

Spedham and Gallows, 252 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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SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

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## Review of the Week.

THE Oaths Bill has become the subject of a conflict between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, and the last report from India proves that we have on our hands a war to reduce the Presidency of Bengal.

The news from India foreshadows a new Indian war to reduce the revolt. More than 30,000 men have either been expelled from the Anglo-Indian army, or have deserted from it. Many of them are off to Delhi, and others, whether disbanded or voluntarily deserting, are scattered about among the civil population; and the result is that a large portion of north-western Bengal is in a state of disorder. The list of places at which the mutiny has broken out now amounts to nearly a score—in fact, extending over a very large tract of country, and the farthest removed from reinforcements which could be sent through Calcutta and Bombay.

In the meanwhile misfortune had not been limited to this general defection. On the march from Umballah, with a force somewhat diminished by mutiny, General Anson was taken ill with cholera, and died on the road. His place was at once filled by Sir HENRY BARNARD, who marched on to Delhi. Already there had been two engagements between the British and the mutineers, the latter being defeated, and driven into the strongest part of the town, and deprived of thirty-one guns. There really seems a probability that the city may be retaken, for although this mail announces the spread of the revolt, it has not exceeded our own anticipations; and we do not observe that it has extended into any parts of India which were before supposed to be exempt. The Madras Presidency appears to be quite untainted; the disorders which took place before having, it would appear, had no connexion with this revolt. The Bombay Presidency was in a still sounder state; a fact which completely establishes the superior organisation and command of the Bombay army.

From various other circumstances, too, it would appear that the motives for the revolt had, perhaps some, but a very slight, connexion with any foreign instigators. The wish to get away from missionaries—the belief that the cartridges had been greased in order to steal from them their caste—the conviction that they could get home and evade any further military service, especially if sufficient numbers stood by them—seem to have been really the chief motives of the Asiatics. To describe it in a

word, it may be said that the Bengal army has broken down from the inherent faults of its organisation and the gross mismanagement of its rulers, civil as well as military. There have been some further proofs of misunderstanding, and of vacillating councils. Mr. COLVIN had issued a proclamation promising pardon to those mutineers who should return to their duty. The Governor-General had disallowed that proclamation, and required it to be withdrawn; and Mr. COLVIN has tendered his resignation as the consequence. The policy of the notice might be questionable; yet we have the opinion of a very experienced Indian for supporting us in the belief that it would have done no harm; whereas, the discredit thrown upon an officer like Mr. COLVIN is a serious moral blow to the efficiency of the local Government in the disturbed provinces.

On this side there have been what we may now almost call the usual measures to meet the crisis. The 14,000 troops which were to go over have been raised to 25,000, by the help of turning aside some that were to have gone to China; so that our forces in China are starved to feed those in India. The post of Commander-in-Chief was at once offered to Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who, on being asked when he could depart, answered, "To-morrow." When Sir COLIN receives the reward of his exertions, HER MAJESTY should command that he should discontinue the motto which he bears upon his coat armour, and use that word *To-morrow*.

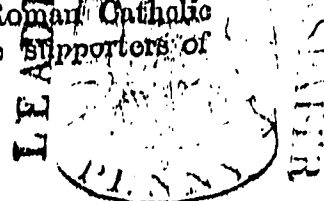
It is a matter of course that Lord ELLENBOROUGH, Mr. DISRAELI, and other gentlemen on the Opposition side in either House, should stand up for the national interest, and call upon Ministers for explanations. They have taken little by their pains. Lord GRANVILLE, Lord PALMERSTON, and Mr. VERNON SMITH have done noble Lords and honourable Members the favour of repeating exactly what the newspapers had previously stated, and something less than several of those noble Lords and honourable Members knew already. The great question for the House of Commons, which it is not yet in a condition to press, is, who is to pay the bill? And if the bill is to be paid, how will the Executive perform its duties? The bill will be very large. The finance of India labours under a chronic deficiency, ranging from 1,000,000% to 3,000,000% annually. The last attempt of the Governor-General to raise a loan proved to be a failure; he is trying to raise a loan now, while the money-market in Bombay is in a state of panic. In this country, what with the state of the Paris Bourse,

and the many other doubtful contingencies of an Indian war, and an Indian loan in the London market, the prospect has not been reviving. They say in the City that the Indians can pay the taxes; but that is the very thing that some Indians in the north-west want to escape, and already there is a difficulty in collecting the revenue.

Lord GODERICH has had a decided success. Government having given no satisfaction on the subject of civil service appointments, he reproduced his resolution in favour of competitive examination as the rule for admission to the public offices. Sir GEORGE LEWIS begged him not to press it; he persevered; and, with reference to some oral explanation of the resolution of Lord GODERICH, as not excluding other tests of fitness, Lord PALMERSTON yielded. The rule, therefore, is to be extended to all the public offices.

We have a specimen of the manner in which the Government evades its financial responsibility to the House of Commons in Mr. ROEBUCK's debate upon Persia. The question which he raised included the policy of the Persian war; but that is beside the point of interest for us at the present moment. His resolution of censure derived its sting from the fact that Ministers did not consult the House of Commons when they undertook a large expenditure, now reckoned, for the English share alone, at one million sterling. The Opposition shrunk from joining with the popular member in calling Ministers to account, and the House cheered when Lord PALMERSTON taunted Mr. ROEBUCK with bringing forward 'un-English resolutions,' the noble Premier throwing his own popularity in the face of the Member for Sheffield in a manner scarcely Parliamentary, and certainly inconsistent with good taste. But Ministers got off, and the House of Commons will some day have a much larger bill brought under its notice, because it now refused, by 352 to 38, to nail the Ministers in the manner proposed by Mr. ROEBUCK.

In the matter of the Oaths Bill, the Peers have overshot their mark. They have lost the opportunity for settling the question quietly, and they are not likely again to have presented to them so mild a measure as Lord PALMERSTON's. The subject has caused more than one great political mistake. The Duke of Norfolk, who supported the measure on Friday last week, as it was supported by Lord LYNCHURST and the Bishop of London, had done his best to make his co-religionists in the House of Commons mix it up with a new Roman Catholic question, and thus to embarrass the supporters of



the measure in the Lords. And although the Duke gave his vote on the second reading of the bill as a Jew Bill, he failed to retrieve the blunder. There was no debating on the bill with which we have not been completely familiar. In fact, the whole interest of the contest in the Lords was an arithmetical question, and the second reading was rejected by 173 to 139. Another serious political blunder was committed by the Government—a member of the Cabinet was permitted to withhold his vote on that critical division. The Government, therefore, has not been united on the subject of the Jew Bill. Lord PALMERSTON cannot control his own Cabinet. The Jew Bill, of which so much is made, is an 'open question' in the Cabinet. We were told that it was to be carried by the forbearance of Opposition peers, who were to stay away, but the absentees are found on the Government side. This is a serious mistake.

Still greater was the mistake of supposing that the measure was got rid of for the session by that vote. On the contrary, it reappears in many forms. Mr. DILLWYN speedily gave notice in the House of Commons of a resolution that, in the case of Baron LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, the Clerk be instructed to omit that passage in the oath to which some members have objected. Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice of a new bill, the effect of which will be to leave each House to determine its own oaths—the noble Lord proposing to translate the words 'swear not at all' by a special enactment into 'Swear as you please!'. An earnest advocate of toleration proposed that the Liberal members should meet and take up the matter as one between the Commons and the Lords; the idea was accepted; a requisition was issued, calling a meeting in Palace-yard; and the assembly on Thursday showed the large and important response which has been given to the summons. Mr. HORSMAN was properly chosen as the chairman—the late Secretary for Ireland, but a perfectly independent man. Various plans were laid before the meeting, which was evidently inclined to adopt the course suggested by Mr. WILLIAM CONINGHAM and others, and support Mr. DILLWYN. But a powerful accession brought with it a modification of counsel. Sir JAMES GRAHAM made one of his best speeches in proposing that Mr. DILLWYN should wait, allow Lord JOHN RUSSELL to take the precedence, and permit the Commons to try once more whether the Lords would accept a *locus penitentie*. This course was adopted; even those who were most earnest with Mr. DILLWYN conceding for the sake of unanimity. The position of parties, therefore, is this: Lord JOHN's bill stands supported by more than a hundred members of the Liberal party, who have come forward, and of course by a large number who have not been so active. But behind Lord JOHN's proposal to the Lords stands Mr. DILLWYN's proposal that the House of Commons shall take the subject into its own hands, and regulate the administration of the oath within its own walls; Lord PALMERSTON being specially asked by the Palace-yard meeting to apply the whip to his own Cabinet in the House of Peers.

Parliament scarcely knows how to trim between Government and its own manifest public duties. Mr. LINDSAY has called upon Ministers to say what they mean to do with the declaration of the Paris Conference, or property afloat during maritime war, which was accepted by the seven powers there represented, conditionally accepted by General PIERCE's Government, and not accepted by Mr. BUCHANAN's Government. What is to be the law? Are we to stand by that impolitic declaration? Lord JOHN says it must be altered; Ministers say—nothing. In like manner with the evasions of our anti-slavery treaties by Spain and France,—Lord PALMERSTON intends to enforce the treaties; but he does not tell us how. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL lends his countenance to the principle of Sir ERSKINE PERRY's Married Women Bill—giving married women some control over their own property and earnings—but the House, evidently, will not pass the bill.

Amongst the election committees the report of one has obtained deserved attention—it is that of Mayo. The committee has pronounced that Mr.

GEORGE HENRY MOORE was not duly elected; the election having been rendered void by the use of 'undue influence and spiritual intimidation.' The report creates a new offence—'spiritual intimidation.' It revives 'religious intolerance' to this extent—that no priesthood must henceforward use any threats derived from the eternal future with reference to contested elections, under pain of violating House of Commons law! What is sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander; and if Father COSWAY is amenable for 'dealing damnation round the law' in order to procure the return of Mr. MOORE, Mr. SPURGEON must take care how he meddles in the elections of Lambeth or Surrey. The report does not limit itself to the 'undue influence,' or exertions of the priests to halloo on the men that were riotously obstructing Colonel OUSLEY HIGGINS's voters. If the committee had only done that, there would be nothing striking in the report; for priests must not riot any more than lawyers. But, as it is, the 'drum ecclesiastic' is henceforward prohibited as an instrument of electioneering.

While our public writers are talking about the barbarians of the Indus, our own law records show that we have savages at home. The police inquiry in Dublin appears to be gradually approaching a distinct accusation of SPOLLEN as the murderer of LITTLE. Lord DERBY is pointing out that the nobility and gentry who take delight in sporting matters at Newmarket and elsewhere have become mixed up with the most discreditable characters—people publicly shown to have been involved in 'disgraceful' and 'fraudulent' actions; and he begins a process of purification which can do little more than remind us how very incompetent either the Earl or the Stewards of the club are really to purify it. What will he do with the *un*-convicted? A few murders more or less in the law courts scarcely demand notice, but we must not overlook the case of ISAAC RUSHFORTH, a man who professed to be a conjuror, and who, in that capacity, undertook to cure KITTY LITTLEWOOD. He 'ruled the planets,' and seduced the girl, and then deserted her; whereupon the judge sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment, as the penalty for thus tampering with morals and cosmogony.

**THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.**—The following notice was affixed to the doors of the two Houses of Parliament yesterday:—"The models will be exhibited to the public on Monday, the 20th, Tuesday, the 21st, and Saturday, the 25th of July, from nine A.M. till seven P.M. On Wednesday and Thursday, the 22nd and 23rd, Westminster-hall will be open to Peers and members of the House of Commons, from ten A.M. till seven P.M. After Saturday, the 25th, the Exhibition will be open every Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, from nine till seven, until further notice. — Office of Works, &c., July 13."

**SUICIDE AT WOOLWICH.**—An inquest has been held at Woolwich on the body of the wife of Sergeant-Major Freeman, of the Royal Artillery. The husband and wife had a quarrel on Thursday week before the former went on parade about what they should have for dinner, and on his return the wife went to a cupboard where some acid was kept for cleaning gold lace, and drank a quantity of it in his presence. The sergeant ran for medical assistance, but before he returned his wife was dead. A verdict was given in accordance with the facts.

**DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.**—The Bishop of Ripon preached a sermon on Thursday week, at Hanover Chapel, Regent-street, to a numerous congregation, on behalf of the 'Society for the Aid and Benefit of Dressmakers and Milliners' and the 'Early Closing Association.' The text chosen was the 2nd chapter of Titus, 11th and 12th verses—"For the grace of God that bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men, teaching us that, denying ungodliness and worldly lusts, we should live soberly, righteously, and godly, in this present world." From these words the Right Rev. Prelate pointed out what did not constitute conformity with the injunctions they contained. In the latter portion of his sermon, his Lordship demonstrated the impolicy, as well as the utterly unchristian character, of that system of business which involves the treatment of living, immortal agents, as so many senseless, material machines. The Bishop also condemned the conduct of those ladies of fashion to whose thoughtlessness in giving their orders much of the suffering endured by the dressmakers is to be traced. He implored them to be more considerate, and to encourage those establishments in which regard is paid to the comfort and welfare of the young women employed. A liberal collection was made after the sermon.

**PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON** and suite visited Manchester on Monday, and were conducted by Sir James Watts (the mayor), the town clerk, and General Sir Harry Smith, to the Exhibition, where he was received by several members of the committee.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, July 13th.

### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH asked what course Government intended to take for reinforcing the army in India. He observed:—"There was no indisposition on the part of either House of Parliament to grant all the necessary means to re-establish the Queen's authority in India, and it depended upon the head of the Government whether or not his administration should be handed down to posterity as the most disastrous, calamitous, and disgraceful since the time of Lord North. (Hear.) The selection of Sir Colin Campbell for the office of Commander-in-Chief was wise; and it was to be hoped that, as had been done during the Governor-Generalship of Lord Wellesley, the head of the army would be supported by all the power and authority of the Governor-General. The temporary appointment of Sir Patrick Grant to the situation of Commander-in-Chief was also judicious; and he would recommend that, on the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell in India, Sir Patrick Grant should act as military adviser of the Governor-General, with a seat in the Council. It was unreasonable to expect that they should have received by the late telegraph an account of the capture of Delhi; but, by the proceedings of the mutineers, he was impressed with the conviction that they had no one to command them who knew his business. Report stated that the disaffection was very general in Bengal; but it was to be regretted that it had been found necessary to disband two such distinguished regiments as the 16th Grenadiers and the 26th Light Infantry. A larger force than that destined for the campaign should be employed. After making necessary arrangements, there would probably be only five regiments of infantry at their disposal; and that force, without cavalry or artillery, was totally insufficient to proceed to Allahabad, or to enter a hostile country containing 40,000,000 inhabitants and a number of disbanded troops belonging to the real military population of India—the Rajpoots. The force should consist of nine regiments of infantry, three of cavalry, and six batteries of artillery. It would be necessary for the first time to send artillery belonging to the Queen's service to India, and orders should be transmitted for the construction of carriages. There should be a force on the line of the Indus and Sutlej to act in conjunction with the force at Allahabad. If the troops in China, which he assumed to be five regiments, could be made available, that would enable the Government to have nine regiments at Allahabad, and leave at their disposal a regiment for service on the Indus. It would be desirable to employ altogether in the operations ten regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and twelve batteries of artillery, for which they should provide horses. If they reinforced the army, as he suggested, they might—subject to the accidents which befall all military operations—calculate that by the end of next April the authority of the British Government would be again established."

Earl GRANVILLE assured the House that no details were known to the Government which had not been published in the ordinary channels of information: they must wait for the more detailed accounts for further particulars. The simple fact he had to add to previous announcements was, that the Punjab continued perfectly tranquil. Without participating in the gloomy apprehension of Lord Ellenborough, her Majesty's Ministers were thoroughly alive to the gravity of the situation, and were neglecting nothing, either in India or at home, which seemed requisite to ensure a prompt and permanent repression of the existing disturbances. The revolt, it was satisfactory to know, had been limited to the native army in Bengal. The non-military population were perfectly loyal, as were the troops of the two other Presidencies, whence, indeed, the European regiments had been despatched for service in Bengal.

Lord MELVILLE called attention to the bad discipline which had existed for years in the Bengal army, as distinguished from those of the other Presidencies. It was the worst disciplined army he had ever known. On the other hand, the Bombay army, with which he had served, was conspicuous for faithfulness and excellence. General Anson had urged the necessity of increasing the European force in India; but no attention had been paid to his representations. He (Lord Melville) hoped the Government would force on the Board of Directors the necessity of reorganising the Bengal army. There was no doubt that the disaffection had some other foundation than the greasing of the cartridges.—The Earl of ALBEMARLE said he had a letter in his hand from Dr. Buist, editor of the *Bombay Times*, distinctly tracing one of the causes of the mutiny to the uniform selection of men of high caste, and the exclusion of every other, to be officers in the Bengal army. In the Bombay army it is quite different: they take high caste and low caste men, without distinction.

### THE SWISS LEGION.

The Earl of MALMESBURY presented a petition from forty-seven officers of the Swiss Legion, complaining that the agreement under which they were enrolled by the British Government had been violated in respect of their pay. They conceived that, under the articles of their



agreement, they were entitled to fifteen months' pay in addition to what they had already received for the service performed; but they had only received six months' pay, and could get no more.—Lord PANMURE declared that no indisposition had been displayed on the part of the Government to settle the claims, both of the officers and men of the foreign legions. There was even an inclination to extend the generosity of the Government beyond their engagements, to show how much they appreciated the services rendered; but, in the course of the settlement of the men's claims, many disputes necessarily arose, and, if his noble friend were aware of the infinite trouble they had taken to adjust those disputes, he would not in any way have questioned the disposition of the Government to act fairly. The Government denied that any contract had been made with the men for engaging them for twelve months after the ratification of peace. Every officer by whom the petition was signed had given a receipt to the effect that he had obtained his gratuity, and had no further claims on Government.—The Earl of MALMESBURY admitted that some of his remarks had been satisfactorily answered by Lord Panmure; still, he thought, as the men had been deceived, whether by accident or not, that they ought to have the full pay. With respect to the receipts in full of all claims given by the officers, all he had to say was that, when the Minister at War gave those gentlemen a gratuity of three months' pay, it was accompanied by a letter from the War-office, stating that it was given without prejudice to any future claims, and they gave a receipt, therefore, with that understanding.—Lord PANMURE read a letter from Colonels Funk and Sulzberger, repudiating as a forgery their signature to one of the documents in question: a repudiation which, as far as Colonel Funk was concerned, surprised Lord MALMESBURY, who said he held in his hand a letter from that officer's solicitor, which went to a totally different effect.—The Earls of HARDWICKE and CLANCARTY made some observations on the bad results of a foreign legion; and the subject then dropped.

## ST. JAMES'S-PARK.

The Earl of MALMESBURY then called the attention of the House to the correspondence between the Treasury and the Board of Works, on the subject of the water in St. James's-park. On a former occasion, when he introduced the subject, he was told by Earl Granville that the expenditure would not be more than 11,000*l.*, and that a saving of 900*l.* a year would be effected by giving up the supply of water then obtained from the Chelsea Waterworks. Assuming that the expenditure would be 14,000*l.*, he then asked for certain returns showing why such an expenditure had been incurred without the sanction of Parliament. Those returns were promised six weeks ago, and the promise was renewed about three weeks afterwards; but the returns were not yet forthcoming, or, if they were on the table, they had only just been presented. However, he held in his hand the returns which had been made in another place on the motion of Sir Francis Baring, in which the Commissioner of Works stated that he had been besieged by applications respecting the unwholesome state of the lake, and the miasma arising from its impurities. If there could be any justification for an outlay of 11,000*l.* on the lake, and 4000*l.* more for carrying the drainage into the Thames, in a manner contrary to the spirit of the constitution, it would be the preservation of the public health; but in the correspondence to which he referred no such justification appeared. Under the rollicking rule of the noble Viscount now at the head of the Government (*laughter*), large expenses had been incurred. He (Lord Malmesbury) thought the complaints with respect to the alleged miasma rising from the lake in St. James's-park ought to have been embodied in the report; but they were not. What effect had the miasma produced at Whitehall? He had not missed any of her Majesty's Ministers, or the Comptroller of the Exchequer. (*Laughter*.) He could not see any excuse for violating the constitutional rule of not spending the public money without the consent of Parliament.

Earl GRANVILLE said the sum was but small, and was rendered necessary on sanitary grounds; to prove which he exhibited bottles of water from the stream in St. James's Park, to show how thick and muddy it had been formerly, and how clear it is now. On a former occasion he agreed that such matters ought to receive the sanction of Parliament; but he thought it was now rather too late to make that complaint, because the subject had received two discussions in the House of Commons, where the matter had been carefully considered, and Sir Benjamin Hall had explained to the House the reasons why he undertook the work without a previous estimate having been submitted to Parliament. The House of Commons had agreed to a vote; so that, whether right or wrong, an estimate had now been sanctioned. A most unfair attack had been made on Sir Charles Trevelyan, when it was said that no Tory Government could get anything out of him. [Lord MALMESBURY: "It is true."] Did the noble Earl mean to say that Sir Charles Trevelyan was supreme?

The Earl of MALMESBURY: "I stated a fact. I said that improvements in the Foreign Office, which I could not get from Sir Charles Trevelyan, had been carried out since my noble friend has been in office; and I am very glad of it. Still, it is a fact."

Earl GRANVILLE did not say whether the improve-

ments in the Foreign Office of which his noble friend spoke were either good or bad; but he thought Sir Charles Trevelyan had a right to object to their being treated, not as a question of the Civil Service, but of a Whig or Tory Government. He (Lord Granville) was born a Cockney; and he felt a sympathy with the two millions and a half of Cockneys who are not able, like his noble friend, to get away from the bad influences of London to the heaths of Scotland or the wilds of Hampshire.—Lord MONTEAGLE thought the estimates should have been laid before Parliament last year.

## CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES.

A series of eight bills consolidating the acts relating to lunacy, libel, forgery, offences against the person, and some other departments of the criminal law, were read a second time on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, and after a few words from Lord CAMPBELL and Lord WENSLEYDALE, the first of whom thought discussion should be postponed till next session, while the latter advocated immediate procedure.

## SALE OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS PREVENTION BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the third reading of this bill, and took occasion to refer to some remarks which he had made on Messrs. Smith and Sons, the well known booksellers, in reference to the sale of an obscene book which had been vended at one of the railway stations. He had fallen into a serious error with regard to the subject. (*Hear, hear.*) It was the desire of those gentlemen to supply to the public the purest and most enlightened class of literature, and the book he had referred to was not sold at one of their stalls. Those gentlemen did not allow immoral books to be sold at any railway station over which they had control. (*Hear, hear.*) The noble Lord begged to acknowledge the assistance which he had received from Lord Lyndhurst in the revision of his bill.—Lord LYNDHURST complained of the attack Lord Campbell had made on him on the occasion of the second reading of the bill (for which, however, his Lordship had since apologized), and added that offensive allusions were made to him in one of the volumes of Lord Campbell's "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," a copy of which volume had been sent to him by the noble and learned lord with his compliments, and without any of the other volumes. (*Great laughter.*) He should further remark that, after his attack on him the other night, Lord Campbell came over with a smiling face and asked him to revise his bill. (*Loud laughter.*) This he had consented to do, and he believed he had removed all the most objectionable features, making it necessary for a police officer, before he enters a shop to search for obscene publications, to make an oath before a magistrate of the nature of the books, &c., objected to, when the magistrate will grant or withhold the warrant as he thinks fit.—The LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord WENSLEYDALE still thought the bill open to some objections; but they did not oppose it.—The Archbishop of CANTERBURY gave it his hearty support; and Lord CAMPBELL regretted, after the ample apology he had made to Lord Lyndhurst, that he should have used such harsh expressions towards him. He feared he had been misunderstood with regard to certain words to which he had given utterance on a former occasion, and he would appeal to the public as to whether his noble and learned friend was justified in the course which he had taken. He had not intended any offence whatever to Lord Lyndhurst.—The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

## NEWSPAPER REPORTS OF MEETINGS.

Lord CAMPBELL brought up the report of the select committee on the privilege of reports. The recommendation of the committee was, that the same privileges that are now enjoyed by the press, as regards the reports of proceedings of law-courts, should be extended to reporting the proceedings of Parliament and public meetings. These meetings were defined to be meetings called by sheriffs, mayors, or meetings of public boards, such as the Board of Health, Town Councils, &c. It was proposed that, if there was an action brought against a newspaper for publishing the proceedings of any such meetings, the defendant might plead the faithfulness of the report, and that the plaintiff had suffered no damage by it; and, should the jury find for the defendant, the plaintiff would have to pay all the costs. (*Hear, hear.*) His Lordship concluded by stating that next session he would bring in a bill founded on the resolutions of the committee.—The report was ordered to lie on the table.

Their Lordships adjourned at nine o'clock.

## ELECTION COMMITTEES.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the SPEAKER announced the abandonment of the petitions complaining of the returns for Sandwich, Chatham, Athlone, and Sligo.

## GALWAY ELECTION.

Mr. OLIVE brought up the report of the Galway Election Committee. The report stated that Anthony O'Flaherty was not duly elected, and that the last election was void. The document also affirmed that it appeared from evidence taken before the committee that systematic bribery had been carried on at the last and previous elections for Galway; but there was no proof of the cognizance of the sitting member.

## THE LAMBETH ELECTION.

On the motion of Mr. INGHAM, it was ordered that Joseph Tredre, who had neglected to attend before the Lambeth Election Committee should be taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms for contempt.

## INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI asked several questions with respect to the recent news from India, of a similar character to those put in the House of Lords by the Earl of Ellenborough.—In answer to these and to others from Sir JOHN PARINGTON, Lord PALMERSTON intimated his inability to give fuller information than had already been made public. Government hitherto had received only brief telegraphic advices, but the written despatches were expected to arrive in the course of a few hours, and the details thus communicated would be duly imparted to the House. He denied the truth of various rumours to which Mr. Disraeli had alluded; among others, the report that the Governor of Herat had sworn allegiance to the Shah of Persia. Further reinforcements were to be despatched to India in addition to the 14,000 men already under orders for the East. Immediately on the receipt of the last intelligence, steps were taken by Lord Panmure, in conjunction with the Duke of Cambridge, to select a Commander-in-Chief in place of General Anson. The offer was made on Saturday to Sir Colin Campbell. He was asked how long it would be before he would be ready to start, to which he replied, with his usual promptitude, "To-morrow." (*Loud cheers.*) And he was off by the train yesterday (Sunday) evening. A telegraphic communication was then sent to Marseilles to stop the steamer, which had recently sailed, so that General Campbell would not lose a single hour in starting for his destination.—In reply to Admiral WALCOTT, Sir CHARLES WOOD said that the troops for India would be sent out in hired transports.

## THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO moved a resolution, "That in the present position of the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, the survey on the six inch scale ought not to be proceeded with without further inquiry, and that an address should be presented to her Majesty praying her Majesty to appoint a Royal commission to inquire into the whole subject of the national survey, and report upon the scale or scales on which it should be made and published." He entreated the House not to take a hasty and irrevocable step in this matter, but to refer the question to a competent tribunal—a Royal commission, fairly constituted.—Lord PALMERSTON recommended the House not to be tempted into a renewal of the discussion upon this subject, after their late decision, which the Government had adopted, though, for himself, he thought it an unwise one. He could not agree to the resolution; but, if Lord Elcho would consent to strike out the first part of it, and simply move an address to the Crown, he would not object.—The motion was negatived without a division, after a short discussion.

## SUPPLY.

The House then went into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates.—On the vote for nonconforming and other ministers in Ireland, commonly called the Regium Donum, Mr. BAXTER moved that the amount should be reduced to 366*l.*—This amendment was supported by Mr. KIRK, and opposed by Mr. GILPIN.—Mr. HADFIELD having spoken against the grant, the committee divided, when there appeared—For the grant, 147; against it, 41: majority, 76.

Some other votes were then passed, ending with the annual vote of 100,000*l.* for civil contingencies.

Mr. WISE complained of the payment of 1000*l.* being given to the two messengers who brought home the peace treaties of Paris and Persia, and inquired whether 2000*l.* for extra services during the war were paid to the clerks who did the work. Further, he complained of the charge of 1200*l.* for legal expenses attending the purchase of Burlington-house; of 18*l.* for a robe for the Lord Lieutenant, who receives a salary of 20,000*l.*; and of the charge of 525,000*l.* for missions to foreign courts, particularly to Paris and Constantinople.—Sir JOHN TRELAWNY called attention to the charge of 62*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* for the pardon of John Frost, and to several items besides.—To these and various other remarks, Mr. WILSON replied. Presents had been made to the American officers who went out in search of the Erebus and Terror. It had been usual to give 500*l.* to the messenger who brought home news of peace. The Treasury gave the 2000*l.* to the Foreign-office, on the recommendation of Lord Clarendon, who superintended the distribution of the money among the officials.—The vote was agreed to.

## THE FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

On the House resuming, this bill was brought up amended from committee. Several alterations were proposed and rejected; but, on the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, words were introduced in the 12th clause to the effect that the judge shall in every case give the party accused an opportunity of answering the charge where the same can be done with due regard to the interests of justice.

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

Tuesday, July 14th.

## ARMY EDUCATION.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, in answer to the Earl of HARDWICKE, Lord PANMURE stated that the Commander-in-Chief, assisted by a council of three officers, had prepared a report on the subject of military education. He (Lord Panmure) had signified his concurrence in that report, and it would be laid upon the table of

their Lordships' House. The schools at Woolwich and at Sandhurst will not be continued exactly as they are; but both will be maintained, so that officers may get commissions in the artillery and engineers at Sandhurst as well as at Woolwich.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Earl GRANVILLE laid on the table the correspondence between the Indian Government and the Board of Control which had arrived by the last mail. The facts contained in it were the same as those published in the journals of that morning, the substance of which appears in another column of our this day's paper. The noble Earl read the correspondence in full.

#### JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a petition from 2000 creditors of the Royal British Bank, in favour of a measure for the relief of creditors of any joint-stock bank that should become insolvent; and moved the second reading of the Joint-stock Companies Bill. He described the provisions of the measure, which have already been detailed during the proceedings on the bill in the other House, and said the object of the bill was simply to give to the creditors of joint-stock banks which have become insolvent the same relief as they would have in the case of an ordinary bank.—The bill was read a second time, after some discussion.

#### THE GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The Earl of HARDWICKE called attention to the mode of hiring tonnage for the transport service of the Government. He objected to the system adopted during the late war of hiring vessels by the gross tonnage, and intimated that it was preferable to hire vessels by the registered tonnage.—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said he was unable to give any explanation on the subject, because the hiring of those vessels is under the control of the Admiralty.

#### CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH complained that old and slow vessels had been employed for conveying the troops to India; to which Lord PANMURE replied that the vessels were clippers, which are understood to be the fastest sailing boats. It was believed by many that sailing vessels can get on quicker than steamers; but, in deference to the wishes of those who have relatives in India, he had ordered five screw steamers to be taken up for the transport of the remaining soldiers.

#### POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The Earl of HARDWICKE asked whether any arrangements have been made for expediting the Indian mails through France. He understood that the course which the French Government took was this:—They sorted their own letters first, and until that was done they did not allow the English bags to leave the post-office doors. The consequence was that the English mails were detained at Marseilles for the space of twelve or fourteen hours, when, under a different arrangement, they might be at once forwarded.—The Duke of ARGYLL admitted the importance of the question, and said he had taken some trouble to inform himself of the facts respecting the arrival of the Indian mail for the last six months. He was glad to say that the noble Lord had overstated the case, for in no instance during that time had there been a delay of more than twelve hours. In February, the French Government made a special arrangement, which was of a satisfactory character. They despatched only two mails from Marseilles; but, in case the Indian mail arrived within two hours after the departure of the morning mail, English letters would be forwarded by express train. The French Government, however, refused to forward mails by express train at night, lest any accident should occur. He might mention, that on the arrival of the mail on the 10th of June—a very important one—it was at once forwarded by express train. (Hear, hear.)

The House adjourned at ten minutes to seven.

#### GRAND JURIES (METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT) BILL.

The House of Commons having gone into committee on this bill, Mr. BOWYER moved (with a view of defeating it) that the chairman leave the chair.—Sir FREDERICK THESIGER (with whom the measure originated) remonstrated against this course, and referred to the importance of the measure.—A long debate followed; but, on a division, Mr. Bowyer's motion was negatived by 187 to 80. No progress, however, was made, the discussion on the first clause continuing till four o'clock, when the House adjourned till the evening, after an announcement by the SERJEANT-AT-ARMS that he had John Trede in custody. He was ordered to take that individual before the Lambeth election committee when required to do so.

#### MAYO ELECTION.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD appeared at the bar of the House, and presented a report from the select committee on the late election for the county of Mayo. The committee had declared that G. H. Moore, Esq., was not duly elected; that the last election, so far as regarded Mr. Moore, was a void election; that Mr. Moore was, by his agents, guilty of undue influence and spiritual intimidation at such election; that in the exercise of such influence and intimidation, the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Ryan were so prominently active, that the committee deemed it their duty to report the circumstance specially to the House, in order that it might take such steps as

it might think proper. In conclusion, the committee reported that it did not appear that Mr. Moore was cognizant of such influence and intimidation.

#### BURY ST. EDMUND'S ELECTION.

The committee reported that Joseph Alfred Hardcastle, Esq., was duly elected.

#### THE INDIAN DESPATCHES.

Mr. DISRAELI called attention to the full despatches just received from India, and wished to know when the Government would appoint a night for the discussion of the events described in them.—Lord PALMERSTON said it would be for Mr. Disraeli to choose his own time for bringing on his motion, as soon as the papers were submitted, which would be as early as possible.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL was anxious to know what the Government intended to do, now that they had received the despatches of the Governor-General.—Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Government had already determined on an amount of reinforcements which exceeded rather than fell short of the amount asked for by the Governor-General in his despatches. The Government felt no alarm, yet they were determined to act so as to meet every contingency.—Sir JOHN WALSH inquired whether the late General Anson had given any warning of the existence of disaffection in the Indian army.—Mr. MANGLES stated that since the mutiny had broken out he had made a special search in the despatches of the late General Anson which had been received by the East India Company, and he could not find one word of warning up to the very day of the outbreak.—Mr. VERNON SMITH, in answer to Lord JOHN MANNERS, made the same statement as far as the Board of Control was concerned.—Sir CHARLES WOOD, in answer to Admiral DUNCOMBE, stated that no warning had been given by Sir William Gomm.—Sir DE LACY EVANS said the country would expect that a day should be named by Government for the discussion. (Cries of "No, no.")

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Viscount GODERICH moved.—"That, in the opinion of this House, the experience acquired since the issuing of the Order in Council of the 21st day of May, 1855, is in favour of the adoption of the principle of competition as a condition of entrance to the Civil Service, and that the application of that principle ought to be extended, in conformity with the resolution of the House, agreed to on the 24th day of April, 1856." The Government had not realized its pledge of last year: instead of advancing, it had retrograded. Influence is purchased in boroughs by Government appointments to the sons and relatives of electors; and this at a time when the House is endeavouring to put down the exercise of other kinds of influence on the electoral body.—Viscount RAYNHAM moved, as an amendment, to add the words, "and that it is desirable that the nomination of all persons desirous of competing for vacant appointments in the Civil Service should rest with the heads of the departments in which those vacancies occur."—The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER denied that there had been any breach of faith. An advance in the practice of limited competition had been made in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The system had been adopted in England in appointments to the Audit-office, the Board of Trade, the Civil Service Commission, the Colonial-office, the Education Department, and the Home-office; and the principle had been recently extended to the Customs and Inland Revenue departments, the National Debt-office, the office of Woods, the office of Works, the Police-court in Bow-street, the Poor Law Board, and the Treasury. In Scotland, the system had been applied to the Registrar-General's office; and in Ireland to the office of the Chief Secretary, to the constabulary office, to the loan fund, to lunatic asylums, and other offices. The Foreign Minister intends to introduce the same system in the appointments of clerks to the Foreign-office. The principal departments to which the limited competition system had not been applied were the Admiralty, the Post-office, and the India Board.—A short discussion ensued, during which Lord PALMERSTON intimated that he would accept the motion. It was then put and agreed to.

#### PRIVATEERING.

Mr. LINDSAY moved an address for copies of Mr. Marcy's letter to the French Government in answer to the communication to the American Cabinet of the resolution of the Paris Conference upon the subject of privateering; and of any other papers or correspondence that may have passed between the British Government and other Powers upon the same subject. He was of opinion that, in time of war, private property at sea should be protected, as well as private property on land.—Lord PALMERSTON said, it was not usual to ask, or for the Government to grant, copies of correspondence between two foreign States. In fact, the Government was not in official possession of a copy of Mr. Marcy's letter. The recent President of the United States had proposed that private property at sea should be no longer subject to capture; but the new President had intimated his desire that no answer should be sent to that proposition, and that the correspondence on the subject should be suspended.—Mr. BENTINCK argued that for this country to go to war with another country, and not to attempt to cripple its resources in trade by the navy would be a most lamentable mistake.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the

whole matter was in a very unsatisfactory state. Hitherto, the manner in which we had been able to bring great wars to a conclusion was by crippling the resources of the enemy, and that our policy always had been, that the flag of the nation covers the goods.—Mr. LINDSAY then consented to withdraw his motion.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER said it was quite impossible that the question could remain as it was.—The motion was then withdrawn.

#### THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. CHARLES BUXTON moved that an address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will be pleased to employ all the means in her power in order to put down the African slave trade, and to obtain the execution of the treaties made for that purpose with other powers. Slaves often undergo the most fearful torments at sea, where they frequently perish in large numbers. The trade ought not to be allowed to continue; but the Cuban slave trade is increasing. There would probably soon be a large supply of cotton from Africa; and nothing would facilitate this more than the suppression of the slave trade, the tolerance of which by Spain is in direct contravention of treaty engagements. Merely on commercial grounds, England has a direct interest in endeavouring to suppress the slave trade; besides which, her own honour and dignity are concerned. Might we not adopt the same course with respect to Cuba which had already been pursued in connexion with Brazil? As regards the importation of free negroes to our colonies, it was true that that course might on some grounds be desirable; but such an importation would probably lead to a revival of the slave trade in Africa.—Mr. NEWDEGATE pointed out that the predictions of Lord George Bentinck as to the effects, adverse to freedom, which must result from free trade in sugar and cotton, had been amply verified.—Mr. WATKIN alluded to the increase of slavery in the southern portion of the United States, and stated that 7-12ths of the cotton worked up by our manufacturers are the produce of slave labour. More would be done to put down slavery by promoting a supply of free labour cotton, than by the use of a fleet of armed cruisers.

Lord PALMERSTON said it would be mortifying indeed if the noble exertions of this country to put down this horrid traffic were defeated by the breach of faith on the part of nations whom we had induced to join in treaties for its suppression. It was evident, from the fact that the inhabitants of Africa are clothed in cotton, that, if our manufacturers would endeavour to stimulate the growth of cotton there, that vast continent might furnish us with a large supply. The case of Spain and Cuba is somewhat different to those of Portugal and Brazil. He hoped the motion would be carried by a unanimous vote; and no exertion should be wanting on the part of the Government to give it operation. (Hear, hear.)—The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Some formal business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a little turned half-past twelve.

Wednesday, July 15th.

#### POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in answer to Mr. MOODY, Mr. BOUVIERIE said that under the Poor-law Amendment Act the overseer of a parish is entitled, in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, to give orders for medical relief. In an individual case referred to (which occurred somewhere in Somersetshire), he thought that the county court judge was wrong on the point of law as to the liability of medical officers. There was no intention of altering the general law in this respect. Undoubtedly, it imposed some hardship upon medical officers if they attended to orders of this kind where the cases were not of urgent necessity. Of course it required caution in such instances, to avoid deciding that cases were not urgent which might afterwards turn out to be so.

#### JUDGMENTS EXECUTION, &c., BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, the opposition to it was continued by Mr. FRENCH, Mr. MAGUIRE, and others; and, as there appeared to be no chance of proceeding, Mr. CRAUFURD consented, on the suggestion of the LORD-ADVOCATE (who, however, regretted the opposition), to withdraw the measure, but at the same time intimated that he would reintroduce it at a future period.

#### MARRIED WOMEN'S BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, Sir J. Y. BULLER moved that it should be read a second time that day six months, and founded his objections to the measure on the bad effects it must produce in social life.—Mr. MONCKTON MILNES (whose name was on the back of the bill) said that in France the great majority of marriages are under a law, in regard to property, much the same as that in England, but the property of each party is protected by a prohibition to alienate any portion without the consent of both. He thought the property of women in England required some protection, and urged the House to assent to the second reading of the bill, in the hope that any objections to its provisions might be remedied in committee, or by the law lords when it was sent up to the House of Peers.—Mr. MASSEY, understanding that the Attorney-General approved the principle of the bill, could not consent to vote for the amendment. But he thought it would be better to refer the measure to a select committee, as several of its details greatly needed revision.—Mr. HADFIELD remarked upon the present unsatisfactory state of the law



in regard to the property of married women, and concurred in the suggestion that this bill should be referred to a select committee.—Mr. SPOONER observed that the bill would render wives liable to be sued for the debts of their husbands, and that was a principle which he did not think the House should be asked to assent to.—Mr. BAGWELL did not see why, if English married women were to have their property secured to them, their sisters in Ireland were to be excluded from the privilege.—Sir ERSKINE PERRY (with whom the bill originated) consented to Mr. Massey's suggestion.—Mr. MILES thought that legislation on the subject should be postponed to next session.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND consented to the second reading of the bill, but under protest, as he considered it to be a rashly-constructed measure. It was an attempt, not to amend the law, but to revolutionize it.—Mr. ROEBUCK defended the bill, and Mr. DE VERE opposed it; and, upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 120 to 65.—The bill was then read a second time.

The House then went into committee upon the SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES BILL, the early clauses of which underwent alterations so important that at length Mr. HUTT, who had charge of the measure, moved that the Chairman leave the chair.

On the motion of Mr. HEADLAM, the order for the second reading of the MEDICAL PROFESSION (No. 1) BILL was discharged.

The report of the COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY was brought up and agreed to.

#### ELECTION COMMITTEES AND PETITIONS.

Mr. INGHAM, chairman, reported from the Lambeth committee that Mr. Roupell was duly elected, and that the petition against his return was frivolous and vexatious.

The SPEAKER reported that he had received a letter, intimating that it was not intended to proceed with the petition against the recent election for Peterborough.

He also stated that he had received a letter intimating the abandonment of the petition against the recent return for Totness.

Thursday, July 16th.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS Lord ELLENBOROUGH again brought before their Lordships the prospects of India, and recommended that the Government should at once contract a loan for 5,000,000*l.* to relieve her finances of the burden which the present mutiny, with all its unfortunate consequences, would cast upon them.—Earl GRANVILLE repeated an assurance he had already given that the Governor-General has ample funds at his disposal; but he promised that the suggestion should be attended to by the Home Government. He protested against a remark of Lord Ellenborough's implying that the President of the Board of Control did not pay attention to his duties.—To this, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH replied that he communicated very extensively with persons connected with India, but never met one of them who had not a thorough distrust of the gentleman who is now at the head of the Board. (*Laughter.*)

#### GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY CAPITAL BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill, Lord ST. LEONARDS objected to the measure, and complained that Redpath should have been allowed to commit forgeries to an enormous amount without the directors taking the trouble to inquire about the matter. At a recent meeting of the company, his (Lord St. Leonards') name had been prominently brought forward by the chairman; but he had never uttered a single word that would bear the meaning attributed to him on the occasion. He proposed the omission of certain words for the purpose of restoring the bill to the state in which it was when it came from the House of Commons, so that the rights of the preference shareholders should be preserved.—Lord WENSLEYDALE hoped this bill would not preclude the preference shareholders from taking any steps they might be advised to adopt against the directors.—After some further discussion, Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said the preference shareholders were about one-half of the entire body, and were subject to all the conditions of ordinary shareholders.

The House divided on the motion that the words proposed to be omitted by Lord St. Leonards should stand part of the bill:—

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Majority against the amendment	...	...	...	—36

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The CROWDED DWELLINGS PREVENTION BILL, of Lord SHAFTESBURY, was re-committed.

#### JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill.—Lord WENSLEYDALE proposed the introduction of a proviso to the effect that the depositors and shareholders of the Newcastle Bank should be allowed to retain their priority as judgment creditors.—The LORD CHANCELLOR opposed the proposition, which was negatived, and the bill passed through committee.

#### THE NATIONAL SURVEY.

The Duke of BUCKLEIGH moved an address to the Queen, praying that a royal commission should be issued to inquire into the whole subject of the national survey, and the scale or scales on which it should be made and published.—Lord PANMURE concurred in the object of

the motion, which was agreed to.—The House adjourned at five minutes to eight o'clock.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Huntingdon Election Committee was discharged, on account of the inability, from ill-health, of Sir Edward Dering (one of the members) to attend on it. To testify to the indisposition of Sir Edward, Dr. Latham was examined at the bar of the House. Sir Edward Dering also appeared, and asserted his inability to undergo the labour of the inquiry. It will now be necessary to appoint a new committee.

#### THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

Mr. COBBETT called attention to a petition presented by him on the preceding day, from Mr. Merry, M.P., member for the Falkirk Burghs, complaining that the recognizance in connexion with the petition against his return had not been properly entered into. He moved that a committee of five members should be appointed to investigate the matter.—Sir GEORGE GREY said the complaint was not made within the proper time, and the House could not interfere.—After some discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. BUTT presented another petition from Mr. J. P. Somers, to the effect that bills of indictment had been preferred against the Mayor of Sligo and the poll-clerks, founded upon the transactions referred to in the petition against his return, and that such proceedings were calculated to prejudice him; and he prayed that the House would take the matter into their consideration, the proceedings being against a resolution of the House, passed in 1703 (which was read by the Clerk).—It was ordered that the petition should lie on the table.—Mr. BUTT then moved "that the proper officer of the Queen's Bench in Ireland return to the House a copy of all the proceedings in the action mentioned in the petition presented on the preceding day from Mr. Somers." He suggested that further proceedings in the case should be postponed to next Monday, when he would propose that a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject, and report on the course which the House of Commons ought to pursue.—Sir GEORGE GREY, considering that they were bound to proceed with caution, moved as an amendment, "That both petitions be referred to a committee to be appointed to inquire into the subject, and report to the House how far in their opinion the privilege of the House had been interfered with by the proceedings in question."—Mr. BUTT accepted this amendment. He wished to ask whether it was true, as stated in the papers that morning, that the Crown Solicitor had been directed to prepare bills of indictment against the Mayor of Sligo.—The ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND said he had given instructions to the Crown Solicitor that there should be no Crown prosecution unless for a breach of the peace. He apprehended the statement alluded to had reference to bills of indictment preferred by a private individual.—The amendment was agreed to.

The House then went into committee on the LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) BILL, when progress was made up to the 16th clause.

#### QUEEN'S COUNTY ELECTION.

In the evening, the SPEAKER announced the receipt of a letter, stating that it was not intended to proceed with the petition complaining of an undue return at the late election for Queen's County.

#### INDIA.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER inquired of the First Lord of the Admiralty if, in the event of the Government deciding to send troops to India by steam, he had one screw ship in commission either at Sheerness, Portsmouth, or Plymouth, fit to carry troops and ready for immediate service.—Sir CHARLES WOOD: "Certainly not; not a single ship in commission is fit to carry troops to China. The ships are calculated for home defence, not for conveyance of troops. They are screw ships of the line."—Mr. VANSITTART inquired whether it was true that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western provinces of India had issued a proclamation offering an amnesty to all the mutineers who might lay down their arms, and that the Governor-General, disapproving of the offer, had recalled it.—Mr. VERNON SMITH replied that such a proclamation was issued, and disapproved; and that the Governor-General had rescinded it. He had not heard that Mr. Colvin had been recalled or that he had resigned, and he hoped not, for Mr. Colvin was a valuable officer, and, with this exception, had always acted with decision and prudence.

#### NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON gave notice that, as soon as the Government would give him a day, he intended to move an address to her Majesty, praying for the issue of a commission to inquire into the state of national education.

#### NEW WRITS.

Colonel FRENCH moved that the Speaker do issue his writ to the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland to make out a new writ for the electing a Burgess for the borough of Galway in the room of Mr. Anthony O'Flaherty, deceased.—Lord LOVAIN moved, by way of amendment, that the writ be suspended till next Thursday.—This was agreed to, the motion being withdrawn.

Mr. SCHOTTEFIELD then moved that the Speaker do not issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown in Ire-

land to make out a new writ for the electing of a knight of the shire for the county of Mayo before next Thursday.—After a short discussion, in which an attempt was made to discuss the report of the committee, the motion was agreed to.

#### THE MILITIA.

In answer to Mr. DISRAELI, Lord PALMERSTON said that, notwithstanding the recent disastrous news from India, the militia would not be called out this year.

#### THE ASSIZE CIRCUITS.

In answer to Mr. WARREN, Sir GEORGE GREY said the Commissioners on the Assize arrangements were considering their report.—Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, as one of the commission, said the report was agreed to, though not yet framed. He added that Mr. Warren had been misled by rumour with respect to certain alterations in the circuits which were said to be contemplated.

#### THE PERSIAN WAR.

Mr. ROEBUCK moved the following resolutions:—"That the war with Persia was declared, prosecuted, and concluded without information of such transactions being communicated to Parliament; while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of this House. That it is the opinion of this House, that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority, and to dispense with its constitutional control over the finances of the country, and renders it requisite for this House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding." No doubt, said Mr. Roebuck, it is the prerogative of the Crown to declare war; but the House of Commons is called upon to defray the expenses, and therefore has a right to be heard on the question. The course now taken was calculated to injure the character of the House in the eyes of the country, and the charge he was making against the so-called Liberal Premier was that he had done what no Minister had ever dared to do before. The Governor-General of India had declared war while the home Parliament was not sitting; troops were withdrawn, to send to the Persian Gulf; and he believed that in consequence of that denuding of our Eastern Empire the present revolt had burst out. It was reported that the Government had been warned of the danger of that step; but it was taken. War was declared and carried out without the sanction of the people's representatives; and in the March of the present year a peace was concluded. The first intimation that Parliament received of the circumstance was the demand to pay the bill. Had anything of the kind ever taken place before? They were now called upon to supply nearly a million of money for that war, and he would say that never had the House of Commons been treated with such contempt. If they were prepared to put up with the insult—for it was nothing else—they might as well at once go back to their constituents. The noble Lord had obtained a majority in the country, God knew how. (*A laugh.*) He was allowed to do more than any other man, but he (Mr. Roebuck) felt it his duty to lift up his voice against the course of proceeding that had been adopted in the case of the Persian war. They might lose India through the conduct of the Prime Minister. (*Cries of "No, no."*) He understood that cry; it was thoroughly English. What it meant was that they were able to meet any emergency, and he agreed to that assertion; but they would not deny that the mutiny in India is a great emergency. (*Hear, hear.*) The noble Lord had dealt with the House of Commons as if it had no existence, and had chosen for so doing the time the most dangerous for England that had occurred since the declaration of independence by America.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER contended that there was no doubt of the power of the Crown to declare war without the sanction of Parliament, or of the right of the Governor-General of India to commence hostilities in the East. No notice had been given to the House of the former expedition to Bushire and Karak. Mr. Roebuck, therefore, had no ground for maintaining that an irregularity had been committed or a slight offered to Parliament. It was also incorrect to assert that the withdrawal of troops from India to the Persian Gulf had led to the present state of things in India. No disaffection had appeared in Bombay or Madras, the presidencies nearest to Persia. If the native troops had been hostile to the British Government at the time of the war, they would have had an opportunity of showing it; but, on the contrary, they had fought bravely against the Persians. As to the disaffection in India, there was little doubt that it would very shortly be crushed.—Mr. NISSEY attributed the mutiny to the employment of high castes in the army, and to the paucity of officers.

Mr. HENRY BAILLIE believed that the House of Commons was to be looked upon as the guardian of the public purse, and yet, as appeared by the paper in the hands of members, a large expenditure was being incurred while Parliament was sitting without the House of Commons having been consulted. It was clear from the correspondence that the war arose from the refusal of the demand for the dismissal of the Persian Prime Minister, for in all other points, including compensation to the inhabitants of Herat, Persia had already yielded. The war began; then followed the negotiations, and at last a treaty of peace was concluded by the surrender of the demand for the dismissal of the Persian Prime Minister, by the abandonment of the compensation offered, and by the expen-

diture which the House was asked to make good. So much for 'the successful war with Persia.' He must support the present motion, though grieved to do anything which might embarrass the Government.—Viscount BURY would, for that reason, oppose the motion, though disapproving of the Persian war.—Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR also opposed the motion, and defended the war.—Mr. WILLOUGHBY thought the present was not the time for arraigning the Government.—Sir W. F. WILLIAMS observed that, within his personal knowledge, the designs of Russia upon India were the theme of conversation throughout the East. Under these circumstances, the war with Persia was politic and necessary. If the finger of Russia was visible at Herat, that of England was seen at Mohammerah.—Mr. LYON (who spoke for the first time) reminded the House that it was wandering away from the real point at issue in discussing the abstract justice of the Persian war. The true question before the House was the great constitutional question whether wars should be made without its sanction.—Mr. SHERIDAN supported the motion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said Mr. Roebuck had raised two questions—viz., as to the control of the House over grants of money, and as to the policy of the Persian war. The House had been in a great measure a consenting party to the war; but he did not think the Government without blame in the matter, as they had carried their reserve so far as to say that they would not produce the papers in connexion with the war until the ratification of the peace. Still, the House would not be justified in coming to so strong a condemnatory resolution as Mr. Roebuck's. With respect to the war itself, he conceived that as good a convention might have been had without a war as that we had obtained by hostilities. An agreement might have been come to on the basis of the concessions made by Ferukh Khan at Constantinople, or by means of temperate diplomatic discussion. If Persia really was inclined to Russian influences, our wisest course would be to conciliate her; and indeed the only way to maintain peace is by endeavouring to smooth down quarrels, and by telling our agents that it is not our interest or our wish to inflame differences.

Mr. WALPOLE agreed with Lord John Russell as regards the policy of the late war, but was disappointed with his tone on the constitutional question of responsibility to the House. Parliament should have been called together as soon as expenditure was determined on; but that was not done. He should vote for going into Committee of Supply, but on the distinct understanding that Governments are not to involve the country in the expenses of a war without the knowledge of the legislative body.—Colonel SYKES approved of the course the Government had taken for securing the independence of Herat, the key of India.—Mr. VERNON SMITH denied that it was constitutionally the duty of a Minister of the Crown to consult Parliament before going to war or making peace; and he questioned, moreover, the policy of disclosing to the world our intentions when hostilities were contemplated. The calling Parliament together specially might have been prejudicial to the public interests. When Parliament did meet the papers were laid before it as soon as the negotiations were brought to a close. The same treaty could not have been obtained at Constantinople as had been concluded at Paris. The powers of Ferukh Khan, in the first instance, were defective, and the negotiations were broken off by him.

Mr. GLADSTONE took an unfavourable view of the policy of the Persian war. He was sceptical of the importance which was attached to the possession of Herat. He could attribute to other causes than intrigues against India by either Persia or Russia, the desire of Persia, with its ancient traditions, to obtain possession of that city. The present question, however, was, whether the conduct of the Government in not informing the House of the commencement of the late Persian war, was such as to deserve severe reprehension. Neither recent events in China or India, nor the policy of the Persian war itself was fairly a part of the question. But this was apparent—that peace was concluded at Paris after the war, in terms less favourable than were offered at Constantinople before it. With regard to the constitutional question, he contended that the power of Parliament ought not to be curtailed by the doctrine that the action of the vast and powerful machinery of the Indian Government should be altogether independent of their authority. (Cheers.) The first part of the resolution, which merely recited facts, was the one which they were then called on to decide upon; but with regard to the second part, though he did not wish to censure the Government, he thought the House would not be doing its duty if it passed over without notice the course which had been taken.

Lord PALMERSTON asserted that it was a principle of the constitution that the Ministry should have the power of declaring war or concluding peace, but, at the same time, he freely admitted that it was their duty to take the earliest possible opportunity of communicating to Parliament the course which they had felt it their duty to pursue. This case, however, was an exception to the general rule. For the reasons stated, it would have been inexpedient at the first expectation of war to call Parliament together, and, after the declaration of war, the

earliest time that Parliament could have been called together was the first or second week in January. It was appointed to meet early in February; but when it did meet, where were the members for the Oxford and Cambridge Universities? Where were the great champions of constitutional privileges? Silent as the grave. (Hear.) Those gentlemen who thought that Parliament should have been called hastily together a fortnight sooner, brooded over their indignation from February till July. (Laughter, and loud cheers.) The member for Sheffield had contemplated the loss of the Indian Empire, and other calamities, and, when hon. members cried, "No, no," he had said, "Those are English noes." (Hear, hear.) He wished he could say that the hon. member's speeches were English speeches (cheers); but it was because they were not that his vote of censure recoiled upon himself and his supporters. The weakness of Persia by the side of India rendered it politic that Herat, the key of India, should not be in the hands of Persia; and the progress of events had shown that the evacuation of Herat could not have been obtained without resorting to hostilities. Upon this ground he contended that the war was justified; and, with regard to the argument that sufficient had not been gained by the treaty of peace, he thought the Government should be praised instead of censured for waiving objections in order to avoid the continuance of war. (Hear.) He held that the policy of the Government, which was the policy of Lord Malmesbury as well as of Lord Clarendon, could not but be beneficial to England; and he therefore asked the House to proceed at once to the Committee of Supply.

Mr. DISRAELI thought the resolutions possessed a constitutional principle in nervous, proper, and Parliamentary language, and he defended Mr. Roebuck from the vituperation which had been cast upon him. He was justified in calling attention to the subject; but the premises hardly justified the sweeping conclusions which were arrived at, and therefore he (Mr. Disraeli) should vote for going into Committee.

The House then divided, when there appeared—

For going into Committee of Supply	352
For Mr. Roebuck's resolutions	38
Majority	314

The announcement was received with laughter and Ministerial cheers.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, when the report was brought up and agreed to.

The routine business was disposed of, and the House adjourned shortly after one o'clock.

#### ELECTION COMMITTEES.

GALWAY (TOWN).—Some amusing evidence was given before this committee, last Saturday, by Edward Waldron, a butcher and a freeman. He said that an offer had been made to him of 4*l.* for his vote if he could get twenty other butchers to join him. He replied that he would go as the rest of the trade went. The price was afterwards raised to 5*l.* a man. In cross-examination on behalf of the sitting member, Mr. O'Flaherty, Waldron said:—"He was the man who had sworn at Galway that he drank a quart of whisky at a sitting. He drank his whisky neat—he did not know the meaning of 'diluted.' (Laughter.) He had once voted for Mr. O'Flaherty without getting anything for his vote. There were forty-eight of his trade, and they all went together. At the last election, he received nothing for his vote for the town, but he did for his vote for the county. He had not made a bargain for the trade. They had neither received nor expected anything. They all voted for Colonel French. He had been promised nothing except by Miles Ward. He had made up his mind to vote for French at the time he was drinking out Miles Ward's money. When he had drunk out Miles Ward's money, he began to drink on his own. He had never made any arrangement with a man named Gill, but he was once at Gill's house when one of the trade said that they would vote for 10*l.* each. He said 5*l.* was enough. Some other man said that the other trades got 10*l.*, speaking of the tailors, and he thought they ought to have as much. The money was refused them; and Mr. Blake, who was the candidate at that time, withdrew. His retirement was in consequence of that conversation. They then telegraphed for Colonel French to take Mr. Blake's place. He denied that they had made an offer to Gill to vote for 4*l.* a-piece." On re-examination, the witness said that in 1852 he was agent for the county election for a few hours, and got 8*l.* He then received 8*l.* for voting for the town.—Mr. Anthony O'Flaherty, the sitting member, also gave evidence, and denied that he had bribed or treated any one. He placed in the hands of Mr. Bernard O'Flaherty, a relative, the sum of 550*l.*, but that was towards the payment of the necessary expenses. He also placed 50*l.* in the hands of a person named John Oliver, for the purpose of hiring a room and engaging street messengers; but he never gave him or any other person money for an improper or corrupt purpose. A previous election had cost him 1500*l.*, though he was promised that he should be returned free of expense. The present inquiry has resulted in the unseating of Mr. Anthony O'Flaherty.

MAXO.—The committee have given in their report,

the upshot of which is the unseating Mr. Moore, on the ground of the intimidation exercised by the priests.

LAMBETH.—The petition in this case is against the return of Mr. Roupell, one of the Liberal candidates on the ground of bribery. A great many agents appear to have been engaged, and an unnecessary number of public-houses hired for committee-rooms and for placarding. Mr. W. Buckland, an estate agent and collector of the rents of some hundred tenants in Camberwell and Walworth, said he was chairman of the committee at the Duke of Suffolk in Walworth. In cross-examination, he stated:—"Nothing to drink was allowed in his committee-room, which so disgusted the members that they signed a round robin to the central committee asking for an allowance of drink, but the central committee very properly refused the application." (Laughter.) Mr. Manning, a surgeon, who had been employed to ascertain the relative positions of certain public-houses in the borough, gave evidence as to some which had been employed as committee-rooms by Mr. Roupell. They were at a very short distance from each other. Mr. Truman, who had acted under a Mr. Barton, stated that he was present at the general committee when it was decided that the public-houses should be opened. "He had signed cheques in conjunction with the treasurer. On the 16th of March, he signed a cheque for 1000*l.*, and on the 20th one for 1000*l.*, on the 27th one for 1272*l.*, and on the 2nd of April one for 1400*l.*, making, with an entry of cash drawn from the bank on the 6th of April, a total of 4822*l.*, of which there was a small balance remaining at the end of the election. He signed forty-four or forty-five pay-sheets, but could not tell the number of public-houses or beershops which had been engaged as placarding houses. There might have been a dozen, but he certainly had not paid fifty. He believed the word 'canvasser' had been substituted for 'chairman' on the pay-sheets, because the central committee only acknowledged and engaged them as canvassers. In every case they refused to acknowledge paid committeemen. Not a single committeeman was paid as a committeeman. They were only paid as canvassers. The word 'chairman' might have been printed on the pay-sheet, but no payments were made to any one as chairman. Some of the forty-four houses were houses of call, where there was a respectable man as clerk to receive the canvassers and pay the money." The report of the committee declares that the objections to Mr. Roupell's return are frivolous. There appear to have been some very discreditable attempts on the part of the promoters of the petition to bargain with Mr. Roupell for its withdrawal, provided he would consent not to proceed against them for costs, and to use his influence as a member of the House to obtain the passing of an act for embodying a certain railway company in which the petitioners were interested, and of which, in that case, Mr. Roupell should be created a director. The hon. gentleman stated in his evidence that he felt strongly moved to kick the person who made the proposal to him.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—This committee has declared the sitting member, Mr. Hardcastle, to be duly elected.

WYEMOUTH AND MALDON.—These committees have been sitting in the course of the week. The allegations against the present members are bribery, treating, and undue influence.

#### MR. GLADSTONE ON CLASSICAL EDUCATION.

THE annual examination of the pupils of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire—an institution connected with the Scotch Episcopal Church—took place on Thursday week. A large and brilliant company did honour to the occasion. After the examination, the visitors and the chief persons of the College met at luncheon, and Mr. Gladstone, in giving the toast of 'The Parents,' made a long speech. After a few preliminary remarks, he undertook the somewhat unnecessary trouble of eulogizing Scotch genius, skill, and energy—a task which our northern neighbours are not slow in performing for themselves. He observed:—"There is no population on the face of the earth, at least in my knowledge, which has produced in proportion to its numbers so large a company of eminent men, so vast an amount of moral energy, such a masculine tone of thought, so that the name of a Scotchman is proverbial for prudence, sagacity, and self-reliance—of almost every quality on which man's success in life depends. No doubt we find the source of these results in the character of the people, and also in the institutions of the country; but if there is one weak place in these institutions, it is in connexion with that department of knowledge which is the object of your energetic and valuable labours—that particular department of high mind culture which is derived from the fountains of Greece and Rome, to which, in a great degree, is due the civilization of Europe, and which possesses a power almost greater than any other in contributing to make man great. If the want of this has been perceptible in Scotland, I am glad to think that the supply of that defect in the outset has been the main and specific object of the foundation of Trinity College. Not that I would speak as if the cultivation of the mental powers were the inspiring idea. It is Trinity College in which we stand, and it is the glory of God that is the end of this foundation." (Applause.)



Mr. Gladstone proceeded to show the superiority of the old method of classical education over the modern system of confining instruction in languages to those which are still spoken. The utilitarians, he observed, would limit education to what is simply practical; but, by the same rule which declares that a man ought to learn French, and disregard Greek and Latin, it might be said that he had better not learn even French, but give all his time to the making of coats and waistcoats. Masses of nonsense had been talked and written on the subject; but the instincts of mankind are often wiser than their reason, and so the very persons who advocate the modern views on this subject by their tongues and their pens, practically disavow them by sending their sons to Eton, Harrow, Winchester, and those other schools where classical education is given. If that is an inconsistency on the part of the parents, it is a happy one. At the present day, there is an impatience in men's minds of any result that is distant. Such shallow persons might ask, "What is the use of the electric telegraph?" on merely seeing the poles and wires, which might seem to them erected for some idle purpose, though through those wires is passing the mind of the world. Mr. Gladstone proceeded:—

"Is not that the case with ancient classical literature? Are its results not seen in the character of the men produced in this country? If it is found that the minds of men under that mode of education are better fitted for all the active duties of life than in other countries where it is disregarded, is this not a demonstration to satisfy reasonable men that, although the results may come slowly, and may be at the moment invisible, they must persevere with their labours; and then they will gain what is desired—to enable their children to discharge all the varied duties of life. (Applause.) That is the practical issue which we must be content to abide; and all that I ask is that we be not tried by the test of immediate utility. If the objector will only be content to take the results of experience—and it is a comprehensive school—that is the tribunal to which I should be willing to carry it; for I am convinced that the same amount of practical utility cannot be obtained by the substitution of any other system of education. (Applause.) . . . I am willing to make additions and extensions to classical study, but not to imply the loss of what is indeed a delightful as well as useful study, or the substitution of anything directly opposite, however subtle or however plausible may be the arguments urged. I frankly admit that I rejoice at the study of the ancient classics, because I believe that in no small degree is due to them that love of liberty which is the characteristic of Englishmen, and which is never associated with those wild theories of government which have marked the nineteenth century, and which, I think, show the necessity of such teachers. For, after all, liberty must not be mistaken for licence; and it often happens that in countries with democratic constitutions the freedom of the body and of the mind is worst understood. If we cross the Atlantic to that wonderful republic, America, we shall find that their constitution is far more democratic than ours, but that there is far less true liberty. And I will not shrink from expressing the opinion that, although this country has been the happy home of well regulated liberty from a very early period, yet that the love of that liberty and the comprehension of that liberty have been in no small degree fostered and fortified in us by the great masters of antiquity and the lessons which they have afforded us. (Applause.) With respect to the cultivation of taste, when classical literature is condemned there will be such a descent in the taste of this country as will never be recovered from."

Mr. Gladstone conceived that the rendering of the classics into English is a far more stringent exercise for the mind than the study of English writers, because of the accuracy of ancient thought, and the exactitude and copiousness of diction found in the writers of Greece and Rome. The study of those writers is an exercise at once severe and delightful; and it would be difficult to find any other study combining those two opposite qualities. As a rule, observed Mr. Gladstone, if you want to find the man who has the greatest aptitude for acquiring new facts, and the greatest facility for describing them to others, it is he who has had a thorough classical training. Still, we should not wrap ourselves in the mists of antiquity, and refuse to open our eyes for fear of change. When at length numbered with the dead, what amount of respect from ensuing generations will those men of our own time obtain, who are so prone to condemn preceding eras? No doubt, Lord Bacon—who looked like the inspired master of infallible wisdom—was perfectly right in saying that antiquity was the youth of the world; but how are modern times wiser? By employing all the wisdom that former times accumulated—by assuming possession of that. If, instead of this, we throw overboard all that the men of antiquity acquired, we are again in a new youth—making a fresh start and another accumulation of knowledge. A still higher value of the classics Mr. Gladstone conceived to be the lesson they afford that, although the human intellect attained in the ancient world a height to which he feared it would never reach again, the heart of man became more and more corrupt, the basest vices were developed, and the Divine light was gone. This lesson Mr. Gladstone believed to be especially necessary in the

present times, when scepticism is all but universal; and he thought that the study of the classics would lead us to look with a more assured faith to the Gospel for those influences which are to guide us through life.

After some further toasts, the meeting broke up.

#### THE ROYAL VICTORIA PATRIOTIC ASYLUM.

THE Queen last Saturday laid the foundation stone of this institution, which arises out of the Patriotic Fund, and which is about to be erected on Wandsworth Common. In front of an amphitheatre were arranged 200 children, viz., 50 boys from the Duke of York's School (with their band); 50 boys from the Greenwich School; 50 girls from the Soldiers' Daughters' Home at Hampstead; and 50 girls from the Sailors' Daughters' Home. The Queen's arrival was announced by a royal salute of twenty-one guns. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Prussia, the King and Princess Charlotte of Belgium, the Royal children (with the exception of the Prince of Wales), and the Count of Flanders. On the Queen's arrival at the spot where the stone was to be laid,

Prince Albert (as Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committee of the Patriotic Fund) read an address to her Majesty, which stated that the building was intended for the reception and education of the orphan daughters of those soldiers, seamen, and marines who had fallen in the late war with Russia, and of those who might hereafter lose their lives in the service of their country. The address then referred to the brilliant valour displayed by her Majesty's forces in battle against the enemy, and the sympathy which it aroused in every part of the British Empire. It adverted to the formation of the Patriotic Fund, which had produced no less a sum than 1,446,985*l.*; 38,000*l.* were allocated for the purchase of a suitable site, and the erection of buildings for the reception of three hundred girls under fifteen years of age; and 140,000*l.* had been given for an endowment. The orphans admitted into the institution would be carefully instructed in their moral and religious duties, and in addition to a useful elementary education, would be taught those branches of industrial knowledge which would fit them to perform the duties of domestic servants, and make them good wives and mothers.

The Queen replied as follows:—"I thank you sincerely for your loyal and affectionate address. I gladly avail myself of this occasion to express the great satisfaction I have derived from the gratifying evidence presented to me of the manner in which my faithful subjects, throughout the whole extent of my dominions, and in the most distant parts of the world, have evinced their genuine sympathy with my own feelings and admiration for the gallant conduct and enduring fortitude of my naval and military forces, by their munificent contributions to the fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the brave men who have fallen in the discharge of their duty to their Sovereign and their country. You have fully justified the confidence placed in you by your judicious and impartial distribution of these funds, and I entirely approve of the appropriation of a portion of them to the erection and permanent endowment of an institution in the success of which I shall ever feel the warmest interest. I am most happy to take a part in the foundation of this institution; and I heartily concur with you in committing it to the Divine care and protection, and in praying that the benevolent objects with which it has been designed may be to the fullest extent accomplished."

The stone was then laid with the usual forms, the Queen spreading the mortar with a silver trowel; and the conclusion of the ceremony was announced by a second discharge of artillery.

#### THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA IN THE CITY.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM of Prussia was made a citizen of London on Monday. For this occasion, Guildhall was brightened with as many flags, heraldic devices, yards of crimson velvet, and adornments of gold, as 150*l.* would purchase; so that the somewhat dull place shone warm and radiant with a summer flush of colour. A brilliant company, including several members of the Government and the aristocracy, and a great many of the Foreign Ambassadors, filled the building; and, at a little before one o'clock, the Prince arrived. A deputation of the senior aldermen then conducted him, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, to the Lord Mayor and his distinguished guests. His Highness was received with much applause.

The Prince being seated on the right hand of the Lord Mayor, with the Prussian Ambassador next him, the minutes of the previous court (having reference, among other things, to the conversion of Smithfield into a dead meat market) were read over and approved—a necessary form before proceeding to the other business of the Court, though having a very absurd effect; and Sir John Key, the Chamberlain of the City, rose, and read a somewhat pompous address, in the course of which there occurred this passage:—

"We may not forget that the guest whom our Queen has delighted to honour comes of the time-honoured

house of Brandenburg, is descended of a distinguished line of princes, beginning with one on whom the suffrages of contemporaneous history bestowed the name of 'Great,' and brought down to the times of one who has everything of greatness but the name. Yes, Sir, we are not ignorant how grateful to your ears, as well as to those of your fellow-subjects at home, will be any expressions of respect which this Court may offer to him who now fills the throne of your ancestors. If, owing to his lot having been cast upon more settled and peaceful times, he has not exhibited those extraordinary and commanding qualities which distinguished the founder of his dynasty, or if he can point to fewer of those military trophies by which the immediate successors of that great man first raised the electorate to a kingdom, and then consolidated and enlarged its power, yet are there qualities in your Royal relative which, in this country at least, place him higher in the rank of potentates than any of his predecessors—qualities which, more than that genius which laid the foundation of your nation's greatness, more than those conquests which enlarged its territorial rule, more than that vigorous intellect which, if it dazzled the people by its brilliancy, dazzled only to lead astray, entitle him to the love of his subjects and to the moral esteem of mankind. For, Sir, I need scarcely remind you that we are a peace-loving nation. Renowned as we are in the rough strife of war and always ready for it, yet it is our nobler boast to occupy the advanced post of European civilization; to be the herald everywhere of social and moral progress; to hail as brother every potentate and every man who has at heart the interests of suffering humanity and the cause of pure and undefiled religion. And such a one, illustrious Prince, we see in your Royal kinsman." Referring to the contemplated marriage of the Prince to the eldest daughter of our Queen, the address contained a passage strangely capable of a double meaning. We read:—"You can well understand with what feelings of emotion we contemplate the separation from us of an illustrious Princess, and how earnestly we pray that she may find in the country of her adoption the virtues of an English Court and the happiness of an English home." Of course no such meaning was intended; but this seems to imply that there is not much chance of such a happy result.

The Chamberlain then advanced, and presented the formal document of the Freedom of the City, enclosed in the usual handsome box of solid gold.

The Prince replied as follows:—"I thank you very sincerely for the kind sentiments which you have uttered towards my Sovereign, my country, and myself. These feelings will be appreciated, I feel certain, by them no less than by me. It has given me the greatest satisfaction to receive from the hands of the municipal authorities of this ancient city an honour which I must ever highly prize; and I acknowledge in the distinction so conferred upon me an additional token of the kindly feelings evinced towards me by the British people. I trust that the confidence which they are willing to repose in me will not be unmerited, and that the future happiness of the Princess—my affianced bride—may prove equal to my endeavours to secure it, and to the devoted and hearty attachment which I bear to the Queen, your Sovereign. (Applause.) Allow me once more to thank you with all my heart for the cordiality of your welcome, and to assure you of my most fervent wishes for the welfare and the prosperity of the City of London." (Continued cheering.)

At the conclusion of the reply, it was proposed by Mr. Alderman Copeland, and seconded by Mr. J. Valance, that the proceedings of the Court, with the Prince's answer, be entered upon the minutes, which was carried *nem. con.*

His Royal Highness then, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge, retired, amid the same acclamations which had greeted his arrival, and proceeded to the Mansion-house, where a collation was provided for his Highness and the principal guests.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THE daughter of Mr. Lawford, postmaster at the House of Commons, has been burnt to death. She was found in her bedroom early last Saturday morning with her night clothes on fire. Her mother was awakened by her screams, and tore the night-dress off; but the child was so much injured that she died. She appears to have been reading by candlelight, and the flame is supposed to have caught the mattress. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death. Miss Lawford was only fifteen.—A little boy, four years old, has also been killed by fire. His pinafore ignited while he was standing on the fender, and he died in the London Hospital from the burns.

A barrowload of bricks fell last Saturday from a height of thirty feet on to the back of a labourer in the employ of the London Dock Company, while stooping during his work at the basement of a new building. He was not killed, but was removed to the London Hospital in a precarious state.

A man named Julian George Brown fell from a window a few days ago, a depth of forty feet. His skull was fractured, and he died almost immediately.

The inquest on the bodies of twelve persons killed in

the recent accident on the North Kent line was concluded on Monday in connexion with two of the deaths. The verdict was as follows:—"We find that John Griffiths and Thomas Perry, labourers, are guilty of manslaughter in regard to the death of John Baringer, and also a similar verdict against the same parties in regard to the death of Horatio Turner. The jury also find from the evidence that the distance signal at the Lewisham station was not and is not so effective as, in their opinion, it should be, and also that great negligence was manifested from the fact that proper appliances were not carried by the engines, as ordered by the rules of the company; and the jury cannot help expressing their regret that so much time should have elapsed before any assistance from the company arrived at the scene of the accident; they likewise express their opinion that more efficient men should be placed to work the signals, and they further condemn the open third-class carriages of similar construction to those that were destroyed, as not affording sufficient protection for passengers in case of an accident." Mr. Rees, the solicitor of the railway company, expressed on their behalf the sense they entertained of the great attention and patience which the coroner and jury had bestowed on this inquiry, and assured them that the recommendation of the jury should meet with every proper attention. The court then adjourned to next Monday, for the purpose of recording a verdict in regard to the cases of the other sufferers.

Mr. Lavie, of the firm of Oliverson, Lavie, and Peachey, lawyers, has been killed by a fall from his horse. With the exception of Mr. James Freshfield, who died about seven or eight weeks ago, Mr. Lavie was the most eminent commercial lawyer in London.

Three youths were drowned last Saturday while bathing in a reservoir near Otley, Yorkshire. Two were brothers, and were aged respectively sixteen and fourteen years; the third was their cousin, thirteen years of age. None of them could swim, and the youngest of the brothers soon sank in deep water. His elder brother, in endeavouring to save him, was also dragged in. The cousin, who was trying to teach himself to swim by means of a rail, held it out to the drowning youths: both seized it, and pulled the other in. They were all drowned.

#### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The intelligence brought from India by the last mail is not so cheering as was anticipated. The revolt is not crushed, but appears for the time to be spreading, though still confined to the North-west Provinces and to the Hindu soldiery; for the general native population does not seem to be affected. The King of Delhi is thought to have yielded to the coercion of the rebels, and to have allowed himself to be placed at the head of the disaffected within the city. He and his son, however, have endeavoured to restore confidence in the bazaars, to check the wholesale plundering that had been committed, and to mitigate the reign of terror inaugurated by the mutineers. This was greatly needed; for, according to a letter written to the Rajah of Jullunder by his agent at Delhi, upwards of fifty Europeans of both sexes and all ages were discovered in their hiding-places on the 13th of May, two days after the outbreak, and massacred. It appears, however, that Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, who was believed to have been killed, is safe at Hansi.

The further course of the insurrection is thus detailed in the summary of the *Times* Bombay correspondent:—

"The soldiery within Delhi are represented to be without a leader, but other accounts tell us that they have elected to the supreme and second posts of command two native officers of the 3rd Light Cavalry. Under this or other leadership they had the temerity to advance from the city and attack a portion of the force collecting to crush them. On the 30th of May, a detachment of the European force at Meerut, the Carabiniers, 60th Rifles, and Artillery, under the command of Brigadier Wilson, took up an advanced position at the village of Ghazee-ood-deen-nugger, where the road to Delhi crosses the little river of Hindun by a suspension bridge, some fifteen miles from the capital. That same afternoon the enemy appeared in force with five guns on the further side of the stream, and a smart engagement followed. The Brigadier took his artillery and dragoons across the river by a ford, while the Rifles passed the bridge. They attacked at once in front and flank; the mutineers were doubled up and driven back with the loss of all their guns—part into a burning village, which they themselves had fired, and where they perished miserably; part into the open plain, where they were cut up by the sabres of the dragoons. Undaunted by this severe check, they returned to the attack on the following day, and were again repulsed. On the 1st of June, the Brigadier, whose loss on the first day had been about forty killed and wounded (that on the second is as yet unknown), was reinforced, and no further attempt has been made to contest his possession of the bridge and ford. The mutineers have, no doubt, been busily occupied in preparing to receive the army advancing against them from Umballah, for, although there are rumours of desertions from Delhi,

they have probably not been numerous, or the horsemen of Scindia and of the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, and Ulwar, not to speak of Agra volunteers, would have had their tale to tell of fugitives intercepted and destroyed.

"The advanced guard of General Anson, reached Kurnaul on the 21st of May; the main body still remaining for some days at Umballah. The cause of this delay was the absence of heavy artillery at that station and the consequent necessity of waiting till a siege-train could be brought from the nearest arsenal, which was as far off as Phillour, on the further side of the Sutlej. When the guns arrived, or were nearing his camp, the General advanced, and had reached Kurnaul when he was attacked by cholera, and died at that station on the 27th of May. The command of the army devolved upon Sir Henry Barnard, who, as Major-General, had been at the head of the Sirhind Division. Meanwhile, Brigadier Halifax, with the advance, had arrived at Paneeput, fifty-six miles from Delhi, from which place he moved forward on the evening of the 29th of May. On the 30th, Sir Henry and the main body were to march from Kurnaul, and it was thought that, by the morning of the 9th of June, the whole force, strengthened by the greater portion of the Meerut Division, which was to join between Paneeput and Delhi, would appear before the revolted capital. The force is not quite so large as it was expected to be, for it was found necessary to disarm at Umballah two of the native corps—the 5th and 60th—which were to form part of it.

"The 9th Native Infantry recently caught at Alyghur (their head-quarters) a mutinous agent and spy, who was busy in their lines. There were detachments of the same regiment at Mynpoorie, Etawah, and Bolundshuhur. The execution of this spy, who was a Brahmin, was too much for the company at the last-named station. They marched down to Alyghur, upbraided their comrades there, and ended in exciting them to open mutiny. The other detachments followed the example of the head-quarters. Unlike the regiments of Meerut and Delhi, however, the 9th did not attempt to molest their officers, but only politely dismissed them; but they plundered and burnt at will, drove the civilians before them, and then, uniting, marched off to swell the ranks of the mutineers in Delhi. Some few, however, stood by Lieutenant De Kantzow, at Mynpoorie, to the last, and have been well rewarded for their fidelity by promotion—the non-commissioned officers receiving commissions, the privates being made havildars and naiks.

"About the time of these occurrences at Alyghur and Etawah, the native regiments at Agra began to show symptoms of the prevailing disease. They were two in number, the 44th and 67th. Two companies, one of each corps, had been sent to Muttra to bring down treasure to Agra. They mutinied on the way back, and proceeded to Delhi, murdering, it is feared, some or all of their officers. The spirit shown by these companies determined Mr. Colvin at once to disarm the remainder of the regiment to which they belonged, which was accordingly done on the 1st of June, in the presence of the 3rd Europeans and Captain D'Oyly's European field battery. The affair went off quietly, and the city has since been tranquil. Some of Scindia's contingent came up from Gwalior, and were employed to garrison the deserted station of Etawah and restore the ejected civil authorities. Out of the Europeans in Agra, a corps of volunteer horse has been raised, which, under the command of Lieutenant Greathed, assisted a few days after the disarming of the 44th and 67th in the execution of a capital piece of service. The Rao or petty chief of Barotorlee, near Alyghur, availed himself of the prevailing disorder to declare his independence, turning out Government officials, burning villages, exacting contributions, and establishing himself at Khyrr as the seat of his new and extended sovereignty. His course was soon run. Mr. Watson, the magistrate of Alyghur, with a few troopers and the Volunteer Horse, made a sudden swoop upon Khyrr, caught the Rao, tried him by drum-head court-martial, found him guilty of rebellion, and hung him on the spot—a salutary example that will scarcely need to be repeated.

"From Lucknow our latest intelligence is of the 31st of May. During the previous night, the native troops of the garrison had partially mutinied. About one-half of each of the 48th and 71st Regiments, joined by some few of the other infantry corps, the 18th, and two troops of the 7th Cavalry, deserted their colours and fled towards Seetapore. There appears to have been no disturbance in the city, and the safety of the civil residents has been assured by the timely precautions of Sir Henry Lawrence, recently created Brigadier-General, and by his judicious distribution of the guns of the European field battery and the bayonets of the Queen's 82nd. At Allahabad, doubts were at one time entertained of the 6th Native Infantry, but no disturbance has taken place. All the stations in Bengal are quiet. At Barrackpore, the 70th addressed the Governor-General by petition, expressing its abhorrence of the proceedings of the mutineers, and requesting to be permitted to march upon Delhi. That request was acceded to by Lord Canning in person at a parade of the regiment on the 28th of May. Arrangements would be made, said his Lordship, to enable the loyal 70th to march for the north-west in four or five days.

"Retracing our steps to the north-west, we find that mutiny, desertion, or dismissal has greatly thinned the imposing army of the Punjab. Disaffection is rife both at Ferozepore and at Lahore. The 45th and 57th Regiments mutinied at Ferozepore on the 13th of May. But her Majesty's 61st, aided by the 10th Light Cavalry, which remained staunch, inflicted severe loss upon them, and on the following day the mutineers gave in and were quietly disarmed. At Meean Meer, the camp of Lahore, the three native infantry regiments of the garrison, the 16th, 26th, and 49th, were disarmed on the 13th by Brigadier Corbett, with the 81st Foot and the powerful force of artillery, horse and foot. At Peshawur, on the 22nd, three more infantry regiments, the 24th, 27th, and 51st, and the 5th Light Cavalry were deprived of their arms. A Subahdar-Major of the 51st was hanged in presence of all the troops. At Mardan, the 55th, or the greater portion of the regiment, deserted their colours. Their Colonel, Spottiswoode, committed suicide. A party of Europeans and Irregulars from Peshawur attacked them, killed or captured two hundred, and drove the remainder to seek safety by hasty flight into the Swat Valley in their rear, the entrance to which is now carefully guarded against a possible attack by the tribes. Six men of the corps had already been shot at Peshawur, together with a native officer of the 10th Irregulars, and the prisoners, one hundred and fifty in number, were to be tried as soon as they were brought into the station. At the latest dates the whole of the Punjab was perfectly tranquil.

"A glance at Rajpootana and I shall have completed the tale of mutinies that, if my computation is correct, have cost the Bengal army the whole or the greater part of twenty-eight regiments of foot, of four of horse, two companies of artillery, each with a field battery, and of the corps of Sappers and Miners. The stations of Nusseerabad, near Ajmere, and Neemuch, usually garrisoned from Bombay, were at the beginning of the year drained of the infantry and guns of the army of that presidency by the pressure of the Persian war. There remained the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers) cantoned at Nusseerabad, but that station received for infantry the 15th Bengal Native Infantry from Meerut, and the 30th from Agra; and for artillery a Bengal native company, the 2nd of the 7th battalion. To Neemuch there came the 72nd Native Infantry and a native troop of Horse Artillery (4th of 1st Battalion), both from Agra; and a wing of the 1st (Bengal) Light Cavalry from Mhow. The Bengal troops at Nusseerabad, who had long been wavering, broke out into open mutiny on the evening of the 28th of May. The Bombay Lancers were weakened by detachments, and drew less than two hundred and fifty sabres; but again and again they charged the overwhelming numbers of the mutineers, in the hope of capturing their guns. However, as may be supposed, their loyalty and courage were not rewarded by success, and they were forced to draw off, with the loss among their officers of Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newberry killed, and Captain Hardy and Lieutenant F. Loch wounded. Their Colonel, Penny, died the following night from the effects of a fall from his horse. The regiments escorting the officers and families of the revolted regiments retired towards Ajmere; but, the mutineers moving off towards Delhi (which they did with colours flying and drums beating), and the arsenal of Ajmere being thus out of danger, they joined the camp of Colonel Dixon, of the Mhairwarrah Battalion, at Bewar. The Contingents of Kotah and Joudpore are protecting the district, and a Bombay force from Deesa, formed from the Queen's 88rd, the 12th Native Infantry, a squadron of the 2nd Cavalry, and some artillery, are moving up in support. Of what has been happening meanwhile at Neemuch we know but little with certainty, but that the 72nd has mutinied seems to be beyond a doubt. I trust to be able to assure you that the rumours of a wholesale European massacre at the station are untrue. A Bombay column has been formed, and part is already on its way to the spot from Poonah. It consists of a field battery from Ahmednugger, the 3rd troop of Horse Artillery from Kurrachee, two squadrons of the 14th Light Dragoons, the 26th and 19th Native Infantry, and the company of Madras Sappers lately brought back from Persia. The force is under the command of Major-General Woodburn, C.B. Sir Henry Somerset, who has succeeded, as senior Lieutenant-General, to the command of the army of India, remains at Poonah, awaiting the orders of the supreme Government."

Sir Patrick Grant has been appointed by the Indian Government to take the command of the Bengal army, in place of General Anson; but he will be superseded by Sir Colin Campbell, who has been sent out by the Home Government.

On the receipt in London, last Saturday, of the telegraphic despatches which anticipate the usual mails, a Cabinet Council was at once held. Sir Colin Campbell was summoned, and was asked how soon he could go out to take the command in the disaffected provinces. He immediately replied that he would go the next day, adding that he could not wait to take anything out with him; he could get all he wanted as well at Calcutta as in London. The steamer for India which was about to start was stopped by telegraph, and ordered to await Sir



Colin's arrival at Marseilles with the latest instructions of the Government. On the evening of the following day (Sunday), the new Commander left England for the scene of the revolt.

## AMERICA.

MR. BOWLIN, late Minister Resident of the United States at New Granada, has returned to New York, having failed in his efforts to negotiate a peaceful settlement of the difficulties with the Washington Government. The remains of General Walker's force have also arrived at New York: they are described as a broken-down set of men, several of whom were at once handed over to the city doctors for treatment.

The defalcations in Ohio turn out to be even larger than was at first anticipated; and it is believed that the state has no adequate security. Nevertheless, the credit of Ohio is sustained, and it was thought that the July interest would be promptly met.

The quarrel between the metropolitan and municipal police force still continued at the last dates; but the belligerents have united their forces for the sake of cleaning the streets—a work greatly needed. In four days, fifteen thousand loads of dirt were removed; and that was only the beginning of the work.

There is a report of a defalcation to the amount of 50,000 dollars in the Mint Department of California. The melter was charged with the embezzlement, but he explained the deficit as attributable to the defective flues carrying off the gold dust. The mining accounts are favourable.

The New York and Philadelphia Chambers of Commerce have resolved to abandon the system of giving advance wages to seamen.

The United States troops and the Mexican garrison of Chihuahua, at the last dates, were about to co-operate against the Indians, who were very troublesome.

The ship William Willett, from Liverpool to New York, has gone ashore on the Jersey coast, and will be a total loss. All on board were saved.

At New York on the 29th ult., the Bank statement showed a decline of nearly two millions in specie, of one hundred and four thousand dollars in loans, and in deposit of more than a million and a half of dollars. In the stock-market there was no strength whatever.

## IRELAND.

A ROMISH CONVERT.—The Rev. Moore O'Connor, rector of Cullaff, has written a letter to the Lord Bishop of Derry, to the effect that he has become a convert to Romanism: he therefore resigns his living to the patron, the Marquis of Donegal. The Bishop had just instituted a suit to degrade Mr. Murphy of his status as a clergyman of the Church of England, and deprive him of his benefice, to which, by a recent judgment given by the Court of Queen's Bench, he had no legal claim. It is said that the suit will be continued until Mr. O'Connor is legally degraded.

THE MAYO OUTRAGES.—Information has been sworn before a Mayo magistrate by John Gannon, one of the victims of the outrage reported to the House of Commons on Thursday week, in connexion with the Mayo election committee. He was surrounded by a mob of about a hundred persons, and, when he sought refuge in the shop of one Cogan, that person thrust him out in the face of the furious crowd. He was stoned, and stabbed in the eye with a piece of iron. He now lies in the County Infirmary in a precarious state.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.—Spollen was again examined on Monday, and again remanded. The chief witness was his son Joseph, a boy of fourteen, who corroborated the evidence of the daughter with respect to Spollen concealing certain things on the night of the murder down the chimney of the old forge.—Spollen was committed for trial on Wednesday. On being asked whether he had anything to say, he replied that he would reserve his defence for his trial.

THE GREAT COLOLOUGH WILL CASE.—The proceedings in this case have been brought to a close in a way which is said to be satisfactory to both parties. At the close of Mr. Whiteside's speech on Tuesday, a compromise was entered into. The following is an outline of the terms:—Mrs. Boyse gets the money lodged in court, amounting to upwards of 20,000*l.*, and her jointure. Mrs. Rosborough Colclough gets Tintern Abbey and the estates, valued at 8,000*l.* a year.

## CONTINENTAL NOTES.

## FRANCE.

THE condition of affairs in France at the present time is of a very grave character. The conspiracy which has just been discovered would seem to have been connected with the Italian insurrections. The plan was to stab the Emperor with poisoned daggers during the elections. The members of a Provisional Government are said to have been named, and to have intended, when the blow was struck, to proclaim the Republic over the whole of Southern Europe. The Imperial Government became aware of the plot on the 10th of June, and they at once gave information to the Sardinian Cabinet. A large mass of correspondence between Paris and London is in the hands of the French Ministers; and this will be produced at the trial of the arrested persons, which will

take place at the next assizes. About twenty men have been apprehended.

A notice has been addressed by the directors of the *Assemblée Nationale* to the subscribers to that journal, in which we read:—"The publication of the *Assemblée Nationale* has been suspended for two months by Ministerial ordinance of the 7th July. Founded the day after the catastrophe of 1848 for the defence of order and of society, the *Assemblée Nationale* believes that it may take credit for never having failed in the performance of the task it imposed on itself. It has had, nevertheless, to endure extreme severity from the various Governments which have succeeded each other for the last ten years. Suspended by the Government of the Republic for having too soon foreseen and denounced the events of June, it was also punished, first on the 2nd of December, 1851, and twice since the establishment of the Empire. Other journals have been warned, the *Assemblée* alone has seen the new regulations which govern the press applied to it in all their rigour. Supported by the constant sympathy of many, the *Assemblée Nationale* has been enabled to pass through these repeated trials. The majority of its subscribers have remained faithful to it. We feel confident that we shall experience the same fidelity during the difficult circumstances through which we are now passing. The work which we are engaged in accomplishing, in the limited measure of our power, appears necessary to us, and it is because this conviction is profoundly engraved on our hearts that we persist, notwithstanding the difficulties of our position. We have the pretension to hold an important place in the press and in public opinion. We believe we respond to the true monarchical and liberal feeling in France by thus keeping aloof from all identity and all contact with revolutionary ideas and principles. While clearly marking out our line we are conscious of never having made a factious opposition. During the various crises which France has passed through since the Revolution of February we have never, through party motives, accepted an alliance with the men or the principles which the *Assemblée Nationale* on the day of its foundation devoted itself to oppose. The elections which have just taken place are a proof of it. We shall prosecute our work to the end."

A memorial in favour of the proposed canal across the Isthmus of Suez was some time since presented to the French Government. The answer returned was, that, notwithstanding the interest attached to this affair, the Government did not consider it expedient to occupy itself with it for the present.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance* of Brussels says:—"After the visit of the Emperor and Empress to Osborne, Queen Victoria, we are assured, will pass a fortnight at Compiègne. Her Majesty's visit will not, however, have any official character, and she will not come to Paris."

The *Leader*, *Express*, *Sun*, *Saturday Review*, *Sunday Times*, and *Era*, were seized at Paris on Sunday.

The Minister of War (says a letter from Paris) has received despatches from Marshal Randon, Governor-General of Algeria, to the 8th instant, announcing that the submission of the Kabyles is nearly complete. The division of General McMahon had placed itself in communication with the division of General Maissiat, who, by orders of the Marshal, attacked the Kabyles by the Col of Chellata, to the east. General Maissiat experienced an obstinate resistance, but all the positions of the Kabyles were finally carried after several well-contested fights. It is stated as positive that Marshal Randon will conclude his campaign in Kabylia by an expedition against the pirates of the Riff. Cruisers have already been stationed on the coast.

The Government papers have received notice to suspend their discussion on the question of the Isthmus of Suez and Lord Palmerston's speech on that subject.

## ITALY.

The Neapolitan Liberals say that the insurgents in the recent outbreak, being attacked in three divisions, were joined by some of the troops, and beat the royal forces. The commander was Colonel Pisacarne, formerly in the Neapolitan service, who left Naples in 1858, and has served in the Crimea. He was shot during this unsuccessful rising. The Cagliari, the steam-packet of the insurgents, has been seized by the Government authorities, and Captain Sitzia and the crew have been lodged in prison.

Miss Meriton White, our countrywoman, has been arrested by the Sardinian authorities, and commanded to leave the territory. This she refused to do, saying she would remain and be tried. Consequently, she is now in the prison of Sant' Andrea, but she is treated with much consideration. The Marquise Pareto, also an Englishwoman, has likewise been arrested, apparently because Miss White was on visiting terms with her. "It is stated," says a letter from Genoa, in the *Opinione* of Turin, "that the muskets of the insurgents had not been recently imported, but had lain for several years concealed with great care. An active recruiting for insurgents had gone on during the previous fortnight by people who understood neither Genoese nor pure Italian, but spoke a dialect only understood in the Romagna. Among the papers found by the police was a list of all the officers and their residences." The *Catolico* of Genoa states that all Mazzini's correspondence has been found in the possession of one of the refugees

arrested, and that several persons compromised in the movement have taken refuge in Switzerland. "The following," says the *Giglio*, of Leghorn, "is the exact number of victims:—Fourteen citizens killed and seven wounded; three soldiers killed and seven wounded; two officers wounded, including M. Bracci, the son of the commandant. It is stated that at Pisa and Florence tranquillity was not disturbed, owing to the arrest of a man who, from a certain eminence, was to have made signals announcing the commencement of the disturbance at Leghorn. All the stilettoes found are of the same manufacture. Much money had been distributed among the people. We owe our safety to the Consul of France, who had long before informed our authorities of what was going on."

Mazzini is stated to have left Italy on the night of July 2nd, on board a vessel bearing the American flag. He has arrived in London.

## SPAIN.

The leader of the rebels at Utrera has been taken. Tranquillity is said to have been re-established at all points. The Senate, by a large majority, has passed the law concerning the press already voted by the Congress.

The Senate and the Congress have voted the Constitutional Reform, as proposed by the Government. Accounts from Andalusia state that the troops were continuing to pursue the remains of the republican band, and that Caro, the chief of it, complained bitterly that some influential persons who had promised to support his movement had failed to do so.

## GERMANY.

On the occasion of the birth of an hereditary prince, the Grand Duke of Baden has published an amnesty in favour of the individuals accused of, or condemned for, political offences during the events of 1848 and 1849.

## MONTENEGRO.

Prince Danilo has ordered the decapitation of Captain Breseli, of Succé Popowitch, and of his son Gjuro. The execution took place in the bazaar of Vir. They were all guilty of being adherents of the late President George Petrowitch, the head of the Russian party. Others have fled, or have been thrown into prison. Among the latter is an Austrian subject.

## A MURDER BY A LUNATIC.

THE ward-master at St. Martin's Workhouse has been murdered by a lunatic. On the morning of Friday week, the chief master received an order from the relieving officer for the admission of a young man of twenty, named Payne. He sent him to the receiving ward, and while there, he was brought under the notice of Mr. Bainbridge, the medical officer, whose questions he appeared to answer quite rationally. Being sent to the labour-master for employment, he presently returned to the ward and said that he was unable to do any work, as he had a pain in his back, and that he did not wish to remain in the workhouse. He also talked about meeting certain persons in the street, who accused him of committing crimes of which he was entirely innocent. As the medical officer of the workhouse concluded that the man was of unsound mind, and as he was somewhat violent, a strait jacket was put on to him, and he was sent to the ward of which Mr. Emerson was master. One of the inmates of the workhouse was ordered to stop with Payne the whole night, as the latter was very much excited. At eleven o'clock, Mr. Emerson, the ward master, went to bed, and Payne retired to rest shortly afterwards, his jacket being loosened and tied to the bedpost before he lay down. About six o'clock the following morning, some water was given to him by Mr. Emerson's direction, and, in order that he might drink it comfortably, his jacket was untied from the post and loosened still further. At this juncture, the man who had the care of Payne went into the yard, but he had not been there many minutes, when he heard loud cries of "Murder!" On returning to the ward he had just quitted, he saw the lunatic running towards him with a shovel in his hand, with which he struck him several severe blows. The man, however, succeeded in throwing him off, and he then perceived that Mr. Emerson was lying on the floor by his bedside, bleeding profusely from his mouth and left temple, in which were two wounds. He had likewise seven or eight wounds on his head, which had cut through the scalp. These had been inflicted with a poker. Mr. Emerson died very soon afterwards. An alarm being raised, the master of the workhouse sent for the police, and the maniac was given into custody. Previous to this, he had been extremely violent in his manner, and had walked about the yard of the house raving loudly, and threatening to murder with the shovel he had in his hand anybody who approached him, and asserting that some one was following him to murder him.

Payne, who is a Roman Catholic, has been examined before the Marlborough-street magistrate, and committed to Newgate. He acknowledges the murder, and postpones his defence to his trial. He has written two letters, the first to his mother, and the second to one of his brothers. They are perfectly coherent, and express horror at the act he has committed. He appears to have made up his mind to die. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against him.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

## THE ASSIZES.

THE last case tried at the Hertford Assizes was an action for false imprisonment brought by a young man named Galligan against one Barford, a straw hat and bonnet manufacturer at St. Albans. Galligan was in the service of Barford until last December, and, being a good-looking young fellow, he excited some jealous feeling in the mind of his employer, who had married a second time. Indeed, both husband and wife were jealous of one another, the wife always accompanying her spouse when he went out, and the husband constantly suspecting his better half of an undue familiarity with young Galligan and with any commercial traveller who happened to go to the shop on business. Much wrangling consequently ensued between Barford and Galligan, and words not unfrequently led to blows. Galligan would always take the part of the wife in any disagreement between her and her husband; and the latter dismissed the young man on the 2nd of last December. About two months before, a cash-box, containing 11*l.*, was missed; and, on the 10th of December, Galligan was taken into custody on a charge of stealing it. He was examined before the St. Alban's magistrates, and Mr. Barford then furthermore charged him with stealing some wine. There appeared to be some reasonable cause of suspicion, and Galligan was committed for trial; but, on the case coming before the sessions, no evidence was offered, and he was discharged. The present action ended in an arrangement that a verdict should be returned for the plaintiff for 150*l.*—50*l.* as damages, and the remainder to cover costs.

Henry Waller was tried at York for cutting and wounding Robert Walker, a police officer who was apprehending him. Walker, on the night of the 20th of last month, saw three men in a field, attempting to catch some sheep. He advanced towards them, when Waller attacked him with a life-preserver. He struggled with all three, and exhibited so much valour that he would probably have captured them had not five other ruffians hastened to the spot. These men, together with the first three, beat him so unmercifully that, when they left, they thought he was dead. However, he was enabled to crawl to a neighbouring house, where he was taken in. Waller was subsequently arrested. The defence was that it was a case of mistaken identity; but the jury found the man guilty, and a previous conviction for felony was proved against him. Sentence was deferred. A reward of twenty guineas was given to the officer for his gallant conduct.

An action for slander arising out of the late Beverley election has been tried at the York Assizes. There was a contest between Mr. Denison, Mr. Glover, and Mr. Wells. The plaintiff in the present action—Mr. Martin, a barrister, and the editor of the *Sun* newspaper—went down to Beverley on the eve of the nomination, and called a public meeting, at which he challenged Mr. Glover to be present, in order to answer certain statements to his discredit. A deputation then waited on Mr. Martin, heard what he had got to say, and asked for his proofs. These Mr. Martin had left behind him in his hurry on leaving London. Considerable disturbance then ensued, and Mr. Glover refused to meet Mr. Martin. He was afterwards elected for Beverley, together with Mr. Denison. At a subsequent meeting on the 27th of May, Mr. Hodgson (the defendant) made a speech in which he denounced Mr. Martin as “a contemptible wretch of six feet two inches, dressed in a shabby black coat, and looking like a felon in the dock about to receive sentence of death.” He was also mentioned by Mr. Hodgson as “that man Martin, who, if he had his deserts, ought to have been sent beyond the seas long ago.” Mr. Baron Watson was of opinion that, as the words complained of did not impute to Mr. Martin any specific offence of a scandalous nature, there was no libel; and the jury found a verdict for the defendant. An action was then brought by the same plaintiff against the publishers of the *Beverley Observer* for publishing Mr. Hodgson's speech, and making comments on it. In those comments occurred the words, “the rubbish of the notorious Martin.” In giving his evidence, Mr. Martin said that, when at Beverley, “a handbill was shown to him which he was asked if he came to support, and he said he knew nothing about that handbill; but he said to them, ‘If you ask me whether I believe the statements in it are true, I do believe a great many of these charges, but I don't come to substantiate them, though, of course, as being an insolvent debtor, Mr. Glover cannot be qualified to hold a seat in Parliament.’” He (Mr. Martin) had only one paper with him, which he produced. It was an unstamped deed—a deed executed by Mr. Glover, and purporting to convey a certain estate in Ireland to witness in consideration of advances he had made to him; and, on investigating the title, witness found it to be utterly worthless, and that he could not get a shilling advanced upon it. The deed was therefore not worth stamping.” Mr. Baron Watson: “Am I trying the Beverley election? This evidence might be very proper before an election committee.” In his cross-examination, Mr. Martin said:—“He challenged Mr. Glover to meet him. He went down in consequence of a threat he had made to Mr. Glover that he would meet him face to face on any hustings he dared to appear on. He went down be-

cause he believed Mr. Glover not to be a proper person to represent Beverley, and because he had obtained his (witness's) money by false pretences and false securities.” Mr. Baron Watson: “Take care, take care; you may have an action against you.” Witness: “I will bear all the consequences, my Lord. And I also went down because Mr. Glover sent me a very insulting letter when I was in the Queen's Bench and could not answer.” It further appeared that Mr. Martin had twice been obliged to go through the Insolvent Debtors' Court on account of bill transactions in which he had been involved with Mr. Glover thirteen years ago, and of which he averred that Mr. Glover had the benefit. The jury in this case gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages one farthing.

At the Oakham Assizes (Midland Circuit), there was but one case to be tried—that of a woman charged with murdering her infant and with concealing its birth. The grand jury having ignored the bill charging wilful murder, no evidence was offered on the coroner's inquisition in connexion with that offence. The woman then pleaded guilty to the charge of concealment, and was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. The whole business of the assizes was over in two hours.

A horrible case of child-murder was tried at York on Monday, when Sarah Jemison was charged with murdering her illegitimate son, who was between two and three years old. The woman was in service, and seemed to be perplexed what to do with the child, her master refusing to have it in his house. She then left to take it to a relation's, twelve miles off, and parted with a companion at the entrance to a large tract of moorland. The child was never again seen alive. This was during last December. Three months after, a shepherd observed his dog feeding on something, and, on inspecting it, found it to be the leg of a child. He returned home, taking it with him, and, on some one's suggestion, the dog was fastened up and kept without food for two days, and then let out. He at once went away to the moor in question, and returned apparently sated. He was then again taken to the moor, and led the way to a spot near where Jemison had parted from her companion; and there a thigh and, not far off, the skull, of a child were found. Further search was made, and other parts, sadly mangled and torn, as was supposed, by the dog, were discovered. On the skull were traces of injuries, as to which evidence was laid before the jury by medical men, to the effect that in their opinion those injuries had been inflicted during life, and were not such as could be caused by the gnawing of a dog. The dress of the child was found distributed about, and some of the remains were lying at least a mile from where those first mentioned were discovered. The woman was found guilty, but recommended to mercy on account of her destitute condition. She was sentenced to death.

A strange charge of child murder was tried by Lord Campbell at Aylesbury on Tuesday. Caroline Marson, aged forty-four, was indicted for the murder of the female infant of her daughter, Emma Marson, at Olney, on the 13th of last December. In the same bedroom of the house occupied by the prisoner, slept, on the night of that day, the woman herself, her son William, aged sixteen, the girl Emma, and an illegitimate child of hers, three years old. During the night William Marson was disturbed by the faint cry of a newly-born baby, and, opening his eyes, saw his mother standing with a light near his sister's bed, the curtains of which were drawn. Immediately after his mother came to his bedside and moved the light across his eyes, as if to satisfy herself that he was asleep. The boy closed his eyes during the examination, and then his mother returned to the other bed, saying, “He's fast asleep.” In about ten minutes the boy really fell asleep, and next day he noticed that his sister was not about as usual. In a few days he talked about the occurrences of the night, and, after some months, his sister made a statement that she had been delivered of a girl on the night of the 13th of December, and that her mother had taken the child away, and had told her that she had thrown the body into the privy of an inn where she worked. This turned out to be the case. The mother was therefore arrested, when she admitted that she had concealed the body, but denied the murder, and, in a natural and unaffected manner, described the events of the night. Lord Campbell summed up strongly for an acquittal; and the jury, after a deliberation of ten minutes, returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

Charles Finch, a sullen-looking young man, who had been with the Land Transport Corps in the Crimea, was tried at Chelmsford, on Wednesday, for the murder of Harriet Freeborn, a girl whom he had been courting, but of whom he was jealous, though apparently without foundation. He lay in wait for the girl on the high road at Rivenhall, Essex, on Sunday the 24th of May; and, suddenly springing out on her, cut her throat. She languished till the 26th of June, when she died. While confined in the Witham police-station, Finch made the following horrible statement to the constable:—“That girl has been the ruin of me. I got hold of her, and gave her a cut with the razor, and she said, ‘Don't do that, Charles; you know I love you.’ She then asked me to kiss her, and I cut her again, and then went away; and she said I was a blackguard, and I went back and cut her again.” He was found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Isaac Rushforth was tried at York for administering

seeds of Paradise to a young woman, for the purpose of procuring abortion. The case was similar to that of Harrison, the Leeds ‘wizard,’ tried a few months ago. Rushforth also assumed the character of a magician, and the woman consulted him about her health. After giving her various nostrums, he said she would never be better until she had consented to admit him to certain privileges. She resisted for a long time, but at length consented, being then under the influence of some stupefying drug. She became pregnant, and he then gave her the seeds of Paradise, in consequence of which she had a miscarriage. She appears to have put absolute faith in the charms and conjurations of the scoundrel. He was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

## THREE MYSTERIOUS ROBBERIES.

Information has been received by the metropolitan police of a robbery of money from one of the vessels which lately left the port of London. The screw steamship *Armenia* has lately cleared out of the new Victoria Docks on a voyage to the Mauritius. On Wednesday, the 1st inst., Mr. Robinson, merchant, of Tokenhouse-yard, City, placed on board, while the ship was still in dock, a small specie box, containing 2000 sovereigns, which was consigned to a gentleman at the port to which the vessel was bound. The box, which was about eight inches by ten in size, was delivered into the care of Mr. Macneil, the chief officer, and a receipt was duly taken. The *Armenia* was also engaged to take out the mails to the Mauritius, and had a considerable sum of Government money on board for the use of the authorities, amounting to something like 52,000*l.* The 2000 sovereigns were taken on board in the middle of the day, and placed in the captain's cabin. The Government money came down on the Thursday; and Mr. Macneil, having seen the other money on the same morning safe, where he left it the day before, went to the cabin to put it away with the 52,000*l.* in the ship's strong room, but, to his surprise, was unable to find it. A rigid search all over the vessel immediately followed, but without any satisfactory result. On the Sunday morning, however, the empty box was found in a water-closet, the door of which was locked. There is no clue to the perpetrator of the robbery.

The sum of 390*l.* has been stolen whilst in transit from the bank of Messrs. Head and Co., at Whitehaven, to the Risehow Colliery, near Flimsby, in Cumberland. It has been the practice to send money fortnightly to pay the colliery workmen, and on Monday the cash was sent as usual by the bank, locked up in a leather bag, one key of which was kept at the bank and the other at the colliery. There were 390*l.* in gold in a canvas-bag, placed within the leather bag, and 80*l.* in silver, loosely placed in the leather bag in parcels of 5*l.* each. The whole weighed thirty-six pounds. The bank clerk brought the bag to the station at Whitehaven, and the railway guard placed it in his van. The train then proceeded to its destination at Maryport station, two miles distance from Flimsby. On the train arriving at Maryport the colliery clerk was not in waiting on the platform, and the guard left the bag in the station, as he had done before. In a few minutes, the colliery clerk, to whom the key of the bag is entrusted, and who had it then in his pocket, arrived for the bag, accompanied by another person; and these two conveyed it to Flimsby, when it was found that 390*l.* in gold were missing. The 80*l.* in silver remained. The affair is involved in obscurity.

An extensive robbery of watches, gold guards, chains, rings, brooches, seals, keys, &c.—amounting in value to about 1000*l.*—has been effected in the shop of Mr. Greenhalgh, watchmaker and jeweller, St. Mary's Gate, Manchester. No person sleeps on the premises; but the shop is strongly guarded by an iron-cased door, and a large part of the property was kept in a lock-up safe. A reward of 100*l.* has been offered for the discovery of the depredator; but at present it is not known how or by whom the robbery was committed.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

William Burgess has been tried on an indictment charging him with creating a nuisance in the vicinity of his manufactory in Bermondsey. The defendant, a gentleman of considerable chemical skill, became in 1855 the owner of a large plot of ground, now the centre of a rapidly rising neighbourhood, situated in the Blue Anchor-road, Bermondsey, closely adjoining the South-Eastern Railway, where he commenced the manufacture of manure from bones, the insides of horses, trimmings of raw hides and other offal. To effect this, the bones and offal are boiled and subsequently mixed with sulphuric acid and gas refuse, a quantity of which has also been allowed to accumulate upon the premises. The result of this was that from time to time noxious smells were engendered. The jury found Mr. Burgess guilty, and he was then ordered to enter into his own recognizances to come up when called upon, with an understanding that, if the nuisance complained of was abated, the Court would not give judgment. The trial occupied three days.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

John Chescoe, a young man of thirty, was found guilty last Saturday of a criminal assault on a girl of



fourteen, his servant. He was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

William Vincent was charged with stealing a watch and chain, value 10*l*, from Thomas Gilbert, a commercial traveller, whom he induced to enter a public house and to bet on the meaning of a word. He was found guilty, and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

**A VIGILANT COASTGUARDSMAN.**—Three men, one dressed as a soldier, were observed, about four o'clock on the morning of Friday week, by John Barnett, boatman of the Southsea station, to be lurking in a suspicious way about the residence of Lord George Lennox. Barnett watched them, and shortly afterwards found that one had entered the house through an open window. He bade all three stand, or he would shoot them. Closing the window, he secured the one in the house, and then apprehended the other two. He next alarmed the family, and handed the men over to the police; and the Portsmouth magistrate sent them to prison for two months each.

**THE ADVENTURES OF A SILVER SNUFFBOX.**—A policeman, some evenings ago, saw a young fellow pick the pocket of a gentleman in St. John's-road, Hoxton. The prize was a handkerchief; but the thief immediately flung it away indignantly, and walked on, apparently looking out for another chance. The constable picked up the handkerchief, and found it to be cotton—cause sufficient for the lofty contempt of the depredator. Following quickly in his wake, the policeman seized the thief, and that moment felt something hard up one of his sleeves. An inquiry was made into the nature of this something, and it turned out to be a silver snuff-box. The youth said he had bought it in Petticoat-lane for thirteen shillings; but this was manifestly false. He was, therefore, apprehended. A night or two afterwards the same policeman was asked by a gentleman whether he had heard anything of a silver snuff-box of which he had been robbed. From a description he gave of this box, it was evident that the one taken from the disappointed thief was the property in question. The gentleman was accordingly conducted to the station-house, and at once identified the box. On the thief being brought on remand before the Worship-street magistrate, he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

**ILL-USAGE OF WIVES.**—Two cases of this nature came before the Southwark magistrate on Tuesday. In the one case, James Neehan, an elderly man, was sent to prison for six months for severely injuring his wife as the climax of many years of drunken ruffianism; in the other, John Burton, a shoemaker, was committed for four months for striking his wife with a hammer. This case also was the complement of a long period of ill-usage.

**HOMICIDE.**—A woman named Alice Williams is under remand at the Lambeth police-office on a charge of killing Mr. Henry Rix, of Coburg-cottages, Neate-street, Camberwell. She had a quarrel with him outside his shop on Thursday morning, during which she threw stones at him, and attacked him furiously, from the effects of which he died almost immediately. Her motive is not yet known.

#### GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

An action for adultery has been tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, and has occupied two days, though the facts lay in a small compass. Mr. John Hudswell is a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Quarles, Harris, and Co., wine merchants. He and his wife appear to have lived on unhappy terms; quarrels were frequent, and violence were sometimes resorted to by the husband to the wife, and at other times by the wife to the husband. Both was in the habit of indulging largely in drink, though each was under thirty. They lived at Edmonton, next door to the Messrs. Tilley, coach-painters. The younger Mr. Tilley became intimate with Mr. Hudswell, and in a short time effected the seduction of his wife. When Mr. Hudswell first suspected her, he removed to Tottenham; but she and her paramour used to meet at Woodford, Essex, and, when Mr. Hudswell was away from home, at her own house. The fact of the husband being out was intimated to Mr. Tilley by the upper sash of a window being pulled down. The lover would then enter, and the servant maid would be sent out with the child. Mr. Tilley often remained the greater part of the day, and he and Mrs. Hudswell sometimes had spirits. Monday was the regularly appointed day for meeting at Mrs. Hudswell's own home; Wednesdays and Saturdays were the days appointed for having interviews at Woodford, where a room was engaged at a public-house. Mr. Tilley twice gave the servant the magnificent sum of sixpence not to tell anybody that he went to Mr. Hudswell's residence. The wife's guilt being at length clearly ascertained, the husband sent her home to her father's, and commenced these proceedings. Lord Campbell, in summing up, expressed his regret that such an action as that for criminal conversation should ever have been known to the law. It is attended with many objections—among others, that the wife whose reputation is involved has no power of vindicating her character. He hoped this would be the last action of the kind he should ever be forced to try. A bill to abolish it had passed one House of the Legislature, and he trusted would soon pass the

other, and receive the Royal assent.—The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 200*l*.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Monday, a petition was opened on behalf of the assignees of the Royal British Bank against Mr. Loran de Wolf Cochran, ship-owner and merchant, of South Sea House, and one of the directors of the Royal British Bank.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**SIEGE OPERATIONS AT CHATHAM.**—The whole of the troops belonging to the Royal Engineers, and the East India Company's Sappers and Miners at present at headquarters, Chatham, together with the troops from the provisional battalions and those of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, were engaged until nearly midnight on Friday week in some siege operations, together with a night attack on a strongly fortified position defended by a large force from the garrison. A large number of persons assembled to witness this spectacle, which was of a very striking character. On the following morning, the tracings and parallels were found to have been correctly made.

**A SOLDIER FLOGGED AT CHATHAM.**—At an early hour on the morning of Friday week the troops comprising the Provisional Battalion, under command of Colonels Phillips and Jarvis, were marched to the Spur Battery, to witness the flogging of a soldier, George Garrett, of the 93rd Highlanders, in accordance with the sentence of a district court-martial. He received fifty lashes with a great degree of bravado, and, on being released from the halberds, put on his clothes, laughing and swearing. He has been flogged seven times, and is marked with the letter D. He is also to undergo an imprisonment of one hundred and sixty-eight days in the military prison at Fort Clarence.

**ADMIRAL LYONS.**—The Royal Albert, bearing the flag of Admiral Lord Lyons, accompanied by the Brunswick, Conqueror, and Centurion, screw steamships of the line, Ariel, steam corvette, and Vigilant and Osprey, gunboats, arrived at Leghorn on the 27th of June, and the Wanderer, steam gunboat, on the day preceding.

**LOSS OF THE ERIN STEAMER.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Erin has been totally wrecked between Galle and Colombo. She ran ashore soon after midnight on the 6th of June. No lives were lost, and the mails and specie were saved; but all the opium was destroyed. The passengers were taken to Madras by the Fire Queen. The Erin had left Bombay for China on the 1st ult.

**FIRE ON BOARD A CONVICT HULK.**—Smoke was observed on Tuesday morning issuing from the hold of the convict hulk Defence, moored off Woolwich Arsenal. Nearly three hundred tons of coals were on board, and these had ignited. The persons in the vessel were hastily removed to another, and a large body of water was poured on the flames; but it was several hours before they were got under.

**COLLISION IN ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.**—The Austrian barque, Grazidio, Captain Bessanich, on her passage down Channel, bound to Trieste, was run into on Tuesday morning off Holyhead, by the ship Carlyle, Captain Simpson, from Liverpool to New York, and sank in two minutes. She had a crew of ten men, of whom six were drowned.

**LOSS OF THE ROBINA MITCHELL.**—The foundering at sea of the ship Robina Mitchell, Captain McLean, while on her voyage from Madras and Bimlipatam to London, with a cargo of rice, seeds, &c., has been reported at Lloyd's. The disaster occurred on the 17th of May, the vessel at the time being about a hundred and forty miles south of False Point. The mate, carpenter, and nine hands saved themselves in the long boat, and were picked up a few days after the event. The master and the rest of the crew made their way to Pooree, where they arrived safely.

**THE BURNING OF THE MONTREAL.**—The Canadian papers are full of lengthened accounts of this terrible catastrophe, which we briefly notified last week, and by which nearly three hundred Scotch emigrants have lost their lives. The *Montreal Weekly Transcript* says:—"If the statements of some of our contemporaries be correct, the direness of the calamity is greatly aggravated by its cause. They assert—and many persons likely to know have borne them out—that the ship was always unsafe; that she was run at a most reckless speed; and that so susceptible was she of taking fire, and so constantly were her boilers overheated, that a person had to be stationed in a particular part of the vessel to give the alarm and extinguish the flames." The same paper accuses the captain and crew of having consulted their own safety without thinking of that of the passengers, and says that when the former was requested by one of the passengers to run the boat ashore, he bade him go to —; that the steamer was not furnished with life preservers; and that no efforts were made by the officers or crew to preserve order.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by the Count de Paris and the Duke of Chartres, visited the Queen last Saturday afternoon, and also paid a visit to the King of the Belgians at Buckingham Palace.—The Queen has given a reception to the Queen of Oude, her son and grandson.—Her Majesty received the Queen

of the Netherlands at Buckingham Palace on Wednesday.—A visit was paid to Aldershot on Thursday by the Queen and Royal family. Various military evolutions were performed.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES** arrived at Cologne last Saturday, and thence proceeded up the Rhine to Konigs-winter, where an hotel has been engaged and fitted up for him and his suite.

**THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.**—The Netherlands' Government paddlewheel steamer Cycloop, bearing the Royal Dutch ensign at the main, arrived at Woolwich Dockyard on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, having on board her Majesty the reigning Queen of Holland, and her second son, Prince Alexander of Orange, attended by a suite consisting of twenty-one persons. Her Majesty had assumed the incognito of Comtesse de Buren, and the young Prince, who is only six years of age, travelled under the title of Le Comte Alexandre.

**THE MARQUIS OF ELY** died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon. He was in his forty-fourth year.

**THE POISONING AT HONG-KONG.**—Copies of papers connected with the confinement of Chinese prisoners at Hong-Kong, and with the trial of a certain baker and others on the charge of poisoning, have been published by order of the House of Lords. Mr. Labouchere wrote to Sir John Bowring on the 15th of last May a 'confidential' letter, stating that reports had reached the Home Government that great hardship and suffering were inflicted on prisoners apprehended in the recent poisoning cases, no official intelligence of which had been received, and requesting to be furnished with a report on the subject. New criminal proceedings will be instituted against Allum and his confederates, if sufficient evidence can be got up to warrant such a step.—*Times*.

**OXFORD CITY ELECTION.**—Lord Monck met the electors in the Town Hall, Oxford, last Saturday, and informed them that, finding it was the intention of a numerous and highly influential body of Mr. Cardwell's supporters to bring that gentleman forward, he (Lord Monck) should withdraw from the contest. The friends of Mr. Cardwell are now exerting themselves to procure his return. Mr. Thackeray, at a meeting of his supporters on Saturday evening, stated that the result of the canvass on his behalf had exceeded his most sanguine expectations. Mr. Neate, the late member, has issued an address earnestly recommending the electors to vote for Mr. Thackeray.

**AUSTRALIA.**—Lady Barkley, wife of Governor-General Barkley, died on the 17th of April, at Soorak, from nervous exhaustion, resulting from a recent accouchement. Great sympathy was felt by all classes. The O'Shanassy Ministry had fallen by a vote of want of confidence, moved by Mr. Fellowes. The majority was 34 to 19. The Governor sent for Mr. Haines to form a Ministry, but he declined, and Mr. McCulloch undertook it, and immediately put himself in communication with Mr. Michie and others. Business generally was improving, though there was no particular advance in prices. The convicts accused of the murder of Mr. Price, at Melbourne, have been acquitted.

**CHINA.**—We learn by the last mails from China that the sufferings of the Chinese are frightful. Famine continues to increase in Canton and the interior. The gunboats have gone up the Canton river to attack the Mandarin junks. General Garrett and his staff have arrived. Tea was going down freely to Foo-chow-foo, where all is quiet. A battle has been fought between the Imperialists and the rebels above Foo-chow-foo, and it is believed that the Imperialists have been victorious. Sir John Bowring has intimated that compensation for loss sustained by British subjects will be demanded from the Chinese Government. Another disturbance has taken place at Ningpo between the Portuguese lorchamen and the Canton boatmen, the latter of whom were assisted by some French sailors. The cause of quarrel is an attempt on the part of the Portuguese to monopolize the convoying system.

**THE LATE TRIAL AT EDINBURGH.**—A clever contrivance was adopted for getting Miss Smith away from the court unnoticed after the conclusion of the late trial. One of the agents employed in the case provided himself with the dress worn by Miss Smith on the previous days, and then inquired for a girl of about her height who would undertake to personate her. A police sergeant observed that he knew a girl who had said, during the trial, that she would give anything for a sight of the accused. This girl was produced, and undertook, in exchange for a sight of Miss Smith, the gift of her dress, and a reward in money, to perform the character of the young lady. She was then dressed by Miss Smith herself, and was taken out by police officers and put into a cab, which was driven off at a furious pace, followed by the shouting mob. Miss Smith then put on a different dress and a coloured veil, and, accompanied by her brother and another young gentleman, walked quietly away for some distance; then took a cab and drove to the Glasgow railway station, whence she was conveyed by train to her father's residence. The *North British Daily Mail*, which tells this story, relates a current anecdote, to the effect that she was asked, on the day of the Lord Advocate's address for the Crown what she thought of it. She replied, "When I have heard the Dean of Faculty" (her own counsel) "I will tell you. I never like to give an opinion till I have heard both

sides." She pronounced the Lord Justice Clerk 'a tedious old man' on the first evening of his summing up.—At the conclusion of the trial, a youth in the galleries made himself particularly conspicuous in cheering. He was taken into custody, and the Lord Justice severely reprimanded him, but added, "I see you're a foolish young fellow, so you may go." His Lordship also checked an attempt which was made by the foreman of the jury to read from a paper complimenting him (the Judge) on the way in which he had conducted the trial.—Report says that Miss Smith left Liverpool for New York, last Saturday, by the Asia, accompanied by a gentleman about thirty-five years of age.

**CONVEYANCE OF MAILS BY RAILWAYS.**—An important meeting of the directors and others connected with the railway interest of the United Kingdom was held last Saturday, at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, for the purpose of taking measures for an energetic opposition to the bill now before Parliament, introduced by Mr. Wilson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to make further provision for the conveyance of mails by railways. The objectors complain that, by the proposed bill, the Post-office authorities are invested with an arbitrary power over the railways in directing the time at which mails shall be carried, fixing the rate of remuneration, giving to the Speaker of the House of Commons the right of nominating an umpire in case of disputes, and accelerating the speed of mails, often at the risk of accidents, for which the companies alone are to be made responsible. Resolutions were passed, pledging the meeting to agitate the subject, and to send a deputation to Lord Palmerston to recommend the withdrawal of the measure.

**A DIFFICULTY AT DAMASCUS.**—A perplexing case has arisen at Damascus. On the recent death of the Great Patriarch of the United Catholics in that city, the twelve Bishops of the East met together in Council for the purpose of naming a successor, and discussing the spiritual affairs of the community. Clement Bahus was elected Patriarch. While the Council was still sitting, the Vicar Apostolic expressed his desire that the Gregorian calendar should be adopted. The Council resisted this, as the lower classes are accustomed to the Oriental calendar, which contains a greater number of saints' feasts than the Gregorian; but, fifteen days after his election, the new Patriarch, without consulting the Council, as he was bound to do, published a circular, in which he recommended the adoption of the unpopular calendar. The people loudly expressed their dissatisfaction, and the Patriarch withdrew from the position he had assumed. Very shortly afterwards, however, the French Consul at Damascus induced, or rather forced, the Patriarch to issue another circular to the same effect as the first. The Consul produced a petition, signed by about a hundred inhabitants of Damascus, expressing willingness to adopt the Gregorian calendar; and several persons who were under the protection of the French flag were deprived of that protection for refusing to put their names to the document. The Bishops and the larger part of the population again resisted the act of the Patriarch, who said those who should refuse to comply would be interdicted the use of the church. The people of Alexandria and Damascus thereupon purchased a large building for their special use. The Patriarch then suspended two priests; but they said that the suspension was irregular, and refused to obey it. In this they were supported by the Turkish Pacha (a Mahometan), who ordered the police to protect the churches and the priests. The French Consul, however, ultimately succeeded in inducing him to change his policy, and the churches were closed. This had the effect of driving a hundred and twenty-two of the principal families of Alexandria into the Greek Church, which they have formally embraced. The Russian Greek Patriarch received them with much ceremony, and cried out, "This is indeed a great day for my religion: it is truly the fête of God." Five of the Bishops have written to Rome for advice. The conduct of the Patriarch and the French Consul is looked on as very arbitrary.

**THE PERSIAN TREATY.**—The Persian correspondent of the *Bombay Times* makes a curious report to that paper. He states that the Shah has made a requisition upon General Outram for a column of troops to enforce the evacuation of Herat, which is held by his nephews, who, disapproving the terms of peace, refuse to withdraw from the place. The *Bombay Times* does not discredit the news, but is unable to vouch for its accuracy.—*Daily News*.

**THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS BILL.**—A meeting of the members of the House of Commons favourable to the principle of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill was held on Thursday at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, to take into consideration the rejection of that measure by the House of Lords. Mr. Horsman was voted into the chair. He said:—"A very large party of influential Christians believed that the time had come when an attempt might be made to stand by Baron Rothschild by passing a resolution of the House of Commons. Mr. Dillwyn had given notice of a motion to that effect. He justified his proposition to some extent by the precedent set by the House of Peers, who by a mere resolution excluded Lord Wensleydale from taking a seat in the House of Lords for life. It was contended that the House of Commons might by a resolution decide who might take a seat in their house, the party having been duly elected. He did not say

whether that opinion was right or wrong, but it was sufficient that a large section of the House of Commons were prepared to contest it. On the other hand, notice had been given by Lord John Russell to ask for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the Act of the 1st and 2nd of Victoria, cap. 78, so as to enable each House to regulate the oath for the admission of its own members. There was no doubt that, if such a measure could be carried, it would be the most easy and convenient mode of settling the question, as it would unite all parties who were interested in the establishment of the new system." Mr. R. W. Craufurd moved the first resolution, which was to the effect that Mr. Dillwyn be requested to postpone his motion until after Lord John Russell's bill shall have been disposed of. Sir James Graham spoke in favour of supporting that measure before resorting to the unusual and dangerous course of passing a simple resolution. Mr. Dillwyn said he would submit to the decision of the meeting; but he thought Lord John Russell's bill unconstitutional and full of peril. Mr. Roebuck said he would rather adopt Mr. Dillwyn's proposition; and, after some further observations, the resolution was put, and carried unanimously. Mr. Roebuck then moved a resolution, though, as he said, it was against the opinions he had been advocating, the effect of which was that the rejection of the Oaths Bill has caused deep pain to the Liberals, and that Lord Palmerston be solicited to lend the whole of his weight and influence towards carrying Lord John Russell's bill, and, in the event of its rejection, to aid the attempt to seat Baron Rothschild by a resolution of the House of Commons. Mr. Byng seconded this resolution, and Mr. Vivian spoke in support of it. Sir James Graham objected to the latter part; and, at the suggestion of Mr. Monckton Milnes, Mr. Roebuck omitted that portion, so that the remainder simply expressed regret at the rejection of the late bill. This was carried, and shortly afterwards the meeting was adjourned to next Tuesday.

**THE NATIONAL GALLERY.**—A picture bequeathed by the late Rev. Thomas Halford, of Hanover-square, has been added to the national collection. It is a transcript on a small scale of the celebrated 'Night Watch' by Rembrandt, now in the Museum at Amsterdam.

**THE SLIGO ELECTION.**—At the Sligo Assizes, on Tuesday, Judge Perrin gave permission for the declaration of bills of indictment against the Mayor, his deputies, and poll clerks, for conspiracy to procure the undue return of Mr. Somers.

**THE WEST INDIES.**—No news of importance is brought by the last mails, except the fact that yellow fever is making great progress at St. Thomas's, and is committing much havoc among the shipping in the harbour.

**THE KING OF THE BELGIANS,** the Princess Charlotte, the Comte de Flandres, and suite, paid a visit on Thursday to the Manchester Exhibition.

**THE SHREWSBURY PEERAGE CASE** has been before the House of Lords during the present week; but the decision has not yet been arrived at.

**SUICIDE OF A CHILD.**—A little girl, eleven years of age, drowned herself a few days ago in the river near Barning Bridge, Maidstone. Her mother was about to beat her for some offence, when she ran off, and threw herself into the water. While on the way to the river, she was pursued by her mother, who continued to threaten her. A man endeavoured to save the child, but, when got out, she was quite dead. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of 'Drowned herself, being under years of discretion.'

## Manuscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, July 18.

## LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NATIONAL SURVEY.

IN answer to the Duke of Somerset, Lord PANMURE said it was agreed that a commission should be appointed to consider what was the proper scale for a national survey of the United Kingdom.

HAYTER'S PICTURE OF THE CORONATION.

Lord DUNGANNON called the attention of the House to the desirability of purchasing Sir George Hayter's picture of her Majesty's Coronation, and placing it in one of the committee-rooms of the House of Lords.—Earl GRANVILLE said that the Government had nothing to do with the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, which is in the hands of a commission.—Lord REDFERN objected to the purchase of pictures to adorn committee-rooms, or to any paintings being purchased for that House which were not open to the inspection of the people.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

Lord BROUGHAM moved an address to the Crown on the subject of the African slave trade, in connexion with the measures adopted by the French Government with respect to the immigration of free negroes into their colonies. The noble Lord at some length contended that the project of the French Government would, in its results, be the re-establishment of slavery in the French West India Islands; and he called on her Ma-

jesty's Government to use their utmost exertions to dissuade the French Government from carrying out their intention.—The Earl of CLARENDON stated that France was as much opposed to the revival of the slave trade as England. He had urged, however, and would continue to urge, upon the French Government the views of his noble and learned friend, in which he and the rest of the Government shared.—He agreed to the motion, believing that it would aid the Government in their representations to the French Cabinet.—After some observations from the Earl of MALMESBURY and the Earl of HARROWBY, the motion was agreed to.

A number of bills were then advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at a little before eight o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House had an evening sitting from twelve to four o'clock in which progress was made in committee on the LUNATICS (SCOTLAND) BILL and the BURIAL ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

BATH ELECTION.

The report from the Committee appointed to try the validity of Mr. Tite's election for Bath was brought up. It declared him duly elected.

A debate of a very personal character was originated by Lord BURGHLEY, who charged Mr. Horsman, the chairman, with having interrupted the sitting of the Committee, in order to attend a political meeting on Thursday.—Against this Mr. HORSMAN vindicated himself, urging that no real inconvenience was caused by his conduct.—A brief discussion followed, and the subject dropped.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Admiral DUNCOMBE urged the employment of steam line-of-battle ships for the conveyance of troops to India.—Sir CHARLES WOOD showed that there were many difficulties in the way of adapting these vessels for the conveying of troops, and urged that, for a voyage of such length, fast-sailing vessels could make the transit quicker. He gave notice of his intention of moving an estimate for 2000 additional seamen for the navy.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL asked the Government to give him a day on which to bring forward a bill of which he had given notice, for the Alteration of Parliamentary Oaths.—The noble Lord was proceeding to state the nature of the bill, speaking on a motion for the adjournment of the House to Monday, when he was interrupted on the point of order, and therefore only asked when the Government would give him a day for his bill.—Lord PALMERSTON said that the days of the session were numbered, and very important measures remained incomplete; he declined, therefore to fix a day for the bill in question until the Government business was further advanced.

THE STATE OF INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired when the papers relating to the affairs of India would be produced, and when a day would be fixed for the discussion of the subject.—Lord PALMERSTON said the papers would be ready in a few days. As another Indian mail is due at the end of next week, he proposed to wait until Monday week before the Indian debate was brought on.

THE ARMY AT HOME.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. BENTINCK complained of the defenceless state in which this country is left by the sending out to India of so many troops. After some discussion, the House went into Committee of Supply, which occupied the greater part of the remainder of the sitting.

DEATH OF BERANGER.

Béranger, the national poet of France, died on Thursday afternoon, at four o'clock. His decease had been almost hourly expected; for some days past he had been gradually sinking under his painful malady.

This mournful event has created a profound sensation among all classes.

The funeral, it was understood, would take place the following day, at noon.

The Emperor has decided that the funeral expenses shall be defrayed out of the Civil List. Only those who are specially invited will be allowed to follow the body to the grave.

THE CONTINENT.

Admiral Lyons left Turin on the 18th inst. for Genoa, having on the preceding day dined at the royal table.

The Madrid papers of the 12th announce that the number of arrests made in that capital up to the 11th was not less than 1649, and a letter says that on the morning of the 12th twenty-six others were effected.

The King and Queen of Prussia, on their return from the waters of Bohemia, on July 18, were seized with a sudden indisposition, in the evening, just as they were about to go to the royal habitation of Pillnitz. The illness, which is now diminishing, is attributed to the great heat.

ALDERSHOT.—The Queen reviewed the troops at Aldershot yesterday.

FALKIRK BURGHS.—The committee on this election petition met for the first time yesterday.



## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Our Art-Galleries" is again unavoidably postponed by press of matter.  
W. P. (Dublin).—The communication will appear next week. It has been found impossible to insert it sooner, on account of the pressure on our columns.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1857.

## Public Affairs.

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

## THE BENGAL MUTINY.

A FORTNIGHT ago we took occasion to enter a protest against the 'twasn't-so-bad-after-all' fashion of extenuating rebellion, brigandage, and murder. The shocking details since received from Delhi quite justify our remonstrance, showing, as they do, that the conduct of the revolted Sepoys was not only to the full as bad as originally stated, but even much worse than could have been reasonably imagined. Contrary to all anticipations, the Imperial City continued to be held, at the date of our last advice, by the mutineers, who had then for four weeks exercised undisturbed control over all within the circuit of its walls. The necessity, whether real or fancied, for bringing up a siege train, is a chief reason assigned for the delay which has taken place. However that may be—and however disgraceful the fact, that the capital of Upper India should for so long a period have been at the mercy of thieves and cut-throats—this partial success of the insurgents will perhaps turn out to have been in no slight degree conducive to the eventual restoration of order, and the establishment of public security on a more permanent basis.

Not to be suspected of dealing in paradox, let us at once explain our views on this point. Our readers will scarcely fail to remember that, in speaking of the discontents which have since culminated in open revolt, we from the outset proclaimed our firm belief that the whole Bengal Army was in a state of unhealthy excitement, and that dangerous consequences must at no distant date ensue. But such was not the view adopted by the local Government in India. It did not consist with the policy of Lord CANNING's miserable advisers to avow truths that would blazon forth their own ignorance and incapacity. The disease must be represented as merely local; the old hum-drum nostrums are applied; a favourable crisis supervenes; and the authorities in England are entreated—whatever base reports may reach their ears—to admit no doubts as to the loyalty, good faith, and devotion of their remarkably obedient army. This is, in brief, exactly what has been done upon the present occasion, and what has been doing, in like emergencies, for many years past. The Court of Directors, ever dreading the bill of costs necessarily attendant upon vigorous measures of improvement, are unhappily too notorious for the facility with which they are content to be imposed on by *coulour-de-rose* sketches from the realms of their 'paternal despotism.' Such an expensive undertaking as the re-

constitution of the entire Bengal (native) Army was not likely to be seriously considered, unless under the very extreme circumstances that have actually occurred. The Bengal Army has thought fit to meet its employers rather more than half way, about forty of the seventy-four regiments of regular infantry having either mutinied (wholly or in part) or laid down their arms, or been formally disbanded; and the proportion we now give will doubtless be much augmented on the arrival of another overland mail. Had the mutineers failed in their attempt on Delhi, or been speedily deprived of their acquisition, the real temper of the Sepoys would not have been so openly demonstrated; whilst on the other hand, every influence would have been exerted to persuade the world at large that the horrible outbreak at Meerut may be traced to special causes, and formed no part of any previously concerted scheme. But now—in the face of acknowledged facts—'what trick, what device, what starting-hole' is left for those who might deem it for their interest to throw dust in the eyes of the public? Again, the same period of delay which, as we have shown, proved useful in elucidating the amount of reliance to be placed on the fidelity of the native soldier, has also done much to substantiate another position equally affirmed by us. In answer to those who will have it that the military discontents are but the reflex of popular feeling throughout British India, we confidently referred to the news that the next incoming mail should bring, in disproof of any such idea. And that mail has arrived, and the whole burden of the intelligence which it communicates is in distinct support of an opinion which we should not have ventured to hazard, unless on what appeared to be very sufficient grounds. No prince, no man of note, has joined the insurgents. A silly landholder in the neighbourhood of Allyghur (one of those titular 'rajahs' in which that part of the country abounds), having made a treasonable demonstration on his own account, was unceremoniously hanged by the district volunteers. The semi-barbarous Goojurs, a sort of domesticated banditti, were naturally on the alert in every collectorate between Delhi and the Hills; but these gentry do but pursue their natural and professional instincts, availing themselves of an opportunity too good to be resisted. Whenever the fall of Delhi becomes known, every rat will make for his hole; and the mutineer troops who were on their march to reinforce the besieged will disperse like morning mists at sunrise.

We have consistently maintained—however scant our sympathy for rebels and murderers—that the Bengal Army has drifted into mutiny under the influence of long-continued mismanagement. In military as in all other matters, the rulers of India seem to have been afflicted with a mania for 'assimilation,' or, to speak more correctly, for forcing upon the reluctant Oriental sundry uncongenial refinements of Western civilization. The Articles of War for the Native Army are a pitiable example in point; and their author, a man devoid of military knowledge or experience, and (as we gather from the late Sir C. NAPIER's report of him) animated by the soul of a Jew attorney, has virtually commanded the Bengal Army since General TUCKER ceased to be its Adjutant-General. Sir PAT. GRANT, however, is well acquainted with the character and merits of Colonel BACON (Government Military Secretary), the officer to whom our observations refer. The news-letters from Delhi inform us that the 3rd Cavalry mutineers, after glutting themselves with slaughter, would point to their lower limbs, and ask the spectators (alluding to the

fetters they had worn), "Had we not good cause?" It is related also, that these same men scorned to plunder; 'they wanted only blood!' Eighty-five men, it will be recollected, of the 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, were tried and convicted at Meerut of disobedience, amounting (as there was a distinct combination) to the crime of MUTINY; and the punishment of mutiny in all standing armies that ever existed is simply—DEATH. But the ridiculous Bengal Articles of War necessitated the prisoners being tried by native officers, their secret confederates. These, of course, would not pass a death sentence; but they did not object, for form's sake, to sanction the cruel and insulting punishment (quite a common one in the Bengal Army) of twelve years' hard labour, in chains. Those only who know the feelings of a respectable Asiatic can appreciate the horrors such a prospect would present to him. Instant death, in any shape, he would regard as a comparative mercy. Now, had these offenders been brought before a European court-martial, a sentence of death would have been undoubtedly recorded against the whole; but probably no more than the odd five would have suffered, either by lot or selection. The rest might have been simply discharged, or, on expression of penitence, have been allowed to resume their duties, with the sense of having had a narrow escape. But where punishment involves needless insult and disgrace, it degenerates into mere revenge. Our space forbids the prosecution of this topic at present; but it could be easily shown that our relations with the people of India are replete with instances of ill-judged innovation such as we have quoted.

## THE LIBERALS AND THE LORDS.

THE constituency of London must not be deprived of its representation in Parliament because the Lords are in the way. The Commons may decide to admit Baron ROTHSCHILD; he may take his seat by virtue of an instruction to the Clerk of the House. Next year Lord DERBY may be told that the obnoxious form of oath is not only unnecessary, but ineffectual, and we really think that the hereditary and prelatical majority can comprehend no other argument. It would be degrading the Legislature to keep up the burlesque of an annual vote in one House, and an annual veto in the other. We may tolerate a pause in legislation, but we have come to a dead-stop; it is useless to negotiate with political obstinacy or religious prejudice, with Lord DERBY, Lord WINCHELSEA, or the Bishop of OXFORD. The foremost parliamentary Liberals, we are glad to see, have adopted this view. They desire to admit Baron ROTHSCHILD through the needle's eye, and they are right. The main thoroughfare is choked by the peerage and episcopacy. Last Monday, at a preliminary meeting of Liberals, it was resolved to attempt a decisive movement, and in the course of the week the names of a hundred and thirty-nine Members of Parliament appeared at the foot of an invitation to a general conference in Palace-yard. There is a break in the stagnant surface; but what if thirty-nine of these gentlemen—sinking the hundred—could agree to act in concert and introduce a policy into the discussions of the Legislature? They would constitute a power which no Minister could afford to despise. Thirty-nine Reformers have now, we may suppose, one object in common: to cut the Peers adrift, on the Jewish question at least, and purge intolerance out of the House of Commons. This, then, is a starting-point. The end may not be reached by a single vote; but the impetus will be given, and there are grounds for the appeal to the constituencies suggested by the member

for Brighton. Such an appeal might be drawn up under the sanction of the general body, and meet with a ready and loud response. But even here we are only upon the outskirts of a Liberal policy. The principle of religious freedom is represented by the admission of the Jews; but beyond lies the continent of political Reform, and upon that the real muster will take place. Nearest to the eye stands the Ballot: this commands the adherence of nearly two hundred members; of kindred importance is an extension and rearrangement of the franchise: unless that be included little faith will be put in the sincerity of the united Reformers. The necessity for Church Rate abolition is a mere detail in comparison, although it represents, with the admission of the Jews, the principle of religious liberty, for which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has done something, and about which he has said a great deal. The day for mere agitation has gone by. The time for quiet political joint-stock companies, like the Administrative Reform Association, and the Ballot Society, will never come. We must find a substitute. And what could be better than a system of co-operative action between the Liberal party in the House and the public out of doors? Certainly, there are men in all the great towns who would willingly form into circles, around which the middle and working classes would congregate. If such an organisation were formed in connexion with a mixed association in London, and the independent benches in the House, there would be the strongest possible guarantee for effective legislation next year. Nothing will be done in private rooms at the Reform Club; still less by the irregular action of individuals; but it would be possible so to marshal the party as to present broad political aims to reflect the light of public opinion, and to create a stir of sympathy in the multitudes whose vague expectancy is at present mistaken for indifference.

The first necessity, perhaps, is a movement in the House of Commons. The rejection of the Jew Bill is an opportunity, not for a flash-in-the-pan, but for a campaign. 'Thank God, we have a House of Lords!' is the Tory cry. What should be the cry of the Liberals? Nothing seditious; only a word to rally the real representatives of the nation and encourage them to settle, by one easy vote, a very vexatious question. If they will not, they are worthless; if they cannot, Parliament is a sham, and the constituencies must measure their influence against that of the Tory peers, backed up by a section of the prelacy. It is not the ROTHSCHILD problem alone that is to be solved; it is the Liberal party that has to be vitalized and put in motion. We have now no retrenchment; we have jobbery in high places; we have irresponsible departments; we have a finance administration liable to every species of fraud. The Prime Minister is opposed to Reform; Lord JOHN RUSSELL is preparing, apparently, to combine his forces with those of the Government; the old organisations are used up; Liberalism must do something to regain its lost credit, or half the patriotic members will lose their seats at the next election. The first session of the young Parliament is drawing to a close; perhaps the crisis of the Jew question may result in a debate which will enable The Popular to say, when their constituents face them, 'We have not sat for six months as dumb as dead drummers, nor have we been drilled altogether into a ministerial regiment.'

Lord JOHN RUSSELL's proposal of a bill to remove doubts has prevailed, for the time, over Mr. DILLWYN's resolution to remove difficulties. It is a more scheme for tiding over the Session, for amusing Parliament, and throwing dust in the public eye. A paid

Registration Association has done this, and we commend its work to the notice of the City electors. But if Lord JOHN RUSSELL hangs fire, Mr. DILLWYN, we presume, will be ready. The bill to remove doubts may be disposed of without much delay if the House of Commons be sincere; and then as the Lords, in the exercise of their privilege, declined to admit Life Peers, let the Commons, in the exercise of their rights, determine to admit the Jews.

#### THE ISTHMIAN DERBY AND HIS DÆMON.

LORD DERBY is exclusive in his tastes and policy. He is anxious to keep the two Houses of Parliament politely select, but his personal attention is bestowed chiefly on maintaining the purity and selectness of the Jockey Club. While thus engaged in protecting the two Houses of Parliament and the Turf, his exclusion is especially directed against two classes of people, we might infer for some common reason—Jews and gamblers. The author of the Irish Reform Bill of 1832 resists the admission of Jews into the House of Commons; quoting in his justification Lord LYNCHURST's phrase about the Irish—"They are aliens in blood, aliens in religion, and aliens in language." Lord DERBY, who is a great man for authority, also finds another justification for the exclusion of Jews. He turns to the Parliamentary History of England, and discovers that the Jews presented a petition, through MANASSEH BEN ISRAEL, Rabbi of Amsterdam, praying that their ancient banishment from this country might be withdrawn. This petition was addressed to a person of great prudence, who 'acted as in all other matters with good advice and mature deliberation.' Who is it that is thus quoted by Lord DERBY? His Highness the Protector, OLIVER CROMWELL! Lord DERBY is so decidedly Conservative, that if he could, it appears, he would uphold the Commonwealth! Moreover, Lord DERBY cannot abide a Jew, and he will not have him either in the House of Lords, the House of Commons, or the Jockey Club.

While he is keeping Jews out of the two Houses of Parliament, he is for keeping out gamblers, or at least persons who are implicated in 'flagrant cases of disgraceful fraud and dishonesty which have been legally established.' His object, indeed, is a larger one:

"It has become a subject of general observation and regret that the number of men of station and fortune who support the turf is gradually diminishing, and that an increasing proportion of horses in training is in the hands of persons of an inferior position, who keep them, not for the purpose of sport, but as mere instruments of gambling. [And although the evil 'cannot be cured,' he urges the stewards to exercise a 'wholesome influence.'] You cannot debar any man, whatever his position in society, from keeping race-horses; nor do I recommend a vexatious and inquisitorial scrutiny into the character and conduct of those who do so. But when among their numbers are found those against whom flagrant cases of disgraceful fraud and dishonesty have been legally established, it appears to me clearly within your province to stamp them with your reprobation, and to exclude them from association on an equal footing with the more honourable supporters of the turf."

In spite of the exclusiveness of this proposal, there is a certain degree of modesty in it. Lord DERBY admits that 'persons in an inferior position,' those who keep horses merely as instruments of gambling, the traders of the turf, or even persons unconvicted of 'disgraceful fraud and dishonesty,' can all associate 'on an equal footing with the more honourable supporters of the turf.' But he thinks that the Jockey Club would be justified in excluding any person who had been convicted of holding money won by cheating with loaded dice; and the Jockey Club accordingly has issued decrees of exclusion from the heath at Newmarket.

Now if any man will mount the Grand Stand at Epsom, and look down upon the host of persons who figure below as owners of horses, or as holders of betting books, he will not be able to detect in that crowd any tangible difference between 'the more honourable supporters of the turf' and sharp gentlemen who play into the hands of a Mr. ADKINS; between gentlemen like PALMER, who assist their racing matters with a little arsenic, or those who are engaged in the lowest tricks of the turf and stable. It is only the convicted that Lord DERBY has any hopes of excluding.

When a man indulges in these eccentric antipathies, it may be supposed that there is some particular reason, and we infer that these two courses of exclusion have something in common. The Government, the public, the two Houses of Parliament, have discussed the subject of the Jew Bill without any reference whatever to a kind of trade at which Jews, by the policy of this country, were limited. As Lord DERBY said, a Jew would have been excluded from Parliament some years back, because he could not hold landed property. The refusal to hold that kind of property forced him, if he desired to obtain wealth and standing, to hold movable property, money; and it was as much as anything the oppressive legislation of this country which obliged so many Jews to be usurers and brokers. Lord DERBY, however, has in some way been stung by a Jew, or is jockeyed by a 'sporting person of inferior position,' or he would not show this special antipathy to the two classes.

Historical question—Who is the offender? In his speech on the Jew Bill, there is one mysterious passage which suggests all kinds of conjectures:—

"A Jew may possess in some instances very peculiar faculties and very peculiar advantages, and I do not think on the whole that I should feel comfortable if a Jew were made Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Laughter.) He may very possibly have some natural sympathies which would interfere with a due discharge of the duties of his office. The Chancellor of the Exchequer may be a Jew under this Bill, and very possibly will be. If the noble Member for the city of London should succeed in obtaining his seat under this bill, he would make a very efficient, and undoubtedly he would be a very influential Chancellor of the Exchequer."

Lord PALMERSTON would exclude the Jew from that most sacred office. Now it is not the religious principle that can disqualify a man for superseding Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, but it is the blood and genius of the Jew, the indelible hereditary character, that Lord DERBY dreads. What has happened? What is to happen when the Earl next has to appoint his own Chancellor of the Exchequer?

#### THE EDINBURGH TRIAL—DOUBTS AND REFLECTIONS.

THE more reflection is bestowed upon the case of MADELINE SMITH, the more do doubts arise respecting the validity of the charge against her; and some points in the case are exceedingly difficult to reconcile with the truth of the charge.

There is no doubt that L'ANGELLIER was poisoned. The accumulated evidence establishes the fact that he was poisoned on the 22nd of March, and died under the effect of the poison; but the same evidence also shows that he was poisoned on the 19th and 22nd of February. Now some of the most eminent medical men in London, men well acquainted with both the theory and practice of medicine, hold it to be impossible that the poison from which L'ANGELLIER died could have been administered to him by MADELINE SMITH, even if he saw her on the 22nd of March, which is not proved. The difficulty is to understand how he could have got down all the food, liquid or solid, in which so



much arsenic could have been distributed; and the difficulty is increased when we remember that he had already professed to entertain suspicions. Here is a great mechanical obstacle to the idea that MADELINE SMITH could be guilty.

Another doubt is of a serious kind, and calculated to disturb the conclusions, notwithstanding the general connexion of the evidence up to a late point. L'ANGELIER was poisoned on the 19th of February, the 22nd of February, and the 22nd of March. By the verdict of the jury, MADELINE SMITH was not guilty of poisoning him on the 19th; it is not proved that she poisoned him on the 22nd of February, or the 22nd of March; but he was poisoned on the 19th, and in the same way that he was at the two other dates. Some one, therefore, had poisoned him on the 19th, and is it not probable that he was poisoned by the same person on the 22nd of March? Who was that person?

The difficulties of supposing that it was L'ANGELIER himself are not so great as those already indicated. If he had not been discovered purchasing arsenic, he had previously boasted of having it in his possession; and it is a substance that will keep for a very long time. He might have had it by him for years. And there would be no restriction on the amount that he might swallow, if it pleased him. Voluntarily, he might have taken half an ounce, an ounce, or two ounces; and, in that case, it would not be necessary that the arsenic detected should have been mingled with food.

L'ANGELIER had not only tampered with poison, but had expressed his ability to revenge himself in some way on any woman who jilted him. He knew all the circumstances which had preceded his death. He had just that kind of cleverness which would have perceived that, taken together with the letters discovered in his keeping, all the circumstances of his dying under the effect of poison would point to MADELINE SMITH as a murderess; and in gratifying the suicidal propensity, so common to his countrymen and confessed by himself, he would have the satisfaction of reflecting that he had left to her the legacy of a criminal charge, and a frightful suspicion if not a fatal conviction.

Evidence which has appeared sufficient to justify conviction, or even positive execution of sentence, has in some cases turned out to be a simple mistake. The number of these cases is very great. Looking to Europe alone, and not going back for more than two centuries, we could bring forward at least two hundred cases, in a large proportion of which sentence has been executed. We will notice a very few of these cases. One of the most interesting is that of HELEN GILLET, a young, handsome girl, at Bourg en Bresse, in France, who, in 1625, was condemned to death for infanticide. But public opinion believed so strongly in her innocence that even the executioner had not the courage to strike in cold blood, and thus twice missed his aim. Then a frightful scene ensued. The executioner's wife, fearing her husband might lose his employ, first tried to strangle the girl, and not succeeding, tried to cut off her head with a pair of scissors! It is the case of ELIZA FENNING with a horrid aggravation. The enraged populace interfered by storming the scaffold, killing the executioner and his wife, and liberating HELEN GILLET, who afterwards received a free pardon from King LOUIS XIII., brother-in-law of our CHARLES I. URBAN GRANDIER's conviction and execution, nine years after, in 1634, for crimes he never committed, is too well known to require any comment. Another case is that of

the MARQUIS D'ANGLADE, who, in 1687, was accused of theft, was, with his wife, a noble, high-spirited woman, thrown into a frightful prison, and, his judges not finding him willing to confess a crime which he never committed, was put on the rack, on which he died under the most agonizing tortures. A year after, his innocence was established beyond doubt. A story very much like the last is that of JACQUES LÉBOUR, who, in 1689, was accused of murder, and died under his tortures. A month after his death, his complete innocence was proved. All these cases happened in France, yet there is no lack of them in England either. Take, for example, the case of Colonel CHARTERIS; he certainly was a wicked scamp, but that did not give the right to judge and jury to execute him, in 1731, for a crime which he never committed. Or take the other curious case of JONATHAN BRADFORD, who in 1736 was executed for murder, a case peculiarly instructive. BRADFORD was so far guilty that he had the *intention* of committing the crime, but he found the work done by another before him. The real murderer confessed on his death-bed, eighteen months after. In 1753, ELIZABETH CANNING accused a Mrs. WEBB, in Moorfields, and some others, of complicity in a rape and abduction. The jury declared them guilty, and nine persons were condemned to death, and were ordered for execution. Fortunately, the particulars of the case attracted the attention of ALLAN RAMSAY, the poet, who proved to the satisfaction of all the world that the persons convicted were perfectly innocent, and that the girl CANNING had got up a story to account for an otherwise unaccountable child to whom she afterwards gave birth. Of Admiral BYNG's execution, four years after, we will not speak, as it was more a political than a judicial murder; and the same objection applies to the execution of STRUENSEE, the Danish Minister of State. Of all innocent persons ever convicted, JEAN CALAS has found the most brilliant advocate in VOLTAIRE's pen, so that JEAN CALAS's name is cited now wherever injustice is mentioned. The case, however, of JOHN JENNINGS, who was executed in Hull, 1762, for a highway robbery, of which he was altogether guiltless, is quite as strong an argument against the infallibility of the 'twelve good men and true.' Yet in England, poor innocent JOHN JENNINGS is not half so much lamented as JOSEPH LESURQUES, who was innocently convicted and executed for highway robbery and murder, in 1796, and whose story has been made up in novels, ballads, and melodramatic shows over and over again, in England as well as in France. Innocent, most probably, were also the three ASH-CROFTS and WILLIAM HOLDEN, executed in 1817 at Manchester. BALZAC has proved the innocence of the public notary, TEXTEL, executed in 1838 for murder. But no author yet thought it worth while to prove the innocence of a score of miserable Jews, who were accused in Damascus, in 1840, of *having eaten alive a reverend priest, the Padre THOMAS*, and who were beaten to death and tortured until they confessed a murder which they *could not* have committed.

It is interesting to know, that in some of these cases, the convict, although innocent of the crime imputed, had been guilty of very irregular, sometimes of criminal, conduct. But there is a wide step between some kinds of flagrant immorality, and murderous intentions; and it is rather a remarkable incident, that in the whole mass of evidence brought forward at the Edinburgh trial, there is no trace of any homicidal disposition on the part of the prisoner. There are many traces of such a feeling on the part of L'ANGELIER.

#### THE PLOT AT NAPLES.

FRANCE, Austria, Piedmont, and Naples are engaged simultaneously in unravelling plots. France has rifled the nest of a conspiracy—police-hatched, or otherwise—to assassinate the Emperor. Austria is inducing a confession from the insurgents of Leghorn. Piedmont is puzzled what to do with the HERSILIA of the Genoese, and throws oratorical pellets at MAZZINI. Naples has two plots under analysis. In one the actors are the chiefs of the goaded people; in the other the alleged ringleader is LOUIS NAPOLEON.

There has been a formal presentation of documents, on the part of the Neapolitan Government, in refutation of the English Blue Books. After treating at length of Lord CLARENDON's correspondence with Sir WILLIAM TEMPLE, the official apologist observes: "We will now discuss the part played by France, or rather by the French Government, for it would be unjust not to insist upon that distinction." The French Government, he proceeds to argue, has cleverly cast all the odium of its Neapolitan failure of policy upon Lord PALMERSTON, and only mixed itself up with that affair to act as a drag upon England; but it encouraged the royal fortune-making of Prince MURAT, at Aix-les-Bains, the circulator of manifestoes to the Italians, and the coinage of money bearing the visage and superscription of the BONAPARTE pretender. Even in Paris publications were tolerated containing libels against King FERDINAND, which the Emperor would have resented had they been levelled against one of the porters of his palace. M. BELMONTET, a member of the Legislative Corps, and attached to the Imperial Cabinet, was allowed, in 1856, to correspond in public with M. MANIN. Such is FERDINAND's impeachment of LOUIS NAPOLEON. There is evidence, we are told, which has not yet been produced. Well, next month, the Assize Court of the Seine will proceed to the trial of the Italian conspirators. Why not summon the Corsican's nephew to meet an indictment at Naples? It would be an instructive entertainment to witness the conviction of LOUIS NAPOLEON among the plotters against law and order in Italy. Nor is the charge at all improbable. A man who has passed his life in conspiracy, and has made himself all he is by sharpening sabres in the dark, may justly be expected to carry on his great imitations of 'my uncle,' hitherto so successful in all respects, unless it be the attainment of personal glory—which is wanting.

#### 'ACCIDENTALLY SHUT OUT.'

SMALL Reformers are in the habit of analyzing the division lists of the House of Commons, and counting the votes of the several members. The public, we hope, care nothing about the result. A member may vote every night during the session, and yet neglect his duty altogether. When a question of any importance has been raised, we invariably find in the morning journals that sundry gentlemen were 'accidentally shut out.' What does that mean? That they were about to vote, in most cases, without listening to the discussion. HORACE WALPOLE, in 1759, wrote to CONWAY, "Though Parliament is sitting, no politics have come to town; one may describe the House of Commons like the price of stocks:—Debates, nothing done. Votes, under par. Patriots, no price. Oratory, books shut." In our times, members, when dining with their constituents, appeal to the multiplicity of their votes to prove the constancy of their attendance. Why, gentlemen, you are in the coffee-room, with a cabal of gossipers, sputter-

ing at one another like roasted apples, and you never hear more, seven evenings out of eight, than the tinkle of the SPEAKER'S bell. When that summons is sounded you rush to the lobby, and if too late, request the reporters to mention that you were accidentally shut out. Sometimes, it is true, the members are sitting in Committees; but it is disgraceful that Committees should sit after the House has met. The point we insist on is, that when the name of a popular member is recorded on a hundred division lists, it would be folly to suppose that he has fought a hundred battles. Upon half those occasions he did not enter the House until the bell rang, and he was generally liable to be shut out. Cases may be supposed, of course, in which no man could be expected to do more than vote. When Mr. SPOONER brings on his Maynooth motion the whole duty of Parliament is to quash it, and the members do all that can be required from men of mortal virtue when they accumulate 'noes' in the lobby. But in a general sense 'accidentally shut out' is a phrase that indicates how grossly the constituencies are imposed upon by their representatives.

#### NEWS FOR AUDITORS.

In the Report of the Poor-law Commissioners published some years ago, it is laid down that an auditor is 'bound to ascertain the reasonableness of every item' in the accounts submitted to him. But Mr. THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS, Attorney-General of the Duchy of Lancaster, at a salary of 100*l.* a year (not including fees), holds a different opinion. Mr. CONINGHAM, last Friday week, put to THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS this question:—

"Do you believe that the position and duties of the auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster are such that if the Chancellor, or the Chancellor and Council of the Duchy, called upon him to sign, as auditor, a bill which, to his knowledge, was a misapplication of the property, or contained any fraudulent act upon the property, he ought, without exercising any judgment in the matter, to sign such bill, or other document, because the Chancellor and Council had sometime made a minute that the auditor was to sign them, on the mere production to him of the minute?"

"Yes," replied the Attorney-General.

So the Crown has a law officer of this sort! But Mr. ELLIS must be allowed to enlarge:—

"I have no doubt that, in his pure character of auditor, although he was aware that the Chancellor had either committed a fraud in passing the resolution, or had been imposed upon by fraud, if the Chancellor persisted in the minute, it would be the auditor's duty to sign it."

If this be the general principle, we should not be surprised to hear that millions of money are annually embezzled in our public departments. But what is an auditor? We know what he is supposed to be, as an officer of a commercial company. He has to check the accounts, and a meeting of shareholders would hoot him were he to cover with his signature the record of a misappropriation. Suppose LEOPOLD REDFATH at the head of a Duchy. It is discovered that he has grown rich by defalcation. Is the auditor blameless whose signature has sanctioned the accounts? Really, we prefer Mr. BERTOLACCI'S scruples to Mr. ELLIS'S law.

This scandal becomes worse as the revelation widens. When the Committee has presented its Report, the public will expect to hear further discussion, in order that the Crown property may not continue under this conscious and deliberate maladministration.

But what of General Fox and his responsibilities? and what of Lord WATERPARK and his prerogative? Has no one the spirit to ask a question?

### Open Council.

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

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

#### THE CAUSES OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Observation during a twenty years' service in Bengal, leaves me not a shadow of doubt that the real provocation to discontent in India lies in that gigantic absenteeism that extracts from its pauper population a sum of (in every shape, public and private) probably not less than five millions per annum, for which not a shadow of equivalent goes back in any shape, and which has spread and is spreading through our new as well as our old provinces, unmitigated pauperism in gradations as manifest as the progress of our 'annexations' from Indus to the Burhampootra. In fact, the proposition is too obvious for contradiction, that the most arbitrary indigenous rule must be happier for the governed than that quiet, systematic, and unrelenting application of the screw, in which has hitherto consisted our whole Indian statesmanship, and which allows to Indian industry but a beggarly subsistence from its own toil, lest another turn of the screw should extinguish life and revenue together.

The Sepoy, it is true, is, individually, well paid; but it must be remembered that we have not yet succeeded in *Christianizing* him into the adoption of our more civilized maxim of 'every man for himself, and God for us all'; on the contrary, despite the holy labours of bishops, chaplains, and missionaries, the poor deluded heathen still systematically half-starves himself to devote, perhaps, five out of the seven rupees per month on which, if a *Christian*, he would luxuriate, to the maintenance of a pauper village of relations, whose claims his *absurd* religion teaches him to acknowledge in the most distant degrees. The outbreak of the army, therefore, is but the complaint of pauperized provinces, who, with the common *ruse* of conscious helplessness, profess disapprobation of the insurrection, until encouraged by a glimmering of ultimate success, to join heart and hand in chasing the hated and arrogant *feringee* from their soil.

Honestly to hold India for its benefit as well as our own, we must employ agents who acknowledge no religion but the religion of universal justice, content to participate in, instead of monopolizing the fruits of industry, and in deference to justice expelling those mercenary impostors who, under the guise of apostles of Christianity, habitually and ignorantly misrepresent, victimize, and revile the patient and pauper millions, from whom they extort for *Christ's sake!* a luxurious subsistence.

"You have only" (says Commissioner Tucker, of the Bengal Civil Service) "to compare our new provinces with our old. From the recently-acquired Punjab, where the people have had little of law and government education, and are comparatively truthful and honest, the population becomes worse and worse as you descend lower and lower to our old possessions of Calcutta and Madras, being, I believe, peculiarly bad where the native mind has been most shaken by missionary efforts."

Such are the fruits of our *religion* in India, while there is probably not a civilian of any standing or information in Bengal but will admit that, as a rule, with few if any exceptions, the ryot, or agricultural classes (and *Manchester*, be it remembered, has reduced nearly the whole population to the condition of petty cultivators and labourers), are in a state of perennial thralldom to the usurer, without whose aid their lands must be uncultivated and themselves die of starvation, in default of those advances which, under both Hindoo and Mahometan supremacy, were obtained, when required, from the public treasury.

G. R.

East India United Service Club, July, 1857.

#### COURT FAVOUR.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—After considering the following illustration of a pernicious system, let your readers decide whether or not favouritism still lurks among us.

In 1854, a lieutenant (of five years' service) was slightly wounded at the Alma. In consequence thereof he returned home, and, before many weeks had elapsed, married the daughter of an 'honourable' gentleman enjoying a lucrative berth at Court.

By this auspicious union the professional fortunes of our hero were ensured. At once the young captain—such was his present rank—became Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards; there he remained—his regiment fighting on in the Crimea while the war lasted—till the beginning of the present spring, when the poor old battered corps, hardly recovered from the buffets of the campaign in which it had borne a glorious part, was placed under orders for China. According to a salutary rule, of which the Iron Duke was author, Captain—ought, in this conjunction, to have done one of two things: SAILED or SOLD—fallen again into the ranks, or cut the service. He did neither. He retired on half-pay, and (his first appointment at Whitehall having been abolished) was immediately despatched to Aldershot, in the capacity of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. But, strange to say, even this holiday post is considered unsuitable to the gallant officer, whose military career we are dissecting. Within the last few weeks he has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Addison as 'Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Forces,' another change, of course, for the better.

Thus, in less than three years, a young officer, without prominent abilities, with only the education of a mere regimental subaltern, has been dallying with three well-paid staff appointments, in or near 'town,' and yet captains and majors who struggled through the whole of the war, who are scarred with wounds, who have lost much of their precious health in doing the work of their country, are turned adrift with—half-pay! Out upon it! When the drone fattens and the bee hungers, there must be something rotten in the State of Denmark.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
July 15th. ANTI-CHICANE.

#### TALBOT DIVORCE.

(To the Editor of the Leader.)

SIR,—Your readers will not have forgotten the very extraordinary evidence given at the bar of the House of Lords in the Talbot Divorce case by the Reverend Abram Sargent, Vicar of Derrygarth and Prebendary of Cashel.

On the 13th of last month the Reverend Mr. Sargent gave himself up to the resident magistrate at Clonmel, confessing that he had been guilty of forgery. He was sent to gaol, but has been since handed over to the care of his friends on the ground of his being insane.

Thus it appears that this witness, whose testimony the Lord Chancellor considered 'extremely important,' and of whom Lord St. Leonards said that "he was a witness whose truth nobody could doubt, and upon whose evidence it was impossible to throw any imputation," is, in fact, either a felon or a madman.

I trust that a sense of justice to my sister-in-law, Mrs. Talbot, will induce you to admit this letter, the statements in which I am fully prepared to substantiate, into your columns.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
THOMAS TERTIUS PAGET.

Humberstone, near Leicester, 15th July, 1857.

MR. RUSKIN ON GOVERNMENT PATRONAGE OF ART.—Mr. Ruskin has delivered a lecture at the Manchester Athenaeum on the connexion between art and political economy. The lecturer read a very eloquent address, in which he contended that what was wanted to foster art was a truly paternal Government, the type of which he took from a farm not governed by a master and with hired servants, but where the master was the father and the servants were sons. Such a person might sometimes make laws that would be irksome, but just then was the time when it was most necessary to obey them; and so it was with a wise nation. This kind of national law we had hitherto made judicial only, but he thought as we advanced in social knowledge we should endeavour to make the Government paternal as well as judicial, and have authorities who would protect us in our follies and visit us in our distresses. The lecturer went on to show how the art talent of the country would be best collected under such a Government, and how best trained. In addition to Government schools to encourage the youth, in all large towns he would have schools where all the idle farm lads could go who had been put to unsuitable occupations. What was wanted was that all the talent we possessed should be developed, and that it should be so fostered as not to sour or distort the mind of the student when under training. Having shown how he could be best trained, the lecturer proceeded to show how our art labour might be best employed, so as to produce the greatest and most lasting results to the nation. He criticised severely the tastes which led to the production of the cheap rather than the good, as shown in the cheap illustrated papers, and the ephemeral rather than the lasting, as shown in the water-colour drawings of the last twenty years, neither the colours nor the paper being capable of durability.—*Times*.

THE CROPS continue to progress favourably, aided by the splendid weather; and there seems to be every prospect of a bountiful harvest.



## 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*.

OUR contemporary, the *Saturday Review*, having taken somewhat seriously to heart the slight sketch of its character and position we gave a fortnight ago, undertakes a long and laboured reply to our brief statement in three dense columns of its last week's number. It professes itself specially surprised and aggrieved at having been attacked at all in such a quarter; but if the *Leader* is as liberal as our contemporary generously represents it to be, it was surely quite natural that we should object to sectarianism and intolerance in literature as well as in politics and religion. And this was the whole point of the obnoxious sketch. We simply intimated that our contemporary's position is essentially a narrow and sectarian one, that its criticism was characteristically cold and negative, and that its sympathies were unpopular. But so far from questioning its right to occupy such a position, we expressly stated that, though rather Quixotic, there was much in the attempt to maintain it which interested and pleased us. Our contemporary, however, resents this general estimate of its position, and endeavours to rebut it by reiterated professions, explanations, and illustrations. But the article headed 'Light Literature and the *Saturday Review*,' intended as a triumphant proof that we are wrong, affords decisive, though, of course, unconscious and indirect evidence, that the representation was essentially just.

Our readers may remember that after having noticed the narrow and isolated position of the paper, we touched, incidentally, on some of the causes and consequences of this. An explanation of its general character we suggested might be found in the fact, that its contributors were a clique of University men. Our contemporary censures this reference as irrelevant. "Whether the writers of this journal," it gravely says, "are so fortunate as to be on good terms with each other, and to have enjoyed the benefit of a University education, are questions which may be of some importance to themselves, but can have but little interest for the public." These points, however, are by no means so unimportant as our contemporary seems to think. They have a direct influence on the character of the journal, or we should not have noticed them. A University education, if turned to proper account, is no doubt a good thing; but at best it only starts a man in life, and the training of the schools is only introductory to the wider education of the world. Mere University tuition may easily become an evil. If a man, after leaving college, still looks at the world from a lecture-room point of view, and converting the narrow tests of academic distinction into an absolute standard of excellence, allows his college traditions to colour his feelings, contract his views, and pervert his judgment, he is in great danger of becoming a proser and a pedant, instead of a wise and useful member of society. Suppose a number of such men, associating continually with each other, and you have a University clique. No doubt there is something amiable and interesting in such a union. It is good and pleasant anywhere, but especially at college and amongst undergraduates, to see brethren dwelling together in unity. Nothing is more delightful than to witness the ardent friendships that thus spring up between sets of men who are always to be found in each other's rooms; but though interesting in a social point of view, it may be doubted whether such unions are the best schools for acquiring broad, impartial views, wide sympathies, and sound judgments. On the contrary, such exclusive intercourse tends rather to narrow than enlarge the mind. The men have their strong partialities and aversions in common; they foster each other's literary and political loves and hates; and amongst undergraduates there is no great harm in this. There is an evident sincerity, a freshness of enthusiasm in their passionate denunciation of popular authors, and their equally passionate defence of unknown or forgotten heroes, which gives an irresistible charm even to their extremest views. But if, after leaving college, they continue to associate on the same terms, cherishing each other's limited views and partial sympathies, after the boyish enthusiasm which made them interesting has passed away, you have a clique of cynical, *nil admirari* critics, instead of ardent debaters and amiable enthusiasts. Suppose such a clique to decide that their views are important enough to possess a weekly organ, and you have a *Saturday Review*. Their previous training, no doubt, gives to such writers some advantages in discharging the duties of their new position. The article before us proves that the united brethren have their virtues. They are modest—they live on good terms with each other, and have had a university education; they have a patriotism more genuine than is to be found in other writers; they thank God they are not as other journalists are—shallow dreamers, and vain enthusiasts—nor even as these poor popular writers; they steer between the extremes of despotism and democracy, as the true regenerators of society. They are benevolent—there is kindness even in the severity of their paternal chastisement—they rebuke only to reform; their 'only object' in criticising a celebrated writer has been 'to lead him to form a just estimate of the vocation for which nature designed him.' Finally—they are magnanimous: they allow that Mr. ROBINSON is amusing, and that Mr. ALBERT SMITH is sensible; they have 'never denied even Mr. JERROLD's talents.'

But there is a reverse to the medal. Nothing is altogether perfect; and,

notwithstanding their virtues, even *Saturday Reviewers* have, as we ventured to hint, their failings and partialities like other men. We suggested that one of the natural results of our contemporary's position was, that it should attack popular writers and popular literature. If one journal, for instance, were notoriously more popular, and enjoyed a far wider circulation than any other, it would naturally be the object of special attack. Now the *Times*, with all its errors and mistakes, is admitted to reflect the popular feeling in the main far better and more faithfully than any other journal, and scarcely a number of the *Saturday Review* appears in which it is not bitterly assailed. Again, if there were any author 'beyond comparison the most popular writer of the day,' of course he would be the object of especial vituperation; and accordingly we find that the *Saturday Review* pursues Mr. DICKENS with a stolid pertinacity of attack which was at first rather inexplicable to those who were ignorant of the principle on which its criticism was conducted, but which now ceases to excite surprise. Our contemporary is indignant, however, at the supposition that it attacks Mr. DICKENS because he is popular, and proceeds to offer an elaborate account of 'our position' in reference to Mr. DICKENS, 'our quarrel' with that gentleman, 'our charge' against him, 'our only object in criticising him,' &c. But really the reasons offered in explanation and defence are so poor and puerile, that it is difficult, and certainly for their own sake needless, to speak of them seriously. If they are sincerely offered, which we see no reason to doubt, this only shows what intellectual blindness as well as self-deception a false position naturally tends to produce. We shall briefly refer to the alleged grounds of attack as illustrating the general position of the *Saturday Reviewers* and their way of defending it.

They attack Mr. DICKENS, not because he is a popular writer, but because, being so, he makes himself, as they say, 'a legislator and philosopher,' and thinks himself at liberty to speak on the most important subjects. This, they consider, 'little less than a crime.' It may well be asked, Why? Why is Mr. DICKENS, or any other distinguished writer, to be prohibited from speaking seriously on the public questions of the day? That because a man writes interesting books, he should forfeit the common rights of a citizen is a dogma of the *Saturday Reviewers*, which very aptly illustrates the way in which they strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. "We do not think," they say, in grave censure, on our having written a distinguished name without the usual prefix, "that a man forfeits the rights of society by writing books;" but it appears that he does forfeit the ordinary privileges of a citizen and a patriot, if he is unhappily guilty of writing interesting ones. But, in reality, the charge is altogether unfounded. Mr. DICKENS has not come forward as a public man, or offered himself in the character of a legislator and political philosopher at all. With the exception of one or two speeches, the last of which was delivered some years ago, he has taken no active part in public affairs, and steadily declined repeated invitations to do so. Had he offered himself, like Mr. THACKERAY, as a candidate for a seat in Parliament, there would have been at least some colourable ground for the charge of the *Saturday Reviewers*. We are far from saying that he is not at perfect liberty to do this without violating any law except the capricious one framed by the Reviewers; but as the case stands, their charge is utterly baseless. Mr. DICKENS has strictly confined himself within the limits of his art, in pleasantly satirizing some of the admitted short-comings of Government Officials. The *Saturday Reviewers*, however, seeing much deeper into a millstone than their neighbours, discover crime and treason, a deep-laid conspiracy to undermine the constitution, and destroy the country, in these humorous sketches. They altogether deny the right of a popular author to touch upon such subjects, which are, it would appear, sacred to *Saturday Reviewers*. This is another of the critical canons elaborated by the painful industry of our contemporary. Fortunately, it is as novel as it is irrational and unjust. From the days of ARISTOPHANES till now, the follies and vices of men in authority have been recognized as the legitimate objects of satire for the poet, wit, or humorist of the day. With us such sketches have been specially popular, and our literature contains an amusing gallery of official incapables, from Justice SHALLOW and honest DOGBERRY downwards. But our contemporary decides that such sketches are no longer tolerable, and having laid down the law, proceeds to make an example of Mr. DICKENS as a notorious offender. Notwithstanding, however, the hard words, the weak, prolix reasoning, and 'damnable iteration,' with which the new doctrine is enforced, we continue to believe that a humorist is at perfect liberty to satirize, in a pleasant spirit, the weak points of existing institutions. He may do it well or ill, and that is a proper question for criticism; but he is not to be condemned as a criminal for doing it at all. And our indignant contemporary may rest assured that justice will be done by the critics and the public, without the assistance of the policeman, which it seems disposed to recommend.

But the most amusing part of our contemporary's assault on Mr. DICKENS is the point at which it is chiefly made. His pleasant fiction of the Circumlocution Office is, in the eyes of the *Saturday Reviewers*, the head and front of his offending. It is here that the true DOGBERRY spirit comes out—the amusing official gravity, the stolid official zeal, the utter inability to perceive a joke. They look upon the Circumlocution Office not only as a complete failure in point of art, but as a moral and political offence of the gravest magnitude. They smell treason in that 'How not to do it,' and think it flat perjury to call a prince's brother a Barnacle. Can it be that they have a latent

sympathy with honest DOGBERRY? The evidence for such a supposition is purely internal; but the zeal with which they insist, by implication, that they are not only wise men, but 'what is more, officers,' who know the law, and wish to be correctly written down in the record, seems almost to justify such a surmise. Supposing this to be the case, it may, perhaps, explain the total absence of humour they evince. During the French Revolution the Girondists were accused of federalism, the signification of which the judges themselves did not well understand, and one of them, on being asked what it meant, replied, "He was no grammarian, but it sounded like a very heinous crime." So the Saturday Reviewers being no humorists, and not exactly understanding the Circumlocution Office, decide, in the same way, that it sounds very like a crime. On the strength of that amusing chapter, entitled 'The whole Art of Government,' they solemnly denounce the author as hostile to the institutions of the country, and as the great corrupter of youth within the realm. The only parallel we know to such a solemn farce is Lord DONOUGHMORE's motion in the Peers to bring the publisher of the *Examiner* before their Lordships' bar for breach of privilege. We don't know whether his Lordship belongs to the staff of our contemporary, but from the speech he delivered on that occasion we strongly suspect he must. Surely none but a Saturday Reviewer would have thought a pleasant ironical sketch on a living peer a fit subject for Parliamentary interference.

The *Saturday Review* favours us with a formal statement of its political creed. After a not very brilliant attempt at wit, the critic relapses into the serious strain which is natural to him—and to which, if we might venture a hint to a gentleman of such parts and education, we should recommend him for the future to adhere—and thinks it 'not immaterial to give a more serious answer to the charge in question.' Then follows the political confession of faith—a series of truisms, of which, perhaps, the most striking sentence is the following: "We do not pique ourselves on being the sons of fools, the grandsons of jobbers, and the great-grandsons of slaves." Whether that can be fairly called a very lively or peculiar faith we leave our readers to determine.

We have not space to adduce in detail the decisive evidence the article affords of our contemporary's sectarian spirit, of the narrow and conventional ground occupied by the Saturday Reviewers, and the deep-seated (so deep-seated, apparently, as to be unconscious) contempt they have for public opinion. One point may suffice. They continually talk throughout the article of some imaginary clique, of which, however, they don't appear to have any very definite idea. What do they really mean by the term? It seems in their mouths to be used with considerable latitude, and, in fact, to be employed as a synonym for literary men in general—a conclusion which a glance at the articles confirms. For that must certainly be a singular and rather extensive clique that includes Mr. DICKENS and his admirers, Mr. THACKERAY and his hearers, Mr. JERROLD and his friends, the *Times* newspaper and ourselves, with the daily and weekly press in general. The term seems to embrace the whole reading and writing public except the Saturday Reviewers. The Saturday Reviewers are, in fact, the world, and the whole world beside a clique. This is the kind of inverted vision common to self-absorbed and self-sufficient minds. It is the old story of the three tailors of Tooley-street—"We, the people of England," &c. What idea the *Saturday* critic really forms of the people of England may be seen from the closing paragraph of his article, in which he states that "the author who is beyond all comparison the most popular and one of the most influential writers of the day," is at the same time "the most distinguished buffoon of society." That one sentence sufficiently reveals the respect the author has for public opinion, and the kind of notion he cherishes of the taste and feeling possessed by the vast majority of his countrymen. The *Saturday Review* pronounces the severest sentence on itself.

The last number of the *British Quarterly Review* contains a long and interesting article on 'Bishop Berkeley, his Life and Writings.' It is a vivid biographical sketch of one who combined a subtle intellect with the most active benevolence, and who, to the meditative calm of the philosopher, added the missionary zeal of an apostle. The paper is interspersed throughout with keen and genial criticisms of BERKELEY's philosophical and scientific views. The article on the 'French Romances of the Thirteenth Century,' is a graphic, picturesque *résumé* of the traditions that at the dawn of modern literature filled mediæval Europe with tale and song. The number also contains a valuable paper, entitled 'Contemporary Notices of Shakspeare,'—a more minute and detailed summary of the materials that exist for a worthy biography of the great poet than has yet appeared.

The *National Review*, as usual, contains a number of superior articles, of which those on 'London Street Architecture,' 'Critical Theories on the Fourth Gospel,' 'Lord Brougham,' and 'The New Parliament,' are the most striking and elaborate.

#### LIFE OF GEORGE STEPHENSON.

*The Life of George Stephenson, Railway Engineer.* By Samuel Smiles. Murray. In many respects this is a valuable work. To philosophical readers it furnishes striking illustrations of the causes which obstruct great movements, social and scientific; to merit struggling in obscurity against corporate ignorance and vested prejudice, it reads a noble lesson of encouragement and consolation; to young men, faltering, it gives lessons which should

supply fresh vigour; to all men interested in the history and development of our commercial civilization it presents a series of facts of great significance; while to the mere reader for amusement it furnishes a story not less romantic and adventurous than that of many an exciting novel. Mr. Smiles has executed this task, which was a difficult one, with great skill, and unobtrusive effect. The earlier chapters, especially, are in the best style of biography; and if in the latter part he has allowed biography to give place to history—Stephenson to Railways—there were probably private reasons for this; and at any rate his history of Railways is full of interest. The only objection we should make to the work, assuming that the deficiency of biographical treatment in the latter part is no fault of his, would be to the frequent and often tiresome repetitions. If before printing a second edition he would carefully go over the work, and strike out all those passages which occur more than once without justification of the repetition, he would greatly improve it. Further, we should desire an occasional explanation. To persons familiar with collieries there is no need to explain what a 'Brakesman' is; but for ourselves, we must confess the most profound ignorance of the function performed by that individual. And the same may be said of several other technical details freely scattered through the work. It would be desirable also to explain the principle and method adopted by Stephenson in effecting his grand paradoxical achievement of a road through Chat Moss. At present we are left to guess, from an incidental phrase, that Stephenson having conceived the brilliant idea of floating the railway, as goods are floated in a ship, carried out his idea by making a floating road: but how he made that road is not plain, to non-engineering minds.

Deep and permanent is the interest excited by this wondrous story of genius. No one can read unmoved the early struggles of this remarkable character—for it was character more than pure intellect which made the greatness of George Stephenson—as they are narrated in this work. The continuous effort, the persistent valour, the daring ingenuity and ever-active intellect of this colliery boy, teaching himself, gradually making his value felt by all around him, and finally raising himself to one of the noblest positions in life—that of a great benefactor to mankind—these must be studied in the simple pages of this Biography. The moral lessons of his life are as pregnant as were the scientific inventions of his genius. He owed nothing to luck, to patronage, to the advantages of education, but all to valour and virtue. He was essentially a man of noble character: self-denying, far-thoughted, steadfast in will. He had to teach himself everything, he had to conquer every inch of the ground whereon he stood; and his conquests were not facile, for arrayed against him were, first, his own ignorance, which had to be subdued by silent, persistent endeavour; secondly, the whole body of engineers and men of science, who had to be silenced by success. There is something tragic in witnessing the hostility and prejudice which obstructed his efforts. The whole corporate prejudice of the scientific world opposed him, partly because it invariably, and by sheer necessity, opposes all true novelties; partly because the innovator was an 'interloper'—he was not 'one of us'—he had never received an engineer's education—he was not even a man of 'liberal education,' yet he proposed to do what all the engineers of England demonstrated to be impossible; and what he proposed to do, he did. If men could be thoroughly enlightened by examples, the mere example presented by the examination of engineers before Parliament respecting the feasibility of travelling on Railways at a speed of twelve miles an hour (utterly ridiculous!), and of making a road over Chat Moss (demonstrably impossible!), would suffice for ever to smooth the inventor's path, and clear it of the impediments thrown there by corporate prejudice. Unhappily, such examples do not enlighten men; or but very faintly; and a very striking illustration of this inefficiency is afforded by the conduct of Mr. Robert Stephenson in the recent discussion of the tubular drainage system advocated by Messrs. Chadwick and Ward.

George Stephenson had a new idea, which (having partially carried it out in practice) he called upon the public to adopt extensively. But he was no engineer, and all the scientific engineers *pooh-poohed* him. They would not examine his experiments; they would not admit his facts. He was a 'wild theorist,' an interloper. No one can have been more thoroughly impressed with the injustice of this corporate opposition than the son of the man thus opposed; yet this very son, trained as an engineer, and forming one of that very body which had in its arrogance laughed at and opposed his father, brought all the weight of his name and influence to support a brother engineer against Mr. Ward, who was likewise twitted with being 'an amateur,' a 'literary man,' a 'theorist,' a man 'unversed in engineering,' and so forth. The vital part of the question not being by any means what was Mr. Ward's profession, but what was the value of his proposition? When we see the son of George Stephenson employing the same tactics in the cause of professional exclusiveness, which had so long and with such humiliating results been employed against his father, we may almost despair of men gathering wisdom on such points from experience.

And yet we do not despair. The progress of the race is slow, but it is sure. Each new story, such as that of George Stephenson, furnishes fresh influence; it suggests, to many minds at least, the danger of actively thwarting innovators, however 'wild' their schemes may be; it suggests to all minds the inherent vice of corporate bodies, which are necessarily the incorporation of mediocrities and the *status quo*. Nor do such suggestions keep within the circle of science. In the pages of Mr. Smiles the politician will read many an instructive illustration of the follies and vices of governing classes—the selfishness of their opposition to Railways being only equalled by the selfishness of their acquiescence. In this, as indeed in all respects, the present work is thoroughly democratic; in this, and in all respects, it is a work of permanent worth.

#### THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

*The Industrial and Social Position of Women.* Chapman and Hall. The position and prospects of women in connexion with their capacities, intellectual and social, receive ample consideration in this somewhat voluminous addition to the arguments in favour of female advancement—a cause repeatedly, and for the most part inadequately discussed, alternately by the



opponents and advocates of reform. On one side, bigoted adherents of conservatism, scared by the idea of revolt from the immemorial institutes of Time, seek to confine the aspirations and utility of the female sex to the 'sphere' assigned them by their own contracted mental view. On the other, champions of freedom exhibit their enthusiasm injuriously by contempt of all limitation—their scorn occasionally poisoned with morbidity if not with virulence. The author of *The Industrial and Social Position of Women*, though frequently extravagant in opinions and theory, is nevertheless uniformly temperate in spirit. She writes with earnestness and an enthusiasm too amiable to degenerate into bitterness. Her pages, however, are shadowed by the morbid tendency to which we have alluded as the besetting danger of teachers of her school, tending to induce in the minds of their disciples conceptions and conclusions as injurious as they are erroneous. A more cheerful estimate of existing obstacles is absolutely essential for the encouragement of the self reliance necessary to effectual effort. Rather let women confide in their own ability and influence, even under existing impediments, than imagine improvement impossible till every social barrier is removed. It is in their own power, by greater independence of thought and elevation of purpose and pursuit, to accomplish much for their own emancipation. What can be more depressing than the following distorted picture of domestic life? "Even in childhood," our authoress asserts, "parents do not protect their little daughters from the rude humours of their brothers. A germ, ever afterwards on the increase, is thus early planted of domineering selfishness in man; of dejection and want of development in woman." So much for her introduction into the social state. A little further and "the university comes, and the fate of women is sealed." She "sees her brother going forward step by step in his haughty career of knowledge and ambition—she left, on her father's threshold, can but gaze after him and weep." Nor does the prospect brighten when entering another stage of existence. Then, the first illusion of love having vanished in marriage, the separation of the sexes in interest and in character is even more felt than before; and "man joins her company only when jaded (beyond relief from a newspaper) his spirits fit him for nothing else." Again, "in old age and on the decay of health, there is in general a short change for the better in the relation of the sexes in domestic life, despite the peevishness which is the attendant of those years."

Excluding the extravagance of reflections such as these, occupying several chapters which do not dignify the volume, it contains much useful and interesting information;—the 'Analysis of employments occupying women,' and the 'Remarks on Census returns,' filling chapters eighth and ninth. An estimate of the returns for 1857 show the average of women of adult age to be six millions, out of which two millions, or one-third of the number are engaged in non-domestic industry. Of this aggregate one-fourth pursues commercial and agricultural employments, one-fourth follow the occupation of providing dress, one-fourth are in domestic service, and one-fourth are engaged in manufacturing labour. In addition to this number half a million was returned as farmers' or graziers' wives, innkeepers' wives, &c., considered as actively engaged in an important part of the industrial community. Of those engaged in independent industry, four-fifths are unmarried or widowed. One of the great evils affecting the vocations of women in several departments of industry is, in the opinion of the writer, competition with those of her own sex not professionally engaged, who betake themselves to similar employments from reasons of economy, or as a resource for *ennui*, thus reducing the amount of work and scale of remuneration for others. This, together with the disproportion in earnings to the amount of service required, it is which weighs heavily on the very extensive class engaged in tuition and the millinery and dressmaking business. To remedy the inconvenience arising from the little value of women's time among the middle orders (those not having non-domestic occupation), it is proposed by the writer to admit women of this class to the higher and more lucrative branches of trade. She suggests for this end the participation of females in the industrial pursuits of their male relatives, and recommends their aid in book-keeping, &c., as well as their admission to subordinate salaried offices generally, and posts of trust and responsibility as managers of shops, warehouses, and industrial establishments, of factories and artificers' work, as overseers and clerks, &c. Advancing from this point, the author proceeds to advocate participation in the clerical, medical, and educational professions, and further, to a share in political influences. Considerations in favour of such conclusions are elaborately argued, with what success we leave to be determined by readers interested in the important subject of which she treats.

#### THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

*The Choice of a Profession.* A Concise Account and Comparative Review of the English Professions. By H. Ryerley Thomson, B.A. Chapman and Hall.

A more important and interesting subject—inseparable as it is from the prosperity of the commonwealth, no less than the welfare of individuals—cannot engage discussion than the claims and requirements, the employments and recompenses, of the industrious classes, the promoters of public and social progress. How best to organise and direct the ceaseless and increasing toils, intellectual and physical, involved in the infinitely diversified phases of activity demanded by a complex and advancing civilization, so as to ensure results adequate to the interests and exigencies of a great nationality, is a topic worthy of all consideration, and one to which wise reflection could not be directed without a powerful influence for the benefit of mankind. Argument is now busy with the claims of women to a participation in the dignities and emoluments of labour, and, among enlightened advocates of progress also, a desire is equally apparent for reform in several of the industrial callings of the other sex; so that, while not without cause, the dormant energies of women have been lamented, there has been scarcely less reason for regret at the ignoble and disastrous results of the undeveloped and misdirected energies of men. The improvements recently effected in connexion with the preparations of candidates for departments of the public service attest this. Mr. Thomson could not, therefore, have chosen a more appropriate subject at a more appropriate season; the object and contents

of his volume rendering it in some measure a handbook for the professional classes. His aim has been to guide the candidate for a professional career in his choice, by information as to the practical nature of the different vocations—clerical, legal, medical, military, nautical, musical, literary, and artistic—together with the various employments of the public and civil service. His method of direction is by imparting also a knowledge of the different qualifications—temperament, ability, and education—requisite to secure a probability of success, and by a comparative estimate, fairly balanced, we think, of the disadvantages and benefits attendant on the various professional callings. For the adequate fulfilment of such a design, it is obvious that a somewhat extensive and miscellaneous knowledge is required, and when we say that in few instances does Mr. Thomson's information appear defective, the utility of the volume is without question. As a series of suggestions to parents—indicating the errors of judgment usually precursory of failure—in adopting a course for their sons, it will prove valuable, as it constitutes a brief analysis of the necessary educational systems preparatory to entering the professions. Each chapter is dedicated to a single branch, containing a fund of useful facts connected with the costs and mode of entrance, expenses of residence or practice, &c., interwoven with reflections and remarks proceeding from Mr. Thomson's special views. The book, original in design, and of an excellent intention, appears to have been conscientiously constructed from all available materials. Mr. Thomson is liberal in his sentiments, and too advanced in opinion not to repudiate all hackneyed and pernicious theories. We find him thus censuring the current prejudice so detrimental to the social standing of the schoolmaster, and contradicting the old tradition, that authors are necessarily the inhabitants of garrets. "Literature," he says, "is not only encouraged, but highly prized, and amply rewarded."

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Tallangetta, the Squatter's Home.* A Story of Australian Life. By William Howitt. 2 vols.—We agree with those who think that writers are too rapid in their conclusions who predict the growth of Australia into a powerful and flourishing empire. It is a desert with a green border; it has its Stony Arabia by the side of its 'Happy'; its fertile territories have comparatively little depth. The valleys, the vast river bottoms, the immense plains, five hundred miles square, beyond the Appallachian hills, the Mississippi of the American continent, are wanting. So that we prefer Mr. Howitt when he sketches to Mr. Howitt when he generalises. He took a literary photographic apparatus with him to Victoria, and brought home a variety of clear and faithful pictures, such as were needed by His Importance the General Reader. In *Tallangetta* many of the pictures are reproduced in a romantic setting, the colouring being more free and the character-painting less liable than in the sober book of observations. Mr. Howitt has a preface which leads us to suspect that he has been thrown among bad mental associations, for it is full of trash about spiritualism and table-turning. The author does not allow Mr. Faraday to convince him; of course not. But we wish he had permitted his former work to tell its own tale and stand upon its own merits instead of quoting personal testimonies, one of which is worthless because anonymous, and the other ridiculous because it comes from a writer who, never having had a glimpse of Australia, is no more entitled to lecture Mr. Howitt upon 'verisimilitude' than any other miscellaneous gentleman in Europe. The novel itself is vigorous and interesting, its chief merits being due to the writer's admirable descriptive faculty, for the plot is immeasurably antique.

*Marguerite's Legacy.* A Novel. By Mrs. T. F. Steward, author of 'The Prediction.' 3 vols. (Hurst and Blackett.)—Mrs. Steward understands how to adapt her materials to the fashion of the circulating library. Tried by this standard—a very good one—her new novel is a success. It is full of 'business'; the movement is continual, the writing is free and bold, and the characters pass rapidly across the stage. There is a pleasant mingling of romantic and historical incident, and although some of the effects are so violent as to be inconceivable, the general result is an interesting story. We would warn Mrs. Steward, however, against the introduction of equivocal portraits such as that of Talleyrand, and against literary rocket firing.

*Shining after Rain; or, the Sisters' Vow.* A Tale. 2 vols. (Saunders and Otley.)—There is no historical element in this novel. It is a simple family history of piety and affection, with occasional sunbursts of passion, and is written agreeably, without any spasmodic effort at eloquence. Though a first work, we fancy, and rather of good promise than actually meritorious, it deserves our strongest recommendation, because the author, evidently enthusiastic and young, proposes to devote her profits to the endowment of a little village asylum.

*Guy Livingstone; or, Thorough.* (J. W. Parker.)—We find in Guy Livingstone a grotesque blending of academic and sporting slang. The writer obviously thinks himself one of the authors whose phrases are alluded to by Emerson—"they are vascular, if you cut them they bleed." We will cut two or three of the story-teller's turnips of rhetoric. Describing a 'patriotic and proletarian prize fight,' he talks of 'his crushed lips churning the crimson foam.' In a lady's cheeks 'the rich blood mantled now and then like wine in a Venice glass,' her 'eyes sleep under their lashes, like a river under leaves of water-lilies,' her mouth is a pomegranate as mouths innumerable are in Persian poems. Two 'ancient virgins' have 'faces like moulds of lemon ice,' and all the author's dialogues are concatenations of pedantry and extravagance. He is clever, but his cleverness is lost in effort.

*Our College: Leaves from an Undergraduate's Scribbling Book.* (Earle.)—This is a series of sketches, beginning with a description of university life, and ending with the execution of Mr. and Mrs. Manning. There is a good deal of variety in the volume, but not much power. Those who relish collegiate reminiscences will find it amusing.

*Pictures of the Olden Time, as Shown in the Fortunes of a Family of the Pilgrims.* By Edmund Sear. (Woodfield.)—Mr. Sear has attempted to effect a restoration of social life among the pilgrims of the sixteenth century;

in fact, his book is a picture of England, of the New World, and of the Low Countries in the days when the most gallant of men fought the most gallant of battles against the worst of tyrannies. As a memorial of puritan and pilgrim heroism, and an illustration of history and manners, Mr. Sear's volume is well conceived and executed.

*Sir Colin Cut-Up and Co.; or, As it is Now-a-days.* By Teaddy. (Ward and Lock.)—The object of Teaddy is to show up the wholesale houses by whom milliners and dressmakers are oppressed. As this is a very excellent object, and as the dressmakers and milliners are in want of all the championship they can obtain, we are glad to find real social grievances assailed by those who have the necessary knowledge and the courage to make use of it.

*Orange Blossoms.* Edited by T. S. Arthur. (Knight and Son.)—Here is a collection of stories dedicated to young ladies with orange wreaths upon their heads, in white robes and glimmer of pearl. They are all illustrations of married life, and with some sickliness contain an abundance of admirable sentiments, and declarations of the most amiable sympathies.

*Deeds not Words.* By M. Bell. (Routledge and Co.)—The contents of an ordinary three-volume novel are here compressed into one—price two shillings—which is as good as most of its class. The interest is chiefly centred around the struggles of a young authoress. We have read *Deeds not Words* with considerable pleasure.

We may announce the publication by Mr. Routledge, of *Violet; or, the Danseuse*, a story of rare fascination; and by Mr. Hodgson, of the *Hussar*, by the Rev. G. R. Gleig, full of bright military pictures; and Thomas Colley Grattan's *Curse of the Black Lady*, with other wild and original legends of the Rhine.

## The Arts.

### THE JERROLD PERFORMANCES.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS'S refined and poetical drama of *The Frozen Deep*—a drama as remarkable for the purity of its tone as for its power over the laughter, the tears, and the interest of the audience—was acted last Saturday, for the first time before the general public, at the GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, Regent-street, where Mr. DICKENS and his company of amateurs repeated, 'in remembrance of the late DOUGLAS JERROLD,' the performances which gave so much delight to a large circle of friends last winter at Tavistock House. In the *Leader* of January 10th, we entered fully into the character of this play, and into the consummate manner in which it was acted; and, as the performers are still the same, with but two exceptions, we may at present confine our observations to a small space. In lieu of Mrs. WILLS in the part of the old Scotch nurse, we now have a Mrs. FRANCIS, who continues the charm of the former lady's acting; and, instead of the bluff, salt-sea manliness of Mr. EDWARD HOGARTH, in the part of *Bateson*, one of the Sea Mew's people, the equally broad and sailor-like bearing of Mr. SHIRLEY BROOKS is substituted. The Prologue, moreover, is now read by Mr. DICKENS (its author), instead of by Mr. FORSTER. The performance was most successful, and gave the audience a new flavour in theatricals, the acting of all concerned—but more especially of Mr. DICKENS and the young ladies—being of a nature not commonly seen. The drama, followed by a farce, will be repeated to-night and next Saturday, with the same benevolent view. We append the cast:—

Captain Ebsworth, of the Sea Mew	MR. EDWARD FIGOTT.
Captain Holding, of the Wanderer	MR. ALFRED DICKENS.
Lieutenant Crayford	MR. MARK LEMON.
Frank Aldersley	MR. WILKIE COLLINS.
Richard Wardour	MR. CHARLES DICKENS.
Lieutenant Steventon	MR. YOUNG CHARLES.
John Want, Ship's Cook	MR. AUGUSTUS EGG.
Bateson } Two of the Sea Mew's People	{ MR. SHIRLEY BROOKS.
Darker }	{ MR. FREDERICK EVANS.
(Officers and Crews of the Sea Mew and Wanderer.)	
Mrs. Steventon	MISS HELEN.
Rose Ebsworth	MISS KATE.
Lucy Crayford	MISS HOGARTH.
Clara Burnham	MISS MARY.
Nurse Esther	MRS. FRANCIS.
Maid	MISS MARLEY.

The deceased wit's brilliant dramas of *The Housekeeper* and *The Prisoner of War* were brilliantly performed on Wednesday at the HAYMARKET by a company combining many of the best London actors, and were heartily enjoyed. Previous to the second play, Mr. PHELPS spoke the following effective Prologue, written by Mr. SAMUEL LUCAS:—

Welcome in Jerrold's name! From Jerrold's tomb  
This greeting chases half the gathering gloom,  
And turns our sorrow for his mortal part  
To joy and pride in his immortal art.  
If of this art, enduring at its prime,  
We gather salvage from the wrecks of time,  
You, mindful of the storms and struggles past,  
Receive and welcome it to shore at last.  
True to yourselves, and to each other true,  
In honouring one who greatly honoured you,  
Behind this curtain you can greet at will  
His genius living and triumphant still.  
There waits the actor—there the scene is set,  
And there the author's thought is pregnant yet;—  
There the light offspring, of his fancy sprung,  
Betray their parent by their English tongue,  
Reflect his native humour in their part,  
Or draw their pathos from his manly heart.  
As 'twas of old, in England's classic age,  
His own creations amply fill our stage.  
Theirs is the savour and the zest we crave,  
Surging and sparkling like a Channel wave;  
With salt that had been Attic, but the Nine  
Steep'd them in English and a stronger brine.  
Forgetful of their state, here kings may sit,  
Subjects themselves to his imperial wit—  
Wit that flows on regardless—free as air,  
Like the rough waters around Canute's chair.  
You humbler men who come to see the play,  
And cheer the playwright, carry this away:—  
The man was still more worthy of regard,  
And—though he smote the Philistines so hard—  
He fought a fair, a brave, and generous fight,  
And struck in honour's name for ruth and right:  
—Hopeless of cross or riband—taking heed  
Less for his fortunes than the common need—  
So, for his guerdon and the common cause,  
Do you now crown him with your just applause.

THE INDIAN INSURRECTION.—A correspondent of the *Times*, in commenting on the recent news from India, attributes much of the disorganisation now existing there to the vicious system of centralization which attends to the most trivial matters when it should be occupied by subjects of a serious nature. He relates a case in point:—"When Sir Frederick Adam was Governor of Madras, I once asked a member of Council, on his return from the Council Chamber, if much business of importance had been transacted that day. 'No,' said he, 'but Adam has been swearing fearfully.' 'Why?' 'Because, as usual, our time has been taken up in considering the propriety of adding one more sweeper to the strength of a certain hospital, and after all we have been obliged to refer the question of his pay—viz., three and a half rupees per mensem, for the approbation of the Supreme Government. Moreover, we have received, as we often do, a most insolent letter from one of the Calcutta secretaries, which drove Adam frantic.'"

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

*Thursday, July 14.*  
**BANKRUPTS.**—SIR EDWARD PACK BARBER, 25, West-street, Smithfield, glass merchant—EDWARD DAVIES, 67, Harrow-road, Paddington, oil and Italian warehouseman—CHARLES DUVAL, 9, Crosby-row, Walworth-road, and 6, Queen's-buildings, Knightsbridge, provision merchant and cheesemonger—JOSEPH PIER, 62, High-street, and 4, Spencer-street, Shoreditch, furnishing ironmonger and tinplate worker—STAFFORD MOORE LANE, Swallowcliffe, Wilts, corn and seed dealer—THOMAS BURNHAM CLARK, 27, Minoros, City, licensed victualler—DAVID JOINS, Butedocks, Cardiff, draper, tailor, and outfitter—JAMES CLARK, Alplington-street, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, tea dealer and draper—THOMAS WATSON, late of Goldsbrough, now of Ruswarp, Whitby, Yorkshire, shipowner—EDWIN WATERHOUSE, Dowsbury, Yorkshire, carpet manufacturer—JOHN WRAGG, the elder, Sheffield, outlery manufacturer—WILLIAM JORLING, Wolsingham, Durham, draper, joiner, and carpenter.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—J. PRINGLE, Spring-gardens, Stockbridge, Edinburgh, provision merchant—A. M'KENNIE, Kirriemuir, grocer and china merchant—G. PRINGLE, Dunse, boot and shoe maker—D. HIGLISON, Kircudbright, shoemaker and merchant.

*Friday, July 17.*  
**BANKRUPTS.**—WILLIAM GIBLING BILLS, Islington-green, tailor—EDWARD BARONS BOWMAN, Highbury New

Park, Islington, apothecary—CHARLES RUST, Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, cheesemonger—WILLIAM HERON, Huddersfield, cloth merchant—HENRY SPILLER, St. John's Wood-terrace, Regent's-park, lime merchant—JOHN WALTER GRAY, Bishops Waltham, county of Southampton, commission agent—RALPH WHARTON, Nottingham, engineer—WILLIAM LAKE, Topsham, Devonshire, brewer—STEPHEN ROWLEY, Cambridge, farmer—JOSEPH NELSON, Oxford-street, auctioneer—PHILADELPHIA BRAVERY, Union-lanes, Brighton, furniture broker.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—RODERICK M'DONALD, Broughton-street, Edinburgh, wine and spirit merchant.

### CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, July 17, 1857.

THE moderate supplies of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, combined with the continuance of the fine weather, keep the trade very dull. While Wheat holders are unwilling to submit to lower prices, buyers will take no more than sufficient to supply immediate wants, and rates have declined 3s. since last week. Very little has been done this week in floating or arrived cargoes. Galatz Maize on this side Constantinople has been sold at 35s. 6d., and Ibrahim on this side Gibraltar at 35s. Egyptian Beans on passage at 35s., and Syrian Barley arrived at 22s. 9d. Samples of New Barley and Peas were shown on Monday and again to-day; and Wheat cutting has commenced in a few very forward situations.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

CORRIE.—On Saturday, the 11th inst., at Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of the Rev. E. S. Corrie: a daughter.  
GARDNER.—On the 23rd May, between Umballah and Kalka, the wife of Captain Gardner, 38th Bengal Light Infantry: a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

CARSON—SHORT.—On the 7th inst., at St. Luke's, Old-street, A. Murray Carson, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Short, of Penzance.  
KNOWLIES—ANTINS.—On the 9th inst., at Runcorn Church, D. W. Knowles, Esq., of West House, Gomersall, to Julia, the daughter of J. Antins, Esq., of Hailton, Cheshire.

#### DEATHS.

DE CHAIR.—On the 16th of May, at Kamptee, Madras Presidency, Lieutenant Osmond Beauvoir De Chair, of the 4th Madras Cavalry, second son of the Rev. Frederick De

Chair, rector of East Langdon, Kent, and Manton, Lincolnshire, in the nineteenth year of his age, beloved and regretted by his brother officers.  
COXWORTHY.—On the 14th of June last, at sea, of epilepsy, superinduced from the effects of African fever, on board the African steamer Niger, off the island of Teneriffe, to which place he was proceeding for the recovery of his health, James Coxworthy, Assistant-Commissary-General, aged thirty-two. The Niger was totally wrecked the same evening.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, July 17, 1857.

THE Indian news, which was looked for on Saturday last, had been anticipated by some of the great operators, and the funds fell  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and the tendency has been downwards ever since. The 'Bulls' are seriously alarmed about the possible news by the next Indian Mail, and are closing their accounts. This will give the market a sounder basis to go upon. The Bank has reduced the rate of interest to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and, although in demand, money is easier. The report, vague and absurd, of a new five millions loan for India, has helped the confusion, and the fluctuations in Consols have been something considerable. The operation in ordinary times of the Bank lowering its rate of discount would have improved the market, but now, so dangerous is the Bull account from its magnitude, that operators rush in to sell.

In foreign railway shares, Indians and Canadians, the depression has been greater than in our home lines. Miscellaneous shares are much neglected, and Mines, particularly British, have been much dealt in. The Turkish Six per Cent. stock has been subjected to violent fluctuations, having marked 93 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The continuations were very easy, and the stock scarce. A new loan of a private nature is talked of in Constantinople, but it is doubtful if many English speculators will be found to touch this stock. Four o'clock markets leave off rather firm.

Blackburn, 74, 84; Caledonian, 70, 77; Chester and Holyhead, 30, 37; Eastern Counties, 11, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Northern, 90, 94; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 104, 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Western, 63, 63 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London and Blackwall, 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 112, 114; London and North-Western, 103, 104; London and South-Western, 100, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Midland, 83, 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North-Eastern (Derby), 91, 92; South-Eastern (Dover), 7, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 0, 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dutch-Rhenish, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Central of France, 23, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Great Luxembourg, 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Northern of France, 32, 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Paris and Lyons, 52, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Royal Danish, 10, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Royal Swedish, 4, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sambre and Mouse, 7, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .



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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	214	214½	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Red.....	92½	92½	92	92½	91½	91½
3 per Cent. Con. An.	92½	92½	92½	91½	91½	91½
Consols for Account	92½	92½	92½	91½	91½	91½
New 3 per Cent. An.	92½	92½	92½	91½	91½	91½
New 2½ per Cent. An.	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860.....	2 7-16	2 7-16	.....	.....	213	216
India Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	20 d	10 d	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000	.....	15 d	10 d	20 d	.....	15 d
Ditto, under £1000	3 d	3 d	par	par	par	par
Ex. Bills, £1000	par	3 d	1 p	par	par	par
Ditto, £500	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p	4 p	3 p
Ditto, Small.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	101½	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents. 84½	.....	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	100½
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	102½	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	96½
Dutch 24 per Cents.....	64	Spanish.....	40
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	13½	Spanish Committee Cer-	.....
Equador Bonds.....	13½	of Coup. not fun.....	5½
Mexican Account.....	22	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	94½
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	80½	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	102
Portuguese 3 per Cents. 45	.....	Venezuela 4½ per Cents. 24	.....

MR. ALFRED WIGAN'S FAREWELL  
BENEFIT.

The state of Mr. Alfred Wigan's health rendering it absolutely necessary for him to retire from the Management and Lesseeship of the Olympic Theatre, and to relinquish, for the present, the practice of his profession, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen, anxious to testify their esteem to Mr. Wigan as a man, their admiration for him as an artist, and their sympathy with him under his present painful illness, have formed themselves into a Committee, for the purpose of relieving Mr. Wigan from the trouble of organizing his Farewell Benefit, by taking that work upon themselves.

Thinking the Olympic Theatre too small to accommodate the numbers which they felt assured would be anxious to do honour to Mr. Wigan on this occasion, the Committee at tempted, but in vain, to obtain the use of a larger Theatre.

Compelled to abandon the arrangements which command of such a Theatre would have enabled them to make, they have no alternative but to announce, that

## MR. WIGAN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT

Will take place at  
The OLYMPIC THEATRE, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst.,  
When will be presented,  
A CONJUGAL LESSON. Lullaby, Mr. F. Robson; Mrs.  
Lullaby, Mrs. Stirling.

To be followed by A SHEEP IN WOLF'S CLOTHING.  
Jasper Carew, Mr. G. Vining; Anne Carew, Mrs. Alfred  
Wigan.

After which Mr. ALFRED WIGAN will deliver a  
FAREWELL ADDRESS.

To conclude with MASANIELLO. Masaniello, Mr. F.  
Robson.

Places and Private Boxes may be taken at the Box Office  
of the Theatre, and at the principal booksellers.  
Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Reserved Seats in the Boxes, 7s. 6d.; Am-  
phitheatre Stalls, 7s. 6d.  
The rest of the house at the usual prices.

## COMMITTEE.

The Marquis of Lansdowne	R. Monckton Milnes, M.P.
The Marquis of Clanricarde	W. Stirling, M.P.
The Marquis of Stafford	Clarkson Stanfield, R.A.
The Earl of Airlie	D. Maclise, R.A.
The Earl of Durham	Alfred Tenyson, Esq.
Viscount Elcho	Charles Dickens, Esq.
Viscount Goderich	B. W. Proctor, Esq.
Lord Ward	Alfred Montgomery, Esq.
Lord Dufferin	A. H. Layard, Esq.
The Baron Marchetti	John Bidwell, Esq.
Sir A. D. Gordon	M. J. Higgins, Esq.
Sir J. Majoribanks	Richard Doyle, Esq.
Sir W. Fraser	Palgrave Simpson, Esq.
R. W. Grey, M.P.	Henry W. Phillips, Esq.
H. A. Bruce, M.P.	Tom Taylor, Esq.
Kirkman Hodgson, M.P.	

**SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.**—To ac-  
commodate the crowd attending this Museum in the  
evenings, the Museum will be open three evenings a week  
till further notice. The admission will be free on Monday  
and Tuesday evenings, and by payment of 6d. on Wednesday  
evenings. The hours are from Seven till Ten.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

## WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY NEXT.

**SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER  
COLOURS.**—The Fifty-Third Annual Exhibition is  
now Open at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to Tra-  
falgar-square), from Nine till Dusk.—Admittance, 1s.; Ca-  
talogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

## THE HETERADELPH, OR DUPLEX BOY,

now introduced to the Public at Dr. KAHN'S MUSEUM,  
is the most extraordinary natural phenomenon ever wit-  
nessed. It is the first instance on record of a HUMAN  
HETERADELPH seen alive; rendered all the more remark-  
able from being a beautiful child, well developed, perfectly  
healthy, and born of English parents. The Public (Gentle-  
men only) will be admitted to view this marvellous (two-  
in-one) being on and after Monday next, at 4, Coventry-  
street, Leicester-square, at Twelve, Two, and Four, at which  
hours Dr. KAHN WILL DELIVER A LECTURE, explanatory of  
the theory of these mysterious organizations.

## ADMISSION, TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

In the Evening the Museum is open as usual, when the  
Admission, after Five o'clock, is One Shilling. A LECTURE  
by Dr. SEXTON, F.R.G.S., F.E.S., &c., at Eight o'clock,  
ON NEGLECTED BRAIN DISEASE.

CATALOGUE OF THE MUSEUM GRATIS TO VISITORS.  
Dr. Kahn's Lecture on the Heteradelph, with Engraving, 6d.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.  
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES AT REDUCED  
PRICES.

To accommodate the families of non-subscribers, and to  
open the Opera to all who may desire to visit it before the  
final departure of the Company, the close of the season will  
be followed by a short series of extra performances at re-  
duced prices, in the course of which each of the favorite  
operas of the season will be once represented with the same  
cast as during the subscription, and Mozart's NOZZE DI  
FIGARO, and Rossini's CENERENTOLA will be presented  
for the first time this year.

The Extra Season will commence on Monday, the 20th  
instant, and will be continued every day in that and the  
following week.

The following arrangements have been already settled:—  
Monday, July 20, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,  
Act of IL BARBIERE.

Tuesday, 21, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO,  
Last Act of LA FAVORITA.

Wednesday, 22, IL TROVATORE.

Thursday, 23, LA CENERENTOLA,  
Last Scene of I MARTIRI.

Friday, 24, LA TRAVIATA.

Saturday, 25, IL DON GIOVANNI.

The Entertainments in the Ballet will combine the talents  
of Made. ROSATI, Madlle. KATRINE, Madlle. BOSCHETTI,  
and Madlle. MARIE TAGLIANI.

## PRICES.

Pit Tier, Grand Tier, and One Pair ...	2 12 6
Two Pair ...	1 11 6
Half Circle ...	1 1 0
Pit Stalls ...	0 13 6
Gallery Boxes ...	0 12 6
Gallery Stalls ...	0 3 6
Gallery Side Stalls ...	0 3 0
Pit ...	0 3 6
Gallery ...	0 2 0

Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.  
No FREE LIST.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, LYCEUM.—  
LAST WEEK BUT ONE.

Grand Extra Night.—Great Combined Attraction.—In  
consequence of the great success of the Combined Entertain-  
ment of the Italian Opera and Madame Ristori's per-  
formance, an Extra Night will take place on Monday next,  
July 20, on which occasion the following attraction will be  
given:—

The performance will commence at eight o'clock with  
Verdi's Opera

## LA TRAVIATA.

Mesdames Bosio and Tagliafico, Signori Graziani, Ta-  
gliafco, Polonini, Soldi, Zelger, Mei, and Mario.

## Conductor, Mr. Costa.

After which, for the first time this season, Goldoni's  
Comedy, entitled

## LA LOCANDIERA.

Mirandolina, Madame Ristori; Il Marchese, Signor Bel-  
lotti-Bon.

To conclude with a Divertissement, in which Mesdames  
Plunkett and Delechaux and Monsieur Desplaces will  
appear.

N.B. On this occasion the Opera will commence at eight  
o'clock.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR will be performed (for the  
first time this season) on Tuesday next, July 21, Lucia,  
Madlle. Victoire Balfe (her first appearance in that char-  
acter).

Extra Night—FRA DIAVOLO.

On Thursday next, July 23, will be performed Auber's  
Opera

## FRA DIAVOLO.

Bosio, Marai, Gardoni, Neri-Beraldi, Polonini, Tagliafico,  
Zelger, and Ronconi, Madlle. Plunkett and M. Desplaces.  
Pit, 8s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Amphitheatre,  
2s. 6d.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. ALFRED WIGAN.

Monday, and during the week will be performed,  
WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.

Characters by Messrs. Addison, F. Vining, G. Vining, G.  
Cooke, G. Murray; Mrs. Stirling, Miss Swanborough, and  
Mrs. Melfort.

To conclude with the new burlesque Extravaganza called

## MASANIELLO.

Elvira, Miss Hughes; Lorenzo, Miss Thirlwall; Prince  
Alphonso, Miss Swanborough; and Masaniello, Mr. F.  
Robson.

## MADLE. ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT

PICTURE OF THE HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and  
D. COLNAGHI and Co. beg to announce that the above  
Picture is now on View at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168,  
New Bond-street, from 9 to 6, for a limited period.—Ad-  
mission, 1s.

## THE NONDESCRIPT.—MISS JULIA

PASTRANA. This young lady, the wonder of the  
world, supposed by eminent naturalists and physicians to  
be a hybrid, wherein the nature of woman predominates  
over the orang-outang, is very singular; her nose, fore-  
head, and entire face, shoulders, arms, &c., are covered with  
thick black hair. She has no pupil apparent in the eye, no  
cartilage in the nose, with double gums in the upper and  
lower jaw, and only one row of front teeth. The lower jaw  
is much extended, and the angle of the face is very singular.  
Miss Julia speaks and sings in English and Spanish, and  
dances the Highland Fling, Schottische, &c., &c., and has de-  
cidedly the prettiest little hands, feet, and ankles in London.  
Lovers, from 11 to 1, 3 to 5, and 8 to 10 daily, at the Regent  
Gallery, 69, Quadrant. Admission 1s. and 2s.; stalls, 3s.  
Miss Julia is pleased when the ladies and gentlemen ask her  
questions, and examine her pretty whiskers, of which she  
is very proud.

## DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the

Ormeau, having been restored to perfect hearing by a  
native physician in Turkey, after fourteen years of great  
suffering from noises in the Ears and extreme Deafness,  
without being able to obtain the least relief from any Aurist  
in England, is anxious to communicate to others the par-  
ticulars for the cure of the same. A book sent to any part  
of the world on receipt of six stamps, or the Author will  
apply the treatment himself, at his residence, Surgeon  
SAMUEL COLSTON, Member of the Royal College of Sur-  
geons, London. At home from 11 till 4 daily.—6, Leicester-  
place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters  
may be seen from persons cured.

SOLERA & AMONTILLADO SHERRIES.  
GUARANTEED, 1834 VINTAGE, 54s. PER DOZEN.  
QUEEN ISABELLA'S favourite WINES, as used at the  
ROYAL TABLE OF SPAIN.

THESE WINES are totally distinctive in their CHA-  
RACTERS, the SOLEIRA possessing GREAT BODY and  
RICHNESS; the AMONTILLADO PECULIAR DELI-  
CACY and DRYNESS, combined with full NUTTY FLA-  
VOUR, each possessing in common all the qualities of  
FIRST-CLASS WINES, rendering them at once the  
FINEST SHERRIES ever imported, and eminently suited  
to the palate of those who are able to appreciate and enjoy  
Wines of a really high-class character.

A Pint Sample of both Wines for 4s. 6d.  
Packages allowed for when returned.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to  
be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fen-  
church-street, London. Counting-house entrance, first door  
on the left up Railway-place.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH  
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be  
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.  
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

## GOODRICH'S SISAL CIGARS! at his

Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigar Stores, 407, Oxford-street,  
London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.;  
post free, six stamps extra; lb. boxes, containing 109, 12s. 6d.  
None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERI-  
NARY SCIENCE.

"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those  
whose duty it is to study the diseases to which the human  
flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary  
art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the  
well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major, in Cockspur-  
street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered  
and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the effi-  
cacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, ap-  
pear to have revolutionised the whole system of firing and  
blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of  
spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannobie, the win-  
ner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby,  
and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could  
desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet  
in another column, we perceive that other equally miracu-  
lous cures are set forth, which place him at the head of  
the Veterinary art in London."—Globe, May 10, 1856.

## DR. DE JONGH'S

## LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every  
other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost un-  
iversal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners  
as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMP-  
TION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM,  
SCURVY, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN,  
NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GE-  
NERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFEC-  
TIONS.

Its leading distinctive characteristics are:  
COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL  
PRINCIPLES.

INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.

ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER-  
TASTE.

RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS, AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

OPINION OF CHARLES COWAN, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.E.,  
Senior Physician to the Royal Berkshire Hospital, Con-  
sulting Physician to the Reading Dispensary, Translator  
of "Louis on Phthisis," &c.

"Dr. Cowan is glad to find that the Profession has some  
reasonable guarantee for a genuine article. The material  
now sold varies in almost every establishment where it is  
purchased, and a tendency to prefer a colourless and taste-  
less Oil, if not counteracted, will ultimately jeopardise the  
reputation of an unquestionably valuable addition to the  
Materia Medica. Dr. Cowan wishes Dr. DE JONGH every  
success in his meritorious undertaking."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.;  
Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S  
Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY  
BE GENUINE, by many respectable Chemists throughout  
the United Kingdom.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.

ANSAR, HARTFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS,  
By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the  
Metropolis.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS famed for the cure

of Liver complaints and derangements of the system,  
the liver being justly esteemed the noblest part of the body  
and fountain of life; thus it is, when the springs become  
poisoned, life itself is threatened, and the suffering patient  
is in the most imminent danger; but thousands have borne  
willing testimony to the power of this potent remedy,  
cleansing the blood from all impurities, strengthening the  
stomach, discharging the bile, removing all obstructions,  
and eradicating disease without leaving a trace behind.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at  
Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, Lon-  
don, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stamps, Con-  
stantinople; A. Guidici, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

## TEETH.—Messrs. GABRIEL supply COM-

plete SETS, without Springs, on the principle of  
capillary attraction, avoiding the necessity of extracting  
stumps or causing any pain.

SILICIOUS ENAMELLED AMERICAN MINERAL  
TEETH, the best in Europe—guaranteed to answer every  
purpose of mastication or articulation—from 3s. 6d. per  
Tooth.

Sets, 4l. 4s.—Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have  
been awarded for the production of a perfectly WHITE  
ENAMEL, for decayed FRONT TEETH, which can only  
be obtained at Messrs. Gabriel's Establishments.

33, LUDGATE HILL, five doors from the Old Bailey; and  
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Consultation and every information gratis.

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The quality of beds, mattresses, &c., of every description he is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his house ironmongery establishment the most extensive in the kingdom.

Feather beds.....	from £1 5 0	to £8 0 0
German spring mattresses.....	2 8 0	7 0 0
Patent Rheiocline beds.....	2 10 6	6 6 0
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An assortment of Tea Trays and Waiters wholly unprecedented, whether as to extent, variety, or novelty.

New Oval Papier Mache Trays, per set of Three.....from 20s. 0d. to 10 guineas.

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MANUFACTORY, 33 and 34, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749.—J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description, construction, and pattern, invites attention to his magnificent and unprecedented display of Watches, which is admitted to be the largest and best selected Stock in London. It consists of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent, Detached Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Movements, jewelled, &c., with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly-finished engine-turned and engraved Gold and Silver Cases. The designs engraved upon many of the cases are by eminent artists, and can only be obtained at this Manufactory. If the important requisites, superiority of finish, combined with accuracy of performance, elegance, durability, and reasonableness of price, are wished for, the intending Purchaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, published by J. W. BENSON (and sent post free on application), which contains sketches, prices, and directions as to what Watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have been received from persons who have bought Watches at this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct performance of the same.

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A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

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Colours revived by pure Washing, and promptly returned.

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TELESCOPES, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, and

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Ivory Handles at 32s. per dozen, choice ditto Balance

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**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is

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effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the

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for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAK-

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They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are

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WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. BARKER'S celebrated

REMEDY is protected by three patents, of England,

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W. E. SNOW, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

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Offices, 54, Charing-cross.

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The Right Hon. Lord Montague.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Erle.

Nassau W. Senior, Esq., late Master in Chancery

Charles Purton Cooper, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., F.R.S.

George Capron, Esq.

Examples of the Bonus upon Policies declared to the

31st December, 1854:—

Date of Policy..... March 18, 1845. April 24, 1845. Nov. 7, 1845.

Age at Entry..... 30. 42. 51.

Annual Premium..... £25 7 6 £35 16 8 £49 8 4

Sum Assured..... £1000 0 0 £1000 0 0 £1000 0 0

Bonus added..... £157 10 0 £184 0 0 £211 10 0

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the Office.

## THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SO-

CITY.

30, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1834.

This is a purely Mutual Life Assurance Society, with a

Capital of more than 280,000l. invested in Government and

Real Securities, created entirely by the steady accumulation

of the Premiums, and all belonging to the Members. The

Assurances in force are 1,260,000l. and upwards of 55,000l. per

annum.

Detailed Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal, together

with the list of Bonuses paid on the Claims of the past Year,

and the General Cash Account and Balance Sheet of the

Society to the 31st December last, will be given on a written

or personal application.

CHARLES INGALL, Actuary.

The Friends of the Society, and the general Public are

respectfully advised that any Assurances effected within the

present year, will have the advantage of one year in every

Annual Bonus.

## THE HOUSEHOLDERS' ASSURANCE

COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Ashton, Esq., Horton-house, Wraybury, Staines.

The Rev. Thos. Cator, Bryanston-square, and Skelbrook-

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can be obtained from the public funds, and on as secure a

basis.

Forms of application to deposit sums of money, at 5 per



FORTIETH REPORT  
OF THE

## LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the Banking-house of the Company, in Princes-street, Mansion-house, on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1857.

THOMAS TILSON, Esq., Chairman.  
WILLIAM BIRD, Esq., Deputy-Chairman,  
DIRECTORS.

William Bird, Esq.  
William Blount, Esq.  
Ald. Sir George Carroll.  
William Miller Christy, Esq.  
Ald. Sir James Duke, Bart.,  
M.P.  
Philip William Flower, Esq.  
George Holgate Foster, Esq.  
Francis B. Goldney, Esq.  
Wm. Ormsby Gore, Esq.  
Henry Grace, Esq.  
Archibald Hastic, Esq., M.P.  
William J. Lancaster, Esq.  
Sir J. M. Taggart, Bart.  
George Meek, Esq.  
Ambrose Moore, Esq.  
John Timothy Oxley, Esq.  
John Joseph Silva, Esq.  
George Tayler, Esq.  
Thomas Tilson, Esq.  
The Manager—GEORGE POLLARD, Esq.  
Solicitors—Messrs. Clarke and Morice.

The following Report was presented:—  
The Accounts which the Directors now submit to the Shareholders show that the net profit of the Bank for the past six months amounts to 76,746l. 19s. 3d.  
This result enables the Directors to declare a Dividend at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum, and a Bonus of 10s. per share, leaving a balance of 92,461. 19s. 3d. for division at the end of the year.

The Dividend and Bonus, free from income-tax, will be payable on and after Friday, the 24th inst.  
The preceding Report having been read to the Meeting by the Secretary, a Dividend for the half-year ending the 30th of June last, at the rate of 12½ per centum per annum, and a further division of 10s. 0d. per share out of the net profits of the half-year ending as above, were declared by the Chairman.

Resolved unanimously, That the Report now read be received, and that it be printed for the use of the Shareholders.

Resolved unanimously, That this Meeting acknowledges with their best thanks the great zeal of the Directors, and their devotion to the interests of the Bank.  
Resolved unanimously, That this Meeting desires also to acknowledge the excellent services of the Manager, Mr. Pollard.

(Signed) THOS. TILSON, Chairman.  
Extracted from the minutes.  
JNO. WARDROPE, Secretary.

## LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1857.

## Dr. THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.

To capital paid-up, viz., 60,000 Shares at 10l. each	£600,000	0	0
To amount due by the Bank	10,698,530	1	3
To amount of "The Guarantee Fund," Dec. 31, 1856	£165,932	13	10
To six months' interest on ditto at 3½ per cent. per annum	2,488	19	9
To amount carried to profit and loss account	168,421	13	7
	140,135	15	3
	£11,607,087	10	1

Cr.			
By Exchequer Bills and India Bonds	£1,002,863	0	8
By cash, loans, bills discounted, and other securities	10,559,899	3	5
By building, furniture, &c., in Princes-street	£36,325	0	0
By ditto ditto in Pall-mall	8,000	0	0
	41,325	0	0
	£11,607,087	10	1

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK, FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1857.

To current expenses, proportion of building expenses, directors' remuneration, bad debts, income-tax, &c.	£20,060	11	9
To amount carried to profit and loss, new account, being rebate of interest on bills discounted not yet due	87,319	4	3
To dividend account for the payment of half a year's dividend, at the rate of 12½ per centum per annum, upon 600,000l., amount of paid-up capital upon 60,000 shares	87,500	0	0
To ditto for the payment of a bonus of 10s. 0d. per share	30,000	0	0
To amount carried forward to profit and loss new account	9,246	19	3
	£140,135	15	3

Cr.			
By balance brought down	£140,135	15	3
	£140,135	15	3

THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.  
Established in 1830.

Head Office: Princes-street, Mansion-house.  
Western Branch: 89, Pall-mall.

Subscribed Capital	£3,000,000
Paid-up Capital	600,000
Guarantee Fund	165,932

Accounts of parties are kept agreeably to the custom of London bankers.

Parties keeping banking accounts with the bank can at all times transfer to a deposit account such portion of their balance as they may not immediately require, upon which interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.

Deposits are also received from parties not customers, either at call or for fixed periods, on interests at the market rates.

The agency of joint stock and other country and foreign banks undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.

Investments in, and sales of, all descriptions of British and foreign securities, bullion, specie, &c., effected.

Dividends on English and foreign funds, on railway and other shares, debentures, and coupons received without charge to customers. Every other description of banking business and money agency transacted, and letters of credit granted on the Continent and on the chief commercial towns of the world.

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Established 1830.  
Life Insurance may be effected with this Company on either of two principles—a low premium and no Bonus, or a somewhat higher premium with a guaranteed Bonus; and on a great variety of plans adapted to the convenience of individuals. The large Annuity Business of the Company shows that the public appreciate its ample security and its term.

Fire Insurance at the usual rates. The premiums in the year 1856 were upwards of 220,000l.  
Respectable and influential agents are required where appointments have not yet been made.

Prospectuses and further information may be had on application at the offices of the Company or to any agent.

## THE UNITED MUTUAL MINING and

GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the offices of the Society, 54, Charing-cross, London, on Saturday, the 25th day of July inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Society, and for the election of three Directors and one Auditor, in place of the same number who will retire.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
JAMES T. BULLOCK, Secretary.  
London, 54, Charing-cross, July 13, 1857.

## UNITED MUTUAL MINING and GENE-

RAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 54, Charing-cross, London.—Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the offices of this Society, 54, Charing-cross, on Saturday, the 25th day of July inst., after the conclusion of the business of the Annual General Meeting, to be held at 1 o'clock on that day, to consider an amalgamation of this Society, or a transfer of its business to another office.

By order of the Court of Directors,  
JAMES T. BULLOCK, Secretary.  
London, July 13, 1857.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING

COMPANY.  
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1847.

LETTERS of CREDIT and BILLS are granted at par upon the Banks at Adelaide and Port Adelaide. Approved drafts on South Australia negotiated and sent for collection.

Every description of Banking business is conducted direct both with Victoria and New South Wales, and also with the other Australian Colonies, through the Company's Agents.

Apply at the Offices, No. 54, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.  
WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.  
London, July, 1857.

## DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK, 6,

Cannon-street, West, E.C. Interest warrants for the half year ending 30th June will be paid on and after the 22nd inst.  
10th July, 1857. G. H. LAW, Manager.

## DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT BANK (In-

corporated).—Deposits received at Six per Cent. Interest payable half-yearly. Drawing Accounts opened. Bills discounted. Annuities granted.  
Chairman—The EARL OF DEVON.  
6, Cannon-street West, E.C. G. H. LAW, Manager.

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LONDON, S.E., is adapted for First-class Mercantile Instruction. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and trained to be quick at Accounts; while the modern Languages, Chemistry, and Mechanics, are also liberally provided for. Terms moderate and inclusive. School Re-opens July 27th.  
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N.B.—During the past year, Youths from the upper divisions have been received into some of the largest Mercantile, Manufacturing, and Engineering Firms in the Kingdom.

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PHILIP RAYSON. Price 6d.  
"Why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right."—Luke xii. 57.  
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