrines; we have more than one of Krummacher's works; but of such publications as we alluded to, scarcely any have been introduced to English readers. Scriven was, towards the close of the seventeenth century, a pastor of Mugdeburg, and later a consistorial councillor at Quedlinburg; he was revered by his countrymen almost as an apostle. The Queen of Sweden invited him to become her court preacher, and wept when he refused. Spener and Pritius praised him as one excellent beyond all his contemporaries. Yet his works had nearly disappeared from the booksellers' shops, when certain pious men selected them for republication, and kindled anew their ancient popularity. The "emblems" are anecdotes in the life of an ideal Gotthold, or rather imaginary *Gesta*, narrated in a grave, sweet, fascinating style, and pointing, in every case, some wise and salutary moral.

Conversations on Topics of Interest between Two Friends. (Saunders and

Otley.)—The Two Friends meet at Paris, and their conversations are herein recorded. They talk about knowledge, the press, death, a future state, French society, youth, middle age, politics, politicians, histories of the French Revolution, &c. One of the individuals believes in his own "depth," the other in his own philosophy; both are eminently dull. They think Pitt led the port party, but do not name the sherry leader. They illustrate their topics with deadly-liveliness. Marshal Bassompierre had so fine a digestion that he owned he never knew where his stomach was, yet he died after a powerful supper. Theodore Hook took cayenne in his champagne; Sheridan drank white brandy as a diluent; the West Indians mix pepper with their rum. Gas has much to answer for. Paris is languid on a hot day. Instances and assertions are multiplied without order, accuracy, or object, so far as we can see.

The Adventures of a Cat, and a Fine Cat, too! By Alfred Elwes. With Eight Illustrations by Harrison Weir. (Addey and Co.)—It is a relief to quit these smoky dialecticians to find ourselves in the company of the kitten (afterwards a cat) biographised by Mr. Elwes, and illustrated on wood by Mr. Harrison Weir. To flatter the fancy of a child a better book could not be selected. Mr. Weir's woodcuts are admirable.

Whaling and Fishing. With Four Tinted Illustrations. (Addey and Co.)—This volume is for children of a larger growth. It is well written, varied, and incessantly amusing: it is, moreover, a good lesson-book in a special department of natural history.

David, King of Israel: the Divine Plan and Lessons of his Life. By the Rev. W. G. Blaikie. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—Without directly combating Bayle, Chubb, and Mr. F. W. Newman, who have assailed the character of King David, Mr. Blaikie endeavours to construct such a biography as will practically refute their accusations. We have only to remark that he has brought to his task a good deal of learning and considerable ingenuity; but he is scarcely qualified, we think, for criticism.

Principles of Natural Theology. By Robert Anchor Thompson, M.A. (Rivingtons.)—Mr. Thompson is the author of the last Burnett Prize Treatise, *Christian Theism*. This small volume professes to be "an inquiry into the origin of our knowledge of the being and attributes of the Deity," the writer's position being "that this knowledge is a product of the spontaneous action of the mind, but can be verified on strict principles of reason." The name of the author and the nature of the subject will recommend the book to theological students.

The Epistles of Ovidius Naso, Faithfully Converted into a New Measure of English Verse. By John Jump. (Bell and Daldy.)—Mr. John Jump, unhappily for himself, has written a preface to the Epistles of Ovid; and a very absurd preface it is. He quotes Perry, and remonstrates:—"Perryism, reader, pure Sheridan-Perryism, Doubletonism." His translations are close and fluent; but his prose originalities are execrable. The ambition of John Jump has overleaped itself in his discourses on prosody.

A Twine of Wayside Ivy; or, Three Tales from an Old Woman's Note-book. By Margaret Casson. (Moxon.)—Miss Casson's Ivy droops over three abysses, in which blighted hopes are sunk—one being the grave of vanity, another of worldliness, another of confidence; but the ivy hangs over the three. The men have noble manners and ringing voices; the youthful heroines have their souls riddled through and through by the shafts of agony; but all to a good purpose. No fault is to be found with the stories, except that they have a twang of unhealthiness in their sentimentalism; nor are they devoid of interest; but the style is terribly artificial, and Miss Casson's people are unbearably dolorous.

The Angler in the Lake Districts; or, Piscatory Colloquies and Fishing Excursions in Westmoreland and Cumberland. By John Davy, M.D. (Longman and Co.)—Amphis holds a colloquy on fish, Diphilos undertakes a pilgrimage in search of an honest fishmonger, Alcæos wrote a song to the limpet, "child of the rock and hoary sea;" Dr. Davy, therefore, travels in procession with a goodly line of writers whose "fish-tattle" has been preserved. We dislike books in dialogues, but we have no doubt that Dr. Davy has prepared a volume of agreeable reading for anglers. Not being anglers we can scarcely say. But to those who love quieter sport than is to be followed on the Tweed or Teviot, the work recommends itself.

We have to enumerate among reprints the third and fourth volumes of Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors* (Murray), a book for all public and private libraries; cheap editions of Mr. Charles Reade's *Christie Johnstone* and *Peg Woffington* (Bentley); Mr. John Murphy's very graphic sketches, entitled *Russia at the Time of the Coronation of Alexander II.* (Bradbury and Evans); a third edition of Dr. Wilson's *Water Cure* (Trübner), a guide to the delights of strength-in-the-body-of-man-restoring Malvern; and Mr. Thomas H. Gladstone's very interesting series of letters on *Kansas and Squatter Life and Border Warfare in the Far West*, reprinted by permission from the *Times* (Routledge), with a map and several characteristic illustrations. *Margaret Catchpole* has been reprinted in the Library of Household Novels (Hodgson); and Mrs. Thompson's *Anna Boleyn* in the Parlour Library (Hodgson).

The Arts.

THE VOCAL ASSOCIATION.

We have heard much of M. JULLIEN'S services to music in this country, and we are not at all disposed to undervalue them. A man who has made BEETHOVEN and MOZART 'go down' the public palate, sandwich-fashion, between a polka and a waltz, deserves all praise. But there have been other, and, perhaps, purer influences at work in a higher direction: we allude to the establishment of Vocal Associations for the performance of choral pieces and part-songs. Mr. JOHN HULLIAN had established his singing-schools before M. JULLIEN was heard of in this country; but perhaps it is to the performances of the Cologne Vocal Union that we owe the most sudden and decided growth of musical feeling in this metropolis. England has long been famous for her glees and madrigals; Glee and Madrigal Unions and Catch Clubs abound; there is no lack of good voices. But the training has been defective, the method of singing has been careless, and the style too often coarse and vulgar. This has arisen from the want of a good school of singing presided over by a thorough master, and, above all, from insufficient practice. The convivial element has predominated too

largely in these societies. Lately a truer musical feeling has sprung up, and the art is now cultivated more zealously and purely for its own sake. One of the happiest evidences of this musical progress is afforded by the Vocal Association, consisting of more than two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, who are marshalled in harmonious array under the *bâton* of Mr. BENEDICT. We were favoured with an admission to a private performance given by this Association at the MUSIC HALL, Store-street, on Tuesday last. It was at once an interesting spectacle, and an admirable concert. The programme included the names of MENDELSSOHN, MOZART, and BENEDICT himself, with selections from the Berlin Choir Music. Mr. BENEDICT'S part-songs, distinguished alike for pure feeling and skilful arrangement, delighted the audience. The singing for the most part did great credit to the Association, and especially to the exertions of the conductor. There was abundant power both in the female and the male voices, and in both, we fancied, a perceptible want of sweetness in the more subdued phrases, and of delicacy in the gradations from low to loud. The bell-like vibration of tone which was so enchanting in the Cologne Choir is not yet attained by the Vocal Association; all this is the work of time and study, and so great is the zeal of all, and so effective is the result already achieved, that we may fairly anticipate perfection. It is an incalculable advantage to the Association to be under the direction of so perfect a musician, and so universally esteemed and beloved a gentleman as Mr. BENEDICT.

MR. ROBSON'S "DADDY HARDACRE."

It was a very happy idea of Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON'S, the adaptation of *La Fille de l'Avare* for the OLYMPIC; and dexterously has he performed his task. At length, Mr. ROBSON has been provided with a part worthy of his powers, but it is from France, and from the repertory of a great French actor, that the play and the part have come. Of Mr. ROBSON'S *Daddy Hardacre* we may simply and truly say, that it is one of the finest pieces of acting that has been witnessed on any stage in Europe for many years; it places the actor at a bound in the first rank of his profession, and among the very few dramatic artists of the age. Higher praise it would be impossible for us to invent than we heard from the lips of a gentleman whose criticism would be accepted as the most undeniable authority in any court, and who pronounced Mr. ROBSON superior to BOUFFÉ in the level parts of the play and in the details, and not inferior to him in the great explosion of rage in the second act. It is some time since we saw BOUFFÉ in *La Fille de l'Avare*, but from what we remember we should be disposed to accept this opinion unreservedly. The wonderful truth and subtlety of the actor's instinct was evident from the moment he appeared to the last scene. There was not a symptom of effort or of exaggeration; all was natural, unforced, spontaneous, and yet subdued by the nicest and most delicate art. Such a performance must draw the town to the OLYMPIC. We suggest to Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON another look through M. BOUFFÉ'S repertory; it is a rich vein to work for Mr. ROBSON, in default of an original play, in which the actor's genius should not be sacrificed to any conventional grimacing, or to any mere mannerism.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

SIGNOR GIUGLINI and Madlle. SPEZIA appear on the opening night, Tuesday, the 14th inst., in *La Favorita*. Madlle. POCCHINI makes her *début* in a revival of the ballet of *La Esmeralda*. The same performance is to be repeated on the second night, which is to be what is called an *open Thursday*.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA PROGRAMME.

"A blessing on both your houses!" Contrary to expectation and to hope, Mr. GYE has been compelled to take refuge again at the LYCEUM for this season. As Mr. GYE himself very fairly admits, the Royal Italian Opera is for the present excluded "from a great portion of the general public," and although he "has the satisfaction of being able, by judicious alterations in the building, to accommodate a very considerable number," it is only a very considerable number of the regular subscribers. This is cold comfort for the general public, which, and which alone, the public press is supposed to represent, and in that capacity we do not feel ourselves entitled to join the subscribers in "preferring the smaller theatre, on account of the facility in seeing and hearing the entertainments, as well as for the elegance and exclusiveness of the audiences." The principle of *exclusiveness* would exclude the opera from the domain of publicity altogether. We therefore prefer to look forward with Mr. GYE, confident as we are in his energy and resources, to the restoration of the Royal Italian Opera for the season of 1858 in "a home equal if not superior to that of which it has been deprived." Meanwhile we cordially recognize the completeness of the programme for the present season, and the judicious selection of operas peculiarly fitted for the smaller stage.

Fra Diavolo is to be adapted expressly by MM. SCRIBE and AUBER for the Italian stage. HEROLD'S *Zampa* is to be produced; and (delightful anticipation!) the *Matrimonio Segreto* and the *Nozze di Figaro* are to be revived. This is really good news. *Don Pasquale* is to return in the person of LABLACHE, and MERCADANTE'S masterpiece, *Il Giuramento*, will bring forward RONCONI in one of his finest tragic parts. *La Traviata*, in spite of all the howling prophecies, is to reign supreme at both houses this year: at the LYCEUM, in the person of Madame BOSIO, whose singing, however, will not eclipse the charm of PICCOLLOMINI. But Signor MARIO, who has been singing like himself again in Paris, will strengthen the cast as *Alfredo*, and Signor GRAZIANI will not suffer by comparison with Signor BENEVENTANO. Among the engagements for the season we note the reappearance of GRISI, who has quite forgotten her farewell; and the *début* of Mademoiselle VICTOIRE BALFE, the daughter of the composer. We hear the most promising accounts of this young lady's graces and talents: she is described to us as young, pretty, and piquante, with a rich voice, admirably disciplined, while as an actress she is said to display a singular self-possession and confidence, and a true dramatic instinct. We are sure she will receive the hearty welcome due to her name and youth, and we shall all be proud of her success. Signor NERI BARALDI, a pleasing light tenor, is now regularly engaged, and Signor TAMBERLIK, we rejoice to say, is promised an engagement on his return from the Brazils, having cancelled his engagement at Rio.

For the ballet we are to have Madlle. CERITO and Madlle. PLUNKETT. It is sufficient to state that Mr. COSTA retains his *bâton* in the renowned orchestra, which, although necessarily reduced in number, is to be in quality worthy of its chief.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. DILLON'S first season at the LYCEUM closed on Thursday night. On the previous Tuesday night, Mr. TOOLE had a benefit, at which he acted in four pieces—*The Wonder*, *Dominique the Deserter*, *The Good-for-Nothing*, and *My Friend from Leatherhead*—in all which he exhibited great humour and power of characterization. Mr. TOOLE is an actor of much promise; and we were therefore pleased to find the theatre crowded to inconvenience, though we suffered somewhat from the fact.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
ARKWRIGHT.—On the 25th ult., the wife of the Rev. Julius Arkwright, of Lutton Vicarage: a daughter.
DIXON.—On Friday, the 27th ult., at Essex Villa, St. John's-wood, the wife of Hepworth Dixon: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
BATCHELOR—JARMAN.—On the 28th of March, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Edward James Batchelor, Esq., of Kennington, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Captain Jarmar, of Ramsgate.

HANSON—EDE.—On the 19th March, at the Chapel of the British Embassy, Florence, Charles Constantine, eldest son of Charles Simpson Hanson, Esq., of Constantinople, to Fanny Catherine, eldest surviving daughter of Charles Ede, Esq., late of the same place.

DEATHS.
HOGG.—Drowned, at Calcutta, on the 15th of February, by falling overboard from the ship Alfred, of which he was a midshipman, Robert, youngest son of Dr. Hogg, 51, Gower-street, Bedford-square, aged 17.
KINGDON.—On the 10th of February, at Honda, in New Granada, of dysentery, William Zachariah Kingdon, aged 29.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, March 31.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—**GEORGE BASKERVILLE** Talk-on-the-Hill, Staffordshire, farmer.
BANKRUPTS.—**ROBERT CLINCH**, Salisbury, livery stable keeper—**HENRY FAITHFULL**, Woodstock-road, Blackwall, shipowner—**JONATHAN HANBUET**, Brechley, Kent, grocer—**JOHN TIMMIS**, Lelleshall, Shropshire, timber merchant—**JOHN RICHARDS**, Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire, draper—**HENRY MUNDY**, Gloucester, ironmonger—**SARAH BOACH**, Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, carrier—**URIAH WIMPENNY**, Almondsbury, Yorkshire, woollen cloth manufacturer—**JOHN HANSON** and **JAMES WALKER**, Sheffield, coach builders—**RICHARD JONES**, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturer—**JOHN STEWART**, Preston, Lancashire, ironfounder.

Friday, April 3.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—**HENRY DUCKWORTH**, Glen Top Mill, near Newchurch, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.—**JESSE CATT**, Little Tower-street, licensed victualler—**JOHN JOHNSON**, Derby, ironfounder—**JOHN ROBINSON** and **CHARLES ROBINSON**, Leeds, woollen cloth merchants—**THOMAS MARRIOTT**, Nottingham, tailor—**JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, Vauxhall-bridge-road, Surrey, tailor—**JOSEPH OSWALD ROBINSON**, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, carpenter—**EDWIN ROGERS**, Walsall, grocer—**ROBERT HOFF BRYAN**, Lincoln, clock maker—**WILLIAM TREVETHICK**, Lincoln, timber merchant.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, April 3, 1857.
 The Bank of England has thought it advisable to put a stop to the incessant demand for Bullion by raising the rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

This came rather unexpectedly on the money markets, and its occurring so near the 4th of the month, when bills become due, has caused some inconvenience to the mercantile public. The power vested in the Bank directors is so great, that ere long the question must be raised as to the propriety of allowing a few dozen men to be the arbiters of the fortunes and destiny perhaps of millions of their countrymen.

The announcement of the resolution arrived at by the Bank directors gave a damp to all business. It had been suspected on Wednesday, owing to some remarkable sales, that such a measure was under consideration, and the market was weak when the news arrived. The lowest point reached as yet has been 93½ for this coming account. Railway shares had been very buoyant up to this point, but a fall of ½ to ¾ per cent. ensued in the leading lines. Money is not difficult to be met with at 6 to 6½ per cent. for short dates. In the foreign stocks there has been a decidedly less firm feeling in Turkish and Russian stocks. Mexicans have improved. In Spanish, no business worth recording.

So occupied has the City been with the elections both in and out of the metropolis this present week, that business has been at a standstill. Great satisfaction has been expressed at the triumph of Lord John Russell for London.

In railway shares, East Indians generally look very healthy. Great Western of Canada are depressed, owing to the account received of the frightful accident near Hamilton on this line. Grand Trunk of Canada have been largely bought, but their dropping down so much looks as if the public had overbought, and would fain get rid of some portion of their adventure.

Caledonian, Dover, Leeds, and East Lancashire, are all well thought of. Joint-stock Banks still look uninviting, investments and recent events have frightened people from risking their whole fortune in such schemes.

Mining market much neglected, and business at a standstill.

A meeting of the Australian Agricultural Company took place this week, and the statements of the directory were so unsatisfactory that they decreased the value of the shares to 21½; not six years ago they were selling at 300l. to 360l. per share.

The markets close at four o'clock. Consols for account 93½, 93½; Turkish Six per Cent. 7, 97; Turkish Four per Cent. 100, 101.

Blackburn, 81, 9; Caledonian, 68½, 69½; Chester and Holyhead, 34, 36; Eastern Counties, 11, 11½; Great Northern, 96½, 97½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105, 107; Great Western, 60½, 67½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 101½, 102½; London and Blackwall, 6, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 107, 109; London and North-Western, 105½, 106½; London and South-Western, 103, 103½; Midland, 81½, 82½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 86, 87; South-Eastern (Dover), 75, 76; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 7, 7½; Dutch Rhenish, par. 4; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 35½, 36; Great Central of France, 24, 24½; Great Luxembourg, 61, 64; Northern of France, 41½, 41½; Paris and Lyons, 62½, 62½; Royal Danish, 18, 20; Royal Swedish, 14, 14; Sambre and Meuse, 94, 91.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, April 4, 1857.
 The arrivals of Wheat into London have been moderate, but the trade continues in a dull state without change in value. Galatz Maize has been sold at 36s., and Bulgarian at 35s., Odessa, at 35s. 6d., and a cargo of Foxonian at 39s. 0d. for Spain, all cost, freight, and insurance.
 The supply of Barley and Oats exceeds the demand, and prices have declined 1s.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

| | Sat. | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Frid. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Bank Stock..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 per Cent. Red..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 per Cent. Con. An. | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| Consols for Account | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| New 3 per Cent. An. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New 2½ per Cents.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Long Ans. 1860..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| India Stock..... | ..... | ..... | 224 | 224 | 222 | 222 |
| Ditto Bonds, £1000 | 5 d | 1 d | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ditto, under £1000 | ..... | 1 d | ..... | 1 p | 4 d | 1 d |
| Ex. Bills, £1000..... | 5 d | 1 d | 1 d | 5 d | 5 d | 2 d |
| Ditto, £500..... | 5 d | ..... | 5 d | 4 d | 5 d | 2 d |
| Ditto, Small..... | ..... | par | ..... | 1 d | 5 d | 2 d |

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

| | | | |
|----------------------------|-------|------------------------------|-------|
| Brazilian Bonds..... | 100 | Portuguese 4 per Cents. .... | ..... |
| Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents | 85½ | Russian Bonds, 5 per | ..... |
| Chilian 6 per Cents..... | 102½ | ..... | 105 |
| Dutch 2½ per Cents..... | ..... | Russian 4½ per Cents..... | 95 |
| Ditto 4 per Cent. Certif. | 98½ | Spanish..... | ..... |
| Equador Bonds..... | ..... | Spanish Committee Cer- | ..... |
| Mexican Account..... | 23½ | of Coup. not fun. | 6½ |
| Peruvian 4½ per Cents.... | 77½ | Turkish 6 per Cents..... | 97½ |
| Portuguese 3 per Cents.... | 45½ | Turkish New, 4 ditto..... | 100½ |
| | | Venezuela 4½ per Cents.... | ..... |

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

MR. GYE begs most respectfully to announce that the Royal Italian Opera will, during the season of 1857, be given at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum. The opening will take place on Tuesday, April 14. The Performance during the present season will commence at Half-past Eight o'clock on each evening.

The Prospectus, with full particulars, to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre in Wellington-street. The principal engagements for the present season are:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Bosio.
 Madame Rosa Devries, Mademoiselle Marai,
 Madame Tagliafico, Mademoiselle Didiee.
 Also Mademoiselle Parepa,
 (From the Royal Theatre at Lisbon, her first appearance in England),
 and Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe
 (Her first appearance on the stage).
 Tenori.
 Signor Mario, Signor Neri Baraldi, and
 Signor Soldi, Signor Gardoni.

An engagement will be offered to Signor Tamberlik on his arrival from the Brazils.

Bassi Baritoni. Signor Ronconi, Signor Graziani.
 Bassi Profundi. Signor Lablache (his first appearance these two years), Signor Polonini, Monsieur Zelger, and Signor Tagliafico, Herr Formes.
 The Orchestra and Chorus will be as last year.
 Director of the Music, Composer, and Conductor, Mr. Costa.
 The engagements for the Ballet are:

Mademoiselle Cerito,
 Mademoiselle Delechaux,
 (her first appearance), and
 Mademoiselle Plunkett.
 Mademoiselle Esper and Mademoiselle Battalini.
 Mademoiselle Leblond, Mademoiselle Emma,
 Mademoiselle Marie, and Mademoiselle Elise.
 Maître de Ballet, Monsieur Desplaces.
 Stage Manager, Mr. A. Harris.
 Scenic Artist, Mr. W. Beverley.
 Leader of the Ballet, Mr. A. Mellon.
 Applications for Boxes and Stalls to be made to Mr. Parsons, at the Box-office of the Theatre in Wellington-street; and to the Principal Musicians and Librarians.

MADAME RISTORI.—LYCEUM THEATRE.
MR. GYE begs most respectfully to announce that he has entered into an engagement with the celebrated Italian Tragedienne, Madame RISTORI, together with her ITALIAN DRAMATIC COMPANY. Madame RISTORI will give FIFTEEN Performances in London, commencing the First Week in June. Full particulars will be duly announced.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—SPEZIA, GIUGLINI, VIALETTI, POCCHINI.
 OPENING NIGHT, TUESDAY, April 4th.
 Opera.....LA FAVORITA.
 Ballet.....LA ESMERALDA.
 All the Boxes and Stalls having been disposed of for the Subscription or opening night, the same Opera and Ballet will be repeated on Thursday, April 16th, it being an extra night not included in the Subscription.
 A limited number of Boxes in the Half-circle Tier have been specially reserved for the public, and may be had on application at the Box Office at the Theatre, Colonnade, Haymarket. Price One Guinea, and One Guinea and a Half each.
 The doors open at half-past seven, the Opera commences at eight.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.
 Lessee and Manager, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.
 Easter Monday, and during the week, will be performed the new Drama, in two acts, called DADDY HARDCORE. Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, G. Cooke, Leslie, Miss Stephens and Miss Hughes. After which the new Drama, called A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Vining, G. Cooke, Leslie, H. Cooper; Mrs. Stirling and Miss Maskell. To conclude with the new Farce called THEEVES! THIEVES! Characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Vining, H. Cooper, Leslie; Misses Swanborough and Bromley. Commence at Half-past Seven.

THE GREAT TOBACCO CONTROVERSY.
 —Dr. SEXTON will LECTURE on this important topic daily, at Three and Half-past Seven P.M., at Dr. KAIN'S MUSEUM, 4, Coventry-street, Leicester-square. The Museum, which now stands wholly unrivalled in the world, and the rarity and completeness of whose contents have already acquired for it a European reputation, and obtained the warm commendation of the press in this and other countries, is open daily (for gentlemen only) from Ten to Ten. A new Lecture is delivered by Dr. KAIN at Half-past Eight P.M. precisely. Admission, 1s.—Descriptive catalogues of the Museum, containing Lectures as delivered by Dr. KAIN, gratis to the visitors.

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There has been no Brandy made from Wine in France, either in the present year or in the preceding one. Owing to the successive failures in their vintages, the French wine grower gets a higher price for his wine, consumed as such, than he can realise by its being distilled into Brandy; and forasmuch as the Foreign Brandy of recent importations is but the product of British grain and beetroot spirits, the prestige hitherto exclusively enjoyed by French Brandy as having been distilled from a particular French wine no longer exists, and is no longer worthily assignable to it now that is bunglingly made from other materials. The supply of wine for distillation into Brandy having failed, the French distiller is constrained to recur to a manufacture in which he needs the quarter of a century's experience which has been exercised upon that of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, to render his article respectably competitive, and he has not had it. Under these circumstances, the Messrs. Betts challenge that their PATENT BRANDY is superior to any now made abroad.

It is to the interest of the public and the Messrs. Betts that these facts should be widely spread, for recent importations are of a quality so inferior as to disgrace the name they bear, and are twice the price of BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, which is supplied by the trade to private families in any quantity, down to the single cupped bottle. Excise regulations prevent its sale from the DISTILLERY, 7, SMITHFIELD-BARS, ST. JOHN-STREET, in any less quantity than two gallons.

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 "I have submitted to a microscopical and chemical examination the samples of barley and groats which you have forwarded to me, and I beg to inform you that I find in them only those principles which are found in good barley; there is no mineral or other impurity present, and from the result of my investigation I believe them to be genuine, and to possess those nutritive properties assigned by the late Dr. Pereira to this description of food.
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I thank you, Gentlemen, for your honest support, and for your generous confidence.

It shall be my endeavour to prove my gratitude by a faithful discharge of my Parliamentary duties, a consistent adherence to the principles avowed in my written and spoken addresses, a zealous co-operation in all well-considered plans for promoting the welfare of my constituents, without reference to rank or station, religion or politics.

Believe me, Gentlemen, to remain,
Your faithful and obliged servant,
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