

Wm. Bam and Galloway, 392 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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Review of the Week.

JUST before the close of Parliament the public has succeeded in obtaining some information as to the state of affairs with regard to India, her finances and reinforcements. The Government, indeed, has exercised a considerable reserve, and we cannot entirely blame it; nevertheless several facts have come out. Mr. VERNON SMITH has declined to make any formal statement on the finance of India; and in doing so he is quite correct, since it would be impossible for him to estimate either the revenue of an empire of which one quarter is in the hands of mutineers, while the trade of the other three-quarters is interrupted or suspended; and equally impossible to estimate the outlay, which must depend upon the extension and endurance of the revolt. The reserve, however, is calculated to excite undue apprehension. The Government of India is by no means in an insolvent condition. Even the annual deficit is rather to be ascribed to bad management than to real poverty; and it would be overcome by a course of improvement now inevitable. And it has been ascertained in the City, that instead of being in want of immediate cash, the East India Company has surplus funds to lend.

Mr. DISRAELI and others have endeavoured to obtain some information from Government respecting the new restrictions upon the Press—sweeping and arbitrary restraints that are not demanded by any military or political considerations. Here, again, Government was reserved, probably because the case in reply was not a very creditable one to be brought forward; but Mr. VERNON SMITH went so far as to invite a private interview with one of the inquirers.

On the subject of reinforcements, the statements have been more explicit. Government will continue to raise regiments of militia as rapidly as possible, and as extensively as may be needed. Recruitments are going forward satisfactorily. Government now sees the necessity of maintaining a naval force at home,—one reason why screw-steamers have not been employed in the transport of troops. The avowal, by the way, implies some dawning doubt as to the state of our relations in Europe. If it prove to be desirable, some portion of the reinforcements may be sent over by way of Egypt, and no doubt it would be very advantageous if artillerymen and engineers could be reinforced by that route. In these explanations, Government is mani-

festly giving way upon some points where it had hitherto maintained an air of preposterous confidence.

From India, of course, we have no direct intelligence beyond that given last week. The 'heavy mails' add to the accumulated details, but do not alter the general character of the information.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner on Wednesday was virtually the close of the session, although some legislative accounts still have to be wound up. No summary of the proceedings has yet transpired—we have no report of the good things said by the Premier—none of the felicitations exchanged at the parliamentary successes of the year—no reprint of the opinions expressed upon opponents, or upon uncertain friends. No gentleman connected with the Press has told us what was said at that table of the Independent Liberals—of Lord JOHN RUSSELL—JOHN BRIGHT—the new members—the House of Commons at large—the Reform Bill of 1858—or the political fancies of the public. On these points the conversation was capital—of course. But we are left to safe presumption, without specific information.

Within the walls of Parliament legislative business has been gradually giving way to administrative business. Bills have been made up into bundles for committee, third reading, or Royal assent, and got through as fast as possible. The measure which has most occupied the House of Commons is the Divorce Bill, of which something more than mince-meat has been made by 'amendments'—they have made it a new measure. The members on both sides who joined in creating a special opposition with reference to this measure, first of all tried to defeat it, and have since pursued their consistent course of enlarging it to such an extent that it now grants divorce or separation for causes never originally contemplated. It releases clergymen from the ministerial duty of performing marriage for persons who have been divorced, and in some degree the committee restores the action for criminal conversation in a new form. The Anglo-Saxon cannot give up the idea of a money fine for personal offences. Moreover, a great deal of business under the statute is handed over to Quarter Sessions and the Courts of Assizes, so that questions between husband and wife will come amongst the ordinary business of Quarter Sessions. Imagine that for a change in our British institutions, effected under cover of those who would have defeated the bill altogether if they could! No doubt they reckoned in some degree upon the effect

produced in the House of Lords, where Lord REDESDALE has not been slow to announce that he should move the consideration of the Commons' amendments three months hence.

Amid the mass of railway intelligence, where we see much mistrust arising from the decline of the dividends or increase of expenditure, stand forward three great questions of commercial enterprise. We have the report of the failure of the Atlantic telegraph—that is, the failure for the season. It was indeed a daring attempt to begin the laying of the electric cable without any previous experiment on the process, and the company is in no worse position than in having been forced by circumstances to make rather a costly experiment. The cable has broken, and it is doubtful whether any large portion of it can be recovered. The best engineers always distrusted the success of this particular cable, on various grounds which it would be needless here to particularize. Several questions have arisen respecting the apparatus for laying it down, and the mode of doing so—subjects which have been much illustrated by the experiment. We are also inclined to doubt whether sufficient allowance has been made for 'the slack,' or for the necessary bendings and windings, whether in following sinuities of the surface, or in drifting sideways from the straight line. Many of these data were left out of the calculations—they will now be brought into it; and the experiment of '57 may be considered to have settled the question for '58. The bond of union which the Americans show in their remarks upon our Indian difficulty will then be substantiated by the electric link.

The next subject is a submarine question, but it is not quite so agreeably settled. When the last telegraph was received from the East, it was found that the messages had not reached their destination in the order of their original despatch—those which were sent first did not arrive first, and private persons got their messages before Government. Was it possible that the electric fluid might turn sportive on the route, and one message overjump the other within the narrow channel of the wire? Who can deny it? Yet before we assume any such process, we might guess at some other mode of diversion; and an intercepted letter to the *Times* asserts that the Honourable F. W. CAPORAS, Secretary of the Submarine Telegraph Company, gave orders to Mr. T. W. EVANS, superintendent of the instrument-room, to transpose the messages. The accusation, indeed, was with the very reverse of authority.



intercepted letter is by Mr. EVANS himself; but he previously sent it to Mr. CADOGAN, who received it as an insidious attempt to extort money to purchase suppression; and he has instituted preliminary proceedings in the Marlborough-street police-court, binding over Mr. EVANS and a friend to take their trial for libel.

The third submarine question is not less important. Lord PALMERSTON has definitively announced in Parliament that Government will not give a subsidy to the Euphrates Valley Railway and Telegraph, but will employ any electric telegraph to India actually established. This leaves the way clear for the Suez project.

While we are disputing over the great works that we could create, and delay only by our own bickerings, the French people, united under a beloved Emperor, are constructing immense works in Paris and elsewhere. In the loyalty of their hearts, they are building houses chiefly for the wealthy classes, and have crowned that act of self-devotion by finishing the Louvre, which FRANCIS I. began, NAPOLEON THE FIRST struck out in a new style, and NAPOLEON THE LAST completes—with honours and feasts for the architects, artists, and artisans. It is a strange circumstance that this beloved Emperor, who is thus making work for the people of Paris and other towns, should see his own fête day—which ought to be a holiday in Paris—kept no doubt by the officials and the soldiery, but pass as dull as the dullest of our November days—a failure.

Another great measure is said to be preparing for the benefit of the French people. The trade of butchers in Paris is to be thrown open. It has hitherto been a monopoly, at the same time that the butchers have been restrained by an excise fixing the price of meats—all the different kinds of joints. The French Government is even going to try free trade, or, what we rather suspect, is about to substitute for the humble monopoly of butchers some grand scheme of joint-stock interference, got up by those masters at joint-stock gambling with which Paris abounds.

But the United Kingdom beats the French Empire this week in the example of unblushing effrontery; for not even the Court of LOUIS NAPOLEON can produce such a specimen of shamelessness as the scene that Dublin has exhibited in its Assembly Rooms. On the stage of that building, with some tawdry scenery for the background, SPOLLEN, who was accused of the murder of Mr. LITTLE, has appeared, to deliver a monologue on his own participation in the trial. His narrative turned out to be a begging petition for the means wherewith to emigrate, without a word of explanation to clear up his conduct. On the contrary, when questions were put to him—and they were many—he either avoided the answers, or was eagerly recalled to silence by his son. The effect of this exposure has been the very reverse of what SPOLLEN intended, so far as regards the strengthening of belief in his innocence. But it does appear to have brought him some money. Many persons in Dublin could not resist the opportunity of seeing the curiosity for a shilling. Some went in to see how far the man's impudence could carry him; and the man actually made something of himself as a show.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT SERVICE.—A Ramsgate fishing-lugger, a few days ago, picked up a sailor about nine miles out at sea, just after he had sprung from a packet-ship steering up the Channel. He was taken into Hastings, and conveyed before the Mayor, when he stated that his name was Freeland, and that he was a native of Londonderry. On the 28th of July, he was staying at a seaman's boarding-house at New York, to the master of which he owed nine dollars. He was drugged and rendered insensible, and, on recovering his consciousness, found himself on board a vessel bound for London. He was here brutally ill-used, and was finally told to leap overboard. This he did, and they then threw him a life-buoy. In about ten minutes he was picked up by the Ramsgate lugger. During the voyage, another man had been kicked overboard, and was drowned; and one man leaped into the sea, but was recovered and brought back, when he was severely beaten. Freeland had had but scanty fare while on board the American vessel, and his person was much bruised. The Mayor ordered that he should be sent up to London, and paid his necessary expenses.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. CROKER.—The mortal remains of the late Right Hon. John Wilson Croker were consigned to their last resting-place, at Mousley Church, Surrey, on Monday. The funeral was of a private character.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Saturday, August 15th.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS sat for two hours last Saturday morning, for the purpose of forwarding certain bills.

SCOTCH CONFIRMATIONS.

Mr. HADFIELD asked whether it is the intention of the Lord Advocate to bring in a bill to remove the present legal difficulties that prevent Scotch confirmations having operation over the estates of deceased persons in England or Ireland, as well as in Scotland; and also whether he intended to introduce a measure to extend the operation of English or Irish probates over the property of deceased persons in Scotland.—The LORD ADVOCATE said he had been in communication with the Lord Chancellor on the subject of putting Scotch confirmations on the same footing as English and Irish probates, and he should lose no time next session in doing for Scotland what is now in course of being done for England and Ireland.

THE LATE MEMBER FOR BEVERLEY.

Mr. LOCKE presented a petition from Mr. Glover, late member for Beverley, praying for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether, on the 28th of March, 1857, he was possessed of a qualification to entitle him to be returned for the borough of Beverley.—The SPEAKER was of opinion that the question had been already decided by the election committee, and that the petition could not be received.

THE CHARITABLE TRUSTS ACTS CONTINUANCE BILL, the **MUTINY (EAST INDIA) BILL**, and the **PAROCHIAL SCHOOLMASTERS (SCOTLAND) (NO. 2) BILL**, were read a third time, and passed.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

The House having gone into committee on this bill, Mr. CAIRD complained that the grant for the Edinburgh Industrial Museum had been disallowed.—Some discussion on the subject ensued, and a wish was expressed by several members to have the vote of 10,000*l.* for purchasing a site for the Museum re-introduced, even at the eleventh hour. The proposition, however, was opposed by Mr. HADFIELD and other members, and ultimately withdrawn.—In the course of the debate, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER made some explanatory observations touching the recent increase in the estimates for civil services. This, he observed, was not for any corrupt or profligate objects, but for purposes of general and public utility, such as the proposed Museum for Edinburgh, which the House had refused to sanction. The proposal would be made again next year, according to a suggestion thrown out by Mr. Gladstone.

CROWDED DWELLINGS PREVENTION BILL.

Upon the motion for going into committee on this bill, Mr. AYRTON complained of its arbitrary character. He thought the existing law was sufficient, and that the Government would do well to consider whether they should go on with the present measure.—Mr. COWPER said that all the bill attempted to do was to define how far the word 'family' extends. Lodging-house keepers and frequenters had acknowledged that they had benefited by the Lodging-house Act. Order now reigns in these houses, instead of confusion and profligacy. The present bill simply introduced an amendment in one small particular in the old act.—At the suggestion of Mr. HENLEY, the committee was postponed to Monday; and, several bills having been advanced through various stages, the House adjourned.

Monday, August 17th.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Royal Assent was given by commission to a great many bills, and their Lordships considered the Commons' amendments to several other measures. With respect to the difference of opinion between the two Houses as to the **JOINT STOCK COMPANIES BILL**, the LORD CHANCELLOR proposed a compromise. He thought it might be reasonable to allow the dividend of 2*s.* in the pound to be retained by those creditors who had received it; but he moved that their Lordships should insist upon their proposal that such creditors should not be entitled to receive any further dividend, or to have recourse to any other remedy than could be obtained in respect of the judgments against lands.—This was ultimately agreed to by 11 to 9.—The amendments on the **DULWICH COLLEGE BILL**, with respect to the constitution of the governing body of the college, were thrown out.

The **SCOTCH LUNATICS BILL** was passed; several other bills were forwarded a stage; and the **APPROPRIATION BILL** was read a first time. Their Lordships adjourned at half past six.

MERSEY CONSERVANCY BILL.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Sir JAMES GRAHAM moved that a select committee be appointed to inspect the Lords' journals relative to the Mersey Conservancy bill, and to make a report thereon to the House. He considered that it would be well to introduce a new bill to give effect to the arrangement settled before the committee of the House of Lords, and so put an end to a most angry controversy. The committee he asked for would report that the former bill was at an end, and then he would move to introduce the new bill, and to have it passed through all its stages.—Mr. EWART seconded the motion.—After a few words from Mr. HENLEY, the motion was agreed to, and the committee was appointed.—In the evening, Sir JAMES

GRAHAM brought up the report of the select committee, and moved for and obtained leave to bring in the new bill, to suspend the standing orders, and to read the bill a first and second time. This was accordingly done.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

The House went again into committee on this bill, commencing with the 28th clause, which authorizes and requires the Court in certain cases to dismiss a petition for divorce. Several alterations were proposed, some of which were adopted by Government, and assented to by the House. Among these was one moved by Mr. BEVELL, who thought there would be a difficulty in making the commission of the adultery at any time during the marriage, without reference to the time or the fact of its condonation, a complete bar to divorce; and he therefore moved the omission of the words, "or shall find that the husband has been guilty of adultery during the marriage."—Another of the amendments agreed to originated in Mr. BUTT, who, in order to avoid collusive suits, moved the insertion of the words, "or that the petition has been presented or prosecuted in collusion with either of the other parties."

The succeeding clause, authorizing and requiring the Court, under certain conditions, to pronounce a decree of dissolution, was likewise materially modified.—Mr. WALPOLE proposed to include in the proviso to this clause, "that the Court shall not be at liberty to pronounce a decree of dissolution where the petitioner should have been guilty of adultery not condoned;" but this amendment was negatived upon a division.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved to include in the proviso, "that the Court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it shall find that the petitioner had during the marriage been guilty of adultery."—This amendment was agreed to, as well as another, also proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, including among the exceptions in the proviso wilful separation before the adultery without reasonable excuse, and wilful neglect or misconduct which shall have conduced to the adultery.—The clause, thus amended, was opposed by Mr. MONSELL, because it authorized divorce *à vinculo*; but it was carried by 88 to 21.—With this division the sitting of the Committee terminated.

The House having resumed, the **CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL**, the **PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION (IRELAND) BILL**, and the **JURISDICTION IN SIAM BILL**, were read a third time, and passed.

EFFECT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

In the evening, Mr. CONINGHAM inquired whether Mr. F. O. Ward had been correctly reported to have said, at the International Congress at Brussels, last September, that the application of the Public Health Act to two hundred houses in England had diminished the mortality by fifty per cent., and had in their vicinity quadrupled the fertility of the soil.—Mr. COWPER said he had a copy of the speech referred to; and the passage in question was only a portion of what was stated. Mr. Ward spoke of the mortality existing in the most wretched parts of the several towns, arising from the class of diseases resulting from impure air and polluted water. What he stated on this point was in relation to Croydon, Leicester, Rugby, and other places. When he spoke of the fertility caused by sewage irrigation, he alluded to that which was known to have taken place in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh and Ayr.

INDIAN FINANCES.

In reply to an inquiry by Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, Mr. VERNON SMITH said that the Government had decided not to bring forward the usual annual statement on the Indian finances. Recent events would make any estimates perfectly fallacious; and members had already had one or two occasions of expressing their opinions with respect to the Indian crisis.

THE MALTA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, in answer to Mr. KINNAIRD, said that it was intended to prohibit in future any priest or other minister of religion from being elected a member of the Legislative Council of Malta.

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

Replying to Mr. DISRAELI, Mr. VERNON SMITH said that there would be no objection to laying on the table of the House the papers connected with the Act of the Legislative Council of India restricting the liberty of the press in the dominions of the East India Company.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The House then again went into committee on this bill.—The 81st clause empowers the court, where the adultery has been established, on the petition of the husband, to impose a fine upon the adulterer, he having been made a co-respondent, and to order him to pay the costs.—Mr. FULLER proposed to amend this clause by empowering the Court to punish the respondent and co-respondent by fine, or imprisonment, or both, as if convicted of a misdemeanour.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to making adultery a criminal offence.—After a long discussion, the clause was agreed to, with the omission of the words authorizing the imposition of a fine upon the adulterer, which the Attorney-General proposed to make the subject of another clause.

In the 52nd clause, which sanctions an appeal to the House of Lords, the limitation of the appeal to questions of law was expunged.

The next clause, enabling parties to a marriage dissolved under the Act to marry again, as if the prior

marriage had been dissolved by death, gave occasion to many notices of amendments.—Mr. ROLL, who had given notice of one to disable the party by whose adultery or other offence the marriage shall have been dissolved from marrying again, moved, however, in the first instance, an amendment, of which notice had been given by Mr. NAPIER, to restrict the permission to remarry to the party on whose petition the marriage shall have been dissolved.—Sir GEORGE GREY resisted the latter proposition, and *a fortiori* the former.—Upon a division, Mr. Napier's amendment was negatived by 110 to 50, and this vote virtually decided the fate of Mr. Roll's.—The Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

The TRUSTEES RELIEF BILL was withdrawn.—The JUDGMENTS BILL was committed *pro forma*.—On the order for going into committee upon the CROWDED DWELLINGS PREVENTION BILL, Mr. RIDLEY moved to defer the committee for three months; and, after some discussion, the House divided, when the amendment was negatived by 44 to 23.—The House then went into committee, but the Chairman immediately reported progress.

An adjournment took place at two o'clock.

Tuesday, August 18th.
TRUSTEES RELIEF BILL.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS Lord ST. LEONARDS said that on a former occasion he had framed a measure with respect to the relief of trustees which he hoped would have met the exigencies of the case. That measure had met with objections on the part of the Lord Chancellor, who said it was impracticable; but it was now before the public and the profession, and they would form their opinion of it.—The LORD CHANCELLOR, in reply, denied that he had said the proposed measure was impracticable. Their Lordships' House was not the proper place to discuss the matter. He was ready to give his most anxious attention to any bill in the next session which Lord St. Leonards might introduce on the subject.

DIVORCE BILL.

Lord ST. LEONARDS asked what course the Government proposed to take with respect to the Divorce Bill.—Lord GRANVILLE replied that, as due notice had not been given of the question, he could not give a decided answer. He intimated, however, that the Government would not consent to postpone the measure until next session.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION BILL.

On the order of the day for considering the Commons' amendments to this bill, the LORD CHANCELLOR explained that the contentious business brought before the court in London had been thrown open to the whole body of solicitors and barristers, instead of being confined exclusively to proctors and advocates. The main features of the bill remained unaltered. The material alteration was that the limit of 1500*l.* allowed to the county courts had been removed, and now there was no limit whatever. He could not think that their Lordships would do wisely in rejecting the bill because of this alteration. With respect to the compensation of proctors, he had, when the bill was before their Lordships, expressed his opinion as opposed to such a proceeding, but the guardians of the public purse had thought otherwise, and had provided a fund from which that compensation was to be paid. These were the main changes which the Commons had introduced into the measure.—Lord WYNFORD moved that they should disagree with the amendments in the 40th and 70th clauses; but on the suggestion of Lord ST. LEONARDS (who nevertheless agreed in the abstract with the motion), Lord Wynford withdrew his opposition, and the amendments were sanctioned.

Some routine business having been transacted, their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to seven o'clock.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL.

At the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the committee on this bill was resumed. Some resolutions were agreed to for imposing stamp duties, and the 58th clause—which enacts that, on the dissolution of a marriage, "It shall be lawful for the respective parties thereto to marry again, as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death"—was subjected to considerable discussion.—Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, in the absence of Mr. Gladstone through a domestic calamity, moved an amendment, of which Mr. Gladstone had given notice, to leave out the words, "as if the prior marriage had been dissolved by death," and insert "in the office of the registrar." This alteration would obviate conscientious scruples and prevent Parliament from exceeding the functions of a civil Legislature.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL resisted this amendment, and, after much discussion (in which the proposed alteration was supported by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, Lord JOHN MANNERS, and Lord LOVAT, and opposed by Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. SPOONER, Mr. GRIFFITHS, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. BRISCOE, and Mr. MALINS), the amendment was withdrawn.

Major WARBURTON then moved to add the following proviso to the clause:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that no priest or deacon shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure, for refusing or consenting to solemnize the marriage of any person who shall be divorced by virtue of this act."—This was supported by Mr. WILKINS, Lord EBRINGTON, Mr. FORSTER, and Mr. WALPOLE; and opposed by General THOMPSON and Mr. AYRTON.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL was happy to state that he

was authorized by the Premier to accept the amendment, with a qualification which he thought would meet with the approbation of the committee, but he wished, before entering upon this proposition, to draw attention to the motives by which they had been influenced in the decision to which they had come on the subject. Supposing they gave the clergy exemption and immunities in certain cases, where were they to stop? (*Hear, hear.*) The same arguments that applied to this case would apply to burials, baptism, and all the ceremonies of the Church. He only gave way to the wishes of the majority in that House. What the Government proposed was, that the proviso should run thus:—"Provided always, and be it enacted, that no priest or deacon shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure, for refusing to solemnize the marriage of any person whose adultery or crime has been the ground for the dissolution of any marriage." (*Cheers.*) The Government also proposed at a future time to add to the clause words compelling the rector to give up the parish church for the celebration of the marriage of divorced persons by any priest or deacon not having conscientious objections to perform the ceremony.

After some further discussion on this point, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL substituted the following form of the proviso, partly adopted from Mr. Walpole's proposed amendment:—"That no clergyman in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland shall be compelled to solemnize the marriage of any person whose former marriage may have been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery, or shall be liable to any suit, penalty, or censure for solemnizing or refusing to solemnize such marriage."—In this state of the question, the sitting terminated.

THE EQUIPMENT OF THE INDIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

In answer to Mr. STAFFORD, Sir JOHN RAMSDEN said the soldiers for India before embarking received an advance of three months' pay, out of which a certain number of articles called 'sea necessaries' were provided by the commanding officer, the total value of which amounted to 2*l.*; and the balance of the three months' pay was made over to the commanding officer to be laid out in articles which he might consider conducive to the soldiers' comfort. From inquiries he had made at the India Board, he found that they had entered into contracts that their transports should be provided with sufficient awnings to spread over the deck and protect the troops from the heat of the sun during the voyage. As to the medical comforts, they were in every case sent out in the same ship with the troops.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES IN INDIA.

Mr. DISRAELI, in relation to the loss of property by English subjects in India during the mutiny, asked whether the Government intended to give compensation.—Mr. VERNON SMITH replied that the Court of Directors were considering a scheme for affording compensation to the sufferers; but it had not yet been submitted to him.

COMMERCE WITH TURKEY.

Lord PALMERSTON in answer to Mr. HADFIELD gave explanations on the subject of certain modifications which have taken place in the commercial relations between the Porte and other Powers. The relations with England are still regulated by the treaty of 1838; and the tariff so fixed is as favourable as exists in the case of any other country.

THE MILITIA BILL.

Mr. STAFFORD moved the adjournment of the House, with a view to making a complaint to the effect that the Militia Bill had been unduly hurried, contrary to promises which had been given by the Government.—Lord ALFRED VANE TEMPEST made the same complaint.—Lord PALMERSTON disclaimed any intention to deceive the House, and promised that an opportunity for discussion should be afforded on the third reading.—The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

The CUSTOMS' DUTIES BILL was read a third time, and passed.

DIVORCE BILL.

The House then returned into committee upon the Divorce Bill, resuming the consideration of the proposed amendments of the 58th clause, the question being whether Major Warburton's proviso or the Attorney-General's should be adopted.—Upon a division, Major Warburton's proviso was negatived by 77 to 56.—Mr. CHAUFURD proposed to amend the Attorney-General's proviso by omitting the words, "whose former marriage may have been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery;" but this amendment was negatived.—Mr. WILKINS moved a proviso, "that nothing in this act contained shall enable any person whose marriage shall have been dissolved on the ground of his or her adultery to contract marriage with any person with whom he or she shall by the sentence dissolving the marriage be found and declared to have committed adultery." The ground upon which he made this motion was that he believed that marriages of this kind are a scandal to society.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed this amendment, pointing out what, in his opinion, would be the evil effects of such a restriction, which would either cast the victim of seduction upon the world, or force her to live in a state of concubinage.—The amendment, after some discussion, was negatived.

Mr. WALPOLE thanked the Government for the concession they had made; while, on the other hand, Sir

WILLIAM HEATHCOTE stated his belief, based upon communications with clergymen, that they considered the proviso only half met the difficulty.—The amended clause was then agreed to.

Mr. BURN moved to omit the 54th clause, which abolished the action for criminal conversation, remarking that, as the bill then stood, there was no substitute for this action, the power of imposing a fine upon the adulterer having been withdrawn.—Upon a division, the clause was carried by 78 to 46; and Mr. MALINS then inquired what course the Government intended to take to punish the adulterer.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that, although he should be extremely sorry to retain the action of criminal conversation, which is an opprobrium on the country, some such remedy is needed, and, if the proposal was acceptable to the general body of the committee, he had no objection to endeavour to embody in a clause a provision that, when a husband presents a petition to the court, he should say whether he desires damages against the adulterer or not; and, if he does, how he wishes them to be applied; and that, on the hearing of the petition, a jury should determine by their verdict if any and what amount of money should be paid by the adulterer, and the manner in which it should be applied.

The original clauses contained in the bill having been gone through, the committee proceeded to consider the new clauses.—One of these clauses, moved by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and agreed to, gave jurisdiction to entertain and decide upon petitions for judicial separation to the judge of assize for the county, or any other person named in the commission of assize, and appointed by the judge, or the chairman, or assistant-chairman of the quarter sessions for the county or district, or the recorder of any city or borough in which the husband and wife were last resident.—Other new clauses were agreed to, and the chairman was ordered to report progress.

CROWDED DWELLINGS.

The House then went into committee on the Crowded Dwellings Prevention Bill, and a long and rather warm discussion ensued, the bill being strenuously opposed, on the ground of its tyrannical and centralizing character, by Mr. AYRTON, Mr. COX, Mr. LOCKE, Lord ALFRED VANE TEMPEST, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. NICOLL, and Mr. RIDLEY, who saw in it an extension to England of the French system of giving to the police a dangerous power of interference in private matters.—The measure was supported by Mr. O'BRIEN and Lord PALMERSTON, who regarded it as necessary for the protection of the poor, and more especially the Irish in the low parts of London, from the rapacity of speculative builders, who overcrowd their houses.—The first clause was then agreed to; the title of the bill, on the motion of Mr. HENLEY, was altered to "The Common Lodging Houses Act Amendment (1857);" the Chairman reported progress, and the House resumed, shortly afterwards adjourning at a quarter to three o'clock.

Wednesday, August 19th.

THE IRISH LORD LIEUTENANCY.—THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice that on an early day next session he will call the attention of the House to the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and will propose as a substitute the appointment of a Secretary of State for Ireland. He also announced that he would call attention to the relations existing between this country and the Hudson's Bay Company.

SALE OF OBSCENE BOOKS, &c., PREVENTION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill. Upon the first clause, Sir ERSKINE PEARCE, who has charge of the bill, said he would adopt the suggestion that two justices should have the power of issuing a warrant under the act, and that two justices should decide the cases instead of one. He would also accept the amendment of the member for the Tower Hamlets, making some overt act an essential preliminary to the institution of proceedings; and he would consent to an appeal to the quarter sessions being given.

Mr. ROEBUCK remarked that he had urged on a former day that the act, as originally framed, might be used by magistrates against poachers. That remark was described as a libel on the magistracy of England; but, to show the correctness of the opinion he had formed respecting the conduct of magistrates, he read a letter from Lord Brougham, who stated that in the year 1841 he presented a petition to the House of Lords from some poor men who were imprisoned for the non-payment of Queen Elizabeth's shilling, which is a fine imposed for absence from the parish church. Those men had been brought before the magistrates for poaching, but in consequence of some informality they could not be convicted. The magistrates then asked them if they had been at church on the preceding Sunday, and, as it appeared that they had not been at church for four Sundays, they were fined 4*s.* and costs, for the non-payment of which they were imprisoned.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The House once more went into committee on this bill, when considerable discussion ensued. Clauses were proposed for the establishment of local courts in accordance with a proviso given by the Attorney-General on the previous night, and were agreed to after a brief discussion.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then proposed a

clause providing that a husband may obtain damages for the adultery of his wife from the adulterer, by the verdict of a jury, in the new court—the money to be applied to the use of the children, or for the support of the divorced woman.—Mr. ADAMS, Mr. MALINS, Mr. BUTT, and Mr. AYRTON, having expressed themselves satisfied with the proposal, the clause was agreed to.

A clause providing that a clergyman who conscientiously objects to celebrate the marriage of divorced persons shall not have power to withhold the use of his church for the solemnization of such marriage by clergymen not entertaining a similar objection, was proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and energetically opposed by Mr. MALINS, Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, Lord JOHN MANNERS, Sir WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. HENLEY. It was supported by Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. AYRTON, and Mr. RIDLEY.

Mr. NEWDEGATE then moved to add, by way of amendment, the following proviso:—"The court which pronounces a sentence of divorce shall grant to either of the parties divorced a license entitling such person to performance of the marriage ceremony by the incumbent of any parish, not being the parish in which such person has been residing, and such incumbent shall be empowered to marry such person."—This was objected to by Sir GEORGE GREY as being, not an amendment, but a distinct clause; and it was also opposed by Mr. SPOONER and Mr. WALPOLE.—The original clause was then agreed to.—After some further discussion, the Chairman was ordered to report progress.

The Lords' amendments to several bills were partly agreed to and partly dissented from; the MERSEY CONSERVANCY BILL was read a third time, and passed; and the House adjourned at five o'clock.

Thursday, August 20th.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, in answer to the Earl of SHAFTESBURY, the LORD CHANCELLOR stated that the question of the opium traffic in China had been referred to the law advisers of the Crown, who had given an opinion that it is perfectly legal, and that it is not contrary to the letter of the treaty with China; but, inasmuch as it may seem to be against the spirit of that treaty, they recommend some alteration.

Lord REDESDALE gave notice that he should oppose the Commons' amendments to the DIVORCE BILL.—The Commons' amendments to the Lords' amendments on the BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (IRELAND) BILL were considered and agreed to.—The ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL was read a third time, and passed.

GALWAY TOWN ELECTION.

Earl GRANVILLE moved to agree with the Commons in the address to her Majesty respecting the measures to be adopted in reference to the proceedings at the late Galway election.—This was done.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The measure, as amended, was considered at the morning sitting of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed to substitute for clause 18, a clause whereby leave is given to apply for divorce to the judges of assizes and court of quarter sessions, in the locality where the husband and wife reside or last resided together. He also proposed the introduction of a clause after clause 18, defining the powers of the judges of assize and court of quarter sessions in divorce cases, and regulating the fees.—Both proposals were agreed to.

Clause 19 in the original bill having been struck out, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed as a substitute a clause for the protection against the husband of the separate property and earnings of the wife, in cases where the husband has been guilty of adultery.—After some discussion, in which doubts were raised as to the working of the clause, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he thought the wishes of the House would be met by the introduction of the following words:—"If a husband, in violation of any such order, shall possess himself of any such earnings or property of the wife, he shall be liable to be committed to prison for a period not exceeding two calendar months, unless he shall restore the same or pay the full value to the wife, and the costs and expenses incurred by her.—Ultimately, the amendment was withdrawn, the protection of the woman's rights being left to the general laws of the country as they stand.

Mr. HENLEY moved to add words to clause 30 to the effect that the court might have power to order the payment of alimony, *pendente lite*.—The amendment was agreed to.—Other amendments were proposed and rejected; and the bill was ordered for the third reading on the following morning.

SALE OF OBSCENE BOOKS, &c., PREVENTION BILL.

On the consideration of this bill, as amended, a clause was added, on the motion of the LORD-ADVOCATE, exempting Scotland from the operation of the bill, the common law of that country being sufficient to effect the desired object.—Amendments of a verbal character were inserted, and the bill was ordered for third reading.

The sitting was then suspended.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN IRELAND.

In the evening, Mr. BRADY asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if medical poor-law officers are bound to attend on persons whose tickets of attendance have been

suspended in consequence of their ineligibility to poor-law relief from position and circumstances, but who afterwards get renewed tickets for attendance, without alteration or diminution of their pecuniary circumstances; and, in the event of a poor-law medical officer falling ill in the discharge of his duties, or otherwise, whether guardians have power to stop from his salary the amount paid by them for his substitute.—Mr. HERBERT, in reply to the first question, believed there was nothing in point of law to prevent a person from obtaining a ticket for medical relief under the circumstances specified, and such case must be left to the discretion and good feeling of the dispensary committee; but, if the ticket was obtained in that way, he believed there was no legal remedy. If abuses should be found to exist he hoped a remedy would be applied. The second question was one for the Poor Law Commissioners.

GREEK FINANCES.

In reply to Mr. SPOONER, Lord PALMERSTON stated that the Commissioners appointed by the protecting Powers to inquire into the finances of Greece had not yet made a report; but he was afraid he could not hold out any expectation that the result would relieve the English Government from the obligation to pay the interest on the loan.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. DISRAELI inquired on what security the Indian loans were raised?—Mr. VERNON SMITH replied, On promissory notes, pledging the revenues of India to the repayment. He then took the opportunity of correcting a misunderstanding on Tuesday. Mr. Disraeli put a question with regard to sufferers in the recent events in India. He understood the right hon. gentlemen to ask, as regards persons in the civil and military services, what compensation would be given to the widows, and he replied, The same as to those of officers who fell in action. It seemed that he was understood to speak of compensation for loss of property. That was a wider question, and had not at present been entered into.

MILITIA BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill, Colonel NORTH complained of the existing system of promotion, and instanced the case of Colonel Adams, a distinguished Peninsular officer, who had seen fifty-three officers appointed over his head.—Sir F. SMITH, with respect to the reinforcements for India, suggested that one thousand sappers and miners should be sent out, as he hoped not one stone of Delhi would be allowed to remain on another.

Sir DE LACY EVANS thought the suggestion a good one, and added that we ought to make a display of our naval as well as of our military strength in India; that it would be desirable to give Sir Colin Campbell the power of conferring the order of valour; and that the native princes who had remained faithful to us should be rewarded by an extension of territory, or in some other way. He hoped it was true that General Jacob, in returning from Persia, had been ordered to go to the scene of action.—Sir W. F. WILLIAMS also approved of the suggestion for sending sappers and miners to India, but hoped that Delhi, instead of being destroyed, would be maintained as a stronghold of our power.—Sir HARRY VERNER thought small armed steamers should be sent, not only up the Ganges, but all the other Indian rivers.

Sir JOHN RAMSDEN, with respect to a question which had been put as to the number of militia about to be embodied, said he had to observe that the Government intended to call out 10,000 men, so that the number should bear some proportion to the number of troops sent to India. According to the number at present sent out, the Government thought 10,000 enough to do garrison duty; but of course if it were found necessary to send more men out, they would have to draw more largely upon the militia. He could give no precise answer at present as to what regiments it was intended to embody; but of course those which are in a condition to do the most effective service would be called out first.—Admiral WALCOTT recommended that instructions should be forwarded to Sir Michael Seymour, on the Chinese station, to send out all his light vessels and gunboats to India, for the purpose of affording protection in the Indian rivers. As to the Chinese, we can take them in hand at any time, and lick them at our leisure. (A laugh.)

Lord PALMERSTON assured the House that every effort would be made to bring the insurrection in India to a speedy and satisfactory termination. The militia to be embodied would replace the regiments sent to the scene of action. As to Persia, the troops there could not entirely be removed, as there was a report that the Shah had not yet fulfilled the terms of the treaty. Should further supplies be needed, he would not hesitate to call Parliament together at an earlier period than usual. It would be inexpedient to send a large portion of our naval force so far as India, or to convey troops across Egypt, according to a suggestion which had been thrown out by Sir De Lacy Evans. As to the employment of a flotilla on the Ganges, it should be recollected that the rivers of India are thickly studded with sand banks, and abound in shallows.

Mr. DISRAELI said he wished to see a nearer relation established between the regular regiments of the line and the militia, which would be of advantage to both. With regard to the operations in India, much depends upon the fate of Cawnpore, the defence of which is a

more important point than the recapture of Delhi. He wished to know what portion of his garrison the Governor of the Cape was prepared to contribute to the European force in India, there being, he believed, no danger of a Kafir war. He concluded by again charging the Government with ignorance as to Indian affairs, as exhibited in their policy of retrenchment, and in their total want of prescience with respect to the coming crisis.

Mr. VERNON SMITH denied that the Government were in any way responsible for the events in India, and defended the measures taken by them for expediting reinforcements. They had sent positive instructions to Sir George Grey to forward two regiments from the Cape to India, and as many more troops as he could spare; and he (Mr. Vernon Smith) had not the slightest doubt that Sir George would carry out the instructions with spirit and promptitude. After the mutiny was put down, measures would be taken to reorganize the army in India, making a large addition of European force.

Mr. HENLEY protested against any reproach being cast upon the House for having obliged the Government to reduce unduly the establishments of the country.—Mr. SPOONER lamented that no distinct and specific recognition had come either from Lord Palmerston or Mr. Vernon Smith of our entire dependence for success in India upon the blessing of Providence.—The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

DULWICH COLLEGE BILL.

The reasons of the Lords for disagreeing to the amendments of the Commons to this bill were then taken into consideration.—Mr. M. T. BAILES suggested that the House should adhere to their former decision that eight should be the number of elected guardians, and that they should adopt the Lords' amendment making the number of non-elected guardians eleven.—Mr. KNIGHT in the belief that, if this bill were defeated, such a bad bargain would never again be proposed, moved the adjournment of the debate. In the course of his speech, Mr. Knight vehemently attacked the College, which he said was 'a sort of Protestant monastery,' on account of the idleness of the persons who have places there, the luxury of their living, and the unscrupulousness with which they take money out of the pockets of the poor without doing anything for it.—After some further discussion, the question that the House do insist upon its amendments was put and agreed to in respect to the most material of those amendments. Some minor points, chiefly consisting of verbal amendments, were not included in the resolution of the House.—A committee was then appointed to confer with the House of Lords upon the subject.

The CROWDED DWELLINGS PREVENTION BILL was withdrawn, there being no prospect of carrying it this session.

AUSTRALIAN POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. MACAULAY moved an address for a copy of any contract entered into with the European and Columbian Steam Company, or the Australian Royal Mail Company, in pursuance of a tender dated 11th June, 1856, and signed by John Orr Ewing, for conveying the Australian mails from England to Melbourne, via Southampton, Alexandria, and Suez. Also for returns of numerous details connected with such contract. In making this motion, he complained of the way in which the contract was carried out.—After a few words of explanation from Mr. WILSON (who said the penalties incurred for irregularities had been levied) and from Mr. CONINGHAM (who complained that the companies had been unduly paid to the extent of 910,000*l.* out of the public purse), the returns were ordered.

PUNISHMENT OF THE INDIAN REVOLTERS.

Mr. RICHARDSON moved for a return of the number of mutinous soldiers belonging to the Indian army who had been blown from the cannon's mouth since the late revolt began, and the names of the officers under whose orders these executions took place; and inquired whether such executions are in accordance with the rules of military discipline in India. He strongly condemned the punishment mentioned in his motion.—The motion was not seconded, and therefore fell to the ground.

The House adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

THE LATE STORMS.

SERIOUS damage has been done in many places by the very severe storms of thunder, lightning, and rain, which passed over the greater part of the country on Thursday and Friday week and Saturday. About two o'clock on the morning of Friday week, the lightning struck a portion of the goods shed, at the Bricklayers' Arms station of the South-Eastern Railway, and caused so severe a concussion that the porters who were unloading a train jumped off the platform in a state of the greatest terror. The chief officers on duty examined the iron roof, and immediately ordered a policeman to prevent all persons from walking under it. This order was strictly obeyed, and about two hours afterwards a portion of the roof, about three hundred and fifty feet in length, together with the massive girders and iron pillars, fell down, the fragments completely covering twenty-five waggons. No injury to life or limb resulted from this alarming occurrence. This is the fourth occasion within the last twelve years on which a portion of the roof of the Bricklayers' Arms station has fallen.

A house in Shadwell was struck by lightning on the same day. A large stone chimney was forced from the brickwork of the roof, and carried by a sudden gust of wind across the street into the back premises of an opposite neighbour, by which the roof of an outhouse was partially destroyed, but no personal injury was sustained by the inmates. The roofs of several buildings in the same neighbourhood were also similarly damaged. Most of the eastern suburbs were much injured, and the low-lying lands of Essex suffered greatly from water and lightning.

The south-eastern pinnacle of St. Michael's Church, Stamford, was struck down by the electric fluid. The iron clamps fastening the mass of the masonry together were first caught by the lightning, which at every point drove out large masses of the stonework, and, reaching the base of the pinnacle, uplifted the whole mass, which weighs about fifteen hundredweight. To this it imparted a kind of circular motion, dashing it into fragments, and then escaped down an iron rain-spout, and passed into the earth without doing any more damage.

The town of Retford has been inundated to such an extent that even the high lands around it were covered with water. The flood invaded the churchyard, though it stands high, and persons were taken out of their houses in boats. The crops lying in the fields were swept away, or utterly destroyed; and several heads of cattle were lost.

A great fall of earth was caused by the rain at Scarborough, on the eastern face of the Castle-hill. A semi-circular piece of about half an acre has gone sheer down, leaving a precipitous face from the top to the bottom, a depth of nearly two hundred feet. The quantity of earth and rock which has fallen cannot be less than a hundred thousand tons in weight, and is probably much more. There was a large cavern there, which was entered from the Castle-yard, at no great depth below its surface. It was regarded as a curiosity by the people of Scarborough, and, when the 28th Regiment had an encampment in the Castle-yard three years ago, the officers sometimes had their mess in the cavern. This rude banquetting hall has perished with the portion of the cliff which has fallen.

Very serious floods have occurred in Manchester, where the water has poured into many of the manufactories, doing immense damage. Horses and other animals have been carried away, and there has been a great loss of property. A house was set fire to by the lightning, but the property was saved.

At Stowe, in Lincolnshire, on Thursday week, during a thunderstorm, some stacks of corn were set on fire by the lightning, and in one instance a field of standing corn was also set on fire, and destroyed. The West Riding of Yorkshire was visited on the night of Friday week with a terrific storm of thunder and lightning, which caused great destruction of property, and unhappily did not terminate without loss of life. A house at Morley, nearly opposite to the railway station, was completely washed away by the flood, and at Saddleworth a great portion of the towing-path connected with the canal was carried off. The Standedge Tunnel, the property of the London and North Western Railway Company, which is nearly three miles in length, was for some time three feet deep in water, causing great delay to the mail train to Manchester and Crewe. At Marsden, two bridges, one built of iron and the other of wood, were destroyed, and also a great number of cattle; and much damage was done to the mills, the lower stories of some being completely filled with water. At Milnesbridge, near Huddersfield, several mills and houses were flooded, and a bridge over the river was torn up to the foundation, so that not a vestige of it now remains. Other bridges and houses were destroyed; and at Farnley, a village about three miles from Huddersfield, a woman was struck dead in her chair by the lightning.

The whole of Derbyshire suffered greatly from the rains; and the various railway lines traversing it were for a time blocked up by the flood. Whitchurch, in Shropshire, has also been invaded by the waters, which created great havoc.

On the night of Thursday week, the electric fluid struck the Flag Tower of Windsor Castle, displacing about four tons of the parapet, but doing no further damage. One of the trees in the Home Park, nearly opposite the residence of the Duchess of Kent, was struck by the lightning and stripped of a considerable portion of bark. An elderly woman was found dead in her bed on the following morning; her death is supposed to have been occasioned by fright at the violence of the storm.

At Thorpe, the lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Taylor, causing great destruction of farm property and produce. At Reading, the lightning struck the engine-house at Messrs. Barratt, Exall, and Co.'s.

Two Irish labourers, who had been reaping a field of beans near Woodhouse, Leicestershire, were struck dead by the lightning on Thursday week, while taking shelter under an oak.

Owing to the excessive rains, an immense mass of rock, consisting of earth and stones, fell in the deep cutting near Warmsworth, on the South Yorkshire Railway, last Saturday night. The excavation at this point is about one hundred feet deep, chiefly through

limestone; and large beams of timber were placed across the gullet at intervals to strengthen it. Shortly before nine o'clock on Saturday night, a goods train passed through the cutting, and almost immediately afterwards one of the crossbeams was heard to crack, and a fall of rock succeeded. The greater portion of the material dropped into the large stone quarries at the end of the cutting, but sufficient fell on the line to block it up. Fortunately, a person engaged on the line witnessed the accident in time to stop an approaching passenger train from Sheffield and Barnsley, the inmates of which were conveyed back to the Conisborough station and forwarded thence to Doncaster by road. A ballast-engine, however, was thrown across the lines on Sunday night at the scene of the landslip; but the rail was open again on Monday morning.

During the floods in Lancashire last Saturday night, the water collected on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway at Walsden to such a depth as to put out the fire of the engine, and the train was stopped for upwards of five hours.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Two serious accidents have occurred on the Great Northern Railway, in consequence of the late heavy rains. The line was flooded on Thursday week, near Carlton, owing to the insufficiency of the culverts to carry away the immense body of water which pressed against them, and which therefore rose to the level of the line, and washed away the ballast and the embankment (only a few feet high), leaving the rails and sleepers suspended like a skeleton above the flood. When the fish train from the north came to the spot it plunged into the gulf, and engine and trucks were instantly submerged. Almost at the same instant, the Edinburgh passenger train came up from the south, at a rate of between forty and fifty miles an hour, and fell with a horrible crash into the hole, one of the passenger carriages being thrown completely on the top of another. Most of the passengers had settled themselves into sleeping positions, when they were awakened by the shock of the breakdown, and at the same moment were thrown into the torrent. Several of the passengers were considerably shaken and bruised; and one sustained a spinal injury, while the leg of another was broken. The traffic was impeded for some days.

A fatal catastrophe has occurred on the Lincoln and Nottingham branch of the Midland Railway. One of the rails gave way, and several empty carriages next the engine left the metals. A panic seized the passengers in the other carriages, and several leaped out on to the embankment. In doing this, a young lady got her dress entangled in some part of the carriage, and fell on the line. The wheels immediately went over her, and she was killed.

A horrible accident (says the *Durham Advertiser*) occurred on Thursday week to a pitman named Hunter, at the Elemore colliery. Hunter, and another man named Lishman, having finished work, came to the bottom of the Lady pit, to be drawn to 'bank.' They both placed their feet in the loop of a chain, attached to the engine at the mouth of the pit, and, holding to the chain by their hands, began to ascend. After being drawn about half the distance, a loop in the descending chain got over Hunter's head, which was completely torn from his body. The headless trunk came to 'bank' with Lishman, the feet in the loop, and the hands still grasping the chain.

Three lads have been drowned in a creek of the Medway, near Rochester, while bathing. One of them got out of his depth; the others went to his assistance; a fourth went off for help; and the three in the water sank.

It is reported in the north of Scotland that another lamentable boat accident has occurred off the Zetland Islands—the fourth during the present summer. Seven fishermen are said to be drowned by this last catastrophe.

A man, named William Harper, forty-five years of age, has been nearly torn to pieces by a horse. He went into a stable for the purpose of feeding the animal, when it seized him by the hair of the head, and commenced biting him over the head and face in a frightful manner, and shaking him like a dog. He was extricated, and conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital; but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Sarah Whetton, wife of a labouring man living at Moss Pitt, two miles from Stafford (says a Manchester paper), was crossing the London and North-Western Railway, near Stafford, on Tuesday, when she was cut down by a train from Birmingham, travelling at express speed. Neither the engine-driver nor guard noticed any obstruction to the train; but, on its arriving at Stafford, blood and pieces of flesh were observed on the engine. A porter was sent along the line, and at the Moss Pitt crossing he discovered the mangled remains of the woman. The body had been cut in two across the bowels, and numerous fragments lay strewn about, presenting a most fearful spectacle. Mrs. Whetton was eighty years of age, and the mother of sixteen children, most of whom are living. She was in possession of all her faculties, and, as she could hear well, it is not easy to account for her not being aware of the approach of the train.

STATE OF TRADE.

The reports from the manufacturing towns for the week ending last Saturday show a good general business. At Manchester, the markets have been steady, and, since the arrival of the Overland Mail, there have been some purchases for India. The Birmingham advices are favourable as regards the iron trade, the orders for America having increased, while in some of the general manufactures of the place there is remarkable animation. At Nottingham, this is usually the dull season. In the woollen districts, the state of prices induces caution; but there is no want of confidence. The Irish linen markets have been heavy.—*Times*.

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has been increased activity, the arrivals from the Baltic having been very large. The number of ships reported inwards was 317, being 150 more than the previous week. These included 16 with cargoes of sugar, one from Hong-Kong with tea, and the unusually large number of 100 with cargoes of grain. The total number of vessels cleared outward was 150, including 25 in ballast, showing an increase of 15. Of those cleared outward, five are for Shanghai direct, and two for Hong-Kong.—*Idem*.

SPOLEN ON THE STAGE.

THE course pursued by Spollen since his acquittal of the murder of Mr. Little has been very extraordinary. He first went about among his former fellow-workmen, soliciting subscriptions; but, on these being indignantly refused, he tried another and still more audacious expedient. He advertised that he would give a 'personal narrative,' at the Prince Patrick Theatre. This he accordingly did on Tuesday, at two periods of the day. The first occasion was at one o'clock, p.m. Very few persons were present, and these consisted chiefly of youths, representatives of the press, and policemen. Spollen's eldest son James officiated as money-taker, and afterwards, as will be seen, came on the stage. On the hero of the day making his appearance, he addressed the audience in a speech which was not a 'narrative' at all, personal or otherwise, but merely an appeal for pecuniary assistance for himself and son. He said he believed his wife would 'do nothing' for this son—that she had 'excluded' him. After he had gone on for some time, he was interrupted by a Mr. Fitzpatrick, one of the audience, who protested against Spollen being allowed to make a speech, adding:—"The fewness of the audience shows that the public are so disgusted that they would not come to listen to this man. If you encourage him, you will be only holding out a bounty to others to follow his example. I come here to-day determined to do my best to show a good example to my fellow-citizens. It is a monstrous thing for that man to come forward to make speeches and to expect to have an audience of the citizens of Dublin. You (addressing Spollen) got off through the merciful charge of the judge, but there was not a man of the jury that was convinced of your innocence." Young Spollen here entered the room, and tried to prevent Mr. Fitzpatrick going on, telling him he was not a gentleman. The elder Spollen also called for the interference of the police, as 'there was rent paid for the place.' Mr. Fitzpatrick then asked him who told his wife where the money was. "That is nothing to you, sir," answered young Spollen, striking in before his father could reply. Mr. Fitzpatrick rejoined that, if he remained till six, he would not let Spollen go on any further till he had answered that question. On this, young Spollen said he would have the questioner removed by a policeman if he did not desist. Mr. Fitzpatrick retorted that he had seen many actors on the stage, but never listened to a man so brazen as young Spollen.

After some further sparring, Spollen, senior, said:—"Just answer me one question." Mr. Fitzpatrick: "The jury have acquitted you, and I cannot say anything." Spollen, sen.: "Answer this question. Supposing I was the most guilty man in existence, would you run me into a hole to starve. Now, answer that humane question." Mr. Fitzpatrick: "Upon my word, I would run you into where you would be away from the public, that you might not do further mischief." Spollen, sen.: "That is not a very Christian opinion." Mr. Fitzpatrick: "The Lord Mayor ought to stop these proceedings. I hope he will do so." Spollen, sen.: "I hope it will not be the case." Mr. Fitzpatrick: "At any rate there is no one to listen to you now; so I may go away." Mr. Fitzpatrick then left the room, and, after a pause, the elder Spollen proceeded in a low voice. He characterized Mr. Fitzpatrick's "ebullition of temper" as "not very Christian." He then asked what he was to do, and paused as if for an answer, but did not get one. He then again dilated on his helpless condition, and said that, if it were not for the encumbrance of his family, he could go into one of the poor-houses. Here he paused again for a considerable time, and wiped his eyes with his handkerchief. On resuming, he once more put it to the audience to say what he had best do, and complained "that the sacred bond of matrimony should be destroyed by his wife." Then, rising, he said:—"I think, gentlemen, you will admit I am deserving in some way of support. You will admit that Mr. Fitzpatrick's display—"

One of the gentlemen present here interrupted Spollen,

to whom he said:—"You did not answer Mr. Fitzpatrick's question as to who told your wife where the money was. Explain that now."—Spollen: "It would be difficult to explain what the police could not find out; that is totally out of my power."—The Gentleman: "You did not say you were innocent."—Spollen: "I held forth my innocence; but, as I said before, even though I were the guilty man."—The Gentleman: "Who put the money there, do you know?"—Spollen: "Nothing whatsoever, sir."—The Gentleman: "No suspicion of any one?"—Spollen: "No suspicion whatever. There may be domestic fights that it would not be very feeling for me to enter into an explanation of—perhaps it is more honourable that I should hold them, and that they should remain with myself. My position is a very severe one."

Another person present here observed—"It does not appear to annoy you much, at any rate; for, of all the cool audacity I ever witnessed, yours is the greatest. I paid a shilling to see how far your audacity would carry you. Now I see it; and, if there was a subscription got to buy you a rope, I would subscribe. I am proud to see that the working public did not come here." This person left the room when he had concluded.

Spollen: "Of course some must be dissenting parties. This much I think—the public will be inclined to assist a man to leave the country. That is the only object I have in coming forward. I am sure the public would rather that, than to have a man knocking about the country."

Another person present observed that he did not wish to say anything that would affect Spollen, but that the result of that day's proceedings should show him the feeling of the public on the matter. The gentleman who had questioned Spollen before here said to him—"You got the eight sovereigns that were produced at the trial. Why did you not go off with them?" Spollen: "What would you have me do with that portion of my family?" Some discussion ensued as to Spollen and his son going to America; but Spollen said they would be worse off there than in Ireland. The small audience shortly afterwards retired, refusing to respond to Spollen's invitation to 'volunteer to contribute.'

The second appearance was in the evening, and was rather better attended. Spollen was again subjected to questions, and one gentleman told him he must confess his guilt, and throw himself on public sympathy as a repentant man, before he could obtain the sympathies of a 'Christian community.' "What course am I to adopt?" asked Spollen. But, at that moment, the son rushed forward, and, in an excited manner, told his father "not to be answering those persons." A well-dressed man among the audience, who had several times addressed Spollen in very strong language, was turned out by the police. The other gentleman asked if Spollen could put his hand upon the man who had conspired with Mrs. Spollen, as it was his duty, for his own sake, and for the ends of justice, to point out the guilty party. To this question Spollen returned some incoherent reply, which was not audible.

Finally, he and his son departed, retreating by the rear of the theatre, in order to avoid a large and rather turbulent crowd which had collected in front.

IRELAND.

THE O'CONNELL STATUE.—The O'Connell statue at Limerick has been inaugurated with much success. The Earl of Dunraven, a recent convert to Roman Catholicism, presided, and in the course of his speech observed:—"In looking at the claims which the great Liberator has upon us, I am particularly impressed with the claims he has upon my respect and gratitude, as well as the respect and gratitude of the thousands who are members of the religion which he professed and sustained. (Cheers.) Sprung as he was, and as I am proud to be, from an ancient Irish race, his family never deserted the faith that has existed here since the coming of St. Patrick (cheers), while one of my ancestors, I regret to say, was base enough, under the pressure of the penal laws, to apostatize. (Cheers.) But I have had the blessed privilege—the greatest privilege which God can give to man, situated as I was—to be restored to that ancient church which has been so long the church of this people and this country. (Loud and continued cheering.) It is not only as members of that church, but also as lovers of liberty, that we owe the deepest gratitude to the Liberator."

REMODELING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—We read in the *Times* Paris correspondence:—"A private letter from Rome states that Cardinal Barnabo and Dr. Cullen, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, persevere in their determination to remodel or reform the Catholic Church in Ireland, and that the presumed adhesion of the new Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel to these views is an incentive to vigorous measures. This reformation is to embrace the clergy, priesthood, and all the ecclesiastical and lay establishments in which Irish Catholics are educated. The means by which it is to be effected is the confiding the discussion and decision of all national religious or religio-political questions practically to the four Archbishops and the Propaganda at Rome. A rumour has circulated for some days past in Paris that the system has been

actually commenced, at least so far as the Irish College in this city is concerned. It is affirmed, however, on good authority, that by far the greater number of the Irish Bishops are opposed to the change."

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

The recent events before the walls of Delhi are thus related in full by the *Times* Bombay correspondent, under date July 14th:—

"On the morning of the 12th of June, a most determined and well-planned assault was made upon both extremities of our line at once. On the right, at Hindoo Rao's house, the attack was promptly defeated, and the troops at that post (60th Ghorkas and Guides) slew considerable numbers of the enemy, fifty of them in one garden, it is said. But on the left there seems to have been something of a surprise. The battery at the signal tower was surrounded, and would probably, but for the gallant gallantry of a picket of the 75th, have been captured. The flank of the position was in imminent danger of being turned. But the nine-pounder battery in the centre opened fire, supports were brought up rapidly, and at length, though not till after a hard fight of two hours, the enemy gave way at all points. The loss on this day fell chiefly upon the 2nd Europeans and the 75th. Captain Knox of the latter regiment was shot through the head while leading his men to the tower battery. On the day following, a large enclosure in advance of our left, known as Metcalfe House, was occupied by our troops, and the erection of a battery of heavy guns and mortars commenced. Against this battery a sortie was directed on the 15th, but was repulsed without difficulty, as had been another earlier in the same day against our right. On the 17th an affair took place in which we were the assailants. That morning a shot from the city struck the corner of Hindoo Rao's house, and, glancing off, killed Lieutenant Wheatley, of the late 64th, attached to the Ghorkas, and (it is said) six men. Having this advanced post of ours well under fire in front, the enemy determined to attempt it also in flank, and for this purpose commenced on the 17th to throw up a battery outside the western gates of the town, at a large building known as the Redghah. There they were attacked that same afternoon by Major Tombs's troop of Horse Artillery, some cavalry, Rifles, and Ghorkas, and beaten out of the place with the loss of the only gun they had time to bring out, all their ammunition, and, perhaps, one hundred lives. For this achievement, the Major received high commendation from General Barnard, who rode over to his position for the purpose. Two days later—on the 19th—appeared the mutineers from Nusseerabad, the late 15th and 80th Regiments, with the battery of artillery that the Bombay Lancers vainly attempted to rescue, and made an audacious irruption into the rear of our lines. They were encountered at first by the troops of the Rajah of Jheend, who behaved extremely well, and afterwards by the 9th Lancers and Artillery. On the following morning they renewed the attack, and were finally repulsed with upwards of two hundred killed. Our loss was, however, severe. Colonel Yule, of the 9th Lancers, was killed, and Lieutenant Humphrys, of the late 20th, and Alexander, of the late 8rd. The wounded officers were Colonel Becher, Daly of the Guides, and four of the Rifles, whose names are not given. The 21st and 22nd were quiet so far as sorties are concerned, though the batteries on either side were busy as usual; but on the 23rd 'the enemy attacked us,' so runs the message sent to Lahore, 'in great force from the Subzee Mundee side (on our right flank and rear) and fought most desperately the whole day long. They had a strong position in a village and among the garden walls. Our loss has been great for us, but the loss of the mutineers has been very considerable.' Later accounts say that the enemy's dead were counted at the close of the day by hundreds, the aggregate being estimated at not less than 1000. This terrible defeat appeared to have cowed their spirit, for the three following days they never showed outside the walls, and when, on the 27th, they did come out, they confined themselves to distant skirmishing, appearing entirely to have lost the vigour and resolution that had characterized their behaviour on previous occasions."

Several communications from Europeans residing in the disordered districts to their friends in England have been transmitted to the daily papers, where they have been printed. From a letter, dated Benares, June 18th, we derive the annexed particulars:—

"The Sikhs at Jaunpore have mutinied, and deliberately shot their commanding officer. Only five minutes before, they were shaking hands with the European residents and swearing to defend them with their lives. The residents were congregated at the collector's office. Besides, Cuppige, the joint magistrate, was murdered, and Threspland and his wife. These two latter were shot before a peon of mine. He says, they fell on their knees pleading for life—the reply was a volley which put an end to their existence. There were children, too, but no one knows what has become of them. The rest escaped to a factory whence they were rescued by a party of volunteers, accompanied by twenty-five soldiers sent from here. The commandant's wife died through fright at the factory, and was buried

there. The other murdered ones lie at Jaunpore, unburied."

"My last letter received from Lucknow was dated the 3rd of June. The whole of the native troops there had mutinied, and been joined by the cavalry. The whole country has risen as one man. The residency is besieged. The besieged are hopeful, and expect to hold out till reinforcements arrive. They have been suffering for many months. Her Majesty's 32nd are there, and Sir H. Lawrence is the best man in India they could have for the emergency. But yet the numbers are few, and a hostile and fanatic people are to be dreaded. God grant that they may hold out, otherwise fearful will be the butchery. They have hitherto upon two hundred ladies in the residency."

"Cawnpore is in a most ticklish state. They have but five hundred Europeans, if so many, with some artillery. They have entrenched themselves."

"The Ghorkas at Simla have quietly taken possession of the station and the treasury; ditto Kussowlee. All the ladies made a clean bolt to Dughshai, poor things, and have taken shelter in the barracks. The troops have all moved down to Delhi. Some of them ran down khuds (deep hollows—the bottoms of precipitous mountain slopes), and, after twenty hours' continual march, reached Dughshai. Others, on foot and in every conceivable way, made their way to the same place with only what they had on their backs."

"Here we are hanging every day, and the gibbet is in full work. We must decimate the half of the population before we can get our prestige back. Next year will be a year of famine, I anticipate. Plague and pestilence follow. Every one, from the ryot to the zemindar, is plundering and murdering, and if this state of things last, where will be the harvest? I am afraid that from scarcity this city will be hard to hold. The roads are all closed, and there is no income of grain. Taking our own division only, Jaunpore, Azinghur, and Gounhpore are empty and burnt to the ground. Allahabad is a heap of ruins, and not one village but is out on a marauding expedition."

A letter from the wife of Lieutenant Charles Tucker, late of the 15th Irregular Cavalry—the only one belonging to that body whose life was spared—relates the circumstances of his escape. He is now safe with his wife, or was at the last accounts; but he was suffering from fever, brought on by his seven-teen days' perils. Mrs. Tucker thus writes:—

"On the Sunday before the mutiny at Sultanpore (which was on the Tuesday morning), Charlie went out some distance to meet the wing of his regiment which he commanded at Seetapore, and which was inclined to mutiny, to see if he could pacify the men; and he apparently did so, and brought them, with the second in command, into Sultanpore on the Monday night late. About eight o'clock on the Tuesday morning poor Colonel Fisher, while out, was shot through the body by the native police. Charlie directly went to him, and, after much trouble, persuaded some of the men to get him into a dooly. He said he was dying; but Charlie took out the ball, and gave him some water. He then tried to persuade the regiment to come near their Colonel, but no one would obey any order. They were all under some trees close to our house. A party of them then made a rush at Captain Gibbings, who was on horseback at a little distance, and killed him; and then the men shouted to Charlie to go away."

"He found it was all over then, and so rode off. Three men rode after him about a mile, and then returned. He thinks that they must have wished to spare him, as they could easily have done anything they liked; but he was, I believe, a great favourite with the wing he commanded at Seetapore. He rode some distance, and then got into a jungle, where he stayed a great part of the day; but he had first gone into a village, with one of his grooms who had got his mare, and who said he would take care of him, but Charlie found out that he meant to betray him; so he rode off."

"Only fancy how dreadful it was for him to be wandering about in the heat of the day, not knowing where to go, and getting people to give him water to drink at wells, and at last drinking it out of little streams, he was so terribly thirsty. At last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, he asked a man whom he saw for some water, and also if he could protect him, for he and his horse were both getting knocked up. The man said he would, and took him into his village and afterwards to his master, who lived in a native fort, and who was the principal person in the place; and there Charlie stayed until the party from here went to fetch him. His escape was most providential, for he did not know the people about there. Soon after he had reached the native's house four others from Sultanpore arrived; but one of them knew the way to the person who took Charlie in. He must be a most noble-hearted native, for when we took Oude it half ruined him. He is to have quantities of presents from Charlie, St. George, Henry, and I believe from Government."

Mr. S. H. Batson, surgeon of the late 74th Native Infantry, gives a very interesting account of his escape from Delhi to the army now sitting in front of that city. It was at first reported that he had been massacred; but this was erroneous. He states:—

"On Monday, the 11th of May, the sowars came from Meerut into Delhi and wreaked their vengeance by murdering the greater portion of the Europeans. The 38th Native Infantry, 54th, and 74th were ordered out with the artillery, but being of the same mind as the sowars of the 3rd Cavalry they offered no resistance, but told their officers that they had better fly with as little delay as possible. The ladies had been collected in the tower on the hill at Delhi, and when the danger became apparent I went to Brigadier Graves, then commanding at Delhi, and volunteered to take a letter to Meerut to obtain the assistance of the European troops. Brigadier Graves gave me the letter, and after taking leave of my wife and three daughters in the tower, with the rest of the ladies, I went to my house and assumed the garb of a fuqueer, colouring my face, hands, and feet. I made for the Bridge of Boats across the Jumna, through the city; but on reaching the bridge I found it broken. I returned towards the cantonment and tried to get across the river at a ferry near the powder magazine; but by this time the sowars of the 3rd Cavalry had reached the cantonment, and all the neighbouring villagers, Goojurs and Jauts, were rushing to plunder the cantonment; the houses were fired, and I despaired of being able to get to Meerut. I rushed across the parade ground, and was fired at twice by the Sepoys. I got as far as the garden near the canal, when I was seized by some villagers and deprived of every particle of clothes. I proceeded, naked as I was born, towards Kurnaul, in the hope that I might overtake the officers and ladies who had fled in that direction, but before I had proceeded a mile I saw two sowars, who had evidently failed in overtaking their officers. They rode up to me with drawn swords, and exclaimed 'Ferungee! hy! maro, maro!' I threw myself in a supplicating position, and, being intimate with the Mahomedan religion, and speaking the Hindostani, I commenced uttering the most profound praises in behalf of their prophet Mahomet, and begged they would spare my life if they believed that Imam Mendhee would come to judge the world. I made every moral appeal to them (after escaping the first cut they made at my throat, which I did by falling down—they, being mounted, could not well reach me), my entreaties were listened to, and they let me go, saying, 'Had you not asked for mercy in the name of the Prophet, you should have died like the rest of the Kaffirs.' I was dreadfully excited and could scarcely stand, but as I felt that I must proceed I continued my journey. About a mile further I again met a lot of Mahomedans, who rushed up to me and said, 'Here is a Ferungee; kill the Kaffir.' They then said to me, 'You Ferungees want to make us all Christians.' They then dragged me away to a village about a mile or more from the road, and tied my arms behind me, after which one of them said, 'Kurreeb Bux, go and fetch your sword, and we will cut off the Kaffir's head.' While Kurreeb Bux was gone to fetch his sword that was to launch me into eternity, a cry of 'Dhar, dhar!' was made by the villagers, and the Mahomedans who were keeping me ran to look after their own interests. I rushed off and ran with all my strength to the road again, and escaped from these unmerciful beings. I continued to run along the road towards Kurnaul; I was again stopped by some ironsmiths who were employed in the Delhi magazine, when one of them said, 'Sahib, don't fear; come with me to my village, and I will find you food; if you go on, you will surely be murdered by the Mahomedans, who have turned out from the villages to rob and kill the Ferungees.' I went with the ironsmiths to their house, and was most humanely and kindly treated, one giving me a dhotee, another a cap, another some milk and native bread; I felt my life was safe. I was much excited and could scarcely speak; they gave me a cot, on which I lay down, but could not sleep. I told these people I was a doctor, and in consequence met with much greater attention. On the following morning, the Chowdrie of the village sent for me, when the whole village assembled to see the 'Ferungee Doctor.' Exhausted as I was, I had to answer a multitude of questions put by the people, but, finding I was perfectly acquainted with their religion, language, and manners, they began to take infinite interest in my life, and said they would protect me. While I was staying at this village, I heard Dr. Wood, of the 88th Native Infantry, was in a village some five or six miles off, at Summerypore; a man from this village came to me and said, 'A Dr. Wood Sahib is in my village. He requires medicines; as you know all the native medicines, may tell me what should be given.' I prescribed, but I know not whether the medicines reached him. I also heard while at this village that Colonel Ripley was lying wounded at the Ice-pits, near the Parade-ground. I persuaded the villagers that he was a very great personage, and that if they would take him food and water they would be handsomely requited by the Government for their humanity. They took him food for several days; but after I had left this village some ten days I heard that one of the Sepoys had killed him on finding him at the Ice-pits. A few days after I was in the village of Badree it was rumoured that all the Ferungees at Meerut, Umballah, and Calcutta had been murdered, and that the King of Delhi had taken the Government, and that if any village concealed a Ferungee it would be death to the owners, and general

ruin. The proprietors of Badree village got alarmed at this proclamation, and I was removed at night from the village to a small mango tope, where I was left night and day alone. I was visited at night by some one or other of the villagers, who brought me bread and water in a ghurrah. I am unable to describe my feelings during this trying time; I was all day in the sun, in the extreme heat, and alone at night, when the jackals, &c., came prowling about and crying. It is only God and myself know what I have endured. After five days and nights in this tope of trees I was again taken back to the village and concealed in a bhoosa house; I was here shut in for twenty-four hours; the heat and suffocation I cannot find language to describe. I did not know which was the greatest misery, the tope of trees in solitude or the bhoosa kotree. A rumour now was set on foot that several sowars had been deputed to hunt for the Ferungees in the different villages, and it was considered prudent that I should quit Badree under the escort of a Fuqueer Jogee; this man came and offered to convey me anywhere that I might please, but stated that it was not safe a moment for me to remain where I was. I then started for Bursoah, where I remained the night. This Fuqueer at his friend's dyed all my clothes and gave me necklaces of beads (oodrach), &c., to assume the garb of a Fuqueer myself. After making all preparations to pass as a Fuqueer I commenced my pilgrimage with him. He took me to several villages and passed me off as a Cashmeeree, 'Dadoo Puntee, Fuqueer Jogee.' In all the villages that I passed I was cross-questioned, but, understanding their 'Jotish' religion and oaths, I met with every kindness, some giving me pice, others food. The Hindoos all expressed the most merciful feelings towards the Ferungees, while the Mahomedans could not disguise their murderous feelings. I was taken to a village to the house of Sewak Doss, Sunt Fuqueer Kubbeeree; understanding his code of religion, and being able to recite several Kubbeeree Kubbitts, he received me in every kindness. I told him I was a Cashmeeree, but the sage could not reconcile his mind that I was a Cashmeeree with blue eyes. He said, 'Your language, gesture, clothes, &c., are all complete, but your blue eyes betray you;—you are surely a Ferungee.' I disclosed to him that I was. Nevertheless, as I had acquired the Kubbeeree oaths he continued to behave the same. While I was sitting at this Enqueer's place a Sepoy came, saying he had letters which he was taking to the Umballah force that was at Raee. He did not discover that I was a Ferungee, but I disclosed to him that I was a Doctor Sahib, — would he take my letter to the officer commanding the force? I gave him a letter soliciting assistance, which he most faithfully conveyed, but, after waiting a day in hopes of getting assistance, and none coming, I thought it prudent to proceed towards Meerut. The beggar who had conducted me thus far volunteered to take me on. Several people of this village accompanied me till we got to Hurchundpore, where a Mr. Francis Cohen, a Zemindar (originally a Tussildar, in the Government employment), resides. This old gentleman received me in all kindness, and showed me certificates under the signatures of Colonel Knuyett, Captain Salkeld, Lieutenant Holland, Mr. Marshall, merchant, of Delhi, and others, setting forth that they had received every kindness from Mr. Cohen, who had kindly sent them on to Meerut."

Another letter gives the following details of the mutiny at Allahabad:—

"Colonel — up to this time (June 6th) commanded and I never knew such a mass of imbecility. He allowed all this" (the mutiny) "not of his own will, but from an idea that he could not stop it. He did nothing against the rebels, from an idea that he had not the means of acting. At this critical moment, Colonel Neil arrived with orders to take the command, though junior, and things changed like magic. On the 19th, cholera was so fearful in the fort that all non-military residents were turned out. The 6th behaved worse than any regiment. They volunteered against the rebels to deceive us. On the 6th of June, a general order of the Governor-General, thanking them, was received by them with cheers, and an hour and a half afterwards they were shooting their own officers, butchering women and children, burning our bungalows, and plundering our property. They actually sounded the alarm to collect their officers on parade, and showed no signs of disaffection until they were all collected, when they commenced wholesale murder, the band playing the national anthem. We have been able from the fort to rescue fifty-six Europeans, and I expect twenty-three others to-morrow. I got in the Sultanpore people, but at Fyzabad they have all been murdered."

A communication from Fort Mhow relates the circumstances attending the insurrection in that town on the 1st of July:—

"It was not a very dark night, when all at once the church, which was situated on the highest and most central position in the station, became illuminated by a bungalow which had been fired immediately behind it. I was then certain that it was our own troops who had mutinied. I, however, still continued talking to the men, although I knew they (the mutineers) would make for my picket, it being on the only road to Indore. I

heard a galloping of horses approaching us, and I called for my horse, mounted, and ordered the men to mount. I had previously ordered them to stand to their horses when the firing began. I posted myself on the bridge, the men drawn up behind me all ready. I did not draw my sword, as, if I had, it would have betrayed an anxiety which I did not wish them to imagine I entertained. The horsemen I had heard came up in single file, and pulled up a little before they reached us, and walked up to me. The first man who came up said that the regiment was drawn up on parade, and that I was to return immediately. I turned round to give the order, and this man passed me. Just as I had moved on at a walk, the second man clapped a pistol within a yard of my heart and fired; the ball, however, must have passed under my arm, as I was in the act of ordering the men to march, and had turned round to make them hear me. This was enough. My own guard and the other men called out, 'Kill him, kill him!' when they saw me moving on unhurt. I then put spurs to my horse and went away like the wind. I passed two or three others on the road, and they, too, fired at me; but they might as well have shot at a flash of lightning. I tried to draw my sword, but it fell from the scabbard, and I had not any pistols with me; so I made the scabbard serve for a sword, and galloped on, passing burning bungalows, arrived at the fort, and was, of course, let in and loaded with congratulations, for every one thought I was done for to a certainty."

A Polish correspondent of the *Frankfort Journal* says it is strongly suspected in the kingdom of Poland that some of the officers and soldiers who have recently been dismissed from the Russian army with a year's pay have gone to join the mutineers in India. "Certain it is that the Russian Government has for the last three years been systematically exciting the Chinese, Persians, and the heirs of the Great Mogul, against England."

We read in the daily papers:—

"Among the numerous examples of heroism of which every mail from India now brings us an account, few are more striking than that given by Mr. Robert Tucker, the late judge of Futtieypore. Actuated by a chivalrous sense of duty, he remained at his station when all other Europeans had quitted it, and by giving and promising rewards to such native officers as should serve faithfully, and himself fearlessly riding about the city wherever danger appeared or he thought that his presence might be useful, he endeavoured, but in vain, to stem the tide of insurrection. When the gaol had been broken open and the treasury plundered, Mr. Robert Tucker made his last stand, single-handed, on the top of the catchery, and many of his assailants fell before his fire before he himself sank under a volley from the rebels. He was one of the most generous and high-minded of the Company's servants."

AMERICA.

The loss of the bark *Monasco*, of Warren, Maine, from Gottenburg for New York, together with fifty Swedish steerage passengers, near Bure, Newfoundland, has been reported from St. Pierre Miquelon. The captain, his wife, the crew, and six passengers, were saved. The French war steamer *Tonnerre*, from Vera Cruz, Havannah, has put into quarantine below New Orleans with yellow fever on board.

A meeting of the citizens of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, New York, has been held for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the organization of a Law and Order or Vigilance Committee. A similar committee is said to have existed for some time past in the Ninth Ward.

The Mexican elections continue to be favourable to Comonfort. A revolutionary movement at Jalapa in the interest of Santa Anna is said to be causing the Government much uneasiness. The apprehended Spanish invasion has also excited serious alarm, and the governors of the various provinces have been ordered to hold the National Guard in readiness.

The only news of importance from Peru is that the Vivanco party, whose head-quarters were in the neighbourhood of Arequipa, has shown symptoms of vitality, and that a battle took place on the 29th ult. Both parties claim the victory; but the loss of life on both sides was very small. The published accounts of this action vary considerably.

A clerk, named William Waldon, who plundered the South Yorkshire Railway and River Don Coal Company of about 900*l.*, and absconded to Quebec, has been arrested at Toronto by the detectives who were set on his track. The Toronto branch of the Upper Canada Bank has been broken into, and robbed of 4000*l.*

Mrs. Cunningham, *alias* Burdell, the woman who figured in the late extraordinary trial for murder at New York, has been again arrested on a charge of pretending to be delivered of a male infant, the child of the late Dr. Burdell, and the heir to his property.

We read in the *Boston Courier* of July 17th:—"Captain J. A. Patten, whose misfortunes and sufferings in connexion with the ship *Neptune's Car* have been the theme of much public comment, died at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, at two o'clock yesterday morning, aged thirty years and three months. Deaf, and blind,

and sick as he has been for months past, his heroic wife refused, nevertheless, to surrender him to the care of strangers; and it was not until Friday, when it was apparent that his reason was gone and he was utterly unmanageable, that she consented to his removal to the asylum. Mrs. Patten herself is slowly recovering from the effects of fever. She is still quite feeble, but the patience in suffering and the energy in emergencies which she has hitherto displayed may carry her over this, which she regards as the greatest of her sorrows."

The expedition which has been fitted out by the Colonial Government of Canada for surveying and exploring the Canadian route *via* Lake Superior to the Red River settlement sailed from Toronto on the 24th ult. It consisted of twelve or fifteen persons.

In the New York market, money continues abundant and easily obtainable at the moderate rates of eight to nine per cent. on high grades of paper, according to maturity, and eleven to fifteen per cent. for second-class double and good single acceptances.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

THE *Times* special correspondent at Hong-Kong has contributed to the leading journal a letter full of interesting gossip and picturesque writing, reminding us in vividness and buoyant style of the world-famous communications from the Crimea. He thus writes of the strange, barbarous English invented and used by the Coolies:—

"The elegant Greek slave imposed his language and his modes of thought upon his barbarous Roman master; our civilized Chinese attendants have communicated to us outer barbarians the syntax of the Chinese tongue. They have made for us a new English language, wherein sounds once familiar to us as English words startle us by new significations. My friend introduced me to his comprador thus:—'You see gentleman—you tawkee one piecey coolie one piecey boy—larnt pigeon, you savey, no number one foolo—you make see this gentleman—you make him house pigeon.' This was said with great rapidity, and in my innocence I believed that my friend was speaking Chinese fluently. He was only talking 'Canton English.' Translated into the vernacular, it would stand:—'You see this gentleman; you must engage for him a coolie and a boy—people who understand their business, you know, not stupid fellows; you will bring them to him, and then manage to get him a lodging and furnish it.' To whom the polite comprador, *leniter atterens caudam*, replied:—'Hab got. I cathee one piecey coolie, cathee one piecey boy. House pigeon number one dearo, no hab got. Soger man hab cathee house pigeon.' 'Must got.' 'Heuigh.' The basis of this 'Canton English'—which is a tongue and a literature, for there are dictionaries and grammars to elucidate it, consists of turning the 'r' into the 'l,' adding final vowels to every word, and a constant use of 'savey' for 'know,' 'talkee' for 'speak,' 'piecey' for 'piece,' 'number one' for 'first class,' but, especially and above all, the continual employment of the word 'pigeon.' Pigeon means business in the most extended sense of the word. 'Heaven pigeon hab got' means that church service has commenced; 'Jos pigeon' means the Buddhist ceremonial; 'Any pigeon Canton?' means 'Have any operations taken place at Canton?' 'That no boy pigeon, that Coolie pigeon,' is the form of your servant's remonstrance if you ask him to fill your bath or take a letter. It also means profit, advantage, or speculation. 'Him Wang too much foolo, him no savey, vely good pigeon hab got,' was the commentary of the Chinese pilot upon the Fatshan Creek business. Until you can not only speak this language fluently, but also, which is far more difficult, understand it when spoken rapidly in a low monotonous voice, all communication with your servants is impossible."

The only news contained in the letter is the following with respect to the poisoned bread:—"Mr. Tarrant, of this city, has revived the subject by bringing an action against Allum for selling unwholesome bread. On Monday, the case came on for trial. The Attorney-General, abandoning all suggestion of guilty knowledge in the defendant, rested his case upon the common law obligation cast upon a baker to sell only bread fit for the food of man. The presence of arsenic was fully proved, and the jury returned a verdict for one thousand and ten dollars. The point of law is of course reserved."

THE COMPLETION OF THE LOUVRE.

THE new buildings at the Louvre, connecting that palace with the Tuileries, were inaugurated at two o'clock p.m. on Friday week. The edifice was magnificently decorated for the occasion; and the Emperor and Empress, the court, several of the most distinguished of the French Generals, and the chief persons engaged in the works, were present. Thrones for the Emperor and Empress, and fauteuils for the members of the Imperial family, were provided in the gallery where the ceremony was to take place. All having arrived, M. Fould, Minister of State, read from a paper the following speech:—

"Sire,—When your Majesty ordered the junction of

the Louvre to the Tuileries you expressed a desire that it should be completed in five years. The desire of the Emperor has been accomplished. The first stone was laid on the 25th of July, 1852, and now, on the 14th of August, 1857, the Louvre and Tuileries form only one palace.

"Neither the war nor the other difficulties which we have had to go through have interrupted this work, the dream of so many kings, and which would suffice for the glory of a period of peace and prosperity. It has not itself formed any obstacle to those vast and useful undertakings which under the inspiration of your Majesty have been formed throughout the whole of France. The network of our railways has been rapidly extended, our ports enlarged and fortified, our large towns rendered healthy and enriched with splendid and useful buildings, the capital transformed, large streets opened, a magnificent promenade formed on an ungrateful soil, and everywhere progress for the welfare of all;—such is the spectacle which the country presents since it has placed its destinies in the hands of a sovereign whose genius has known how to comprehend and to satisfy the true wants of France. Thanks to the zeal of all the agents of the Administration, to the activity of the contractors, and the skill of the workmen, the works have gone on without any interruption; and the execution of the *Cahier des Charges*, although the prices had been established before the rise in price of materials and of labour, has not given rise to any disputes. The Administration has shown itself just, and has only had to praise the good faith of the contractors. Your Majesty, whose presence at the work has frequently excited the ardour of the workmen, wished once more to see them assembled around you, after the completion of their task. All press with happiness round your Majesty, all are conscious of having done their duty, and are proud of having had their part in this truly national work. Your Majesty no longer sees at their head the eminent artist whom you had selected to complete the Louvre. A premature death, striking him four years ago, at the commencement of this great undertaking, deprived him of the honour of completing it. M. Lefuel, who was designated by your Majesty as his successor, has the glory of having finished it, and his name will remain attached with that of Visconti to the monument which we now inaugurate. The death of Visconti is not the only circumstance of which this ceremony reminds us. This year even we have lost Lemart, an artist at once bold and correct, and whose last compositions are the caryatides of the Pavillon de l'Horloge and the handsome pediment of the Pavillon Denon.

"During the course of these works I have more than once pointed out to your Majesty the intelligence and the zeal of all those who have taken part in them. I have been permitted again to mention the names of those who have more particularly distinguished themselves, and to whom your Majesty has deigned to accord recompenses.

"These recompenses will not only honour those to whom they are awarded; they must also flatter the branch of industry or the bodies of the State to which they belong. At once personal and collective, these medals, distributed by your Majesty in person, will be for those who have completed their task a precious testimony of the august satisfaction of the Emperor."

A list was then read of those persons engaged in the works whom the Minister recommended as worthy of special marks of the Emperor's approval. The names ranged from the principal architect, sculptor, and painter, down to the working mechanics. All these persons were rewarded with the Cross either of Commander, Officer, or Knight, of the Legion of Honour. The Emperor and Empress then stood up, and the former read the subjoined address:—

"Gentlemen,—I congratulate myself, with you, on the completion of the Louvre. I congratulate myself especially upon the causes which have rendered it possible. In fact, it is order, restored stability, and the ever-increasing prosperity of the country, which have enabled me to complete this national work. I call it so because the Governments which have succeeded each other have made it a point to do something towards the completion of the Royal dwelling commenced by Francis I., and embellished by Henry II.

"Whence this perseverance, and even this popularity, in the building of a palace? It is because the character of a people is reflected in its institutions as in its customs, in the events that excite its enthusiasm as well as in the monuments which become the object of its chief interest. Now France, monarchical for so many centuries, which always beheld in the central power the representative of her grandeur and of her nationality, wished that the dwelling of the Sovereign should be worthy of the country, and the best means of responding to that sentiment was to adorn that dwelling with the different masterpieces of human intelligence.

"In the middle ages, the King dwelt in a fortress, bristling with defensive works; but soon the progress of civilization superseded battlements, and the produce of letters, of the arts and sciences, took the place of weapons of war.

"Thus, the history of monuments has its philosophy, as well as the history of events.

"In like manner that it is remarkable that at the time of the first Revolution the Committee of Public Welfare should have continued, without being aware of it, the work of Louis XI., of Richelieu, of Louis XIV., giving the last blow to the feudal system, and carrying out the system of unity and centralization, the constant aim of Monarchy—in like manner is there not a great lesson to learn in beholding the idea of Henry IV., of Louis XIII., of Louis XIV., of Louis XV., of Louis XVI., of Napoleon, as regards the Louvre, adopted by the ephemeral power of 1848? One of the first acts, in fact, of the Provisional Government was to decree the completion of the palace of our Kings. So true is it that a nation draws from its antecedents, as an individual derives from his education, ideas which the passions of a moment do not succeed in destroying. When a moral impulse is the consequence of the social condition of a country it is handed down through centuries, and through different forms of government, until the object in view is attained.

"Thus, the completion of the Louvre, towards which I thank you for your co-operation, given with so much zeal and skill, is not the caprice of a moment, but is the realization of a plan conceived for the glory, and kept alive by the instinct, of the country for more than three hundred years."

The ceremony lasted about three quarters of an hour; and the Emperor and court then departed. In the evening, a banquet took place in the same gallery, to which four hundred and twenty persons were invited by M. Fould. These were chiefly the workpeople who have been engaged about the building. Among them was the widow of a stone-sawyer, who took her husband's place, to support herself and her children. Several toasts and speeches, proper to the occasion, were given; and M. Riffaut, a stonemason, thus spoke for his fellow-workmen:—

"Gentlemen, in the name of the assistants and operatives of whom I am the interpreter, I come to express the gratitude with which we are penetrated for the rewards which have been decreed to us, and to propose 'The health of the Emperor, whose generous heart has given so many marks of sympathy for the working classes; 'His Excellency the Minister of State, a worthy interpreter of the Emperor's ideas; 'M. Lefuel, the architect of the works, a worthy completer of the undertaking commenced by M. Visconti; and, finally, 'The Contractors, our patrons, whose intelligent activity never ceased to guide us, and of whose kindness we shall ever preserve an agreeable recollection. *Vive l'Empereur!*'"

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE birthday of the First Napoleon was celebrated last Saturday in the usual manner. There were state receptions at court, and promotions in the Legion of Honour; the public offices were closed; and the people were amused by gratuitous admission to the theatres, by feats of horsemanship, grand military spectacles, concerts, regattas, balloon races, maypoles, illuminations, fireworks, and salutes from the cannon at the Invalides. A grand mass was celebrated at Notre-Dame, concluding with a *Te Deum*, at which the chief functionaries of the state were present. A similar service was performed in the other Parisian churches, to assist in which (or for some other purpose) detachments of troops were placed at the disposal of the parish priests. Distributions of provisions were made to the indigent portion of the population of the twelve arrondissements; and the Emperor granted pardons, commutations and reductions of punishment, to 1142 persons confined at the bagnes and other penitentiary establishments. A double ration of wine was distributed to the troops, who also received an addition of half a day's pay. The weather was very bad, rain falling continually.

M. Laity, ex-Prefect of the Basses-Pyrénées, and General Dumas, Councillor of State and Director of the Affairs of Algeria, have been raised to the dignity of Senators. Cardinal Morlot, Archbishop of Paris, has been named Grand Almoner to the Emperor. Monseigneur Menjaud, Bishop of Nancy and First Chaplain to the Emperor, has been promoted to the rank of Commander in the Legion of Honour.

The Emperor and Empress left St. Cloud on Monday at four o'clock for Biarritz.

It is said that a note has been presented, in the name of the French Government, to the Court of Rome, urging the necessity of political and administrative reforms; and that M. de Rayneval and General Guyon have been instructed to suggest to Cardinal Antonelli the propriety of losing as little time as possible in promulgating the promised amnesty, and granting the concessions of which frequent mention has been made, but which still remain to be completed.

In consequence of a report made by M. de Montigny, French consul at Shanghai, who was commissioned to visit the kingdoms of Siam and Cochin-China, the attention of the Government was directed to the expediency of founding a commercial settlement in those countries. It is contemplated to found a maritime and commercial settlement in the bay of Touraine, one of the most advantageous positions in Cochin-China. The

Emperor Gya-Long formerly ceded this territory to Louis XVI., and it is considered to belong to France. The French Government also proposes, it is said, to send a military expedition to support a demand for satisfaction for the insult offered to the Emperor of the French in the person of M. de Montigny by the Emperor of Annam. In military and naval circles the expedition is regarded as certain, but the period at which it is to take place is not yet decided. Some of the dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church take a great interest in the matter.—*Times Paris Correspondent.*

An extraordinary event (say the continental papers) occurred at Strasburg last Saturday. A medical student, named Auteville, twenty-six years of age, was cited before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on the charge of having assaulted a carpenter, and grossly insulted some women in a public-house. The Tribunal sentenced the man to three months' imprisonment. On hearing the condemnation, the prisoner, who had previously been calm, jumped up, and cried out, "You have condemned me—that is cowardly. May my blood fall on you!" Then, pulling a knife from under his coat, he plunged it into his breast, close to his heart. Medical assistance was at once procured for him, and he expressed a desire to see a priest; but, when a clergyman arrived, he was in delirium, and a few hours after he died.

The *Moniteur* publishes a long list of diplomatic appointments. M. de Rayneval goes as Ambassador to St. Petersburg, and is replaced at Rome by M. de Grammont, whose place at Turin is given to M. de la Tour d'Auvergne. MM. Ferrière le Vayer, Reculot, and Darnémont go respectively to Florence, Stuttgart, and Hanover. M. Mercier is appointed Minister at Stockholm; M. Montherot to the same functions at Athens; M. Pichon succeeds M. Bourée at Teheran.

The Prefect of the Seine has just presented to the Municipal Council of Paris a report on the finances of the city. It begins by saying:—"The great enterprises which the city has not feared to undertake during the last few years, and of which the first results have awakened public attention, are the subject to many persons of apprehension, which, though no doubt sincere, are to be regretted, as to the prudence of the combinations on which these enterprises repose; and it is therefore the duty of the municipal administration to give all who will be kind enough to examine before judging the means of seeing that if a certain boldness seems to inspire its acts prudence is not excluded from its councils." The report then enters on a vast mass of figures, and concludes by remarking that the financial situation is such as to prove that the reproach of imprudence brought against the municipal administration is unfounded, and that confidence in the future may be entertained.

An inquiry has been made, by order of the Minister of War, into the circumstances attending a fatal duel between two cadets at St. Cyr. It having appeared that everything was fairly conducted, the survivor has only been sentenced to serve for one year as a private soldier in a regiment, and then to return to his studies.

Prince Napoleon is to go to the Sardinian frontier to compliment King Victor Emmanuel on the occasion of the junction of the French and Piedmontese lines of railway, at which his Majesty will be present.

An unlicensed broker, named Joseph Collon, doing business on the Paris Bourse, has been sentenced by the Police Court of Paris to imprisonment for two months and a fine of 100*fr.* for having publicly asserted that the conspiracy to assassinate the Emperor, and of which the conspirators were lately convicted before the Court of Assize, was a plot got up by the police to influence the elections.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 13th publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the governors of provinces, in which he directs them to take measures for punishing, according to law, all persons guilty of the offence of blaspheming or ridiculing God, the Virgin, the saints, and holy things, by means of engravings, drawings, or figures—an offence which, he says, has of late become somewhat frequent in certain parts of the country.

TURKEY.

Previous to the recent change of Ministry, owing, as the reader already knows, to the complications in the Moldavian question, M. de Thouvenel, the French Ambassador, informed the Sultan, in a direct communication to him, that he could no longer hold diplomatic relations with Ministers who were under foreign influence—that is to say, the influence of England and Austria. This determined the Sultan to seek new advisers, and he therefore sent for Mustapha Pacha, of Crete, an old man, much respected for his independence and sound judgment. He was made Grand Vizier, and a new Ministry was formed, the members of which have already been mentioned in this journal. They came to the same resolution of not annulling the Moldavian elections as the previous Cabinet had arrived at, and the French Minister then struck his flag—an example followed by Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia. On the other hand, Austria protested against annulling the elections, and threatened that in such an event, she would occupy the Principalities with 150,000 men. Such were the complications which seem to have been resolved by the Osborne conference.

A commission was recently sent from Constantinople to the Montenegrin frontier, charged with examining into the state of the Turkish troops stationed there. It

was ascertained by the commission that not half of the Albanian irregular troops had been called out, notwithstanding that their commander, Djemil Bey, drew pay for the whole corps. This individual has been sent under arrest to Constantinople, where his conduct will be investigated.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor is now making a tour through Hungary. The Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian and the Archduchess Charlotte have been visiting Trieste, where they have been *fêted* so sumptuously that the resources of the municipality are quite exhausted. While these expensive entertainments are going on, religious troubles have arisen in Lombardy. "Several priests," says the *Times* Vienna correspondent, "have been excommunicated by the Lombard bishops for denying that belief in the Immaculate Conception is necessary to salvation. The sentence of excommunication was first read from the pulpit, and then affixed to the doors of the church. A few nights since, two gendarmes who were patrolling in the neighbourhood of Volongo met five suspicious-looking persons armed with guns. When an attempt was made to disarm the men, energetic resistance was offered, and a regular fight ensued, which ended by the gendarmes killing two of their opponents and capturing a third. The prisoner and one of his lifeless companions had escaped from the fortress of Mantua on the 24th of last May."

Five clergymen in Bavaria have been excommunicated for declining to assert that salvation cannot possibly be found beyond the pale of the Church of Rome.

ITALY.

The Pope is still holding his court at Bologna. The municipal councils of almost all the larger cities in the Papal States have drawn up petitions for reform; but it is anticipated that Cardinal Antonelli will prevent their being presented to the Pontiff. The walls of Bologna have been placarded with an address, which commences thus:—"Bolognese,—The journey of the Pope in his States will figure in the annals of Italy as a new disaster for these desolate provinces. This journey had not for its object either to see and study more closely the evils and the wants of the people, or to hear and meet the just demands which time brings forth, or to sow the seeds of a solid and honest administration. It has been nothing but a vain party of pleasure—an immoderate thirst of ovals—an insatiable desire to consecrate the triumph of reaction. The Pope has rejected the example of those sovereigns who, cleverly profiting by similar points of contact with their people, have endeavoured to strike out a way of conciliation between the subjects and the Government—a commencement of transition from the past to the future. He, on the contrary, deaf to the wants of his people, wanting in all prudent policy, attentive only to the voice of the factious caste that surrounds him, came to amuse himself by walking on the almost smoking ruins of his people, who, with the instinct of acute suffering, placed their faith in him. But the illusion has now passed away from every one. All hearts to-day weep, shudder, and curse." The placard, however, dissuades the people from any hostile manifestations, telling them to wait in patience for the future.

From Naples we learn that the first stone has been laid of the temple which is to commemorate the escape of the King from assassination. It is to stand on the spot where the attempt was made.

The *Official Gazette of the Two Sicilies* states that the two streams of lava, which had been for some time slowly rolling down from Mount Vesuvius, have stopped their course for want of aliment from their craters, but that a third crater has opened higher up, which emits stones and ashes.

Between the Sardinian Government and that of Naples, (says the *Times* Turin correspondent) there has lately broken out a very serious difference, which threatens at no distant period to lead to an interruption of diplomatic relations. The quarrel is, of course, ascribable more or less to the recent Mazzinian attempt and the capture of the Cagliari. The Sardinian Government expresses its willingness to aid the Neapolitan in the most searching inquiry as to the culpability or innocence of all concerned; but it naturally insists that those who have been unfortunate enough to fall into the power of the Neapolitan Government should be treated with the decency due to civilized beings, whether they be guilty or not.

RUSSIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Königsberg Gazette* announces that a first reduction of the Guards of the Russian army, by not less than thirty thousand men, has been ordered by the Emperor. Each regiment is to lose four colonels, and is to be reduced to a strength of 800. On the other hand, it is said that great activity prevails in the naval arsenal, and that the despatch of a Russian squadron to the Chinese Seas has been resolved upon.

DENMARK.

The session extraordinary of the Provincial States of the Duchy of Holstein was opened at Itzehoe on the 15th instant. The King's Commissioner, M. de Levotzau, announced to the assembly that the Government was about to submit to its deliberations the plan of a constitution with the changes recently introduced, but that the decision of the Government would only be communicated to the States in the ordinary session.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE August session of this court commenced on Monday, when but few cases were tried. The religious question, however, obtruded itself. On the petty jury being called upon to serve in the New Court during the day, one of the gentlemen objected, upon the ground that he could not take an oath. Sir R. Carden: "Of what religion are you?" Jurymen: "I am not of any religion." Sir R. Carden: "Are you an Atheist?" Jurymen: "I consider that term as applied to me offensive." Sir R. Carden: "I do not want an answer of that kind. I want to know of what religion you are?" Jurymen: "I am not of any religion at all." Sir R. Carden: "Then I am sure you will be excused, as a man without religion is not capable of doing his duty in this court." Mr. Payne: "Nor in this country, nor anywhere else." Sir R. Carden: "You are excused, and I hope you will never be summoned again."

William Frederick Gardner, on Tuesday, pleaded Guilty to a charge of embezzling 86*l.* 18*s.*, 13*d.* 10*s.*, and 5*d.* 18*s.* from Edward Thomas Spencer, his employer. It was not until he had left Mr. Spencer's service that the defalcations came to light, and then it was only by Gardner's own voluntary confession. He sent a solicitor to the prosecutor, who informed him that Gardner had embezzled money to the amount of 160*l.*, and proposed some sort of arrangement for the repayment of that sum. It was then discovered that he had embezzled money upon a variety of occasions; but it appeared that every time he did so he placed an I O U for the amount in the cashbox, and it also appeared that he had effected an insurance upon his life for more than the amount he had abstracted from his employer. Mr. Spencer, believing from these circumstances that Gardner would have made good the money he embezzled if he had been in a condition to do so, and that he had evinced contrition for the act he had committed, was anxious to recommend him to the merciful consideration of the court. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

George Witten pleaded Guilty to a burglary in a public-house. The landlord found him one night in the bar, and gave him so severe a blow over the head with a cricket-bat that it was found necessary to take him to the hospital. The Common Serjeant told him that, had he been killed, the act would have been quite justifiable, and sentenced him to six months' hard labour.

George Richard Clarke, the man concerned in the abduction of a Jewish girl, named Elizabeth Harris, has been found Guilty of that offence, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Joseph and Thomas Collins, brothers, have been found Guilty of feloniously uttering a forged 5*l.* Bank of England note. They appear to have carried on for some time past a very extensive system of plunder by means of sham notes. The Judge sentenced them to ten years' penal servitude.

George Frederick Carpenter, a youth of seventeen, who had been in the Post-office, has been found Guilty of a charge of unlawfully detaining letters. The defence was that, during the hot weather, he was unable to deliver all the letters that were entrusted to him. He was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

Asher Sterne, a German, was charged with setting fire to his dwelling-house, persons being in it at the time. The facts have already appeared in this paper. The evidence did not substantiate the charge, and it appeared that the West of England Insurance Office, after an investigation, paid Sterne the claim he made on them. Serjeant Parry, in defending Sterne, suggested that the charge had been trumped up by three men who had been convicted of endeavouring to extort money from the accused by threatening to charge him with this offence. At the conclusion of his counsel's address, Sterne fell down in the dock in a fit, and it was some time before he was recovered. The jury found a verdict of Not Guilty.

Johanna Flanagan, Margaret Flanagan, and Mary Ann Flanagan, the two latter daughters of the former, were indicted for robbery, with violence, upon Margaret Crotley. On the evening of the 29th of July, Crotley was going through Gravel-lane, Southwark, when she was set upon by the three women, one of whom at first seized her fast by the throat, while another tore her shawl off. They then threw her down, and, while the older knelt on her chest, the others kicked and beat her until she became almost insensible. They then stripped her almost naked, and made off; but, the police being acquainted with them, they were enabled to apprehend them three days afterwards at a house in Glasshouse-yard. The jury found them all Guilty. Johanna and Margaret, having been before convicted, were each sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and Mary Ann to eighteen months' imprisonment.

George Cox has been found Guilty of stabbing Caroline Cox, his wife, and William Fortie, with whom she had been living. Our readers are already in possession of the story. He was recommended to mercy on account of the provocation he received. Sentence was deferred.

John Payne, a young man nineteen years old, has been Acquitted, on the ground of insanity, of the murder of Richard Empson, a ward-master in St. Martin's Workhouse, where Payne was staying. The attack was

quite unprovoked, and was clearly the result of a disordered intellect.

The grand jury have found a true bill against Antonio di Salvi, the Italian charged with wounding Mr. Robertson in the Queen's Bench Prison. The bill with respect to Mr. Gower, in connexion with the same offence, was thrown out.

Three men and two women were charged with a garrotte robbery committed on the person of the landlord of a public-house in Bear-street, Leicester-square. The jury convicted the men (who were sentenced to ten years' penal servitude), and acquitted the women. A reward of 2*l.* was given to a policeman who secured one of the ruffians.

George Morley and James Smith were found guilty of a burglary in the house of Mr. Proctor, a solicitor, living in Cambridge-terrace, Regent's-park, on the morning of the 2nd inst. They were caught by the police in the act of escaping, and it was found that they had endeavoured to burn through one of the doors which stopped their progress. Morley was sentenced to ten, and Smith to six, years' penal servitude.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

A distressing case was tried last Saturday. Richard Payne, a youth of eighteen, was indicted for stealing four shirts. He had selected them at the shop of a widow in Drury-lane, and had ordered that they should be sent to his residence in Holywell-street. This was done, but instructions were given to the bearer not to leave them without being paid. However, the youth, on reaching the place, took them from the girl, and told her to run back and fetch two more. She went on this errand, but, on her return, Payne had left with the four shirts in his possession. Some days afterwards, he was given into custody. The prosecutrix, in her cross-examination, admitted that she went to the Strand Theatre and saw the young man's father, who is the lessee of that establishment, but denied that she went there to obtain payment for the goods. She wanted to know where the youth was to be found. Mr. Metcalfe, for the defence, urged that the matter ought to have been treated as one of debt, and that the prosecution had been instituted to 'screw' the money out of the father—a highly respectable person—when it was found that it could not be got out of the son. Though the latter had done wrong in getting these things in the way he had, still it was but a fair conclusion that he did so in the belief that he should obtain the money from his father, and was not actuated by the felonious intention imputed to him by this indictment. Mr. Payne, the prisoner's father, in answer to the court, said his son had been leading a very irregular life latterly, and he had done all he could to reclaim him. He had promised to furnish him with everything he might require if he would leave London, and there was an arrangement for him to go to Southampton. The prosecutrix applied to him at the theatre for the money; but these proceedings had been hastily taken, or it would have been paid. The prisoner pleaded 'Guilty' to a second charge of a similar kind. Mr. Payne said he would send him out to Australia at the expiration of the sentence the court might impose. Mr. Bodkin sentenced the prisoner to six months' hard labour.

John Macarthy, a young man of nineteen, was found Guilty last Saturday of stealing from the Imperial Loan Society an iron safe containing 216*l.*, and one hundred pounds of bacon. The booty had been removed from the room in which it was placed, but was not carried away, the thieves being apparently interrupted in their work. The evidence to connect Macarthy with the robbery, or rather the attempted robbery, was in itself very slight; but it was strengthened by a kind of confession which he made to the policeman who took him into custody. This he now contradicted; but the jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. He was known to associate with bad characters; but he had never before been in custody.

THE ASSIZES.

Hannah Smith, a single woman, aged forty-four, was indicted at Liverpool for the murder of her infant child, nine months old. The woman worked in a factory. At five o'clock in the morning of the 29th of May, she went to the house of a woman who usually had the care of the child; her hair was dishevelled, and the whole of the upper part of her body dripping with wet; and she said, "I have attempted three times to go with my child; but I could not; I have been in the water three times, but the Lord has pulled me back. I went into the water with the child at my bosom." The woman to whom this was told screamed, and the noise brought up persons who went to Hannah Smith's house, and found her sitting on a chair, and the child in a mug of water, its legs hanging out, and the face downwards. For the defence, it was contended that death might have been caused by the mother embracing her child and causing suffocation before she attempted to destroy herself; and that, even if it were not so, she was not in that state of mind which made her responsible for her actions. It was shown that, in order to pay off some debts, she had been lying almost on bread and water; that she had fallen into a state of deep, hopeless despondency as early as March; and that her conduct was that of an irrational

and irresponsible agent. She was accordingly Acquitted on the ground of insanity, and will, of course, be kept in safe custody.

An action for breach of promise of marriage has been brought at the Liverpool Assizes against a master dyer of Saddleworth, near Oldham, named Garside. About four years ago, when Garside was rather more than thirty years of age, he fell in love with a Miss Wood, a farmer's daughter, then only seventeen. The girl's father objected to the match, on account, partly, of disparity of age; and the girl herself was at first very shy, and would have nothing to say to her suitor. He pressed his case, however, and appears to have enlisted the services of a male cousin of Miss Wood, and of the sexton of the parish. The latter said in his evidence:—"Garside inquired if he could be married at Gretna-green, or at the Isle of Man, as he didn't want his folks to know of it, for they were very rich. He seemed very serious in the matter, as they generally are in those matters." (Laughter.)—Cross-examined: "What occupation were you?" Witness: "I was sexton."—Mr. Hill (counsel for the defendant): "Well, but a sexton is to help people to get into the grave, not to help to get them married."—Witness: "But we have to get a population before we can bury them." (Loud laughter.) Ultimately Garside obtained possession of the girl's affections and confidence, which he basely abused, for he seduced and abandoned her. The father then called on him, and said his daughter was fretting very much; to which he replied, "I don't mean to do anything; I have had all I wanted." Old Wood told him he was a scoundrel, and left him. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff; damages, 850*l.*

A sentence strangely disproportioned to the offence was passed at a trial for manslaughter at Liverpool, on Friday week. James Davies is a Liverpool tailor, and on the night of the 25th of May he entered a public-house, drunk and highly excited, and asked a man, named Robert Hodson, to go with him to his house, as a man was then with his (Davies's) wife. He added that he would show Hodson 'some fun.' The man went with Davies to the house, and the wife was found by herself in a lower room. Her husband struck and abused her, and then went up-stairs; and, in a garret, lying in a bed on the floor, apparently asleep, but with his clothes on, was discovered the man of whom Davies was in search—a man named Robert Reuses. Davies immediately jumped on his face, and the man turned and fell on the floor. The next moment, Davies pulled from his pocket a pair of scissors, and plunged them into Reuses's side. Hodson asked if he meant to kill the man; to which Davies answered, "Stand back, or I'll serve you the same!" Davies then went down stairs, and Hodson ran for a doctor; but Reuses died in ten minutes. Two wounds were found in the left breast, and some contused wounds on the face. It was satisfactorily shown on the trial that the seduction really had taken place; and Baron Watson, in summing up the evidence, called the attention of the jury to the law as laid down by the text writers, that a man who kills another caught in the act of adultery with his wife does not commit murder, but manslaughter in the lowest degree; and it was for them to say whether the circumstances of this case warranted such a finding. The jury found the prisoner Guilty of manslaughter of the lowest degree. His Lordship sentenced him to four days' imprisonment. This is virtually an acquittal; but, though sanctioned by law, it is clearly against reason and justice.

An action to recover money, which was brought at the Bristol Assizes a few days ago by a young man of seven-and-twenty years of age, named Robson, against a Mrs. Botheridge, aged forty-eight, brought out some amusing details. Two or three years ago, Mrs. Botheridge, though no longer in the bloom of youth, was a very handsome woman, and Robson was deeply in love with her, she being at that time a widow. She kept the Anchor public-house at Tewkesbury, to which tavern Robson would often resort, and get drunk. He would then go to bed in the house, and the widow (according to the plaintiff's statement) would take the money from his pockets, and return it to him in the morning, minus certain sums, which she would admit she had appropriated, observing that what belonged to the one belonged to the other also; and to this he would assent. However, at last they quarrelled. Robson went to the house drunk, and wanted half a pint of rum. She refused to let him have it; on which he made a disturbance, and was given into custody. Some time afterwards, having reason to believe that she was favouring the addresses of another man, he enlisted in a frenzy into the Hussars, and went to the Crimea, on his return from which he was discharged from the army, not being up to the required standard. By that time the widow had married her present husband. The defence was that, so far from Mrs. Botheridge owing Robson money, he owed her some. This was confirmed by the evidence of two witnesses. Mrs. Botheridge gave some particulars of the courtship in her evidence: "He said he should like to make her his wife. She said she should not like him for a husband. He said he should like to be a landlord. That was a fortnight after he came. He continued wooing for five years. He asked her a good many times to become Mrs. Robson. She did not know of his sighing; that was behind her back. Would not swear he did not get a marriage licence, but he gave her a bit of paper and told her if he

did not have her he would cut his throat. She put the paper in the fire. She did not read it. He said he would buy another. He came and lived in her house for some time. He still went on courting; but, if the lady had no mind for it, it did not go on very smoothly." The jury gave a verdict for the defendant.

Thomas Fox Lings has been found Guilty at Liverpool of embezzling between eight and nine thousand pounds from his employers, Messrs. Kershaw, Leese, and Sidebottom, of Manchester, in whose service he had been for nearly twenty years. For twelve of those years, he had been cashier at an annual salary of 270*l.*; but at length alarming deficiencies were discovered, and Lings admitted his guilt. Mr. Hampson, the prosecutors' solicitor, asked him what he had done with the money, and he said he had lent it to two persons, a man named Glover being one; and he produced vouchers for nearly 16,000*l.*, part of which he said was paid off, but he had not given back the vouchers. He offered to assign these vouchers, and make all the restitution in his power. Glover has since petitioned the Court of Bankruptcy, and is offering 8*s.* in the pound. Lings has been sentenced to a year's hard labour.

George Witham has been found Guilty of endeavouring to blow up a house with gunpowder, and has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

Henry Rogers, master mariner, William Miles, mate, and Charles Edward Seymour, second mate, were indicted on Wednesday at Liverpool for the wilful murder of Andrew Rose, seaman on board the ship Martha and Jane, on the high seas, on the 6th of last June. Rose was half-witted and dirty in his habits; and, during the voyage, he was subjected to the most horrible brutalities, from which at length he died. All the prisoners were found Guilty, and condemned to death. The verdict was received with loud cheering.

SELLING A WIFE.—A strange tale came out at the Worship-street police-office last Saturday, when Thomas Day, a bookbinder, attended to establish the settlement of his wife, who had become chargeable to the parish. The marriage had taken place in 1849, and the husband gave this extraordinary account of the affair:—His first wife had been dead barely a month when he attended a public-house raffle, and there met the woman whose settlement was now in dispute. She fell in love with him at first sight, or at any rate affected to do so, and at once offered to marry him. He objected on the ground of expense; but she borrowed as much money as would pay for a license, and they were married. In less than a week, she made off while he was out one evening, taking every movable thing with her, and he heard nothing of her until recently, when he received a message from a Scotchman named Robertson, inviting him to a public-house. There he found the man in company with his wife. Robertson offered to purchase his wife for half a pint of gin; the offer was accepted; the gin was drunk, and more was ordered and paid for by the husband in the joy of his heart at thus disposing of his spouse; and finally the Scotchman marched off with his lovely prize. It would seem, however, that he soon abandoned her. The husband had since ascertained that, after leaving him, the woman had cohabited with several other men, by whom she had had several children, but who had all abandoned her; and she then came worrying her husband for assistance, until the trouble became so unbearable that he was rejoiced when compelled to give evidence as to her settlement, as the only apparent means of getting rid of her for ever. The St. Luke's beadle confirmed this account of the profligate life led by the wife, who was the mother of four or five children during her eight years' separation from her husband. An order was made out, transferring the wife to her settlement in the country. Her own account of her reason for leaving her husband was that he had used her with great cruelty.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER AT LINCOLN.—A cork-cutter, named Woolfitt, living in Beryford-lane, Lincoln, left his house for a few minutes on Sunday morning, when he was recalled by his neighbours, and, on going back, found that his wife had cut off the head of one of his children, a baby about seven months old. The woman stated to the people who crowded into the place, that she loved her children, but that, if she had not been prevented, she would have killed them all. She is said to have been lately in a low and desponding way. The child had been placed on the hearthstone, and its head chopped off with a cork-hatchet.

REPORTED FORGERIES AT LIVERPOOL.—A merchant, recently deceased at Liverpool, is said to have left liabilities reaching 800,000*l.*, of which 100,000*l.* are through forged acceptances to bills of exchange. His losses are believed to have been caused by heavy speculations both in cotton and shares; and it is rumoured that he committed suicide.

THE JOVIAL BURGLAR.—Mr. William Gilbertson, an oil and colourman in the Hackney-road, was walked about half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning with pains in his back, and his wife got out of bed to fetch some oil with which to rub it. Suddenly she stumbled over something on the floor, and screamed out with alarm. Mr. Gilbertson jumped out of bed, and found the room door open, though it was shut when he went to sleep. Hearing a noise on the stairs, he looked over the banisters, and saw a man. He then went to the front room window and called the police, by whom the thief

was secured. The man was found by them without any shoes or stockings on, these being in his pockets. He had apparently entered or retreated through a skylight, for one was found broken, and the burglar's hands and feet were bleeding very much. On his way to the station, he said, "I should have done it nice and clean, hadn't the woman got out of bed for the oil, and I really thought I must have laughed outright at hearing their conversation; I was obliged to hold my hand tight over my mouth to prevent it. It's of no use denying it, of course. I did take the articles from the box, but the watch I dropped in the street." When examined before the Worship-street magistrate, he laughed heartily at the scene he had described to the police. He was committed for trial.

NEGLECT OF CHILDREN.—James Cutler, a journeyman painter, has been charged at Lambeth with neglecting his four children. His ill-usage of them had been brought before the attention of the magistrate, who had directed one of the summoning officers to go to the house and ascertain the facts. He did so, and found the children in a state of filth and squalor too horrible for description. They were removed to the workhouse, and taken care of; but, when brought up in court, their appearance was still very lamentable. Cutler, who has more than once been in custody for ill-using his wife (from whom he is now separated), was remanded.

RIOT AT PAISLEY.—The races at Paisley, on Friday week, were signalized by a very disgraceful and alarming riot. Some 'navvies,' after drinking deeply, began to conduct themselves in a disorderly manner. A policeman took a rough-looking Irishman into custody, when he was attacked with the utmost ferocity by the bludgeons of the ruffians, and was left dead on the field. The respectable bystanders then rushed after the Irishman, caught and handcuffed him, and removed him to Paisley prison. Several fights succeeded, and the police got severely handled. Finally, they marched off the course, and left the ground to the ruffians and the respectable lookers-on. Towards the close of the day, a band of miners, numbering one hundred and fifty, and armed with 'stobs,' advanced in a phalanx, and made a desperate and altogether unprovoked attack on men and women indiscriminately. Nearly a dozen persons received very serious wounds; one, indeed, appeared to be on the point of death. At length, a number of gentlemen banded themselves together, and, armed with sticks, charged the scoundrels; but three in front fell before the blows of the opponents, and the rest, seized with panic, fled. A cry that the military were coming was then raised, as a means of intimidating the rioters, and it fortunately had this effect, for the ruffians walked off, though in the most self-composed manner. The wounded had their injuries attended to in tents which had been erected on the ground; and several medical men were fetched from Paisley for the purpose.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.—Two wooden sleepers and a bar of iron were discovered last Saturday night on the London and North-Western Railway at Penwortham, near Preston. A train in passing received a severe shock from one of the obstructions; and this led to the discovery of the infamous design. The perpetrator is not known.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.—A young woman, named Sarah Freeman, living at Glasshouse-street, Rosemary-lane, Whitechapel, has attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the water at the London Docks, Wapping. The woman had quarrelled with some of her associates at a public-house in the neighbourhood, where she had been drinking, and on her return home, she endeavoured to throw herself from one of the windows of her own residence. Having failed in this attempt, she went to the Hermitage lock, and after raving wildly, and declaring aloud that she would drown herself, gave an hysterical laugh and leaped from the edge of the quay into the water, which is there more than twenty feet deep. A policeman who witnessed the occurrence, but who could not lay hold of the woman in time to prevent it, immediately procured the drags and grapnels and got the woman out of the water. She was quite insensible, but was recovered by the aid of stimulants, and was afterwards taken before Mr. Yardley at the Thames police-court. She was still very weak, and seemed to suffer greatly from the effects of her immersion. In attempting to answer when asked if she had anything to say to the charge, she was unable to express herself. Mr. Yardley therefore remanded her to the House of Detention for a week, and directed that the chaplain should attend her during that time.—Another woman, named Jane King, was also brought up at the same court, and sentenced to a week's imprisonment, for attempting to commit suicide. She stated that she was a married woman. The evidence proved that she had created a disturbance in the Canal-road, Mile-End, while in a state of drunkenness. She afterwards attempted to throw herself into the Regent's Canal, but was prevented by the police.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—A Chilean seaman, named Miguel Pereira, a man of colour, was charged at the Thames police-office, on remand, with severely wounding two English sailors, named Charles Bishop and John Webster. They were walking together along Neptunestreet, Ratcliff-highway, a little before twelve o'clock at night on the 18th of last June, when, perceiving a crowd assembled at the corner of the street, they stopped to see what was the matter, and had no sooner done so

than the Chilean rushed at Bishop, and deliberately stabbed him, without the slightest provocation. The man staggered and fell, and Pereira then jumped upon and kicked him until he was insensible, and afterwards ran at Webster, and stabbed him twice, first under the left arm-pit, and again on the right shoulder. Both men were removed to the London Hospital, where they had been ever since, and they were fetched from thence to give their evidence in court. Pereira was afterwards tracked by the police to a house in the neighbourhood, in which were a number of Spanish seamen, and was there taken into custody. Two blood-stained knives were found at the same time. Both the English sailors were in a very weak condition from their wounds, and Bishop is disabled for life. Mr. Yardley committed Pereira for trial, and he has since been found guilty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

INCENDIARISM.—Two Polish Jews, father and son, have been committed for trial at Newcastle for setting fire to their premises, with intent to defraud the Phoenix Fire office. They had carried on a small business as pawnbrokers, and it is stated that the class of goods they received was so poor that the premises could not have held 100*l.* worth. The policy they held was 30*l.* for the fixtures, 100*l.* for the furniture, and 670*l.* for the stock. On the 19th of July, the premises were discovered to be in flames. Neither of the prisoners helped to extinguish the fire, which, however, was got under, and the premises were locked up by the police, who found in the shop a feather-bed and a child's garment, both saturated with naphtha. A few weeks before, the elder prisoner had gone to London and purchased several quarts of naphtha 'for a secret purpose,' as he told a friend. He had made application to insure the stock for more than 1000*l.*, but had not been able to do so.

SUSPECTED POISONING AT PONTEFRAC.—After a long inquiry, repeatedly adjourned, before Mr. Foster, coroner of Pontefract, a young woman, named Fanny Speed, has been committed for trial on a charge of having murdered her husband, John Speed, by administering to him a quantity of arsenic. They had been married only eighteen months, and were both about twenty-eight years of age. The woman was known to have purchased arsenic; to have expressed a wish that her husband was 'dead and stiff'; and to have prophesied his speedy demise, though he was then in good health. Arsenic was discovered in the body after death; and a paper containing some of that poison was found in the privy of Speed's house. The widow strongly opposed the *post mortem* examination; and it was shown that she was intimate with a male cousin who had just returned from sea, and whom she had formerly promised to marry.

MANSLAUGHTER AT YORK.—Margaret Burns, a girl aged fourteen, has been killed at York. On Sunday evening, she was standing in the street with another girl, when an Irish youth of the name of Conway commenced throwing beans at the latter. Burns, thinking they were meant for her, remonstrated with Conway, and they commenced fighting. At length Conway struck the girl a severe blow on the breast. She staggered and fell heavily on the flags, was rendered insensible, and died in about twenty minutes afterwards. The coroner's jury has found a verdict of manslaughter against Conway, who has been committed for trial.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Charles Heather, a coalheaver, was brought before the Southwark magistrate on Wednesday for re-examination, charged with being concerned with others not in custody in breaking into the counting-house of Messrs. Cory and Sons, coal-merchants, Commercial road, Lambeth, and stealing 70*l.* in Bank of England notes and gold and silver, besides several shares in the Crystal Palace Company. He was also charged with being concerned in attempting to murder Henry Nowell, the watchman. The latter person was so cruelly ill-treated by the thieves that he was unable to attend to give evidence until Wednesday, though the affair took place on the 26th of June. He was garrotted and rendered insensible by chloroform; a thick cloth was then fastened over his mouth, and his arms and legs were tied together. During his insensibility, the robbery was effected. Heather was remanded.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON A POLICEMAN.—George Gymer, a police constable, was taking a boy in custody on Wednesday, when, just as he reached the corner of Endell-street, Long-acre, an Irishwoman of loose character, named Ann Donovan, rushed on him, and, in the course of a struggle which ensued, stabbed him several times in the head and neck. The woman was brought before the Bow-street magistrate on Thursday, but the officer, who was in Charing-cross Hospital, was unable to attend, and the case was therefore remanded.

THE FORGERY OF ADMIRALTY NAVY PAY-BILLS.—Charles Holloway, who stands charged with having uttered a forged navy pay-bill of the value of 40*l.* 8*s.*, purporting to be drawn by Lieutenant W. G. H. Morgan, and endorsed by Captain Charles Frederick and Paymaster H. S. Dyer, late officers on board her Majesty's ship President, 50, paid off at Chatham, underwent a final examination before the Earl of Darnley and the county magistrates at Rochester on Wednesday. He was committed for trial, and bail was refused.

TWO EXECUTIONS AT MAIDSTONE.—Stephen Fox, found guilty of murdering his sweetheart, and George Kibble Edwards of murdering his brother, were hung on

Thursday morning in front of the county gaol, Maidstone. Fox, who always admitted his guilt, and expressed great penitence, died calmly, singing a hymn up to the last moment. Edwards, who only confessed on Wednesday, was overcome with terror. Death, however, speedily ensued in both cases. The criminals shook hands with one another before being pinioned. Edwards was only eighteen, Fox twenty-three, years old.

FATAL FIGHT.—A fight between two 'navvies' in a field between Kentish-town and Highgate, on Thursday morning, has resulted in the death of one of the men. The other has fled. The neighbourhood was in a state of great alarm during the progress of the fight, which was of the most savage kind. The survivor is himself severely hurt.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE improper facilities for getting into debt given by traders to young men at the Universities were again exhibited at the Insolvent Debtors' Court last Saturday. The case was that of Mr. Hardwick Evans, a temporary clerk in the Audit Office, whose debts amounted to 983*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*, and were nearly all contracted at Cambridge. The Chief Commissioner, in summing up the case, said that "the insolvent had got deeply into debt at Cambridge while an undergraduate. As he could not pay, the creditors complained of his conduct. The history of the young man was a very common one. He had lived at a rate beyond his means, and the parties who had suffered the most were his relatives; in fact, his family. After he had been three years at Cambridge, his parents, who were far from being opulent, his father being a clergyman in London, disposed of some funds under their marriage settlement. What was now complained of was that this circumstance had not operated, as might have been expected, in making him prudent in contracting fresh debts. On the contrary, he incurred debts faster than he did before, and he and some of the creditors who had been paid relied no doubt on a second payment of the debts by the father; but this could not be done. After the insolvent left the University, a situation was obtained for him in a Government office at 100*l.* a year. It would have been better if his creditors had let him alone for a time; but the landlord of the Bull served him with a writ, on which the insolvent's attorney went down to Cambridge, offering to set apart 50*l.* a year out of the 100*l.*, and the matter was entertained; but the Bull was 'stern,' and it went off. As nothing had been arranged, the insolvent was arrested by the hotel-keeper, and, being in prison, the question was how much longer he was to remain there. He (the Chief Commissioner) could not help saying that there had been want of caution by the insolvent in contracting the debts after his friends had paid them once. But was there no want of caution on the part of the creditors? He thought that most of the want of caution was on their part. There was a jeweller who claimed 50*l.* for a necklace, rings, and other things, which the insolvent had given away as presents. He (the Chief Commissioner) must say that there was no circumstance of discredit in the case, as regarded the insolvent, except the circumstance of getting into debt. There was no misrepresentation by him. He asked a jeweller for an emerald ring, and the jeweller was fool enough to give it to him. Then there was 56*l.* for cigars, which the creditor let him have, and he had no right to complain of the loss." The Commissioner concluded by giving a judgment of four months, under the discretionary clause, from the 24th of June, at the suit of two of the creditors. As regards the other debts, Mr. Evans was discharged forthwith.

The well-known gaming-house case in which one James Adkins, the keeper of 'the Berkeley Clubhouse,' discreditably figured, was revived last Saturday at the Croydon Assizes in connexion with an interpleader action, the object being to ascertain whether a bill of sale, executed by James Adkins to the plaintiff, a Mr. Lambert, was a valid instrument, or whether it was executed fraudulently in order to defeat a judgment that had been obtained by the defendant (Mr. Sidebottom) against Adkins. Mr. Sidebottom, who is a gentleman of fortune, brought an action last June in the Court of Queen's Bench against Adkins, who was the keeper of a gambling-house at the west end of the town, called the Berkeley Clubhouse, to recover a sum of 6500*l.*, which he alleged to have been won from him at hazard by means of false dice. Upon that occasion, he clearly established that he had been plundered at the house in question, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly, who appeared for the defendant Adkins, consented to a verdict for the sum sought to be recovered. Judgment was subsequently entered on, and execution was granted; but, upon the sheriff going to seize the property of Adkins, who occupied a house at Brompton, called Winterson-house, Mr. Lambert claimed a right to the whole of the property under a bill of sale. The lease and furniture of the house were valued at 1800*l.* Mr. Lambert admitted that he had been deeply engaged with Adkins in betting transactions. He advanced Adkins 1200*l.* in June on the security of his lease and furniture. The defence was that the whole transaction was a sham and a trick to cheat Mr. Sidebottom, and prevent his receiving any benefit from the verdict he had obtained against Adkins.

The jury, after a very short deliberation, gave a verdict for the defendant.

An action to recover damages for a malicious prosecution, which was to come off at the Croydon Assizes a few days ago, was put an end to by a compromise. Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., who appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Myers, said that the defendants, Messrs. Lawson and Co., had indicted Mr. Myers, with two other persons, named May and Taylor, for a conspiracy to defraud them of their goods. Mr. Myers was acquitted, and Messrs. Lawson and Co. were now satisfied that there was no ground for the charge they had preferred, and were willing to apologize. Under these circumstances the plaintiff would be contented with a nominal verdict. A verdict for the plaintiff, with forty shillings damages, was accordingly taken.

A man about thirty-five years old, applied last Saturday to Mr. Paynter, at the Westminster police-court, for assistance under very painful circumstances. He stated that he had formerly followed the trade of a chimney-sweep, but, being afterwards led into crime, he had been convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation for felony, about five years ago. He had, however, since obtained a ticket of leave, and was now very willing and anxious to abandon his former mode of life, and get his bread honestly; but he had not the means of doing so, being prevented from returning to his former occupation by asthma. Nevertheless, he believed that he could do very well if he took to selling things in the street. His statement having been fully corroborated by a policeman in court, Mr. Paynter supplied him with ample means to start as a costermonger.

Thomas Diamond Evans, of No. 15, Bush-lane, City, and Captain Henry Thorne, of No. 11, Pall-mall, were on Thursday brought before Mr. Beadon, at Marlborough-street police-court, on a summons obtained by the Hon. Frederick William Cadogan, for "having, on the 8th of August last, unlawfully published a certain letter addressed to the Editor of the *Times* newspaper, containing certain libellous and defamatory words and sentences of and relating to the said Hon. F. W. Cadogan; also for having threatened to publish the said libel; also for having offered to prevent the publication of the said libel, containing certain matters and things touching the said Hon. F. W. Cadogan, with intent to extort money from him." The libel imputed to Mr. Cadogan that he, being a director of the Submarine Telegraph Company, used the opportunities of his position to unduly influence the funds. The letter was set up in type at the *Times* office, but was not published. The defendants were ordered to find good sureties to take their trial for libel.

REPORT ON THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ARMY COMMISSIONS.

A BLUE-BOOK of nearly five hundred pages, published on Monday, contains the report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the purchase and sale of commissions in the army. The report itself is brief. The commissioners commence with a history of the system of purchase; they then describe the present mode of entering the army, and they next review the objections made to the purchase system. Having stated these, the commissioners, on the opposite side, feel bound to state that the prevalent opinion among military men, as far as their views have been ascertained, is favourable to the system, or at least to its maintenance until some scheme shall have been devised which may produce the beneficial results which are commonly ascribed to the system of purchase. The chief advantages are said to be that it facilitates the retirement of officers, and so accelerates promotion in the army, which would otherwise stagnate in time of continued peace; and that it also affords to officers a security against the influence of favour, enabling each officer to obtain his advancement by his own means, without being dependent on the good-will of the Government or the patronage of the higher authorities. The commissioners examine the question at length, and they afterwards refer to the system pursued in India and France. A plan of Sir Charles Trevelyan's for the abolition of the system of purchase, the general principle of which plan is borrowed from the French military system, is next set forth. The report informs the public that any general scheme of promotion by selection would not be favourably received by the officers of our own army, and would be equally offensive to the purchasing and non-purchasing corps. Neither would the principle of promotion by seniority be available, regard being had to the efficiency of the army.

The commissioners proceed, on the whole, to recommend that the principle of selection be applied to the highest ranks in the service; that hereafter the lieutenant-colonelcy of a regiment should cease to be purchasable, and that the Commander-in-Chief should make the appointment of lieutenant-colonel from all the majors in that branch of the service; and that the period of holding the command of 'lieutenant-colonel' should be limited to eight or ten years at the most. "By retaining the system of purchase up to the rank of field-officer," the report observes, "the outlet for the retirement of majors, captains, and lieutenants will continue as at present. The current of regimental promotion will not be retarded, while, on the other hand, a limitation of the period during which the same officer shall hold

the command of a regiment will tend to accelerate promotion." Thus, the whole system of purchase and sale of commissions is (for the present) to remain intact up to the rank of major inclusive. Sir De Lacy Evans concurs in the report of his fellow-commissioners as far as it goes; but he intends to hand in some suggestions for a speedier termination of the purchase system than is at present contemplated. — *Times*.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

LIGHTS OF SHIPS AT SEA.—Some time back, the Admiralty appointed a committee of naval officers to consider the expediency of altering the system of lights established for steam and sailing vessels. It consisted of Admirals Chads and Beechy, and Captains Sullivan, Ellerby, and Harris, and it examined several witnesses, and finally arrived unanimously at the following conclusions:—"1. That no alteration should be made in the present system of steamers' lights. 2. That the bright light now exhibited by sailing vessels when under sail or being towed should be abolished, and that, instead thereof, such vessel should exhibit, between sunset and sunrise, to any vessel or vessels, a red light on the port side, and a green light on the starboard side, corresponding to the coloured side light now shown by steamers, without any reference to tacks. 3. That these coloured lights should be fixed when practicable, and that when such lights are not fixed places should be provided in which the lights should be kept on their respective sides, ready for exhibition. 4. That all lights, whether fixed or exhibited by hand, should be so screened as to render them invisible on the opposite bow or side of the vessel, which the committee consider quite practicable. 5. That the lights proposed to be exhibited by sailing vessels should in no case be of less size or power than the lantern which the committee recommend, and which shows a uniform and unbroken light over sixteen points of the compass. 6. That all vessels at anchor, whether steamers or sailing vessels, should exhibit, 'where best seen,' between sunset and sunrise, a white light, of uniform size and power, in a globular lantern of six inches diameter, at a height not exceeding twenty feet above the hull of the vessel. 7. The committee consider it desirable further to recommend that the pilot vessels of the United Kingdom should be designated by particular lights. They would therefore submit that, in addition to the red and green lights now proposed for all classes of sailing vessels, pilot vessels should be permitted to exhibit a white light on a level with the red or green light. 8. The committee having taken into consideration the subject of signals during fogs, would recommend, for the reasons stated in the foregoing report, that steamers should use either the steam-whistle or bell, and that all other vessels should use a fog horn."

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY commenced their annual official inspection of Portsmouth Dockyard and its dependencies on Monday morning. The investigation was continued on Tuesday. — On Tuesday night, the Lords of the Admiralty, at Portsmouth, attended a ball given in the hall of the Seamen and Marines' Orphan Schools, in aid of the funds of that charity, which was numerously attended. On Wednesday morning, the Board embarked from the Black Eagle in their barge, and went to inspect the Excellent gunnery ship, Captain Hewlett, C.B., where shot and shell firing and other services were exhibited; thence their Lordships went to the dockyard, where Sir Charles Wood, the First Lord, held his levee. The other Lords at the same time continued their inspection.

WRECK OF A GOVERNMENT TRANSPORT.—The transport ship *Julia*, Captain M'Gregor, having on board a part of the 4th troop Horse Artillery, from the Persian Gulf for Bombay, was lost while leaving Kurrachee harbour on the 29th ult. A sergeant, three Europeans, and nine native troopers, and a ship's lascar of the *Hydree*, lost their lives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen and Prince Albert left Osborne on Monday on board their yacht for Cherbourg. Her Majesty reached Cherbourg Harbour on Monday evening, and was received by Admiral Count de Gourdon. On Tuesday morning the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Royal children landed at the dockyard under a salute, and were conducted over the works. In the afternoon they drove into the country. The Queen and suite left Cherbourg on Wednesday under the customary salutes, and proceeded to Alderney, where they remained a few hours, and then returned to Osborne.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.—The Queen of Holland, accompanied by the young Prince and suite, embarked on Monday at Woolwich on board the Netherlands Government steamer *Cycloop*, Lieut.-Commander Klerck. Every preparation had been made to receive her Majesty, and there was a large concourse of spectators.

THE WEST INDIES.—The last mails report little of importance. The yellow fever was considerably abating at St. Thomas's. Governor Wodehouse has quitted Demerara for England, on leave of absence for six months. The Hon. William Walker has been appointed Lieut.-Governor.

FIRE.—The premises of a hat and cap manufacturer in Lambeth-walk were burned down on Tuesday night,

the inhabitants escaping with great difficulty. The entire front of the shop fell in, slightly injuring three people. Several adjoining houses were greatly damaged. — On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, a fire, attended with great destruction of property, broke out on the premises belonging to Mr. J. Martin, a grazier, and cowkeeper at Manor Farm, Lewisham road, Kent. The building was from a hundred and fifty to two hundred feet long, and besides the cattle housed in it there was an immense quantity of provender in different parts of the place. The flames took a rapid sweep round the whole of the building, seizing upon everything of an ignitable character, and enveloping the live stock, so that it was impossible to rescue any of the valuable animals, which moaned and kicked fearfully. The flames were not wholly subdued at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A NEW PLANET.—Mr. Norman Pogson, of Oxford, writes to the *Times*:—"I beg to inform your astronomical readers of the discovery of another small planet, which I discovered last night (Sunday) while comparing a manuscript chart with the heavens. It is just possible that this may be a re-discovery of M. Goldsmid's lost planet *Daphne*, though I think it will more probably turn out to be the 46th of the asteroidal group between Mars and Jupiter."

NUISANCES ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER THAMES.—Some correspondence between Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, the Board of Works, and the Commissioners of Sewers, on the state of the river and the pollution of the air on the banks of the Thames and at the Houses of Parliament, was published by order of the House of Commons last Saturday, on the motion of Mr. Estcourt, M.P. Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, in May, June, and July last, pointed out in some valuable reports to the Board of Works a number of abominable nuisances arising from the state of the sewers in the vicinity of the New Palace at Westminster, and other causes, most injurious to the health of the members. The source of the original evil (certain untrapped gullyholes in St. Margaret's-street, New Palace-yard, and the open mouth of Bridge-street sewer) was cut off some time since, but, although the greater nuisance is removed, the minor annoyance remains. This was pointed out in a report of 1855. It arises from untrapped sewers on the south side of the river near Lambeth Palace, besides two at Millbank, one at the Penitentiary, and two at Vauxhall-bridge. The sewers at Lambeth and Millbank are the most offensive. Another source of pestilential effluvia, affecting the atmosphere of the Houses of Parliament, is the existence of bone and other offensive manufactures on the south side of the river, and also exhalations from the river itself. In June last, Mr. Gurney reported the river to be in so pestilential a state that it was difficult to keep the stench out of the Houses of Parliament, and he urged the trapping the open mouths of certain sewers forthwith. Ultimately, it was intimated to the Board of Works by the Secretary of State (on the 29th ult.) that the prosecution of nuisances was left by the Metropolitan Local Management Act to the local authorities of parishes, to whom, as armed with ample powers, Sir George Grey suggested that application should be made in the cases referred to. The state of the Thames, meanwhile, remains as before. — *Times*.

EXTRAORDINARY COMMITMENT.—Robert Wilson, a respectable young man in appearance, has been charged before the Swindon magistrates, by the proprietor of the refreshment rooms at the railway station of that town, with stealing a bottle, a cup and saucer, and a metal spoon. He had purchased the contents of the bottle and some coffee in the cup, which he took to the carriage in which he was travelling. He was convicted of stealing the articles charged, and sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment, by which he will lose the passage money paid for a berth taken on board a vessel in which he was about to emigrate with his family to Australia. The case seems to be a very hard one.

THE LATE FIRE AT EDINBURGH.—The finding of the charred remains of a headless human trunk among the debris of the buildings at the head of the Mound, recently the scene of the disastrous fire, will not contribute much to assure the public that the origin of the fire was made the subject of that minute and searching investigation which the magnitude of the loss sustained and the suffering inflicted ought to have ensured. While disclaiming any desire to excite public feeling unduly, we cannot refrain from remarking that, if the unfortunate wretch whose remains have only now been discovered met with no foul play, or was not subjected to physical restraint while the flames were in progress, it is strange that he should have fallen a victim to the flames at all, and still more strange that his head should be mysteriously missing. — *Edinburgh Express*.

POLITICAL MEETING.—A number of the inhabitants of West Kent have determined, early in the recess, to hold a meeting at Sydenham, for the promotion of a Liberal movement in the county. This is a good example, which, we trust, will be followed.

CURIOUS 'SEA-WAIF.'—A few days ago, the crew of a fishing-boat picked up at sea a scrap of paper, firmly corked in a bottle, having the following written upon it in pencil:—"On board ye brig *Ellon*, of Whitby, 7 Novr., 1749, long. 8°40, lat. 56. Blowing a hurricane; lying to, with close-reefed maintop-sail. Ship water-logged, cargo wood, from Quebec. No water on board; provisions all gone; eat the dog yesterday; three men

left alive. Lord have mercy on our souls! Amen. Thomas Jackson, chief mate."—*Edinburgh Courier*.

THE WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—We are requested to state that the model for the Wellington Monument (No. 19) sent to Westminster Hall by G. G. Adams, of Sloane-street, was thrown out of the competition from two of the corners of the plinth having inadvertently projected one inch beyond the dimensions of the reduced scale.—*Times*.

ASSASSINATION OF THE AFRICAN TRAVELLERS VOGEL AND MAGUIRE.—The official confirmation of the murder of Dr. Vogel at Wara, the capital of Wadai, has just been received. He was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal Maguire, R.E., was murdered by a party of Turicks some six marches to the north of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice-Consul at Murzuk, requesting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due to his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and despatched several of his murderers before he fell.

CIRCASSIA.—It is stated that Schamyl is again in possession of the fortified 'auls' (villages) in Daghestan, which were not long since taken from him by the Russians.

ASCENT OF THE FINSTER-AAR-HORN.—Mr. E. S. Kennedy writes to the *Times*:—"Although, upon the authority of the *Times*, it is now an acknowledged fact that Mont Blanc is a nuisance and is 'used up,' it is still possible that some account of the Finster-Aar-Horn, which has now for the first time been ascended by Englishmen, may prove not wholly without interest to some of your readers. There have been but two previous ascents of this mountain, which, attaining an elevation of 14,320 English feet, is the highest in the Bernese Oberland; and these were made by Herr Lolgar, of Basle, and the guide Johann Juan, of Meyringen, on the 15th of August and the 8th of September, 1841. Two attempts have since been made by Mr. E. L. Ames, of Trinity College, Cambridge, but both were defeated by bad weather. Our party consisted of the Rev. J. F. Hardy, J. C. W. Ellis, B. St. John Mathews, William Mathews, and E. S. Kennedy, Graduates of the University of Cambridge, and James Smith, a lad about sixteen, of the Gröto." This lad and a guide, who was knocked up, were left behind at some distance from the top; the rest reached the summit.

SUICIDE OF A PRISONER.—A woman of loose character, named Hannah Pearn, committed suicide on Wednesday by poisoning herself whilst a prisoner at the Central Station-house, Bristol. On Tuesday-night, without having received any provocation, she threw a stone at a policeman and was taken into custody. About six o'clock in the morning, she asked for some water, drank it off, and, on handing back the cup, told the officer to wash it out thoroughly, as she had poisoned herself, and should be in h— in five minutes. Soon afterwards she died. She was only nineteen years of age, and was stated to have been religiously brought up.

THE REV. MR. BRONTË.—Mr. Dearden, the principal of an academy at Bradford, and a friend of the Rev. Patrick Brontë, the incumbent of Haworth, has just concluded a correspondence in the columns of the *Bradford Observer*, in the course of which he denies the truth of the portrait of the Rev. Mr. Brontë, as drawn by Mrs. Gaskell in the biography of Miss Charlotte Brontë.

THE BELOOCHES.—Like Catiline, the Belooch is *alieni appetens, sui profusus*; he likes to take violently, and he likes to give patronisingly, but this matter of exchanging horses and dogs for Company's rupees, and these rupees again for cotton cloth, lead, and gunpowder, strikes him as rather beneath his dignity, and makes him think uneasily of his fierce forefathers. By way of being independent, he is savage and surly. His broad hairy chest, and long sinewy arms, are those of a man whose boast is, that in close combat he can strangle his foes, or tear out their windpipes. Even the boldest of us would shudder at the idea of being overpowered by that demon, and of looking up hopelessly for mercy into the wild-beast eyes which glare ferociously under his shaggy brows, and villainously low forehead. Even the Pathans, however, are rather savage men, though they dare not put their peculiar notions into practice when, as merchants, they are travelling or sojourning in a strange country. During our residence at Kurrachee, some fifteen or twenty of them were sepoy in the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, the rule having been abrogated which, at one time, forbade their admission into the Anglo-Indian army. The consequence was that a number of singular outrages were perpetrated, which for some time quite baffled the police. Sindies and Cutchees were found lying dead, killed apparently by stones thrown with great force and dexterity. Officers' bungalows were entered at night, and robbed while the inmates were sleeping. The police puggies or trackers (in a desert country like Sind, footsteps are easily tracked, and some men specially devote themselves to the occupation) could find nothing more suspicious than what appeared to be marks of camels' feet. The boldness and unprecedented character of the outrages threw speculation quite at fault. Considerable alarm was excited in houses outside, or on the outskirts of the camp; and revolvers immediately rose to a premium. A quarrel among themselves, which led to the treachery of one, disclosed that these depredations were committed, and that very systematically, by the Affghans of the 8th

Native Infantry, who managed to steal out at night, in small parties, from the lines of their regiment, and who baffled the puggies by binding up their own feet in rags, a stone being placed under the instep, so as to leave no distinct impression of a foot upon the sand. It being thought expedient to capture some of these ruffians in the act, a trap was laid for them, the desperate resistance they were to offer not having been anticipated. The captain of police and his lieutenant, both English officers, concealed themselves, with a few friends and native police, in a bungalow which had been fixed upon for robbery. Two Pathans entered the garden about two o'clock in the morning; and a stone, skilfully thrown by one of them, killed the dog at once. At first they mistook the police for their comrades; but, on discovering their mistake, they fought so furiously with stones and with their long knives, that it was not until they were, literally speaking, cut down that they could be secured. Captain M., who at Meeanee had killed several Belooches in hand-to-hand conflict, had some of his teeth knocked down his throat by a stone which one of the robbers hurled.—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, August 22.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

RECRUITING FOR THE BOMBAY ARMY.

THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY moved for a copy of an order of the Commander-in-Chief of Bombay directing that for the future none but high-caste men should be enlisted for the Bombay army. He urged that nothing had tended more to the mutiny in the Bengal army than this very system of recruiting from high-caste men. He wished to know if in any future levies of men in India this principle was to be adopted.

EARL GRANVILLE had no objection to the production of the order. It was no doubt an injudicious order, but it was fair to state that there had been a tendency among all military men to enlist this class of men on account of their stature and their adaptability to military service. It was impossible for him to make any pledge as to the manner in which our future armies in India were to be organized.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

This bill was read a third time, and passed, after some general remarks from Lord MONTAGUE on the financial position of the country—to which EARL GRANVILLE replied. A number of other bills were read a third time, and passed.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

On the motion for the adjournment of the House, Lord REDESDALE said that he was about to move that the Commons' amendment to the Divorce Bill should be considered that day six months.—THE LORD CHANCELLOR with great vehemence protested against such a course.—Lord REDESDALE said such a motion was quite open to him and quite regular, and he had given notice of his intention to take that course the night before.—THE MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE said that such a notice could not apply, as the bill was not then before the House.—Lord REDESDALE contended that he had done nothing contrary to the rules of the House.—EARL GRANVILLE said that the character of the House was at stake, and deprecated taking any petty advantages in dealing with measures before it.—After more discussion, it was arranged that the consideration of the amendments should be taken on Monday, Lord REDESDALE undertaking not to make his motion.

The House then adjourned at twenty minutes past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

MILITARY CHAPLAINS IN INDIA.

SIR HARRY VERNEX inquired what number of chaplains had accompanied the forces recently sent out to India.—SIR JOHN RAMSDEN said no chaplains had been sent out, as it was not usual to do so, the chaplains being supplied by the Company upon the arrival of the troops in India.

POLITICAL REFUGEES.

MR. WILLIAMS asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether there was any truth in the rumour that, in compliance with an application from the Government of France, the Government of this country would expel some of the French refugees who have sought an asylum in this country?—Lord PALMERSTON: "My answer, in the first place, is that no such application has been received. In the next place, had such application been made, the answer of the Government must have been something like that of the parish officers to King Charles II., who excused themselves from ringing their bells because they had no bells to ring. So the answer we must have given would have been—We have no powers to comply with the application."

RETIRING BISHOPS.

In reply to Mr. GRIFFITHS, Lord PALMERSTON said it was intended next session to bring in a bill for granting allowances to retiring bishops, which would have a re-

trospective action, so as to include Dr. Hinds, the late Bishop of Norwich.

SAVINGS BANKS.

In reply to Mr. HAMILTON, the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he did not intend next session to re-introduce his 'Savings Banks Bill,' but would move instead for a select committee to consider the whole subject.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The third reading of this bill was then discussed at some length. The discussion was introduced by Mr. HENLEY, who censured the course taken with the bill.—SIR GEORGE GREY replied.—SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE said the Opposition were by no means satisfied with the measure, as it stood.—After some observations from Mr. AYRTON in favour of, and Mr. NEWDEGATE against, the bill, Lord JOHN MANNERS protested in strong terms against the bill and against the manner in which it had been forced through the House.—Lord PALMERSTON defended the course taken by the Government, alluded to the majorities with which every stage had been passed, and expressed his gratitude for the manner in which the new Parliament had applied itself to the business of the country.—The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The SALE OF OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS BILL was also read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at half-past three, to three o'clock on Monday.

THE UNITED STATES.

Some additional news is brought by the Ariel. The Indians have committed ravages in Kansas. In Missouri, a democrat has been elected to Congress. The democrats have carried everything in the North Carolina election. In Marion, County Florida, the corn crop was good. Cotton was in a promising condition, but there had been much rain, and if it continues material injury will be done. A postmaster in South Carolina has been apprehended for robbing the mail. It is rumoured that the questions between the United States and New Granada have been virtually settled in favour of the former. The contest at St. Paul's, Minnesota, between the democratic constitutional party and the republicans, is likely to be a very spirited one. It is rumoured that Santa Anna is dead. Heavy rains have fallen in the south, and damaged the crops.

The *New York Daily Times* says:—"A special despatch from Washington indicates that a treaty arrangement is under consideration between Lord Napier and General Cass, for the final settlement of the Central American controversy with Great Britain, growing out of British occupation of the Bay Islands. The contemplated plan is similar in its general results to that of the treaty made by Mr. Dallas, and which failed of ratification, except that the new arrangement will avoid the rock on which the former split, by letting England first conclude her treaty with Honduras, so as not to commit the United States to her stipulation against the introduction of slavery in the Bay Islands."

On the reiterated demand of France and England, the Government of Uruguay has just authorized the nomination of a mixed commission to arrange the claims of the subjects of those two nations.

The submarine cable was laid across Detroit River on the 18th ult, and put into successful operation. Toronto, Detroit, and intermediate places are now in direct communication by telegraph.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

The *Pays* says:—"We learn, by a letter from London of the 19th, that permission has been definitively granted for the passage of English troops across the Isthmus of Suez. These troops will take the railway, and will find at Suez boats, taken up at Calcutta by the East India Company, waiting for them. According to arrangement made by agents of the Company, these ships were to be in the Red Sea by the end of August at the latest. The authorization granted by the Viceroy of Egypt does not extend to the future; it is only temporary, and special for the existing occasion."

FIRE AT DOUAI HOSPITAL.—"At the moment of going to press," says the *Mémorial d'Amiens*, "we learn from Douai that the hospital of that place was in flames, and in part destroyed. It was said several of the patients had been burnt, but no details have yet reached us."

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.—It is anticipated that Parliament will be closed by Commission on Tuesday. **THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.**—Report mentions this day week as the day on which the Queen will arrive at Balmoral. She will probably stay till the 16th of October.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS leaves England for America to-day.

REPORTED FAILURE IN LIVERPOOL.—A failure was reported in the corn trade at Liverpool on Thursday. The liabilities are stated to be heavy, and one of the firm has absconded.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Return of admissions, including season tickets, for six days ending Friday, August 21st, 48,408.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

During the Session of Parliament it is often impossible to find room for correspondence, even the briefest.

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

No notice can be taken of anonymous 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.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1857.

Public Affairs.

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

THE VICTORIAN ERA.

VICTORIA has sat upon the British throne twenty years. During that period the members of not more than twenty families have governed the empire. The governing classes, embodying a gigantic political monopoly, have been represented by select sections of their own order—Whigs and Tories, at intervals—and have been responsible for whatever events, springing from political or administrative causes, have marked the history of the present reign. It is the fashion to paint this history in brilliant colours—to sketch, again and again, the panorama of a far-wafted commerce, deserts blossoming like the rose, population expanding, liberty developed, and national power consolidated. And rightly so. We have flourished since 1837, and are altogether a greater people than when the crown of Hanover rested for the last time upon the coffin of an English King. Extensive conquests, gold discoveries, mechanical inventions, and acts of fostering legislation, have made us more than, a century ago, we ever hoped to be. But what if, by a methodical analysis, we could distribute the merit of our progress since the death of WILLIAM IV. between the industrious, middle, and privileged classes? What share would fall to the corporation which, officially or unofficially, rules the realm? It may assign to itself all to which it can justly lay claim; but there is another side to the account. The Victorian era has been signalized by a series of national disasters,—and are not the managers of the State responsible for its calamities? It would be unjust and unreasonable to press too closely the application of such a maxim; but we have an aristocracy which is addicted to swaggering, and it may be useful to remind it that all failures are not those of commerce, all misfortunes not the result of accident, all crimes not recognizable by the Courts of Common Law or Equity. We boast of our prosperity—we have sacrificed a perceptible proportion of it while temporizing with restrictive laws. We have a splendid dominion in Asia—it has been twice imperilled, and blotted foully with the blood of massacre. Our colonies are magnificent—but the most magnificent of them has been in rebellion. Within twenty years we have had the insurrection in Canada, the slaughter in Afghanistan, the famine in Ireland, the Monmouthshire riots, the 'horrible and heart-rending' tragedy of starvation and pestilence in the Crimea, and the climax of public affliction in British India—not to mention the cholera panic, the partial scarcity of food in England

preceding the repeal of the Corn Laws, and the destructive mania of speculation in 1847. In 1837 we alienated and exasperated the inhabitants of our most important Atlantic colony; in 1840 we provoked a fearful outbreak in the centre of England; in 1841 our blundering conduct of a military expedition led to the destruction of an army, accompanied with horrors unexampled except during the retreat of NAPOLEON from Moscow; in 1845, while closing the ports against foreign corn, we desolated Ireland with famine; in 1854 we send a superb army to the Crimea where it perishes from sheer neglect; in 1857, in spite of warnings and prophecies, we permit a mutinous movement to sweep away the entire army of Bengal; the ancient Mogul capital is snatched from us; English women and children in the East are ruthlessly murdered by the soldiers whom our administrators supinely watch while they organize this terrible rebellion.

The general body of the public have certainly not interfered with the diplomatic system by which our governing classes have pretended to balance the affairs of Europe. Their success in this direction has been at least equivocal. They began with a sort of unrecognized war in Portugal; they were beaten by France in the matter of the Spanish marriages, and by America on the Oregon frontier; they have twice been on the eve of war with the French, and twice with the United States; they have been compelled to undertake one irregular and one regular campaign in Persia; they have had two Chinese wars; they have been dragged into a contest with Russia and then dragged out of it. Surely the Guild is not very expert at diplomacy, but it may be that our governing class is worth what we pay for it. It may be that a scandalous revolt in a great colony, one army massacred, and another rotted to death, a famine, a menace of domestic insurrection, a mutiny of a hundred thousand soldiers, three or four wars, and endless perplexities do not constitute a heavy price to be paid for the advantage of being governed for twenty years by the houses of BEDFORD and DERBY. But would the nation consent to contract for another twenty years at a similar cost? Supposing that we progress to the year 1877 under similar influences, and with a similar aggregate of calamity, the account may be rendered thus:—a million of the population at home will be swept off by famine; we shall send ten thousand British troops through the Eastern gates of Central Asia, and they will be hunted down and cut off to a man; we shall undertake a great war with unlimited resources, and we shall establish a besieging army among rocks and swamps where its flower will be blighted, and twenty thousand men lost to the nation by cold and by unattended disease; having suppressed the mutiny in Bengal, we shall see Madras and Bombay in flames, and hundreds of innocent lives will be sacrificed because we have an unalterable system; we shall quarrel with America over some mud-bank in the St. Lawrence; and at the close of this period we shall be declaring ourselves the greatest nation on the face of the earth, disparaging all other institutions in comparison with our own, and never dreaming that in some dark day of our history we may incur a disaster which will prove too much even for the elastic energies of Great Britain.

The complications of diplomacy have been referred to, but we have no desire to assign the evil to causes exclusively arising from the incapacity or recklessness of the governing classes. No one nation can make the diplomacy of Europe its own, or march in a straight line under a cross fire of formidable

and irresistible influences; but the most frightful of the calamities in the list arose from sheer blundering and from helpless imbecility on the part of those who had the conduct of affairs. The Canada rebellion was the offspring of a blind and aggressive policy. When the landed aristocracy of the realm saw famine blackening the distance, knew that the food of millions had been destroyed, and understood that their Corn Law privileges were inconsistent with the welfare or even existence of the country, the bulk of them stubbornly and stolidly stood idly gazing at the approaching cloud, when they might have thrown upon the blasted fields of Ireland one harvest from the Danube and another from the Mississippi. Yet even in this case they were not without excuse. They defended a policy, and with that policy many of them sincerely believed the interests of the empire to be identified. But where shall they find an apology for the Afghan massacre, the destruction of the Crimean army, or the disaster in Bengal? For these they are responsible, and yet not they alone, but the public, whose opinion is never ripe, and which confines itself to staring, wondering, regretting, uttering maledictions, and allowing men who have failed to undertake new failures at a cost of ten thousand men or ten millions of money, sometimes of the men and the money together, and always of that national reputation, which is more precious than either. We lost an army in the Khyber pass; we consoled ourselves that it would serve as a lesson. We lost an army at Sebastopol; still we thought that no price could be too high for such a lesson. Our governing classes in India have run riot in maladministration, and have allowed a splendid army to melt away into seditious anarchy. We suppose we shall again hear that this will be a lesson. It will be no such thing. We shall put down the mutiny, and pay its tremendous cost, and we shall then close our eyes, and wait till we are informed that another ten thousand men have been frozen dead in a British camp, or smitten with pestilence, through the apathy of their administrators; and when we are weary of these successive calamities we shall begin to speculate upon a change of system. At present we may profitably cast a retrospective glance over the events of the Victorian era. It may be good for us to have acknowledged, that from the dazzling account of prosperity, progress, and glory, certain deductions must be made, by which the total results are materially modified—much to our edification, if somewhat to our shame.

AMERICA ON INDIA AND ENGLAND.

THE American press, as well as private letters, have given the lie to those who expected that our cousins across the Atlantic would exult in the menace to England from India. We knew better. Some American statesmen who have had reason to remember either the arts or the vacillation of certain English statesmen, may chuckle at seeing the Englishmen caught in their own trap of negligence and overweening confidence; some who remember the unfair advantage taken by our people in Central America, may not be displeased at the retribution which has fallen upon us from the barbarians in the East; but Americans have far too much Anglo-Saxon blood in them to rejoice in the prospect of victory by Asiatics over the British race; and they are far too much hard-headed men of the world to miscalculate the odds in the present contest. Whether we look to the quasi-official *Union* of Washington, or to the independent *Herald* of New York, we find the same calculation. We do not believe, says

the *Union*, that the rebellion in India will eventuate in a successful revolution. Ever since the days of XENXES, small European armies have sufficed to keep Asiatic multitudes in check. Were England to suffer, Christendom must suffer. Allowing that the English have been filibusters in India, says the *Herald*, not sorry to retaliate the epithet on an unmistakable occasion, "they have conferred some benefits on India by their rule." England, however, can and will recover her ground; she could not lose India and retain her position in Europe; but were she to sink, like Portugal after the loss of her foreign dependencies, to a fourth-rate power, America would suffer, not gain.

"The United States would in both cases be affected injuriously. Time need not be spent in argument to show that we should be losers by the relapse of Hindostan into barbarism. Our trade with East India is not large, though it is large enough for its withdrawal to be felt. But every year, as our capacity to produce and the capacity of the Hindoos to consume increases, it would swell and become more important. Moreover, as a leading nation of the world, we are, to a certain extent, partners of every other race, and sharers in their prosperity and their reverses. The relapse of Hindostan into barbarism would affect us as injuriously as, for instance, a commercial convulsion in England, and with more permanent results. But the decline and fall of England would be a far more serious matter. . . . The fall of England might quench European liberty for a whole century."

We could have ventured to state exactly the same view as the opinion of the Americans in the Republic, from north to south, partly because it necessarily results from the facts, but chiefly because it is an Anglo-Saxon view.

There are two episodes in the question, however, on which we take leave to qualify the opinions of our American contemporaries; and we believe that the statement of our grounds will obtain for us no small degree of concurrence on the other side of the Atlantic. Perhaps even the contemporaries with whom we differ will accept the qualification which we now suggest. "England and France," says the *Washington Union*, with much truth, "have for years past been engaged in spasmodic but vain endeavours to retrieve the error of West Indian emancipation;" they have been seeking in other quarters cheap cotton and cheap sugar. The Indian revolt frustrates the search in one direction—"and even should England, as we believe she will, succeed in suppressing the outbreak, she will have no spare capital, or energy, or industry, while the war lasts, with which to increase her supplies of cotton and sugar, and to ward off that famine with which she is imminently threatened from a deficit of those articles." Even if the revolt shall be suppressed, years must elapse before industry in India resumes its ordinary channels; and from these disturbances, says the *Union*, "all Christendom will suffer alike, except the slaveholders of America." We do not except the slaveholders, nor any other persons interested in the growth of American cotton. It is necessary to their welfare that the looms of England should be kept in full activity at the largest expansion of our factory system; necessary, therefore, that the loom should have continuous and ample supplies from America or elsewhere. The United States need never fear the competition of other lands. The vast amount of their own supply, the quality of the cotton, their nearness, the facility of the voyage, the machinery that they can employ in its transmission, are guarantees for their power of retaining our market. Any other supplies that come as supplements to theirs do but operate as securities that our cotton-consuming machinery shall be kept at work at its widest stretch. Anything which threatens to deprive our cotton-consuming power of its supplies un-

questionably militates against the profits of New York, the revenues of New Orleans, and the income of every man growing or transmitting cotton. We believe that not many years, perhaps not more than one year, will elapse before industry in India will return to its wonted channels with new vigour and enlarged facilities; and we believe that in this prospect the interests of the United States form no exception to those of Great Britain.

The *New York Herald* makes a suggestion which looks as handsome as it is cunning. Our contemporary calculates that we shall want more recruits than England will produce.

"The United States contain far more men who are ready to serve as troops in actual warfare than Great Britain; and as we have no treaties with the nations or peoples with whom the English are fighting in India, none of our laws would be broken by enlisting them. To gain their good-will it would, of course, be necessary to satisfy this community that, in return for our sympathy abroad, the English were willing to cede to us the entire control of the affairs of this continent and its dependencies; and this would not be an easy thing either for so unbending a politician as Palmerston to achieve, or for so incredulous a people as ours to credit. But were it accomplished there might doubtless be awakened a strong feeling here in favour of the British in India; and very likely, with proper measure and a suitable outlay, 50,000 men could be enlisted in a few weeks."

We may take several exceptions to this exposition. England will have no lack of recruits, should the Government rise to a consciousness of the public necessity, and offer those sufficient motives which every soldier ought to feel in accepting the military service of his country. Americans, if sufficient inducements were offered, would, we believe, not wait for any such bargain as our contemporary anticipates; and the bargain itself is not at present on the cards. But we believe that if England were to ask America for recruits, they would not be refused. Were they granted, one consequence would necessarily follow; the friendship as well as the interests of the people would be closely, openly, and avowedly knit together. The alliance between England and America would be consolidated; and it would become more difficult than ever for any Government in Downing-street to set two great nations by the ears, for the advantage or amusement of a coterie or a cabinet.

GOOD AND EVIL OF OUR RULE IN INDIA.

THERE are certain provinces of India which prove that Englishmen are capable of governing an Asiatic population. This must be admitted for the sake of justice, since it would be a positive misfortune were the public mind at home to be inculcated with the doctrine preached in certain quarters, that our rule in the East has been an unmitigated curse, blunder, and burden. Compared with that of the Moguls it has been an actual and general blessing. When those Mohammedan invaders poured out of the Tartar deserts into the valleys of the Indus and the Ganges, they found themselves in the midst of an ancient and decaying civilization, a sacred polity swaying a submissive multitude, and the great cities of the Brahminical realm already touched with the rust of time. The Hindu dynasties were arbitrary, cruel, and extortionate; but the Mohammedans were worse. They attempted no social reforms; they allowed the fires of suttee to blaze, the blood of children to flow, and the forms of a murderous idolatry to be practised; but they also added to the atrocious criminal code of the Brahmins; they wrung from the cultivator the chief part of his produce, and left him no peace in the enjoyment of the rest; their courts of justice within a century became infamous throughout Asia. Under their auspices flourished the system of

putting to death all prisoners of war, of putting suspected persons to the torture—a crime never connived at by the British Government—of inflicting impalement and flaying alive as the penalties of secondary offences, of hunting the poor like wild beasts with dogs and cheetahs. One king whom the English deposed, was in the habit, when he took a city, of cutting off the lips and noses of the principal inhabitants, women and children included; NADIR SHAH ordered a seven days' massacre in Delhi; in fact, it may safely be affirmed that the Moguls, while they built marble palaces and tombs, drained the blood of India, and exhausted and oppressed the population. The lesser independent princes have been for the most part incomparable despots.

The British Government has not nourished the domestic prosperity of India in all its provinces. It delayed the abolition of suttee; it has paltered with infanticide; it has failed to extirpate altogether that superstitious horror of the widow's second marriage, which formerly drove thousands to suicide or prostitution; only recently did it prohibit the inhuman orgies of Juggernaut; but it cannot be blamed for interfering cautiously with the ceremonies and customs of a people so profoundly imbued with the spirit of a vast, shadowy, proud religious system. But India has been released from Mahratta and Pindaree devastations—a reform which might be appreciated could we imagine Middlesex exposed to the periodical inroad of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF at the head of a hundred thousand intoxicated Cossacks. To a great extent the Thugs and Phansagars have been cleared from the highways; commerce has increased; and so great is the popular feeling of security, that village fortifications have long begun to disappear. The piratical tribes along the coast have also been suppressed. We have in many cases repaired the vast tanks upon which the peasantry rely as upon the sources of life; we have constructed numerous roads, aqueducts, and canals; we have superseded the jungle by the rice-field in extensive districts; within three years after the British conquest, upwards of two thousand villages were rebuilt and repopled in HONKAR's country alone. Let us refer especially to Mairwara, a highland district among the Araballa Hills, between Marwar and Ajmeer. "A population of robbers converted into an industrious peasantry, a police organized among them, female infanticide—once the habitual custom—abolished, the sale of women prohibited, the land-tax reduced, gifts of tools and money made to the cultivators, employment general among the people, a new capital sprung up, numerous hamlets increased to towns, a hundred and six new villages built within twelve years; nearly six thousand tanks and wells, with two hundred and ninety embankments, constructed—such are the works of peace in that little district alone." A recent historian supplies this picture; but we might point to other administrators no less energetic and successful than Lieutenant-Colonel DIXON, who effected these changes in Mairwara.

It is necessary to bring out these aspects of our Indian rule, since it would be impossible to discuss the whole subject in the midst of a din of misrepresentation. The evil is conspicuous and undeniable. We have imported into India a clumsy centralization; have allowed civilians to tamper with the sacred social laws of the people; have subjected the army to a capricious and often reckless authority; have permitted staff-officers to neglect their military functions; have treated the natives as strangers; have resisted and conceded upon no regular principle whatever; have neglected our own inte-

rests and that of the races we govern; but, while we expose these defects, no useful purpose will be served by ignoring the real benefits which have sprung from the British government of India.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

THE causes of the recent failures of some of our public companies are plain enough to people behind the scenes. Outsiders may express surprise that a business so naturally remunerative as the carriage of goods and passengers through a long line of country should, as in the case of the Great Western Railway, break down miserably, and afford the proprietors of the concern only one per cent. interest for their money. One would as soon expect to hear of the failure of a coffee-shop in Fleet-street conducted with even ordinary tact. The failure of the Crystal Palace Company as a business speculation is also wonderful enough to ordinary apprehension. Here is a place of amusement very popular, and enjoying (beyond Cremorne, Surrey Gardens, or even the Opera House), the occasional countenance of royal people who allow themselves to be advertised as part of the great Exhibition—and yet the proprietors of this 'flourishing business' get no return for their original outlay.

The Great Western Railway was designed by BRUNEL—a man of genius. He thought it would be a fine thing to have a grand line on the broad gauge running from London to the far west of England. There were engineering difficulties, but BRUNEL with money could surmount them. Shrewd men supplied the money. Here one would think were indications of the propriety of the speculation: a great engineer and clever moneyed men agreeing that the line was practicable and would pay. The line was made—at very great expense; but Mr. BRUNEL was a man of genius and got unlimited credit. Flattering accounts were received of the progress of the line; the shares rose steadily. It was opened amid a flourish of trumpets; the shares rose still higher. Now came the rewards of the man of genius and the moneyed men: one was paid his enormous fees, the others could sell their shares at a premium. They did sell them, and we believe it is a fact that few of the original projectors of the company are now large shareholders. A discovery was soon made that the line was too long in proportion to the food that came to it; it languished like those long, thin boys who grow too quick, and don't get enough to eat. But what mattered this discovery to the original projectors? They had projected a speculation—not a railway; they had given a certain name to a stock ingeniously connected with a plausible idea—but if the shares had been in a mine in Potosi it would have been the same thing to them. They started a Great Western Railway, but it was a Stock Exchange line originating in Capel-court, and constructed mainly for the conveyance of specie ("Convey, the wise it call") to their own pockets. Who condemns them? it is done every day in the money market; let the City man who is without sin of the same kind cast the first stone.

The new proprietors of the line found their 'flourishing' speculation dying by inches. They saw that the country could not pay the direct line from London to Bristol, and so, with the usual wisdom of railway directors, they fostered branches to feed the main trunk. These crutches for the lame line cost money, and remained more a burden to be supported than a source of support—the terminating towns were too small. To find large, busy towns as termini of new branches was the want; but unfortunately the line from London to the West of England has more

pretty and interesting places than great factory or shipping towns, or coal districts along its route. "If the great towns will not come to us, let us go to the towns," said the adventurous directors, and so they determined to connect themselves with Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, and indirectly with the North of England. Look at the map of England; the Great Western line runs across the base of the triangle from east to west, and yet it is proposed that it shall be a means of communication from north to south. When Parliament was asked to grant the Great Western Act, how it would have stared had the projectors said, "We mean the line to connect London with Bristol, Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool; and yet it is simply to run from London to Bristol." The practical paradox has been accomplished by uniting the Great Western with two or three railways running north. The scheme is, however, expensive, for every union rises hostility; every inch of ground invaded is the subject of a costly contest in Parliament, and of costly competition on the lines; and the clever managers of this Great Western line to the North of England have brought the profits of the business down to one per cent. Sir JAMES GRAHAM at Carlisle this week thus condenses the history:—"Think of the Great Western Railway. By wild speculations of the most improvident kind, amounting to almost insane rashness, it has been so mismanaged, that after an outlay of a million the dividend has sunk down to one per cent. or some smaller figure."

The Crystal Palace Company has failed through a similar process. The original projectors have sold their lands, have sold their shares, or have pocketed their enormous fees, leaving to the men who succeeded them as shareholders or managers a ruinously expensive system. The palace itself costs nearly fifteen thousand a year in repairs. The fountains are the most expensive in the world, for they were designed on the rather vulgar idea that to throw water very high was the great beauty of a fountain. People with better ideas of beauty love rather to see falling water, contrasted with flowers, statuary, foliage, and grass, as at St. Cloud: fountains on that principle are also, after the first expense, not very costly to keep up, while the gigantic ginger-beer bottles of the Crystal Palace—all foam and spray—cost a great deal in the mechanism necessary to force them very high. Then the Palace, on account of the necessities of some of the original projectors to sell land at Norwood, is in a landscape without water, and is cut off from civilized London by the barrier of the all but impassable City. Here are causes enough for failure; but why were not these causes considered at the commencement? Simply because the projectors had their thoughts merely on the Exchange, and a tempting programme is enough to catch dupes in that locality.

WORK FOR THE RECESS.

THE political activity of the next few months may be expected to consist of public meetings here and there, and salutations between members and constituents. We trust that those Liberal representatives who meet their constituents will be careful to draw from them a declaration in favour of reform, in order that the floating fallacy may be dispelled which describes the nation as altogether apathetic. Lord BROUGHAM has given us an illustration of the meaning to be attached to accounts of public apathy. When, in 1830, he canvassed Yorkshire, he was taunted with the apathy that existed. During the canvass, not an allusion was made to the subject of reform. Slavery was mentioned, and reform

forgotten. He gave notice of a reform motion on the first night of the next session, and soon not only Yorkshire, but all England was alive. The Ministers were known to have adopted the principle, and the country was excited from end to end. The position of affairs at present is dissimilar. A popular Minister has promised—though his friends do not believe him—to introduce a bill in 1858; on all sides, therefore—except in Parliament, where they know how evasion is managed—there is quiet expectation. But let a measure be introduced by a powerful party; let it be opposed and its promoters beaten, and if excitement be wanted, we shall not have to wait long for it. It were surely wiser to test the feelings of the constituencies—classing non-electors also under that head—by a calm and systematic appeal to their common sense, than to delay all movement until a pressure of taxes or a scarcity of food drives the populace into agitation. The Liberal members of Parliament might produce a great exhibition of public sentiment during the recess, by communicating with the represented and misrepresented classes, and stirring the stagnant question of reform. Otherwise another session will arrive, and the Premier, eluding his obligations, may point to the dumb and motionless public, and say, "When they ask, they shall have." Or, still worse, he may introduce a bill, and consent, upon the representations of his noble friends, to withdraw it for a time.

The recess is the opportunity for eliciting an expression of public opinion. This public opinion, we believe, is in favour of a new Reform Bill. But it is latent; the Government pledge keeps it silent. So important is it, however, to stimulate the action of this powerful element, that the first person, in or out of Parliament, who kindles an agitation, will stand marked as the legitimate leader of Reform.

OUR PICTURES.

THE National Gallery Collection is packed in one half of a very defective building in Trafalgar-square, while the other half is occupied, rent free, by that wealthy close corporation the Royal Academy. We do not wish to anticipate the discussion which is to take place next session upon the proposal to expel the Academicians. It is certain that the public pictures are disgracefully crowded, and that it has been found necessary to shelter the National Portrait Collection in an engineer's house in Great Russell-street. That topic may be postponed; but it cannot be too soon to prepare for a thorough investigation of 'the system' in connexion with the purchase and trusteeship of pictures for the nation. The recent debates on the National Gallery estimates have brought out some signal illustrations of the administrative methods in vogue, and of the ignorant extravagance of travelling agents. The worst evil is, however, that we have really no guarantee that the most valuable works of art will not be ultimately ruined by professional tampering, or that our galleries will not be filled with spurious and ignoble mediocrities bought at high prices in the markets of the Continent, and mistaken for masterpieces by unqualified agents and professional trustees. The anecdotes of the past few years should have put the House of Commons on its guard; but not many members care to defy the Prime Minister when he gets up and conjures them not to haggle and boggle over the expense of adding a CLAUDE or CORREGGIO to the galleries of the nation. We make no apology for travelling back a little, because the plan of management is unaltered, while the same authorities are responsible. What

do we find? That a genuine MICHAEL ANGELO was rejected when more than the sum demanded for it was paid for a forged HOLBEIN. One such fact would suffice; but this is only an example. There was a picture—'Susannah and the Elders'—offered for 750*l.*, it was refused by the National Gallery Trustees; a dealer bought it, it was again offered to the nation, and the nation had to pay 1200*l.* for the bargain. This has been the regular practice. A pseudo-TITIAN—'The Tribute Money'—was in London, it was to be purchased for 1200*l.*; no bid was made; an agent was then sent to Paris authorized to offer 3000*l.* for it, and it was eventually added to the Trafalgar-square collection for 2604*l.* At the same time a PALMA VECCHIO was purchased for 168*l.*—by the public agent, and for the public gallery. But a Trustee of the National Gallery saw and is said to have admired the picture, and paying the money, secured the PALMA VECCHIO for himself. Was this warrantable on the part of a Trustee? Some persons think the piece was so bad that it was determined to hide it. The whole mechanism seems one of jobbery and incompetence.

Spurious pictures have been purchased and genuine pictures spoiled. The cleaners went to work, some years ago, scrubbing off the skin of RUBENS's beauties, and leaving them in that flayed condition in company with CANALOTTOS, POUSSINS, and GUERCINOS, utterly defaced and defiled by the sacrilegious industry of the scrapers and varnishers. CLAUDE, it was said, dissolved into VERNET, and what could critics say more?

Well, the management appears not to have been improved; the Parliamentary skirmishes of the present session have, as usual, disclosed a state of things imperatively calling for investigation; but the routine grants have been voted, and a larger area for blundering and juggling has been opened in connexion with the National Portrait Gallery. But next year the question will have ripened, and a motion will be made, not only to purify the management, but to rescue the edifice in Trafalgar-square from the opulent Forty. It is true that poor Sir MARTIN ARCHER SHEE was accustomed to say that the Royal Academy was of more importance than the National Gallery, inasmuch as a garden was more valuable than a granary, and a school than a *hortus-siccus* of art. Even the best works of the old masters, he said, would be intrusions in place of pictures by R.A.'s and their disciples. But Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR once affirmed in the House of Commons, that the Royal Academy had accumulated a sum (invested in the funds) exceeding a hundred thousand pounds sterling, in contravention of the conditions of their trust. The Royal Academicians can afford to rent, purchase, or build a house for themselves. The nation wants more room for its pictures; let it at least enjoy the use of its own galleries. But, more than all, an improved management is essential, and it will be the duty of the liberal and economical members of Parliament next session to insist upon it.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The abuses of the Duchy of Lancaster are not to be allowed to sleep. An appeal will be brought into the House of Commons against the judgment of the Judicial Committee. On Thursday evening Mr. CONINGHAM gave notice of his intention early next week to call the attention of the House to the report of the Judicial Committee appointed to investigate Mr. BANTOLACOR's case.

The evidence is now ready for publication.

We entreat those who may be disposed to investigate this matter not to rely upon the Report, but to analyze the testimony of the several witnesses, and to bear in mind that the legal opinion upon which the extrusion of the late Auditor is sought to be justified is not worth a fig in contradiction to that of Sir FITZROY KELLY. Public opinion will thus be prepared for the extensive discussions which will probably follow Mr. CONINGHAM's renewed movement of the subject in the House of Commons. The administration of a public department will be ripped open; Parliament will be challenged to interfere; every Liberal member, we feel assured, will be in his place to aid in doing justice to a public officer who has suffered in the performance of his duty, and whose cause is that of the whole civil service. It is not often that a functionary is too conscientious or too devoted to the interests of the public, to wear his salary like a golden gag, and submit to become the instrument of secrecy and collusion. When the motion is brought forward, it will claim the support of the independent party; nor can we believe that the Conservative Opposition—formidable as it is in forensic authority—will resist so remarkable a concentration of testimony. But the public out of doors has a duty to perform—the constituencies should urge upon their representatives the necessity of taking up this question, and deciding it upon its merits, irrespective of individual or departmental influence.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

ON Monday a deputation is to wait upon the Government to obtain explanations with respect to the Australian mails. We are deprived of rapid intercourse with our greatest colonies, and why? Apparently, because our contract system is loose and irregular. A committee appointed to examine the subject has been sitting, and there are unpleasant rumours that two distinct cases of bribery have been made out. The report, we sincerely hope, is ill founded. But it is difficult to get over the affair of the Australian postal service. On Thursday evening, Mr. MACARTNEY moved the topic in the House of Commons, and Mr. Under-Secretary WILSON, after saying a few words in defence of the Government, sat down in the idea that he had put the question aside. However, the member for Brighton pitched a shell at his feet.

"He complained of the vast amount of money which was granted out of the public purse to the mail companies. He understood from the report of a recent meeting that it was proposed to amalgamate the West India Mail Company and the Australian Company. What interest had the public in granting the enormous sum of 910,000*l.* to amalgamate two companies, neither of which had been very successful? In the case of the West India Mail Company, their contract had been granted without being put up to competition, while the Australian Company's contract was the highest which had been offered. Neither of those companies had successfully accomplished their work. The penalties to non-performance had been fixed so as to enable the companies to execute their works slowly or rapidly as best suited their purposes. The honourable gentleman concluded by deprecating the granting of contracts without public competition.

Now the West India Mail Company are contractors for the conveyance of mails to and from the West Indies and the Brazils, and the European and Australian Company are contractors for the conveyance of the mails to and from England and Australia by way of Egypt. With the former company a contract was made in 1851 for eleven years, at an annual payment of 270,000*l.*; with the latter the contract was made in 1856 for five years, at an annual payment of 185,000*l.* Both the companies have failed to work their contracts; the postal communication with Australia is suspended; and the companies have

agreed to an amalgamation subject to the proviso that Government will grant 'an extension of two years of the present contracts with the two companies subject to such modifications as may be deemed necessary.' Will it be believed that, without submitting the matter to competition, and disregarding much more favourable offers from other companies, the Treasury have assented to the great proposal of jobbery? We note the affair, at present cursorily, but it is one to be investigated at large; meanwhile, we await the reply of the Government to the Monday deputation.

A CITY AUDIT.

THREE gentlemen were lately appointed as auditors of a great metropolitan bank—to execute their duties as defined in the charter of the corporation. They instituted a full and searching investigation of its affairs; they thoroughly examined the accounts of assets and liabilities, profits and loss; they scrutinized the Government and other securities held by the directors; they insisted that every record of advances by way of loan should be laid before them, with a statement of the securities for these advances; they examined elaborately the accounts of overdue bills, and gave their opinions as to the amount of losses; in fact, they put the directors upon their responsibility as to every item in every book, and every transaction of the year. Imagine Messrs. JOHN JOHNSON, ROBERT PORTER, and GEORGE THOMPSON in a public department—imagine them in the Duchy of Lancaster!

COLOURED METEORS.—Mr. T. Forster writes to the *Times* from Brussels, under date August 13:—"Monday, being the 10th of August, astronomers were all on the look-out for the periodical falling stars. I began my watch on the 9th, when some few brilliant examples occurred. On the 10th they were more numerous, as also on the 11th; but on the 12th they assumed very unusual forms and colours. Being at Ostend, I returned late to a good position above the sea, and watched them great part of the night. Many hundreds fell in various directions, but particularly towards S.W. and W., not N.W. as usual. They did not in general move fast and leave the white trains behind them, as is usual, but descended slowly with a bright yellow flame; others were splendidly crimson, and some bright blue and purple. This fact is very curious, as favouring the hypothesis of ignited gases, adopted by M. de Luc of Geneva; and it would be interesting to ascertain whether this colouration of the meteors has been observed in other places far from the influence of the sea. I have ascertained that during the whole of this month meteors have been numerous all along the Rhine and in Germany. Such numbers have not fallen since the 10th of August, 1811, nor have we any record of such a quantity as on the present occasion, extending over four days consecutively, and exhibiting such very brilliant and diversified tints of light." Mr. Forster also alludes to the other unusual conditions of the atmosphere and singular phenomena of the present summer, such as the tropical heat; the varying gales, which have blown, not horizontally, but slanting, or in undulations; the immense size of some hailstones which fell in Holland on the 5th of July, and which were larger than pigeons' eggs; the presence of waterspouts, &c.

OPENING OF 'THE PEOPLE'S PARK,' HALIFAX.—Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., presented, on Friday week, to the corporation of Halifax, as trustees for the inhabitants, a large and beautifully ornamented plot of ground, to be called 'The People's Park.' The park, which extends over an area of between twelve and thirteen acres, is situated on high ground on the western side of the town. The purchase of the ground and the expense of laying it out have cost Mr. Crossley about 80,000*l.*, and it is presented to the corporation on certain conditions, the chief of which are that the park shall be opened all the year round, including Sundays, free of charge, but shall only be used as a promenade, the holding of public meetings and anniversaries in it being prohibited; that bands of music shall not be allowed on Sundays, and that no dancing shall be permitted at any time, nor refreshments sold within it; that the corporation shall spend not less than 815*l.* per annum in keeping it in order; and that, on their failing to fulfil these conditions, the park is to revert to Mr. Crossley or his heirs.

TRADE WITH GREENLAND.—The Board of Trade have given notice that the trade and fisheries of Greenland are not open to British vessels, being exclusively reserved to the ships belonging to the Danish crown.

Literature.

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

THE announcement of a new story by Mr. THACKERAY would be at any time a very welcome one, but just now it is peculiarly so, as there is no literary intelligence of any kind, and no monthly serial of any mark. We believe we are correct in saying that the author of *The Newcomes* will recommence his monthly visits in the well-known yellow covers on the 1st of November. This is almost sooner than we expected, considering Mr. THACKERAY's long lecture season, and his more recent electioneering efforts, which seemed to indicate a growing tendency towards public life. We had of course no right whatever to object to this, and theoretically on public grounds we approved of it highly. Privately and personally, however, we were getting wrathful and indignant—for the most selfish reasons, it must be confessed. We wanted a new story; and though the lectures were not only delightful, but full of noble teaching we cherished against them a kind of involuntary grudge, as delaying the lecturer's return to his peculiar province. So again, though we should be very glad to see Mr. THACKERAY in the House of Commons, and have no doubt that, by-and-by, he will take his seat there, we cannot but believe he is quite as usefully employed in preparing for a new story as he would be yawning on those dreary benches just now. To himself, personally, his failure at Oxford must be an immense escape. He ought to be eternally grateful to the few voters who turned the scale against him. Think what it must be to sit in that half-deserted hall for sixteen hours at a stretch, and listen to Mr. GLADSTONE's twenty-nine speeches on three lines of a single clause in the Divorce Bill; and after all, when your patience and temper are utterly exhausted, be exasperated to madness by hearing him solemnly claim to be considered peculiarly conscientious in his reserved and temperate opposition to the measure. Far better be 'the representative of the division of Chiltern,' and waste the midnight oil at home, with 'fragrant smoke instead of 'musical wind' as a relief from mental toil.

Mr. THACKERAY's new story, which is to be called *The Virginians*, will probably, as the name seems to imply, contain sketches of American life, or at least of American character, most likely of both. We may be sure, however, that the sketches will be drawn in no unfriendly spirit. THACKERAY is popular in America, has a kindly feeling towards the Yankees, and said, when there, that he did not intend to write a book about them and their institutions, peculiar, domestic, or otherwise. But this by no means implies any promise to avoid American characters in his stories. And we sincerely hope he means to introduce them, for in the whole range of fiction we do not possess any sketch of genuine Yankee character such as THACKERAY could draw. We have only shadows, distorted outlines, and caricatures. THACKERAY, of all writers, has the least tendency to exaggeration. He paints the reality as he sees it, the good as well as the evil; and pictures of American life and character thus painted, would be a positive addition to our national literature.

We have been permitted during the past week to look over some proof sheets of the ninth volume of M. LOUIS BLANC's *History of the Revolution*, which incidentally furnish a decisive reply to certain charges recently circulated with industrious malice against the Republican refugees in this country. A notable attempt, as our readers will remember, was lately made in Paris to convict them as a body of cherishing murderous designs against LOUIS NAPOLEON, by associating the names of some of the most distinguished with those of such worthless creatures as GRILLI and BARLOTTI—mere Italian vagrants belonging to the lowest class of continental police agents. How utterly false such a representation is may be seen from the third chapter of M. LOUIS BLANC's new volume, written, we need scarcely say, several months ago, though still unpublished. This chapter is devoted to the death of MARAT at the hands of the beautiful and heroic CHARLOTTE CORDAY, and at the close the author takes occasion to discuss the general question of political assassination. We are sorry that we have only space to quote the concluding reflections of this discussion—a most interesting and instructive one—which sufficiently shows the light in which even extreme republicans regard a proceeding so lawless and unjust as assassination. The tone that pervades it, moreover, does honour to the writer, by showing that exile, instead of perverting his judgment and embittering his feelings, has but cleared the one and calmed the other. Instead of indulging in the reckless vituperation common to self-interested and self-absorbing partisans, he writes with the tempered severity and strength of truth. The leisure, afforded by exile, quiet devotion to his chosen duties, undisturbed by exciting preoccupations, and the opportunity of becoming practically familiar with English freedom and the working of English institutions, have admirably fitted M. LOUIS BLANC for his work; and the volumes of his history written in banishment evince a rare combination of accurate research and truthful exhibition with sound political judgment and a fine discriminative sympathy for the faults as well as the virtues of both parties in the great Revolution.

The following are the reflections with which he concludes the chapter devoted to MARAT and CHARLOTTE CORDAY:—"We may here repeat in conclusion, and with all the authority of the facts just detailed, what we have

already said in another work—that assassination is a mistake as well as a crime which ought to be left to aristocrats and tyrants. When HENRI II. allures the Duke of GUISE into the Château de Blois and causes him to be strangled by the bravos of the ante-chamber, when the Royalists attempt the life of NAPOLEON by an infernal machine—these are crimes worthy of those who commit them, but democracy refuses to be assisted thus. Such means are essentially opposed to its genius and principle. For who can, without presumption, arrogate the right of setting himself as an avenger of liberty or as the Nemesis of destiny, in the place of a whole people, almost in the place of history? The stroke of a dagger is usurpation. Where is the power answering to that monstrous right? What! then the first comer by raising his arm may change the course of historic laws! Any man in the street by pulling the trigger of a pistol may convulse the world! No, it is not moved thus. Evil, when it exists in the midst of a society, springs from a vast number of causes, amongst which the existence of an individual, however powerful he may be deemed, has only an accidental pre-eminence. To no man is accorded the honour of holding a people's life in his own. Begging pardon of PASCAL's shade, it appears to us that he has wantonly degraded humanity in making the fate of the universe depend on the length of CLEOPATRA's nose. The occasion is only the surface of the cause, but we too often confound the one with the other. We think to destroy tyranny by destroying the tyrant. Vain thought! Evil, whenever it exists, is at the root of things. It does not exist because it has a representative, it is represented because it exists. You have stabbed CÆSAR! He reappears in the more terrible form of OCTAVIUS. Have you compelled NERO to commit suicide? You do not escape VITELLIUS. MARAT expires bathed in blood. See HEBART succeeds. It avails nothing to destroy the personification when you leave untouched the principle personified, which always finds instruments for its work."

The last number of the *Revue de Paris* contains a paper of peculiar interest—a veritable art-criticism by DIDEROT, one of his celebrated *Salons* hitherto unpublished. These *Salons* were, as our readers may remember, detailed criticisms of the annual French exhibition of painting and sculpture (very like Mr. RUSKIN's yearly notes on the Royal Academy), written by DIDEROT in the form of letters to his friend and literary associate, the adroit and courtly Baron GRIMM. Four of these *Salons* have been already published, those for the years 1759, 1761, 1765, and 1767; and M. WALTERDIN, the editor of the present one (for the year 1763), has discovered the existence of four more, which he intends to publish without delay. M. WALTERDIN has satisfied himself that DIDEROT wrote nothing on the exhibitions of the intermediate years, so that the new *Salons*, with those already published, will complete the series. It rarely happens in modern times that fragments of such great value are received so long after the death of a celebrated writer. These *Salons*, apart from the interest attaching to their authorship, and the charm of their style, have a permanent value. Though chiefly known as a philosopher, DIDEROT was far more of an artist than a thinker; and, had circumstances been favourable to the full development of his special power, he would have taken the very first rank as an art-critic. His desultory contributions to the subject are amongst the most valuable fragments of true criticism that we possess. GOETHE, it will be remembered, thought his *Essay on Painting* worthy of being translated by himself. His *Detached Thoughts on Painting*, and the *Salons*, helped to create a new school of French art, while the latter forms by far the best history we have of the school that flourished during the latter half of the last century. The special criticism of the *Salons* is unrivalled for clear and animated description, often rising into the most vivid word-painting, flashing artistic insight, quick and generous appreciation of excellence of every kind. The new *Salon*, published in the *Revue de Paris*, which is equal in force, insight, and vivacity to any of the previously published ones, contains, among other things, a charming criticism of a well-known picture by GREUZE, 'The Paralytic.'

AN OLD BLACKWOOD CONTRIBUTOR.

Essays contributed to Blackwood's Magazine. By the Rev. John Eagles.

Blackwood and Sons.

IT is a mistake of our age to confound transient with permanent reputations, and one sort of success with another. It is supposed that if an essay makes a good magazine article, twelve such articles will make a good volume. This is a great error, and to such an error we owe half the reprints of the day. We wonder that no superannuated contributor to the *Times* has not thought of republishing his columnar disquisitions, pronounced magnificent in their generation, but a week after date unreadable. A similar misconception attends certain speculations in print and paper, which happen not to fail. Let a novel hit a topic of the day; let it, without a spark of genius, or true eloquence, or a touch of literary *circumlocutio*—even without a dash of character-painting—associate itself with a popular sympathy, and the author claims a front place in literature, styles himself a writer, and better men scribbles, and, like Christopher North, challenges all assailants to come on and die one by one, wriggling upon the point of his pen. Against these delusions no protest can be too emphatic. There are varieties of success—but they do not in every case entitle the successful individual to reputation or to literary eminence. Now, Mr. Eagles, "the Sketcher" of *Blackwood* was a facile writer, and gossiped pleasantly from month to month; he was not very vigorous, but he had a light chatty manner, and was for ever ready with a quotation, often trite, often pedantic, rarely recondite, and not unfrequently

forced in to relieve a monotonous paragraph. For story-telling he had no faculty whatever, while as for his anecdotes, they were of the oldest and mouldiest. He related—and solemnly ridiculous does it appear in thick octavo—how a father once christened his children Mathew, Mark, Luke, John, and Acts; how an old woman took comfort from ‘the blessed words, Mesopotamia and Pamphylia;’ how Lord Chesterfield said ‘Tyrauley and I have been dead these two years, but we don’t choose to have it known;’ how Garrick grimaced at the portrait-painter; and is so faithful to his habit of exhuming dead but unforgotten fun, that we expect, in each of his essays, to find at least a score of jokes older than the hundredth edition of Miller. But he is original at times, that is to say, when, with the pertness common to small critics, he writes a contradiction of every other critic among his contemporaries. This, it will be observed, is an infallible accompaniment of a certain sort of modified imbecility admired by the superficial and flip-pant. You have only to imitate Macaulay, who talked of ‘idiots and biographers,’ and talk of ‘noodles and critics,’ and advanced (though youthful) minds will turn upon you the eye of veneration. Such was Mr. Eagles’ practice. In deference to Christopher North, he graciously and magnilo-quently apostrophised the spirit of Maga, and, also in reference to North, he undertook to clear away sundry critical and historical opinions of the nineteenth century. Any one who set down Cardinal Wolsey as a proud and pampered Churchman, ostentatious, grasping, selfish, and lusting for power, he disposed of as ‘a fellow that has not the smallest conception of the ambition of such a mind as the cardinal’s.’ He thought it bold and also philo-sophical to sneer at representative institutions; he attacked Trial by Jury and considered it settled when he had affirmed that there is invariably one pig-headed brute in the jury-box and, perhaps, more than one great rogue to side with the criminal; he was always giving forth Greek and Latin utterances, and brought a mighty swarm from the anthologies to buzz about the ears of Mr. Owen Jones and the artists of Sydenham. The Essay on the Crystal Palace, indeed, as one of Mr. Eagles’ worst specimens of levity and conceit, is absurdly complimented by being reproduced in a permanent form. The writer sought to raise a laugh against the master-colourist by representing him perambulating the world with a pot of polychrome in his hand, bedaubing every man’s door-post, wearing a suit of motley, and yearning to be at Westminster Abbey with his bright blue and unmitigated vermilion; moreover, he flung a stone at the Archbishop of Canterbury for allowing the Church of England ‘to be dragged in triumph behind the car of a commercial speculation.’ In fact, although scholarly and entertaining as a magazine contributor, Mr. Eagles was too superficial and too common-place to obtain or to deserve more than a light and ephemeral reputation strictly as a ‘Sketcher’ whose sketches may be reread by his surviving admirers, but certainly are without a claim to lasting literary distinction.

ARABIAN TRAVEL.

Sinai, the Hedjaz, and Soudan: Wanderings around the Birthplace of the Prophet and across the Ethiopian Desert, from Sawakin to Chartum. By James Hamilton, Author of ‘Wanderings in North Africa.’ London: Richard Bentley.

MR. HAMILTON is an enterprising traveller and an indefatigable writer. Scarcely a year has elapsed since he published an account of his journey to the gleaming ruins of the Cyrenaica, and from thence across the burning sands of the Lybian Desert, to the oases of Anjola, Jalo, and Siwah. We have now to notice a continuation of his wanderings. The present volume contains his experiences under the sacred shadows of Mount Sinai and its rocky solitudes, a rapid excursion into the Hedjaz and the environs of Mecca, and his explorations in the island of Meroc and along the banks of the Nile. It would be difficult for the most original traveller to strike much new out of a trip to the Mountain of the Law, but in his tour from Djidda to Tayf, and his journey back again to Djidda by a different route, Mr. Hamilton went over comparatively unbroken ground. There is always something fascinating in the manners and customs of the Free sons of the Desert in the simplicity of their manners and the heartiness of their hospitality. Rude they are as children of nature, but then there is something strikingly dignified in the flowing robe of the Arab and his folded turban. Take, for example, a gentleman of Tayf, what can be more elegant and picturesque than his dress?—a caftan of Indian silk, surmounted by a pale-blue merino jubba with green silk lining; the kufiek bound with a striped cashmere turban, and the gold-handled jewelled poniard equally a part of his wardrobe. And then, the curiously built cities, with their mosques and minarets and obelisks, and the glaring rocks, and the fiery skies, and the parched plains, and the scanty water, and the delightful valleys, and the palm and date trees, and the tamarinds and tamarisks, are features which are to be depended on in every book of Oriental wanderings as being highly attractive—even when we are requested to anathematize a sheikh or governor who revolts us by some act of tyranny inconceivable to western imaginations.

The most original portion of Mr. Hamilton’s volume, however, is that which contains an account of his adventures from Sawakin to Chartum in pursuit of the long-sought source of the Nile. We are not aware that he made the attainment of this the specific object of his journey, yet he still seems at one time to have entertained the hope of realizing this long-cherished day-dream of the world. Independent of the immediate excitement which leads on successive travellers in pursuit of this mirage-source, there are other attractions that repay the toil and the danger of traversing these ill-cultivated, solitary countries, thinly peopled by a barbarous though gentle race. The waters that irrigate Nubia and Egypt descend from the unknown regions; and it is also from the same remote districts that the slaves that find ready sale in the markets of Cairo and Alexandria are brought; so likewise is the ivory, the senna, the wax, the indigo, the skins, which form so great a source of profit to the caravan masters who penetrate northwards from the burning sands of those mysterious regions. Soudan and Wadai have long been celebrated for their productiveness in each of these articles of commerce before European travellers had set foot within many degrees of their locality. The customs and manners of the people of these tropical regions are very similar, and one government differs from another only as one

sheikh is more or less violent than another. Where clothing is unneeded, the principal attention is bestowed upon the adornment of the person and the arrangement of the coiffure. In most barbarous countries great artifice is displayed in this respect; but the ladies of Rifa’s surpass any we have heard or read of in bringing this art to perfection. ‘Our tents were pitched upon the banks of the river,’ says Mr. Hamilton, ‘at the place where the servants went down to fill their jars for the supply of the sheikh’s establishment. This part of the domestic arrangement is the care of the female slaves. I had then an opportunity of admiring the pitch to which the passion of the sex for ornament may be carried; it put all the agonies of a coronation toilette to shame. Two of the sheikh’s slaves, whose only dress was a piece of cotton round the middle, had their dark bodies entirely covered with a most elaborate pattern in relief, produced by slashes into which some extraneous matter had been rubbed to form a raised cicatrice. Pride suffers no pain, so that I suppose the operation was as agreeable as it certainly must have been protracted. The effect was pleasing; something like embossed black leather.’ Mr. Hamilton’s volume is light and sketchy, and will afford a pleasant hour or two’s reading without fatiguing the reader by pedantic details or political digressions.

LIFE IN KANSAS.

Kansas: its Interior and Exterior Life. By Sara T. L. Robinson.

Sampson Low and Co.

THIS octavo volume is decidedly possessed of very considerable merit. It describes with graphic simplicity both the discomforts and the pleasurable excitements of life in a new settlement. It also narrates, though with undisguised partiality, the most startling incidents that have hitherto attended the struggle between the pro-slavery and free-state factions. Mrs. Robinson herself is evidently a genuine, unaffected, warm-hearted woman. The generous impulses of her nature have moved her to throw herself headlong into the contest in behalf of the negro. Feeling warmly, she sometimes expresses those feelings with the tone of a thorough partizan. But her bitterness is excusable, not only as an accident of her sex, but because of the terrors and grievous wrongs she personally endured. Her husband illegally arrested, herself frequently insulted, and her house pillaged and destroyed when it was beginning to look comfortable and homely. A much slighter cause would justify an occasional outburst of indignation, and very few men even, under similar provocation, would have the magnanimity to do strict justice to their enemies. Some allowance, therefore, must be made for the circumstances in which the authoress was placed at the very commencement of her married life. Transplanted from a quiet New England village to a rude settlement in the midst of vast prairies, compelled to labour with her own hands, and in constant expectation of attack from bands of lawless ruffians, the loving, true-hearted young wife bravely shared her husband’s lot, and encountered adverse fortune with patience, and generally with good humour. Though sometimes speaking of herself as ‘a little thing,’ it is clear that, like Diomed, her little body contained a mighty mind. Her style, natural and untutored, indicates real character, but a character cast in a gentle mould. Had it been her lot to settle quietly down in her native village, she would doubtless have proved that incarnation of negative qualities which constitutes the conventional young lady in respectable and civilized society. She would have had her flower-garden, her aquarium, her vivarium, her aviary, and all such recreations, her piano, her drawing board, her milliner, and her morning calls. But it fell out otherwise. She was removed to a very different scene, and in the midst of thrilling events her character was struck out and developed. The consequence that alone concerns the English public is a book of genuine interest, and which if more dispassionate would possibly lose something of its womanly charms. The style, however, would undoubtedly be improved by the excision of certain Yankeeisms, painfully suggestive of a nasal twang. The frequent and peculiar use of the words ‘realized,’ ‘notified,’ ‘concluded,’ ‘drowsing’—for dozing—is certainly not English, pure and undefiled, any more than the phrase, ‘feeling like laughing, yet feeling sober in view of remaining all night with the prairie wolves.’ But these are minor blemishes, and even impart a certain raciness, as some wines are valued for being flavoured with a smack of the goatskin.

The natural aspect of the Kansas territory is described as something exceedingly beautiful:—

The prairies, though broad and expansive, stretching away miles in many places, seem never lonely or wearisome, being gently undulating, or more abruptly rolling; and at the ascent of each new roll of land, the traveller finds himself in the midst of new loveliness. There are also high bluffs, usually at some little distance from the rivers, running through the entire length of the country, while ravines run from them to the rivers. These are at some points quite deep and difficult to cross, and, to a traveller unacquainted with the country, somewhat vexatious, especially where the prairie grass is as high as a person’s head while seated in a carriage. . . . These ravines are in many instances pictures of beauty, with tall, graceful trees, cotton wood, black walnut, hickory, oak, elm, and linwood standing near, while springs of pure, cold water gush from the rock. . . . In the eastern part of the territory most of the timber is upon the rivers and creeks, though there are in some places most delightful spots; high hills, crowned with a heavy growth of trees, and deep vales where rippling waters gush amid a dense shade of flowering shrubbery. Higher than the bluffs are natural mounds, which also have about them the look of art. They rise to such a height as to be seen at a great distance, and add peculiar beauty to the whole aspect of the country. From the summit of these the prospect is almost unlimited in extent and unrivalled in beauty. The prairie for miles, with its gently undulating rolls, lies before the eye. Rivers, glistening in the sunlight, flow on between banks crowned with tall trees; beyond these, other high points arise. Trees are scattered here and there like old orchards, and cattle in large numbers are grazing upon the hillside and in the valleys, giving to all the look of cultivation and home life. It is, indeed, difficult to realize that for thousands of years this country has been a waste uncultivated and solitary, and that months only have elapsed since the white settler has sought here a home.

The rich black soil supports a luxuriant vegetation. The pawpaw and the custard-apple, the plum, the cherry, and the mulberry, gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries, and raspberries, are all indigenous. Apples,

peaches, and grapes scarce require any cultivation to be produced in the greatest abundance and perfection. Melons, tomatoes, and all kinds of vegetables grow in profusion, and every variety of grain amply rewards the labours of the husbandman.

Meat here, especially beef, is much nicer than beef fattened elsewhere. It is owing probably to the rapidity with which it fattens in this country. Beef of a year old in many instances is unequalled. Venison, prairie chickens, wild turkeys, rabbits, and squirrels furnish dainties for the most fastidious epicure. The climate is exceedingly lovely; with a clear, dry atmosphere, and gentle health-giving breezes, it cannot be otherwise. The peculiar clearness of the atmosphere cannot be imagined by a non-resident. For miles here a person can clearly distinguish objects, which at the same distance in any other part of this country he could not see at all. The summers are long, and winters short.

This glowing description, however, was scarcely borne out by Mrs. Robinson's own experience. Repeatedly we read of terrific gales, and we are told that in the months of March and April "it is quite useless for a person of little gravity or weight" to attempt to make headway against the wind. The thunder "showers," too, would frighten an inhabitant of this isle from his propriety.

The thunder rolls in deafening peals, reverberating across the hills, and the lightnings are one continual flash. There is not a moment that the forked angry lightnings do not dart chain-like in every and all directions, making the whole country as light as noonday, objects miles distant are as clearly seen as by the sun's light. The rains come down a pouring, tumultuous flood, and the winds blow wildly, threatening to overturn everything before them.

On the following night there was another "shower" even more severe than the last. For ten months previously scarcely any rain had fallen, and thus the dry earth drank gratefully of the abundant moisture, and in the morning there was nothing to tell of the storm in the night "save the grass bending under its heavy weight of glistening rain drops." During another "shower" a house was struck by the electric fluid, and one corner of the roof torn off. The sole occupants at the time were a lady and her two little children.

These were stunned by the shock so that they returned no answer to the mother's repeated call upon them to speak. The wind (gentle, health-giving breeze) came in so furiously through the open dwelling, that she was not able to keep a light long enough to assure herself whether they still lived. Thus, the weary night passed away; the storm raged without and many conflicting fears and anxieties within.

Then, as an example of the mildness of a Kansas winter, we encounter one during which the snow lay for upwards of two months upon the ground more than two feet deep, and sleighing was the order of the day. As it fell, it penetrated through the chinks and crevices of the wooden houses. As one ascended the staircase there was a crisp sound of new-fallen snow. The floor, the furniture, even the bed pillows, were covered with the fleecy mantle. Some who were out late at night "had frozen their ears," and on another night some equally industrious individuals employed themselves in "freezing their feet." Here is a cheerful glimpse of a Christmas-day:—

December 25.—Cold, bitter, stinging cold; not so windy as yesterday, but the cold more intense. Thermometer ranging between twenty and thirty degrees below zero. The water freezes in the tumblers at breakfast, and everything eatable, or intended to be eaten, is frozen hard. The bread can only be cut as we thaw it by the fire, setting the loaf down and cutting one piece at a time. Potatoes, squashes, pumpkins, citrons, and apples are as hard as rocks. Several glass pickle-jars, filled with ketchup, are broken open from top to bottom.

On the other hand, in summer-time the temperature is warm enough for the heat-loving rattlesnake. Sometimes they are found coiled up among the logs, occasionally they crawl into the houses through the crevices, and one more adventurous than his comrades insinuated himself between two persons in bed, in a tent. A lady carrying water in a pail from a neighbouring spring heard a buzzing noise like that of a grasshopper, "but her attention was attracted by a small bird flying backward and forward across the path, and no great height above it, and did not therefore perceive the snake until she was within a foot of him." Hastily throwing down her pail, and splashing the water over the reptile, she fled in one direction, while the enemy, probably equally alarmed, slunk off in another. An antidote to its poison, called the rattlesnake weed, grows in great abundance on the prairies, mingling with the bright yellow flowers of the "compass plant," which always point to the north. More alarming than the snakes, at least for solitary settlers, is the close vicinage of the native Indians. Three of them one day entered a house in the absence of the master, to the great terror of his wife:—

They examined daguerreotypes and jewellery lying on the bookcase, and by signs manifested their desire for them. The lady remained firm in her refusal, and they relinquished the idea of appropriating them. They soon made signs for something to eat, and, after being most abundantly supplied with meat and bread, one of them, the most repulsive of all, made a circle on the floor, and signs of cutting it, then pointing to his mouth to represent his desire that a pie should be set before them. To comply with such request being considered unnecessary, it was refused; whereupon the young Indian pulled away a cloth at one end of the room, concealing some shelves, and, with boisterous exclamations of delight, brought out some pies. Seating themselves around them, they were also soon devoured.

Nor were these the only drawbacks to the new settlement. The imaginary wants of a more civilized state of society were, of course, unattainable, and many even of the real wants could only be gratified with great difficulty and expense. Groceries were scarce and dear, and the yeast was usually dull and dirty, which did not improve the quality of the bread. At night the wolves came prowling and barking round the houses, and gnawed through the ropes with which the horses were picketed. One morning Mrs. Robinson was awakened by a tree toad on her pillow, and, on getting up, found a mouse in "the tub." Breakfast was hardly finished when a cry was heard outside, "Here's a rattlesnake!" and one about eighteen inches long, with four rattles, was found and killed near the wood-pile. Its mate was slaughtered in the evening, on its way to the bedchambers. The houses were in general so slightly built, and the planks consequently so soon warped by the sun, that the rain poured into the interior as from a watering pot. One "showery" night, Mrs. Robinson was at a neighbour's cabin in attendance on a sick lady, and was obliged to shift from side to side

as the deluge spread over the floor. At length, weary, and cold, she wrapped herself up in blankets and lay down upon the bed, placing a buffalo robe over them both, and fixing an umbrella over their heads, and fell asleep with the rain-drops pattering upon it. In travelling, the banks of the ravines are frequently so steep that it is only with much toil and some danger a vehicle of any kind can be dragged to the top. Sometimes the waggon or carriage would break down, and if it were late in the day, there was nothing to be done but bivouac in the prairie, with or without a fire. These little inconveniences, however, were usually encountered with alacrity, and converted into the materials for mirth. But the cholera proved a terrible scourge, and many a homestead was left desolate. Little children especially were its victims, and very sad is it to read of the anguish of their parents. In one instance, at least, apathy was exhibited by the offspring to an extent that makes one shudder. The father and mother had been seized with cholera and required constant and assiduous attention, but the cabin was so small that their medical adviser recommended the children, who were adults, to occupy a tent close at hand. They took him at his word, but neglected the spirit of his injunctions: they never once went near their parents. Next morning when the doctor called, one of his patients was dead, the other dying. The members of another family partook too freely of mandrakes—cholera ensued—in a few hours afterwards the mother and youngest two children were buried in one grave. On the Missouri river the epidemic was terribly fatal. And yet there, as elsewhere, the cause of sickness was generally traceable to some glaring violation of natural laws, and disregard of the dictates of common sense. A gentleman in a profuse perspiration plunged into the cold stream—a little while afterwards he supped heartily—in the course of that same night he was a corpse. A man went on board one of the steamers with a large bunch of radishes, which he was warned not to eat. He did eat of them, and before the morning sun arose he was dead. A third, feeling unwell on his arrival at Kansas city, drank a copious draught of ice-water, and then walked eight miles into the country and back. On the following day he died, and, "at the sunset hour, the tall trees in the leafy wood were waving over his western grave, and the moaning winds sang his Requiem." There was an example, also, of the ruling passion strong in death. Dr. Robinson attended the funeral of one whose only thought was of gems and jewels. The unhappy creature decked herself out with rings and bracelets and finery before she yielded up her breath. Indeed, it must not be supposed that the new settlers, in their struggle to live, altogether cast the slough of personal vanity. At the funeral of one of the earliest abolitionist "martyrs," a motley group assembled in the large dining-hall of the Lawrence hotel:—

There were hats of satin and velvet, with plumes and Paris flowers, with dresses of rich material and costly furs. There were brides of a few months, just arrived in this western home, and city belles come out for a winter's sojourn where the artificial has wholly (?) given place to simplicity and nature. There were some with log-cabin bonnets of black silk, or cotton velvet, and dress of plain coarse stuff, giving to the wearer an odd, strange look. There were others whose apparel is the safer medium between the two, which ever bespeaks the taste and intelligence of the wearer.

It would be superfluous to remark that the ladies on both sides took a warm interest in the contest that was going on. Mrs. Robinson herself frequently speaks in no measured terms of the pro-slavery authorities. She plainly accuses Governor Shannon of drunkenness and debauchery, and wonders if "his brain has become so muddled in the bad whisky in which it floats as to dull all his perceptions of justice." Some of the ladies, too, in Lawrence, were busily engaged for days together in making up ball cartridges, and one or two of them displayed a familiarity with fire-arms which even the Empress Eugénie might envy. The pro-slavery ladies were not a whit more timid or lukewarm than their opponents. Mrs. Robinson travelled with "a young, girlish thing, full of quick wit and ready repartee, though as uncultivated as the unhewn rock," whose off-hand manners and expressions afforded considerable amusement to her temporary companions.

She was a native of this far west, and it seemed to be as natural for her to swear as to breathe. Almost every sentence, besides the oath, either began or finished with the assertion, "I am a real border ruffian." She talked a good deal of a proposed visit to her husband's parents at Vermont, and wondered "what they would say when they saw a live border ruffian."

Swearing appears to be quite a western accomplishment. Governor Shannon, when at Lawrence, and under the excitement of whisky, is said to have called upon a Mrs. Hazeltine, and inquired for her husband. The lady replied that she did not know where he was. Whereupon the chivalrous governor exclaimed: "I'll cut his d—d black heart out of him, and yours too, madam, if you don't take care." But the finest specimen of emphasised rhetoric is the speech of General Atchison after the occupation of Lawrence: nearly everybody concerned in the Kansas affair, be it remarked, seems to have been either a general or a colonel:—

"Boys, this day I am a kickapoo ranger, by G—d. This day we have entered Lawrence with Southern rights inscribed upon our banner, and not one d—d abolitionist dared to fire a gun. Now, boys, this is the happiest day of my life. We have entered that d—d town, and taught the d—d abolitionists a Southern lesson that they will remember until the day they die. And now, boys, we will go in again with our highly honourable Jones and test the strength of that d—d Free State Hotel, and teach the Emigrant Aid Company that Kansas shall be ours. Boys, ladies should, and I hope will, be respected by every gentleman. But when a woman takes upon herself the garb of a soldier, by carrying a Sharpe's rifle, then she is no longer worthy of respect. Trample her under your feet as you would a snake! Come on, boys! Now do your duty to yourselves and your Southern friends. Your duty, I know you will do. If one man or woman dare stand before you, blow them to h—ll with a chunk of cold lead."

General Atchison had been Vice-president of the United States. The literary qualifications of some other officials are equally low. Governor Shannon writes to General Clarke to "post him at least once or twice a week as to all that is going on out here." Sheriff Jones "notifies" Marshal Donaldson that he "will have writs gotten out against Robinson, and some twenty others." And Deputy Sheriff Salters gives one of his partisans the following pass:—

"Let this man pass for I no him to bee a law and abiding man."

We have purposely refrained from noticing Mrs. Robinson's political narrative, because—to use her own phrase—her “proclivities” are too transparent. We do not question the truth of her statements so far as they go, but they are evidently incomplete. It is clear that the town of Lawrence was in a state of rebellion, and that her husband usurped the government. No doubt the pro-slavery party was guilty of most unjustifiable excesses, but it is equally certain that the free-state men were the aggressors. Mrs. Robinson is shocked at Colonel Burns, of Missouri, sending his compliments to Colonel Lane, of Lawrence, with “a small limb of a tree with a bullet in it and hemp bound round it.” But the good lady chuckles over the reply given by her husband to some one who asked what answer he would make if the governor's people demanded his arms. “I would propose a compromise measure,” he said; “keep the rifles, and give them the contents.” Like Peachum and Lockit, they were both in the wrong, *et ambo pugnare parati*.

A BATCH OF BOOKS.

AMONG the last fruits of the season are a number of miscellaneous volumes which must not be neglected, although they call for no elaborate notice. They are the works of essayists, tourists, compilers, and gossips, and represent, no doubt, considerable intelligence and intellectual activity. We have first a slight narrative of travel: *China, Australia, and the Pacific Isles, in the Years 1855-56*. By J. D'Ewes. (Bentley.)—Mr. D'Ewes has to tell of four years' wandering in Australia, the Friendly Islands, the Navigators' Islands, New Zealand, China, and that coronet of Asia the Malayan Archipelago. The Friendly Isles are depicted in a light somewhat different from that in which Mariner saw them. In the Navigators he saw the old South Sea dances, while among the Malayan groups he was persuaded that a mystery enshrouds the Dutch system of government and trade, which proves that he has not acquainted himself with recent Indian Archipelago literature. But he is generally a well-informed and observant traveller, and has produced a series of readable sketches. Mr. Frederic de Brébant Cooper sends in *Wild Adventures in Australia and New South Wales beyond the Boundaries* (J. Blackwood), a record of such wild enterprises as are now becoming rare. It is freshly and vigorously written. With it we may class a popular little work, *Wonderful Adventures of Mrs. Seacole* (Blackwood), probably composed for the valiant widow, yet to all appearance substantially truthful, and, at any rate, amusing. The Rev. J. G. Wood has compiled for the delectation of those who do not travel, but who only go Tenby or Ilfracombewards, *The Common Objects of the Sea-shore: including Hints for an Aquarium*—a collection of fascinating natural history outlines and anecdotes upon a subject the popularity of which is daily increasing. Far different is a blue volume by Mrs. Newton Crossland, *Light in the Valley: My Experiences of Spiritualism*. (Routledge.)—It is made up of crazy and incoherent paragraphs, unmeaning arabesques, and pictures of symbols—globes, serpents, locks of hair, red, yellow, and green. The poor authoress raves at random until we are inclined to agree with the Spirit from whose dictations she writes, “Insanity is from the Inner; Idiocy from the Innermost.” *Stones of the Valley*, by the Rev. W. S. Symonds (Bentley), is a neat and compendious geological description of the Vale of Worcester—a book for local readers, tourists, and geological students generally. We know not to what class of readers Mr. Morgan Kavanagh has addressed *An Author his own Reviewer* (J. R. Smith), a spiteful, unintelligible, and imbecile tirade against certain critics. Those who are interested in special topics, religious, historical, and scientific, may be attracted by the following titles:—*The Prophecies Relating to Nineveh and the Assyrians*, translated from the Hebrew, with introductions and notes exhibiting the principal results of the Recent Discoveries, by George Vance Smith, B.A. (Longman and Co.); *Christianity the Logic of Creation*, by Henry James (White); *The Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ Blended into one Narrative* (Houlston and Wright); *The Structure and Functions of the Eye*, by Spencer Thompson, M.D. (Groombridge and Sons)—a lucid and informing essay; *Hydrophobia, or the Natural System of Medical Treatment*, by Edward W. Lane, M.A., M.D. (Churchill); and *Collegiate Instruction Dis-*

cussed and Elucidated in a Description of Guoll College. This last seems to be a prospectus. *Durake's Latin Lesson Book* (Houlston and Wright) is clear and compendious.

The Author of ‘The Eclipse of Faith’ has edited *Selections from the Correspondence of R. E. H. Greyson, Esq.*, in two volumes (Longman and Co.).—The letters discuss in a clever, earnest, illustrative style a large variety of topics: the Law of Association, the Language of Emotion, Hypocrisy, Novel-reading, Neologism, Deism, the Plurality of Worlds, Criminal Codes, Peace Principles, and others of a religious, political, philosophical, or social colour. They are well calculated for popularity. With these volumes must be ranked one by Mrs. Thomas Geldart, *Memorials of Samuel Gurney* (W and F. G. Cash). To the interminable catalogue of essays we may add *Essays on the Accordance of Christianity with the Nature of Man*, by Edward Fry (Constable and Co.)—gracefully and thoughtfully written; *Political Progress Not Necessarily Democratic*—a volume of vague and confused speculations, by James Lorimer (Williams and Norgate); *Lectures and Miscellaneous* by H. W. Freeland—modest, intelligent, and entertaining; and *The Questions of the Day by a Creature of the Hour* (Longman and Co.), who is perfectly satisfied with his own argumentative methods, and hopes to satisfy the reader. We have now upon our list several miscellanies totally dissimilar in their object: A new foreign issue of Horace St. John's *Life of Columbus*; *Railway Scrip*; or, *the Evils of Speculation*, a commonplace story, by A. Macfarlane (Ward and Lock); *The History of the Plague of Athens, translated from Thucydides*, with remarks upon its Pathology, by Charles Collier, M.D., F.R.S. (Nutt); and *The English Bread Book for Domestic Use*, by Eliza Acton (Longman and Co.). Of this Bread Book it is not too much to say that its universal circulation would be a national benefit—for is not our bread poisoned, and does not Eliza Acton teach cottagers and householders of all grades how to make it pure? We must not close without mentioning, with a kindly word, *The Hive*; or, *Mental Gatherings*, for the Benefit of the Idiot and his Institution (Whiting), a volume of meritorious prose and verse, edited by Miss Eliza Grove. Apart from its charitable purpose, it is deserving of attention.

The Arts.

THE CLOSE OF THE MONT BLANC SEASON.

LONDON is about to undergo its usual autumnal eclipse—the temporary withdrawal of Mr. ALBERT SMITH from that charming Swiss chalet of his, which, by a pleasing incongruity of association, he has established in the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. In other words, the so-called MONT BLANC Diorama is about to close for the next few months, in order to enable its author to recruit his health, and gather fresh ideas for our amusement and delight. Mr. ALBERT SMITH's entertainment now belongs as much to the nation as Parliament itself does; and, like Parliament, it is prorogued at due seasons. To-night is the last performance for the present. The ever-buoyant lecturer is about to proceed to Italy, and to ascend Mount Vesuvius, to which he will introduce his friends when he comes back—not, however, to the exclusion of the famed White Mountain. ALBERT SMITH, indeed, is the veritable King of that mountain; and he has such loyal, loving, and self-taxing subjects at Chamounix that he is obliged to carry with him, when he goes there, all the necessities and luxuries of life, as the inhabitants positively will not allow him to pay for anything. This feeling of regard is shared by all frequenters of the EGYPTIAN HALL. To pay a visit there is like passing an evening in the best of company at the most delightful of houses with the pleasantest of hosts. May the shadow of the Piccadilly Mont Blanc never be less—nor its sunshine!

MR. ANDERSON, ‘the Wizard of the North,’ has been giving some of his performances at the LYCEUM, to the great delight of British youth, and of British manhood too. The ‘Professor’ works such strange effects in the nature of things that he might take for his motto the words of his semi-mythical countryman (as chronicled by the divine WILLIAMS):—‘And nothing is but what is not.’

TUNIS.—A ferocious attack on the Jews of Tunis is reported by the telegraph. The Christians also have been threatened. Several persons were killed, and the British Consulate was insulted. Military measures for repressing the outrage were taken very tardily.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday were 1187, and exhibit a decrease on those returned in the three previous weeks, when they ranged from 1209 to 1238. In the ten years, 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1255. But the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, and to admit of comparison the average should be raised in proportion to the increase, in which case it will become 1380. The average rate of mortality would have produced more deaths by 193 than the number in the present return; but it is proper to state that, as that rate is derived in part from periods when cholera raged, it is too high as a measure of health when the population is happily free from such calamity; and that the mortality from all causes at the present time differs little from the ordinary amount at this season of the year.—The deaths from diarrhoea, which rapidly rose to 302 in the last week of July, and in the next week declined to 268, again exhibit a slight decrease, the number returned last week being 244. The registrar of the sub-district of Woolwich Arsenal, reports a death from ‘English cholera,’ after an illness of forty hours. The deceased was a rigger in the dockyard, and had been employed for several days in raising the convict hulk Defence; and it appears that he suffered extremely from what was described by him as the ‘awful stench’ of the river during the performance of his work.—Last week, the births of 875 boys and 748 girls, in all 1618 children, were registered in London. In the ten cor-

responding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1448.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

A PRAYER MEETING FOR INDIA.—A meeting of an extraordinary character was held on Monday evening at Bristol, when several thousand persons of all grades in society and of various religious denominations assembled in the great music saloon of the Victoria rooms, in that city, for the purpose of joining in united prayer for British India. The meeting was convened by some ministers and laymen, and, before the hour for commencing the proceedings, the hall was crowded in every part, while many hundreds were turned away from the doors. The meeting was presided over by Charles Pinney, Esq., of Camp House, and amongst those on the platform were Colonel Crawford, of Cotham Park; Major Upfold, the Rev. W. Bruce, Rev. Dr. Burder, Rev. J. B. Clifford, Rev. H. J. Roper, Rev. Mr. Hebditch, Rev. Mr. Hill, &c. After an address from the Chairman, the devotional exercises commenced. They consisted of the reading of Scripture and prayer, and several hymns, specially chosen for the occasion, were sung. Among those on the platform were several mourners for relatives lost at Delhi and other places in India.

THE CROPS.—The heavy rains occurring towards the latter end of last week have done a great deal of damage to the cereal crops, especially in the neighbourhoods of Nottingham, Leicester and Doncaster, and it is now feared that the harvest, though by no means likely to be bad, will not be equal to the sanguine expectations excited two or three weeks ago by the unusually hot weather. A writer from Doncaster in the *Times*, dating last Saturday, says:—“There has been most wretched weather since the 8th inst., the rain having descended

day after day in the heaviest torrents, and flooded the country in all directions. None of the oldest farmers in this neighbourhood remember such a continuous and tremendous fall of rain. It is no exaggeration to say that every ear of wheat in the district is in a measure spoilt. We are not aware that a single stack had been garnered, although an immense breadth had been cut, and the corn left in sheaves in the fields has sprouted to an incredible extent, while even the standing crops have grown again, throwing green shoots out of the ear an inch long. A fortnight ago there was a prospect of reaping the finest crop of wheat, as regards the quality of the grain, ever cut in this part of the kingdom. It is now certain there will not be one good sample throughout the district. Barley is, in many places, in much the same condition as wheat, and is extensively sprouted. Some oats had been secured, but the rest are greatly deteriorated. Beans have also suffered much from the effects of the flood.” In many districts, however, the damage has been much less considerable; and in some the crops had been safely housed before the bad weather set in. The wet has been very advantageous to the green crops, and the condition of the hop plantations has been greatly improved.

AN OX IMPALED IN COVENT-GARDEN.—An ox, which was being driven from the cattle-market to the South-Western Railway, took fright and rushed through Great Queen-street and Russell-street, into Covent-garden, where, finding itself stopped by an iron gate erected across a roadway in front of the Bedford Head Tavern, it attempted to leap the obstacle, and in so doing became impaled on the spikes. The struggles and roarings of the animal soon drew a large crowd, and it was at length, with great difficulty, removed and taken away in a van to be killed.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Tuesday at the Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, Mr. Farghar, the chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. Mr. Horsley, one of the shareholders, said the committee recommended that the shareholders should be called together twice instead of once a year, viz. in June and December, and that seven days' notice, by circular, should be given; that the directors be increased from eight to twelve; and that £300 a year be set apart for the directors, instead of the amount now put down for refreshment; that there should be a daily supervision by one of the directors over the works, instead of the present weekly inspection; that receipts should be given for the transfer of shares; that the garden should be opened on Sunday afternoon; that the refreshment department should be altered and improved; that the contracts should be open to public competition; that the two guinea season tickets should be abolished; that 10s. 6d. season tickets for children under twelve years of age should be issued; that the admission on Saturdays should be 1s.; that Wednesdays be set apart for special fêtes; that the great fountains play on 1s. days; that the heads of departments supply an annual estimate of all works; and that a debtor and creditor account of all items above 50% be furnished. In conclusion, the committee expressed their approval of the plan proposed by the directors for raising 250,000l. by debentures, forming a primary charge of five per cent. in perpetuity upon the company. Mr. Slack then moved that the report of the committee be received, and that the directors should be recommended to carry out the suggestions as soon as possible. This was seconded and carried. Resolutions were then carried, increasing the directors from eight to twelve, at a fixed annual expense of 630l.; and ordering that the shareholders should be called together twice a year. Mr. Addiscott then moved that every shareholder shall have special admission to the grounds of the palace on Sunday afternoons; and that every holder of ten shares should have a family ticket for six on the same day. This was opposed on religious grounds, and Mr. Slack moved an amendment in favour of Sunday openings generally, requesting the directors to use their best endeavours to get the law altered, if there were any legal method for so doing. After some further discussion, Mr. Slack's amendment was carried. The original amended motion, with the words, "to be carried out by the directors if possible," was then put and carried.

THE ROYAL SURREY GARDENS COMPANY are in difficulties, and a petition for winding-up has been presented to the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Commissioner Fane has fixed this day for hearing the petition. The Directors were on Wednesday summoned at the Lambeth police-court, by the collector of the parish of St. Mary, Newington, for 877 10s., due on poor and highway rates. The magistrate ordered a distress warrant to issue.

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.—The select committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the state of Westminster-bridge and the course to be taken in relation to the suspended works have reported to the House. The committee learn that the precautions taken for securing the old bridge have been completed, and they recommend that the new one be proceeded with in conformity with the alterations in the mode of construction as set forth in Mr. Page's letter to the First Commissioner, dated the 28th of July last. The committee, for reasons assigned, are of opinion that it would not be expedient to increase the height of the bridge. The witnesses examined were M. R. Stephenson, M.P., Mr. J. Simpson, and Mr. T. Page.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

CHATTERLEY.—On the 15th inst., at 16, Montague-place, Clapham-road, the wife of Mr. William Chatterley: a daughter.

HOOD.—On the 18th inst., at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, the Lady Mary Hood: a son.

MANSFIELD.—On the 14th inst., at the Rectory, Blandford St. Mary's, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Joseph Mansfield: a son.

MONRO.—On the 15th inst., at Ingsdon, the wife of C. J. Hale Monro, late Captain 50th Regiment: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BERESFORD-HINCKS.—On the 23rd ult., at Barbados, by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, M.A., Henry Clement de la Poer-Beresford, Esq., 69th Foot, A.D.C., youngest son of the late John de la Poer-Beresford, Esq., Colonial Secretary of the Island of St. Vincent, to Matilda, youngest daughter of his Excellency Francis Hincks, Esq., Governor-in-Chief of the Windward Islands.

CLONNE-WOOLCOMBE.—On the 8th ult., at the Cathedral, Barbados, by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Clarke, Major-General Sir Josias Clonno, C.B. and R.H., commanding her Majesty's Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, to Anne Woolcombe, eldest daughter of Thomas Lewis, Esq., of Gulloden, and granddaughter of the late Sir Thomas Lewis, Bart., of Ochoison, Devon.

DEATHS.

BRIGHT.—On the 8th June, in Oude, killed by mutineers of the 17th Regiment, Lieutenant and Adjutant Arthur Bright, of the 22nd Regiment B.N.I., aged 20, sixth son of Robert Bright, Esq., of Abbot's Leigh, Somersetshire.

BUEROVES.—On the 11th May, at Delhi, while gallantly defending his Colonel in a skirmish with the mutineers, Colby Burrows, Esq., Captain 54th Regiment B.N.I., eldest son of Mrs. Major Winfield, of 2, Bristol-gardens, Maiden-lane, London.

LYTTELTON.—At Hagley Hall, Worcestershire, on the

17th inst., aged 44, Lady Dytellton, second daughter of the late Sir Stephen Glyn, Bart., and sister-in-law of W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P.

TOTTENHAM.—On the 6th ult., at Bangalore, Madras, of fever and congestion of the lungs, Lieutenant-Colonel William Heathcote Tottenham, 12th (Royal) Lancers, aged 42.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, August 18.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—WILLIAM HENRY BROWN, Sheffield, steel roller.

BANKRUPT.—EDWARD SIMMONS COOPER, Commercial-place, City-road, leather-seller—WILLIAM CHAFFIN, Tring, Hertfordshire, straw hat manufacturer—CHARLES DORRITT, Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn, dealer in wines—GEORGE YOUNG, Old-street-road, victualler—JOHN WITHERDEN, late of Dunstable, coal merchant—JOHN HINCKLEY, jun., Brentwood, Essex, corn dealer—JOSEPH WILLMOTT and JOHN HARTLEY, Essex-street, Kingsland-road, and Battersea, sawyers—JOHN FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MINCH, Mincing-lane, commission merchant—THOMAS WILSON, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, railway carriage maker—THOMAS BURRIDGE MARSTON, Leicester, dyer—BENJAMIN MOSELEY, Norton, Derbyshire, scythe manufacturer—HECTOR MELVILLE, Liverpool, cooper—ROBERT SUTTON and WILLIAM HAYWOOD, Liverpool, booksellers—HUGH MACKAY and WILLIAM BISHTON DAVIES, Liverpool, shipwrights—JOSEPH BRADBURY ROBINSON, Macclesfield, hosier—JOHN MATTHEWS, jun., Plymouth and Stonehouse, Devonshire, stationary.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. KIDD, Dundee, mathematical instrument maker—HERNULEWICZ, MAIN, and Co., Glasgow, iron fence manufacturers—W. THOMPSON, Glasgow, Lanarkshire, farmer—H. SMITH, Pollockshaws, Renfrewshire, Turkey-red dyer—J. LAMB, Glasgow, miller.

Friday, August 21.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—THOMAS PYECROFT, late of Caistor, Lincolnshire, carrier—WILLIAM ROBINSON, Spring Meadow, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer—WILLIAM ORGAS, Walsall, Staffordshire, saddler.

BANKRUPT.—JOSEPH WILLMOTT and JOHN HARTLEY, Essex-street, Kingsland-road, Middlesex, sawyers—ANTHONY GARFORTH, PAUL GARFORTH, and ENOCH GARFORTH, Barlshatton, Yorkshire, manufacturers—THOMAS WELBORN POTTER, York, miller—THOMAS DALE, Leek, Staffordshire, chapman—SAMUEL MURFIN, Litchurch, Derbyshire, innkeeper—GEORGE FOX, Well's-street, Oxford-street, fret cutter—WILLIAM STANDING, Kingsland-road, engineer—ALICE GORDON, Sunderland, shipowner—CHRISTOPHER FAIRLAMB, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemonger—JESSIE BUSFIELD, Yeading, cloth manufacturer—WILLIAM ANFIELD, Great Driffield, millwright—GEORGE ARKRIGHT PEARCE and CHARLES ROSE, Pimlico, timber merchants—CORNELIUS DAVIS and FREDERICK NORMAN, Westminster, cement and lime merchants—JOHN BEAN, New London-street, coal merchant—ROBERT JOHNSON, Calthorpe-street, Gray's-inn-road, builder—WILLIAM EDWARD HUNT, Strand, licensed victualler—JOSEPH CHITTENDEN CAWTHORN, Stock Exchange, stock dealer—JOHN THORBUEN, Playford-street, Fleet-street, bookbinder—EDWARD WILLIAM HAMMOND, Staincliffe, York, woollen manufacturer—JOHN GARELL, younger, Askham Richard, York, farmer—THOMAS NATHANIEL ASKMAN, Yeovil, Somersetshire, carrier—Wm. Newman and EDWARD WM. HAMMOND, Staincliffe, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturers—JOHN DECKREE, Percival-street, Goswell-street, wine and spirit merchant—JAS. C. COCKERELL, Wandsworth-road, dealer in horses.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, August 21, 1857.

In the absence of news from India, English and Foreign Stock markets have been excessively dull, with some exceptions, amongst which we may mention Caledonian shares (which are steadily improving, and close 39½, 39½), North Staffordshire shares, Grand Trunk of Canada, and some few others. Consols have been very flat; opened this morning at 91, and close 90½ and 91 for the September account. Great Western seems at last to have settled down after their recent heavy fall at about 53.

Money is easier in the Stock Exchange.

The following are the leading prices:—

Blackburn, 7½, 8½; Caledonian, 78½, 79½; Chester and Holyhead, 34, 36; Eastern Counties, 11½, 11½; Great Northern, 27, 28; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 103, 105; Great Western, 53, 53½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 99, 101; London and Blackwall, 6, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 104, 105; London and North-Western, 102, 102½; London and South-Western, 94, 95 x.d.; Midland, 83½, 84½; North-Eastern (Borwick), 94, 95½; South-Eastern (Dover), 72, 73; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 64, 64½; Dutch-Rhenish, 48, 48½ x.d.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27, 27½; Great Central of France, 23½, 24½; Great Luxembourg, 7, 7½; Northern of France, 34½, 34½; Paris and Lyons, 35½, 35½; Royal Danish, 10, 10; Royal Swedish, 4½, 4½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½, 7½.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.

(CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	215½	215½	215	.....	216	.....
3 per Cent. Red.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Consols for Account.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91	91
New 3 per Cent. An.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
New 2½ per Cent.....	2 7-10	2 7-10	2 7-10	2 7-10	.....	.....
India Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	213½	213½	213½
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	20 d	20 d	20 d	20 d	20 d	20 d
Ditto, under £1000.....	20 d	17 d	23 d	17 d	18 d	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	par	par	par	par	4 d	3 d
Ditto, £500.....	par	.....	1 p	.....	1 p	3 d
Ditto, Small.....	1 p	2 d	1 p	2 d	2 p	2 d

FOREIGN FUNDS.

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	102	Portuguese 4 per Cents.....	...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	...	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	...
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	103½	.....	112½
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	78	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	90½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	64½	Spanish.....	40
Dutch 4 per Cent. Corf.....	99½	Spanish Committee Cert.....	...
Ecuador Bonds.....	...	of Coup. not fan.....	65
Mexican Account.....	22½	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	95
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	...	Turkish Nov. 4 ditto.....	99½
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	45	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.....	...

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, August 21, 1857.

During the week there have been but moderate supplies of Wheat, and prices have again advanced 1s., but the trade is very quiet.

Barley is in fair demand, both on the spot and floating. The sales are: Egyptian 25s. 6d., Odessa arrived 20s. 3d., Syrian 23s. 6d., floating. For Smyrna 27s. is asked. The crop now in course of being harvested will be extremely deficient. The arrivals of Oats within eight days amount to 130,000 quarters, nevertheless prices have not given way much. A great many are being landed for importers account, and the rest are taken eagerly by the London dealers who were nearly out of stock.

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. F. Robson and W. S. Emden.

Monday, and during the week, the performances will commence with the Drama of the Lighthouse (by Wilkie Collins, Esq.). The music and original overture by Francesco Berger. Principal characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, Addison, Walter Garden, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Swanborough.

To be followed by a Comedietta entitled A SUBTERRANEAN, in which Mrs. Stirling, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. G. Murray will appear.

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

LYCEUM THEATRE.—VENI—VIDI—VICI!

PROFESSOR ANDERSON. Excitement Tremendous! Success Extraordinary! Ovarions nightly. The Theatre crowded from the door-step of the Pit to the topmost ventilator. The Great Magical Drama of A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD surpasses all that Professor Anderson has done. Everyone in London, or coming to town will see it. Eighteen more performances only, previous to the Wizard's Farewell.

N.B.—While Generals and Legislators are debating how to take Delhi, the Great Wizard has taken London by storm.

Every Evening at Eight. Fashionable Day Performance THIS SATURDAY, August 22nd, at Two o'Clock, and on SATURDAY NEXT.

If you want to make a Hundred Guineas send to the Lyceum a Stamped Envelope for a Prospectus of the Great Conundrum Prize Scheme, and then send in your Conundrum.

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.—Admission, 1s.—Will close on 31st instant.

THE FASTEST SHIP IN THE WORLD

IN THE THAMES. The celebrated "BLACK BALL" clipper

"LIGHTNING."

Belonging to Messrs. JAMES BAINES and CO., of Liverpool, and sister ship to the "JAMES BAINES" and the "CHAMPION OF THE SEAS," recently inspected and so highly eulogized by Her Majesty the Queen and Court at Portsmouth, is expected to arrive in the Thames, to embark Troops for India, on or about the 21st instant.

While lying off Gravesend, the "LIGHTNING" will be thrown open to public inspection for a few days, and a charge of one shilling admission will be made, the receipts to be given to the wives and families of the soldiers who sail in her.

The "LIGHTNING"

is 2093 tons register, 3500 tons burthen, 243 feet long, and 44 feet wide. She is

THE FASTEST SHIP IN THE WORLD. having made the passage from Melbourne to Liverpool in 63 days, when her speed during the whole voyage (round Cape Horn), a distance of 15,000 miles as the crow flies, averaged 10 miles an hour. On the 27th of February, 1855, she ran 19 miles per hour for 24 consecutive hours, and from the 28th June to the 4th July, 1856, her hourly consecutive speed averaged 15 miles.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR DROPSICAL

SWELLINGS AND TURN OF LIFE.—This is a most distressing period in woman's history. It destroys thousands; the whole of the humours collect together, and, like a tide, sweep away health and life itself, if not timely and powerfully checked. The most certain remedy for these dangerous symptoms is Holloway's Pills. Armed with this great antidote, the fiery ordeal is passed, and the sufferer is once more restored to the possession of unimpaired health. They are equally efficacious at the dawn of womanhood.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world; at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 24, Strand, London, and 89, Maiden-lane, New York; by A. Stappa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED

R. WITHOUT A TRUSS.—Dr. BARKER'S celebrated REMEDY is protected by three patents, of England, France, and Vienna; and from its great success in private practice is now made known as a public duty through the medium of the press. In every case of single or double rupture, in either sex, of any age, however bad or long standing, it is equally applicable, effecting a cure in a few days, without inconvenience, and will be hailed as a boon by all who have been tortured with trusses. Sent post free to any part of the world, with instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. 6d. by post-office order, or stamps, by CHARLES BARKER, M.D., 10, Brook-street, Holborn, London.—Any infringement of this triple patent will be proceeded against, and restrained by injunction of the Lord High Chancellor.

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 Lotteries 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, FLEET STREET, five doors from the Old Bailey; and at 15, DUKES STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Consultation and every information gratis.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.
DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT.
 DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY.
 "Pure and Cheap Wines are introduced by Mr. J. L. DENMAN. Those who have lived in South Africa know well the quality of these wines, and those who do not we recommend to try them."—*United Service Gazette*, Nov. 22, 1856.
 A Pint Sample Bottle of each for twenty-four stamps. Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.
EXCELSIOR BRANDY.
 Pale or brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.
 Terms—Cash.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."
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GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
 USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.
 And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE PINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
 Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS IN VETERINARY 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 efficacy of the remedies, and the quickness of their action, appear 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 winner 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 miraculous 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.
 His now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

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.

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 "The composition of genuine Cod Liver Oil is not so simple as might be supposed. Dr. DE JONGH gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. DE JONGH'S Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

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.

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 ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.
 DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES.
 CAUTION.—Proposed substitutions of other kinds of Cod Liver Oil should be strenuously resisted, as they proceed from interested motives, and will result in disappointment to the purchaser.

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the Crimea, 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 particulars 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 Surgeons, London. At home from 11 till 4 daily.—6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London, where thousands of letters may be seen from persons cured.

TRIESEMAR.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TrieseMAR, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. TrieseMAR, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TrieseMAR, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TrieseMAR, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 11s., or four cases in one for 38s., which saves 11s.; and in 5s. cases, whereby there is a saving of 12. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpey, Lallemand, Roux, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 43, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Prout, 229, Strand; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sangery, 100, Oxford-street; London; H. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

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 From the *Morning Post*, Oct. 30, 1856.—"Exhibits exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—From the *Morning Chronicle*, Oct. 30.—"Excellence of design and perfection in workmanship."—From the *Morning Advertiser*, Nov. 1.—"The high reputation which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—From the *Morning Herald*, Nov. 3.—"The high standing of Mr. Benson as a London manufacturer must secure for him a large amount of public patronage."—From the *Globe*, Nov. 3.—"All that can be desired, in finish, taste, and design."

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Morharts, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied. Old Watches taken in Exchange.

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

Price of a single truss, 18s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage, 1s.

Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 8d.

Unilateral Truss, 42s. and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 10d.

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ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c., FOR VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.

Price from 7s. 6d. to 16s. each.—Postage, 6d.

JOHN WHITE, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

DEAFNESS, NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Instant restoration of hearing, guaranteed and experienced by one consultation, without operation or instruments. Dr. Watters, consulting resident surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear and Eye, 32, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, London, pledges himself to cure deafness of 40 or 50 years, by a painless treatment, unknown in this country. The Dispensary monthly reports show the daily cures, without a failure.—A Book published for deaf persons in the country to cure themselves, sent on receipt of letter, enclosing 5 postage stamps. Hours of consultation 11 till 4 every day.

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MILITARY OFFICERS or Civilians proceeding to India may effect Assurances on their lives at greatly reduced rates, on application at the Offices as above.
 A. R. IRVINE, Manager.

£1000 IN CASE OF DEATH.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF £6 PER WEEK

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY

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Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments. NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey or by the Year at all the principal Railway Stations, where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

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Railway Passengers Assurance Company. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

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THE DIRECTORS OF THE

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are desirous of securing the services of active and respectable men, with extensive and available connexions. They must be prepared to devote their time and energies to representing the Company in their respective localities.

An extra Commission upon New and Renewal Premiums will be allowed to properly qualified persons, so as to enable them to pay their Sub-agents the usual commission of 10% per cent. on New, and 5% per cent. on Renewal Premiums.

Applications (which will be treated as strictly private and confidential) to be addressed to the Manager in London.

The business of the Office consists of

1st.—THE LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

For effecting Assurances on the lives of all classes, at Home and Abroad, granting Annuities and Endowments, and transacting every description of business to which the principles of Life Assurance are applicable.

2nd.—THE CASUALTY DEPARTMENT.

For insuring sums of money payable in the event of death occurring from accidental causes, either during travel by sea or land, in any part of the world, or whilst following the ordinary occupations of life at home; together with a weekly allowance in non-fatal cases of accident, including payment of Medical Attendance. The Company also insures against accidental breakage of Plate Glass of all kinds.

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WILLIAM PURDY, Manager.

London, August, 1857.

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Preliminary Capital, 50,000£, in 10,000 Shares of 5£ each.

THE objects of the Company are the Purchase of Reversions and the Granting of Loans, for long or short periods, on the mortgage of real or Household property, bank, railway, and other shares, to be repaid by periodical instalments. Its operations will be restricted to advances on positive security only, by which all risk of loss will be avoided.

The advantage to the public of borrowing on gradually redeeming mortgages has been proved to be extremely acceptable, in preference to borrowing on mortgage returnable in one sum, because the borrower, who can easily pay interest, and a portion of the principal, if allowed, is seldom or never able to accumulate the full amount borrowed. A system, therefore, which admits of the gradual liquidation of a mortgage is obviously desirable.

The investments of the Company are calculated to pay a dividend of at least 8 per cent.

The liability of shareholders is limited to the amount of their shares, and all the advantages of the recent changes in the law of partnership are made available.

The Company offers, as a guarantee, the investment of its funds upon securities of the first order only, and that no Director or Officer of the Company shall become a borrower.

A half-yearly statement will be issued of money received (specifying sources)—money invested (specifying securities)—general summary of business to date, and profit and loss to date of statement.

Application for shares to be made to

RICHARD HODSON, Secretary.

15 and 16, Adam-street, Adelphi.

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