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The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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Review of the Week.

WHILE, as the week advanced, we have been waiting for the expected Indian mail, anxious to know what fresh achievements had been added to the list of our countrymen's gallant exploits, what fresh disasters had been added to the blacker list, we have explanations which certainly do not lead us to anticipate brilliant accounts from India for the next month or two. Last week was in itself a model of vicissitude, not only in the events stated, but in the aspect which they bore from day to day. We left the relief of Lucknow under the greatest doubt; some reason existing to suppose that HAVELOCK had been repulsed by the accumulated strength of the rebels on his road. Subsequently arrived the report that HAVELOCK had again set out, stronger than he was before; this has been followed by a renewal of the old account, and we await the mail to learn how matters actually stand. It does appear, indeed, that the official despatches represent HAVELOCK as having received reinforcements and collected additional guns by the 3rd of August, with the object of renewing his march towards Lucknow on the 4th. Still Lucknow was not relieved, except by some portion of JUNG BAHADOOR's contingent, which, being without artillery or cavalry, was not of the first value in conflict with such a people as that of Oude.

There have been other reports of a disastrous kind, such, for instance, as that of a mutiny and massacre at Dharwar, before the 9th of August; but positive advices down to the 12th appear to have completely contradicted that rumour. Every fresh story about the Dinapore revolt only proves how much of its disasters resulted from the wanton weakness of General LLOYD, who, besides temporizing with the men, had wandered somewhere for his own amusement, and seems at last only to have consented to do his duty with coy reluctance.

Nor do the statements on this side tend to strengthen our confidence in the good fortune of the British army. The *Globe*, indeed, has expressly warned us that we may not have decidedly good news for at least two months from the present time. We have the report of reinforcements arriving in India, timely and valuable beyond their numbers. The mutineers had seized a period of the year when there were about 5000 fewer European soldiers than usual in India. Since the outbreak several regiments have arrived, making up the Queen's Army by the requisite number of 5000 men; but not

yielding more than sufficient to provide for the casualties of the last four months. 'The new Indian army which is to put down treachery and re-establish British supremacy,' began to leave our shores on the 1st of July, and the troops are probably now beginning to land at the rate of about 400 a day, to be continued for the next three months. And arrangements have been made at Calcutta to send the troops up the river continuously as they arrive. But it is only by degrees that these reinforcements can tell, and they will only begin to tell in India in the present week.

And what about our reserves at home? Here, again, the accounts, although they are not the reverse of cheering, are certainly not all that the public could wish. The Artillery, which is a peculiar corps—and in which, by-the-by, the opportunities for advancement are greater than in others—is obtaining men at the rate of about seven hundred a month; but the recruitments for the Line, whether of horse or of foot, although officially said to be 'satisfactory,' are evidently not up to the mark. The plan of raising recruits by offering a commission to any young gentleman who could bring in one hundred men has called forth many candidates for that kind of work, but not one of the candidates appears yet to have reported his success. A similar plan is to be tried upon a somewhat larger scale, by offering a lieutenant-colonelcy, with the power of nominating ten ensigns, to any retired officer who shall have held rank not lower than that of major in her Majesty's service; but this experiment appears to be completely untried. The Irish constabulary, we gather from the report, is to be embodied as a regiment of Irish Dragoons, with the ominous title of the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons—the style and title of a regiment disbanded years back for disaffection. Thus, the progress made has not yet filled up the programme which was officially issued some time ago. The Horse Guards cannot report that it has obtained the recruits which it was authorized by Parliament to raise. Yet the necessity for additional force is so apparent, that already there is a talk of raising additional regiments besides the Irish 5th Dragoons; and one of the most urgent measures is to raise twenty-four additional troops of one hundred men each for the cavalry. None of these preparations for increasing our forces at home or in India are upon a very large scale. Such portion of the plan as is already worked does not make progress. For some reason or other the bounty is not a sufficient incentive to recruitment.

Meanwhile, some of the inhabitants of Calcutta

have sent home a petition, repeating complaints which the British residents have before made, pointing out new grievances in the present state of the country, and touching slightly upon the Black Act—that one-sided law for amending the magisterial jurisdiction. The petitioners more especially complain of the want of foresight which permitted the mutiny to burst forth unchecked; of the Act for putting down the press; and of the vacillation of the Government; asking for *direct* government by the QUEEN in Council, with an open Legislative Council, and reformed law courts. The meeting which passed the petition was not public, but there is no public in Calcutta—Government forbids the residents to act in that capacity.

The Indian Relief Fund has advanced magnificently during the week. The contribution of one thousand pounds in aid of the sufferers from Mus-sulman violence in India by the Sultan—the successor of the Caliphs—is a fact of political as well as historical importance. A more striking or satisfactory indication of the Sultan's growing appreciation of the new state of relationship in which he stands with regard to Western Europe could hardly have been given. In other domestic matters there is little doing. Dr. LIVINGSTON continues to describe the commercial capabilities of Africa—Edinburgh being this time his theatre; and some 480 of Mr. MECHER's friends have presented him with a fine piece of plate—an act which places the great agricultural reformer among our recognized institutions. But the Indian war is *the* theme. The *Times* has pointed out linendrapers' assistants as a class fit for the recruiting sergeant, and has put some of the gentilities of the retail calico and ribbon trade into an indignant flutter. To think of expecting young men with respectable connexions and soft hands to go into the army and associate with nasty 'navvies, labourers, and worse!' Others are devising the construction of new and special corps for genteel soldiering.

At Belfast we find the Reverend Mr. HANNA determined to 'die game.' On Sunday last he appears to have thought it 'prudent' to renew his open-air exercises. He attempted to preach, but was compelled by the police to 'move on,' prevented from delivering a religious discourse, he attempted to deliver a political one; but the police again pushed in between him and his 'deep intent,' and drove away his audience. By a blunder in the Lord-Lieutenant's proclamation, only three-quarters of the town are placed under the influence of the Crime and Outrage Act; the effect of this was

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that, while the police were sweeping away Mr. HANNA's congregations, the 'clubs' were practising with their guns; and the animating sounds showed that the practice continued by moonlight.

From the United States we have some evidences that the advocates of unreason are gradually losing ground. To certain clergymen objecting to the enforcement of government and order in Kansas, Mr. BUCHANAN has returned an admirable reply, briefly recapitulating the history of the Kansas Government, and showing that if the Federal Government and the territorial Governor were not to enforce the laws, the territory—a constituent portion of the Republic—would be handed over to anarchy. It is a subject to which we must return, as well as to Mr. TYLER's excellent letter on the proposal of certain Southern men to withdraw the slave-suppression squadron of the United States from the coast of Africa. The two letters show that the statesmen of the Union are prepared to maintain the Federal compacts in spite of brawlers, but that they are not prepared to lend encouragement to that slavery which was forced upon the United States, and which was so much disliked by the JEFFERSONS and WASHINGTONS.

The details of the arrangements for the meeting of the Emperors at Stuttgart have been laid down as precisely and neatly as if their Majesties were going to perform in a grand ballet at the Académie Impériale at Paris. The Emperor NAPOLEON will arrive early in the evening; the Emperor ALEXANDER will have preceded him a little. The Emperor NAPOLEON will occupy apartments in the King's Palace; the Emperor ALEXANDER will lodge at the villa of the Princess Royal near the gates of the city. The Emperor NAPOLEON, on the day of his arrival, will dine with the King; the Emperor ALEXANDER, on the same day, will dine with the Princess Royal, who will afterwards give a little *soirée* at which the King and the Emperor NAPOLEON are to attend. Then and there the first interview of the Emperors is to take place, in the presence of nobody besides the King and the Princess Royal. A similarly ingenious little scheme for bringing the Ministers and suites of the two Emperors neatly together has been arranged. But what the august principals in the drama are to do and say, after being brought together with so much pains and ingenuity, has unfortunately not been prearranged. The *Siecle* will have it that their meeting 'puts the whole political world of Europe in a flutter'; and the *Patrie* is extremely anxious to assure Belgium that her existence will not be menaced in the amicable conversations which are likely to take place between them. But the best thing that has been said about what the Emperors will, can, or should say or do, when they meet, was said by the *Times* yesterday, when it suggested that they should set their Imperial heads together to reduce their enormous standing armies, which alone stand in the way of the permanent peace of Europe, and which are maintained at the cost of peoples, solely for the gain of Emperors.

The Unionists have obtained a decided majority of votes in the Moldavian elections; but the question of a union of the Principalities under a foreign prince is no nearer settlement. The struggle of contending wishes and opinions will simply be renewed in the hall of the Divan, and the result will probably be that the present majority will be broken up into parties on the question, whether this ruler shall be a 'native Hospodar,' or absolutely a 'foreign prince.' And even supposing that the two Divans were agreed to accept a 'foreign prince,' it does not follow that the Principalities would become a Rouman nation, governed in the way they desire. The deliberations of the Paris Conference upon the report of the Commission now at work in the Principalities, may bring about a result little according with the desire of the Unionist majority. Meanwhile, it has long been known that the French Government does not intend to insist upon the 'personal union' of the two countries. What is most likely to happen is, that Moldavia and Wallachia will have each the same institutions, but under separate Governments.

The trial of CARPENTIER, PAROD, GRELLET, and GUÉRIN, for the robberies of the Great Northern of France Railway, has commenced in Paris. On account of the time which has elapsed since the discovery was made of their enormous depredations, the public interest in Paris has subsided; it is, however, still considerable, and will increase as the trial advances, for strange facts will be disclosed. Already we have one or two. GUÉRIN, the ex-night watchman, at a salary of 40*l.* a year—who gave out that he had been left a fortune, and pur-

chased land, built houses, and made loans of money—conducted speculative operations in 1854-5-6 amounting to 43,000,000 fr. The story of the robbery exhibits some striking dramatic points: as when CARPENTIER, while abstracting shares from Baron de ROTHSCHILD's safe, discovers, to his consternation, that some one has been before him in the work! GRELLET, the sub-cashier, confesses his guilt almost gaily, and manages to get a laugh, by saying that he had declined to accept a sum of money which PAROD wanted him to speculate with, 'because he knew that to speculate at the Bourse is to resign oneself to ruin.' 'Shall I tell you what position I am in?' he said to the court: 'I haven't a child! and I believe the others haven't one either!' If this humour be maintained, the criminals may insist on disclosing all they have done, for others as well as themselves,—why they did it, and why they could do it—a grand lesson!

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

GENERAL HAVELOCK has again advanced on Lucknow. Having left his sick and wounded at Cawnpore, with fresh men, and being slightly reinforced—his two objects in making his retrograde movement—he left once more for Lucknow on the 4th of August.

The events at Dinapore and Arrah have excited the greatest pain and indignation in India. Four regiments mutinied at the former place; but, after much parleying on the part of General Lloyd (who has since been superseded by General Outram), eight hundred of them were shot down by English troops, and the rest fled. These measures were not followed up with sufficient rapidity and firmness. We read in a letter from Dinapore, dated August 1st:—

"Instead of the enemy being pursued at once, while the panic lasted, three days were suffered to elapse, and then a party, consisting of her Majesty's 37th, her Majesty's 10th, and Sikhs, making in all four hundred, were despatched by steamer to the nearest point on the river to Arrah, which is about fourteen miles inland. The men were landed and marched by moonlight till about eleven o'clock, when the moon went down, and when they should have halted; but the officer in command obstinately pushed on in the dark, in an unknown country, in the face of a powerful army, the men tired, and hungry, and discontented. What could be expected? They fell into an ambush of about 2000 men, partly Sepoys and partly men belonging to Kour Singh, a powerful landholder in these parts. A murderous volley was poured in, and a good many fell. This created a panic, and the men separated, and did not join altogether till morning. The officer commanding the party, Captain Dunbar, was killed by the first volley. The rebels kept up a heavy fire all night upon our men, which they returned, but in the morning a precipitate retreat was made by our men. From all I can ascertain they would not listen to their officers, but it was a case of every man for himself. The slaughter on our side was dreadful—about one hundred and fifty killed, and hardly a man unwounded.

"Among the officers, eight fell killed or mortally wounded, and several wounded returned to the station. Among the killed were—Captain Dunbar, 10th Foot; Lieutenant Anderson, late 22nd, volunteer; Lieutenant Ingilby, late 7th, volunteer; Lieutenant Sale, her Majesty's 37th; Ensign Erskine, her Majesty's 10th; mate of steamer killed; a railway volunteer also. The names of others I cannot find out. Wounded—Lieutenant Sandwith, her Majesty's 10th; Ensign Venour, late 40th, volunteer; Dr. Jackson, Mr. Garstin, volunteer, Mr. Macdonald, volunteer, and many others. They were pursued by the whole force of rebels to a nullah, where many were drowned because they could not swim. The native officers were seen hounding on their men. Three were shot. Men in rifle uniform were seen among them. They must have been hard up for ammunition, as they fired buttons and stones. They had the small guns. The Dumraon Rajah is said to have joined them with guns. It is lamentable to think that all this loss of life has been caused by one man.

"Two guns and one hundred men of the 10th have gone to Patna, which is very shaky. We all look anxiously for the 5th Fusiliers, said to be close at hand. I hope they may arrive before to-morrow, which is the first day of the Bukra Eed, for we have only six hundred bayonets altogether. All people have been ordered in from the district, and are arriving in shoals. General Lloyd has gone on the sick list. His second in command is Colonel Rowcroft.

"The rebels have seized all the boats on the Sonne and secured them on their own side. Officers patrol all night—an hour each, two and two. Affairs certainly do not look very cheering. Oh for a great headpiece here! or what will become of us? We expect an attack. I believe no provisions have been collected."

General Lloyd has been brought before a court-martial for his conduct in connexion with the Dinapore mutiny.

So many of our men were killed by the volleys of the enemy during the Arrah affair, that it was found impossible for the survivors to carry them away; so they were perforce left to their fate. During the

night, our men had been repeatedly fired on, and were unable to reply, because, being separated, they could not tell whether they should be firing on friend or foe. In the meanwhile, the small garrison at Arrah defended themselves with heroic courage. They consisted of about half a dozen Englishmen, fifteen other Europeans, half-caste sub-officials, and railway men, and forty-six Sikhs; and this small force repulsed an attack of two thousand of the mutineers from Dinapore, who lost, it is supposed, more than fifty killed and wounded while the garrison had only one wounded on their side, and no killed. They were at length relieved by a detachment under Major Eyre, Bengal Artillery, on the evening of the 3rd of August. The force had been sent from Buxar, and consisted of two hundred men and three guns. Meeting with a native Rajah at the head of three thousand men and several pieces of artillery, on the road to Arrah, Major Eyre's detachment attacked and dispersed the enemy, and then marched on to the rescue of the beleaguered garrison. One who was concerned in it, but who escaped with scarcely a hurt, thus relates the disaster at Arrah:—

"It was a beautiful moonlight night, the road a very bad one (a kutchra one in the rains), and wooded country on both sides of us. We did not see a soul on the road, though we passed through several villages, until we came to within five miles of Arrah, where we saw a party of horsemen ahead of us, who galloped off before we got within shot. About eleven o'clock the moon went down; however, as we did not expect that the mutineers would face us, we still went on until we came within about a mile of the fortified house. We were passing a thick black mango grove to our right, when all of a sudden, without any warning, the whole place was lighted up by a tremendous volley poured into us at about thirty or forty yards' distance. It is impossible to say how many men fired into us—some say five hundred, some one thousand five hundred. The next thing I remember was finding myself alone, lying in the middle of the road, with a crack on the head, and my hat gone. I suppose I must have been stunned for a minute. When I recovered, there were several men lying by me, but not a living soul could I see. There were lots to hear, though, for the bullets from right to left where whistling over my head. I was just thinking where our men could be, and which way I should run, when I saw the Sepoys advancing out of the grove with their bayonets within a dozen yards of me. I fired my double barrel right and left into them and then ran towards our men, whom I could hear shouting on the left, under a tremendous fire from both parties. Everything now was in a most dreadful confusion; the men were all scattered in groups of fifties and twenties, firing in every direction, and, I fear, killing each other. At last, a Captain Jones, a very fine fellow—our commander was never again seen after the first volley—got hold of a bugler and got the men together in a sort of hollow place, a half-filled pond. There we all lay down in a square. I was in the middle, with the doctor, helping him to tie up the wounds of the poor fellows, and bringing them water. The firing was all this time going on. The enemy could see us, as we were all dressed in white, while they were nearly naked, and behind trees and walls. However, the men fired about at random. At last the poor doctor was knocked over, badly wounded. It was dreadful to hear the poor wounded fellows asking for help.

"I shall never forget that night as long as I live. We held a consultation, and determined to retreat, as the enemy was at least 3000 or 4000 strong, and had, besides, several cannon. Directly morning dawned we formed order, and began our retreat. The whole distance, sixteen miles, we walked under a most tremendous fire; the ditches, the jungles, the houses, and, in fact, every place of cover along the road was lined with Sepoys. We kept up a fire as we went along, but what could we do? We could see no enemy, only puffs of smoke. We tried to charge, but there was nobody to charge; on all sides they fired into us, and were scattered all over the country in groups of tens and twenties. Dozens of poor fellows were knocked over within a yard of me on my right and left, but, thank God, I escaped in the most wonderful way. The last five miles of the road I carried a poor wounded fellow, who begged me not to leave him, and though we had nothing to eat for more than twenty-four hours, and I had had no sleep for two nights, I never felt so strong in my life, and I stepped out with the man as if he had been a feather, though he was as big as myself. Poor fellow! the men, most of them more or less wounded, were leaving him behind, and the cowardly Sepoys, who never came within two hundred yards of us, were running up to murder him. I got the poor fellow safe over the nullah; I swam out and got a boat, put him in, and went over with a lot of others. The poor fellow thanked me with tears in his eyes. At the crossing of the nullah we lost a great many men; they threw away their muskets to pull the boats and to swim over, and were shot down like sheep.

"I never before knew the horrors of war, and what I have gone through I hope will make a lasting impression on my mind, and make me think more of God and His great goodness to me. I am sure God spared me because He knew I was not fit to die; and I pray God that He will prepare me, for we can truly say

know not what a day may bring forth. I had several extraordinary escapes. One bullet went between my ears as I was walking and broke a man's leg in front of me; another bullet hit me on the back of the head, knocking me down but hardly breaking the skin. Everything here is quiet as yet, but people are in a great panic. I cannot say that I am. Out of the four hundred fine boys that started for Arrah, nearly two hundred were led, and of the remainder I do not think more than fifty to eighty were not wounded; out of seven volunteers five were knocked over, four killed and one wounded. This has been the most disastrous affair that has happened out here. I hope, however, we may soon see some more troops again from Calcutta, and get back to name. I cry to think of the way we were beaten off of the number of poor fellows who were killed." Further particulars of the appalling massacres at Cawnpore continue to pour in. The *Bengal Hurkaru*, August 5th, says:—

"It appears from letters received in Calcutta that the times of the Cawnpore massacre were confined in the Assembly Rooms up to the 15th, where they were comparatively well treated. They were then taken to the house where the unfortunate men who were taken in the boats had been previously murdered, and where they could have had no doubt of their impending fate. A note was found, written in Hindoo, containing the names of all the ladies who died between the 7th and 11th inst., from what are described as natural causes. The list appears to have been kept by a native doctor, and, deducting the names which it contains, it appears that one hundred and ninety-seven persons were massacred on the evening of the 15th. The building in which the massacre took place is described as looking like a slaughter-house. According to the last accounts General Neill was compelling all the high-caste Brahmins whom he could capture among the Sepoys to collect bloody clothes of the victims, and wash up the blood in the floor, a European soldier standing over each with a 'cat,' and administering it with vigour whenever he relaxed his exertions. The wretches being subjected to this degradation, which of course includes loss of caste, are then hanged, one after another. The punishment is said to be General Neill's invention, and its infliction has gained him great credit."

"We are informed that the Governor-General's Body Guard (at Calcutta), which have been disarmed, were objected to the process entirely at their own request. They informed their commandant that, finding themselves objects of suspicion and aversion in Calcutta, they wished to resign their arms for a period. The request, of course, complied with, and the transaction was acted with the greatest politeness on both sides." A gentleman volunteer, attached to Brigadier-General Neill's camp at Cawnpore, writes, under date August 1st:—

"It is said that the Nena's people have sworn to die and retake the place, or perish; they had better attempt it, for three hundred men with a commander like General Neill would give them something to think of. I have not been able to glean much information regarding the noble Wheeler's gallant defence of Cawnpore, but the enclosed little scraps of paper, which I found among the clothes of our murdered countrymen, will tend to throw some little light on the matter. I also found in the heap of blood-stained clothes three daguerreotype portraits, which I retain, and intend to advertise them hereafter. As soon as we reached Cawnpore after the battle, we were met by a man who shed towards us much excitement—he had the appearance of a regimental cook—he proved to be a clerk of the Commissariat Department. He had volunteered to leave the entrenchment, and endeavour to gain some information for Sir H. Wheeler as to the probability of relief being at hand or not; the rebels seized him, tried him as a spy, and condemned him to three years' hard labour in the galleys. Accordingly he was confined with about three hundred natives (most of them imprisoned for their inability to supply the Nena with funds), who, when they heard the victorious shouts of our army, made a rush at the British guards, overpowered them, and escaped. Poor fellow! (Mr. S.) he had left all his family (nine) in the entrenchments, and they have, with the rest of our people, been cruelly butchered. It is a most affecting sight to see the poor fellow searching about the place where the bodies of our countrywomen were found, I suppose hoping to find some trace of his slaughtered family. He roams listlessly about, no one speaking to him or offering to sympathize with him, for we all feel that it would be almost a mockery to offer consolation. Many people say that Wheeler should have gone into the magazine instead of entrenching himself where he did; that he would then have prevented the rebels attacking the ammunition and guns. The Artillery Hospital which Wheeler defended is fearfully battered; the rebels had guns bearing upon every inch of it, and at last I believe brought a 24-pounder to bear upon the wall, which was the only one they had; numbers were not trying to get water from the well, and at last it was found impossible to get what was life itself—water." Some details of the Azimgurh rising are communicated by the *Calcutta Phoenix*:—

"On the evening of the mutiny, a parade had been ordered for the entire regiment. It appears that the Sepoys had resolved to mutiny on this occasion, which

they doubtless considered a very favourable one for cutting down or shooting their officers. The hour for parade arrived, and all the Sepoys were on the ground, comporting themselves as quietly as if nothing was intended. The men fell in by companies and took up their position in line, in the most orderly and soldier-like manner. Up to this time, however, not a single European officer had come on the parade ground, neither had the sergeant-major. The only European present was the quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment, named Lewis. The regiment continued silent and in line for some time, expecting that the officers would come on the ground. The latter, however, appear to have had intimation of what was intended, and to have determined to remain away. Quartermaster-Sergeant Lewis, however, continued to stand his ground. At length one of the native officers, the Subahdar Major of the regiment, stepped forward, and, saluting the quartermaster-sergeant, asked if the officers were not coming out to the parade. Sergeant Lewis answered that he supposed they would come. The sergeant next broke the line in column of companies at quarter distance. The movement was executed with precision, and without any display of bad feeling on the part of the native soldiers. A pause ensued, and the Subahdar Major again stepped forward and asked a second time if the Sahibs were not coming on parade. The quartermaster-sergeant answered that they should have been out before, but he supposed something had delayed them. The Subahdar then suggested that he should order the 'officers' call' to be sounded. The quartermaster-sergeant refused to do so, but after another interval, the Subahdar again urged that the call should be sounded. Sergeant Lewis, however, again declined to order the call, but he drew his sword, and as the only European present, assumed the command of the regiment. Some of the Sepoys on this began to leave the ranks, but on being ordered back again returned to their places. Sergeant Lewis then spoke to them, or rather to the company in front of the column, about the enormity of mutiny, telling them that they had better dismiss such thoughts from their heads, as the result of the mutiny would eventually be that they would be all hanged or transported. But by this time the entire corps had set up a furious yelling, and the answer to the sergeant was: 'Well, if we are to be hanged, we'll have the satisfaction of shooting you first.' The Sepoys now closed round the solitary European, and several made a rush at him. Two or three men fired at the same time, and one man shot him in the side. The sergeant fell, and lay bleeding on the ground, expecting to be hacked to pieces by the fiends around him. They, however, seemed resolved not to despatch him at once, but to regularly torture him to death. One Sepoy proposed that his feet and hands should be cut off. Another was for some more horrible species of mutilation, while there were not wanting others who suggested nailing him hands and feet to a tree. Some species of horrid death would have assuredly been his lot, but for an old native officer who threw himself on his knees, and begged the Sepoys not to torture him, saying, 'He is wounded now, and, if left where he is, he will die there. Let him die where he lies.' This advice was listened to, and the Quartermaster-Sergeant was allowed to remain where he was. In this condition he lay all that night, and for the greater portion of the following day, when he was removed by a European officer of the regiment, who took him up and, placing him in a bungalow, left him there. From the bungalow, however, he was subsequently removed by the natives as a prisoner to the quarter guard."

This brave man was subsequently rescued by Mr. Venables.

A Mr. H. J. Shepherd, on July 18th, writes to his brother at Bath some particulars of the Cawnpore massacre. He states:—

"Every officer and soldier, and every merchant, writer, or Christian drummer, &c., that had gone into the entrenchments here under General Wheeler on the 4th of June, has been killed. The cannonading of the enemy was very, very severe. Twelve guns, taken from our magazine, were brought to play upon us. They had a very large quantity of powder at their disposal, for the magazine was not blown up, and thirty boats of ammunition reached the enemy by the Ganges Canal just in time for them to annoy us. The artillery barracks, where we were entrenched, have been scattered to atoms by the 24-pounder balls that were incessantly fired by the enemy, and many died under the walls. Day and night the guns were kept playing upon us without ceasing for a moment, and the musketry of the enemy poured millions of balls upon us up to the 25th of June—that is for twenty days. The enemy made several attempts to charge upon us; three times they surrounded us on all sides under cover of the compound walls of bungalows in our vicinity, and sounded their bugles to charge, but were driven back by our artillery firing canister upon them. We had only six small guns with us, and not a single howitzer."

"Had we even had one 24-pounder a great deal could have been done, or had our general taken up his position in the magazine we might all have escaped the very severe calamity that has befallen upon this station, for without guns the enemy could not have done anything. On the 24th of June, I was sent out as a spy on certain conditions, and, as I was dressed as a common

Chinaman, I was not killed; for I was taken prisoner almost as soon as I came out of the entrenchment, particulars of which I shall give you in my next, but kept in confinement until the day of my trial, when fetters were put on me. After I came out on the 24th, it appears the rebel Rajah sent a letter to our general the day after, offering to let him and all his people go to Allahabad, on condition that he would give up all his treasure, ammunition, &c., and vacate Cawnpore within three days. This was accepted by the general, and the usual oaths were taken that no treachery would be used. The Rajah supplied twenty-four boats, and gave carriage to the river side. On the morning of the 27th, our people went on board the boats—(oh! how I felt, when, in confinement, I heard that the English were going in safety. I could not keep my secret, and told the Subahdar of the prison guard that I was a Christian, and nearly lost my life by this exposure)—but had not time to let the boats go, when the enemy fired cannon upon them, and upset some; others they set fire to. Only one boat, I am told, managed to get away, but was afterwards picked up at a short distance and brought back. About one hundred and fifty women and children, and about one hundred European soldiers and officers and men of all classes, were taken alive. The former were kept as prisoners up to the 16th of July; but the men (among whom was our poor Daniel) had their hands tied behind them, were killed with swords and muskets, and thrown into a ditch. The women received parched grain for a few days, but afterwards they got dall and chupatis in small quantities. The rascals had bad motives for sparing them so long."

"At the time of their being murdered (on the 16th inst.), I am told that a number jumped alive into the well that was intended to receive their corpses, rather than be butchered and insulted so unmercifully as the hard-hearted brutes were using them."

A lively account of the disarmament of the native troops at Berampore is thus given in a letter from that city, dated August 2nd, the day after the affair took place:—

"The entire regiment of her Majesty's 90th had disembarked, and were in full march towards the infantry lines by half-past four o'clock under a very heavy shower of rain, which, however, did not appear to discomfort the men much, who were in great spirits at the prospect of a collision with the *jet blues* of the murderers of defenceless women and children. On approaching the lines, the Native Infantry were observed to have been arranged in a square, and her Majesty's 90th divided off into three columns, so as to intercept any attempts at a retreat. After the reading of the Government order, the command to pile arms was given, and responded to without demur. Many of the muskets on inspection were discovered to be loaded. I must here mention that two brass light field-pieces had been sent out to the lines, manned by sailors from the Government steamer *Jumna*, which has been lying here for some four days. The muskets of the disarmed Sepoys having been taken possession of by a company of the 90th, were placed in possession of the guns, and the regiment then marched on to the direction of the cavalry lines, from which the Irregulars were seen to advance. On approaching to within a distance of about three hundred yards from the European regiment they dismounted, and, on a nearer approach, were surrounded by the 90th. Their commander, Captain Alexander, then communicated the instructions from Government for their being disarmed, when there was a very apparent stir among them, and two attempts made to remount their horses, a good number gaining their seats; but a flank of the 90th advancing towards them, and the rest being so arranged as to cut their retreat off, they were got into order again. Some of the men were actually seen to load, but, whether from the want of unanimity or, more probably, the dread of the splendid body of men confronting them, their intentions, whatever they may have been, were not carried into effect."

"On the order being given to deliver up their arms and accoutrements, many of the men absolutely flung their pistols, belts, &c., into the air; and, on the whole, although they did deliver up their arms, they manifested the utmost disaffection. They had, however, to endure a still greater surprise, and one which they were evidently not prepared for, and that was the seizure of their horses, which being their own property they thought would not be taken from them. The latter were taken off to the hospital yard, round which and several other pukka buildings there is the enclosure of a pukka wall. The two hundred men of her Majesty's 35th, stationed here, all this time were engaged in disarming the guards at their different posts. Thus ended the amusements of the evening."

A few more Europeans, it appears, have escaped from Cawnpore. A letter from Captain H. Bruce, dated Cawnpore, July 31st, says:—

"Lieutenant Delafosse, Captain Mowbray Thomson, 53rd Native Infantry, and two European soldiers, are safe at Nishgurh (twenty-four miles down river, on the Lucknow side), and all General Neill's great energies are being directed to their recovery. The latter part of this sentence refers not only to the Nishgurh party, but also to some Europeans said to be at Calpee, across the *Jumna*."

Some fearfully painful entries found among the blood-stained relics at Cawnpore are published in the *Phoenix*, Calcutta newspaper. A correspondent of

that journal picked up some scraps of paper among the clothes of the women who were murdered by Nena Sahib:—

"The mournful memorials are spotted with blood, and contain the following, inscribed upon them in pencil, in female handwriting. Both the scraps seem to be leaves from the private journals of two different persons, as the writing is not the same. One of these pieces of paper runs as follows:—'Mamma died, July 12.* Alice died, July 9.† George died, June 27.‡ Entered the barracks, May 21. Cavalry left, June 5. First shot fired, June 6. Uncle Willy died, June 18.§ Aunt Lilly, June 17.¶ Left barracks, June 27. Made prisoners as soon as we were at the river.'

"The other is in the following words:—'We went into the barracks on the 21st of May; the 2nd Cavalry broke out at two o'clock on the morning of the 5th of June, and the other regiments went off during the day. The next morning, while we were all sitting out in front of the barracks, a twenty-four pounder came flying along, and hit the intrenchment, and from that day the firing went on till the 25th of June; then the enemy sent a treaty which the general agreed to, and on the 27th we all left the B. to go down to A. in boats. When we got to the river, the enemy began firing on us, killed all the gentlemen and some of the ladies, set fire to the boats; some were drowned, and we were taken prisoners, taken to a house, and put all in one room.'

Richard Douglas, a private in the 10th Foot, writes from Dinapore, on July 13th:—

"At a station called Fyzabad, two native regiments of foot and one of horse, with a battery of guns, mutinied and killed some of their officers; one colonel's lady saw her husband shot in front of her eyes, she then went raving mad through the jungle with her two infants. I had this from a survivor, one that escaped in a boat with about twenty more Europeans, principally women and children; he saw the lady with her children on the bank and called her to him, but she looked at them for a moment and then ran screaming away, dragging her children after her. They could not land to pursue, because the Sepoys were coming down on them at the time to murder them. I have since heard that the lady has been rescued, but is still a maniac. At another station they have murdered fifty-four Europeans—the place is called Jhansi; one officer killed no less than twenty-six of the ruffians before he was killed himself. A sergeant and his wife and two children barricaded themselves in their house; the woman said she would shoot the first man that entered, and she was as good as her word. She did so, and then was shot herself. The husband escaped, and the two children in attempting to follow him were caught and thrown into the flames, as they had set fire to the house.

A writer from Calcutta thus arraigns the conduct of the Governor-General:—

"Lord Canning has shown himself throughout utterly impotent and incompetent. What can you think of a man who has invariably pool-pooled all idea of danger until it has actually broken out; who refuses to disarm Sepoys who have not revolted until the very last moment, when they are on the point of rising; who allows his wife openly to pity the 'poor dear Sepoys'; who declines and ridicules the offer of the citizens of Calcutta to become volunteers, until he finds they are actually necessary, when he accepts their offer with such bad grace as to disgust them all; who, when a large deputation of gentlemen wait upon him to request that he will allow the 5th Fusiliers to stop an hour at Dinapore, to disarm the regiments there, refuses to do so until the consequence is a regular outbreak; who declines to prevent the sale of fire-arms to natives until all are disposed of; who accepts, declines, and again accepts, when too late, the offer of the ruler of Nepal; who, when every one is congratulating himself that we shall at all events have 5000 of the Chinese troops to save India from being lost entirely, quietly writes to Lord Elgin to say that 1500 will be enough, and allows the rest to go on to China, and the country to go to the dogs? What can you think of a man who gags the English press because it exposes his unfitness; who dillies and puts off, and has no foresight, no system, no great views; who cannot make up his mind, and who can scarcely do a single thing worthy of his name and of the position which he fills? Such is the general opinion here of George, Lord Canning, at present governor of one hundred and fifty millions of people. The sooner he goes home to the Post-office again the better."

The Bombay troops at Dharwar (according to a letter from India) have mutinied, and the right wing of a Madras regiment, under Colonel Hughes, has been ordered to start for the scene in order to suppress the movement. This statement, however, has been contradicted; but it seems to rest on good authority.

The English merchants at Calcutta have transmitted a petition to Parliament, in which they say:—

"In the country desolated by the rebels there are

hundreds of civil servants, judges, magistrates, and collectors, village chowkedars and policemen in tens of thousands, and more than two thousand commissioned military officers—European and native; and yet, if we may believe the Government, there was not in all this vast establishment to be found one person to acquaint the authorities of the existence of a conspiracy spread over countries many times larger than the area of the British Isles, and in which upwards of a hundred thousand soldiers have joined.

"The rebellion broke out and found the Government totally unprepared. No efficient commissariat, no organized means of procuring intelligence, and, with a few brilliant exceptions, no men of sufficient capacity for the emergency. At the commencement of the outbreak, Delhi, the largest arsenal of ordnance in the north-west of India, the important military depot of Cawnpore, and the fortress and arsenal of Allahabad, the key of the Lower Provinces, were without a single European soldier to defend them. The two former fell into the hands of the insurgents.

"On the 25th of May last, when a number of regiments were in open revolt, when many treasuries had been plundered and various important stations fallen into the hands of the rebels, the Secretary to the Home Department officially informed the inhabitants of Calcutta, in answer to loyal addresses tendering aid and personal service, that 'the mischief caused by a passing and groundless panic had already been arrested, and that there was every reason to hope that in the course of a few days tranquillity and confidence would be restored throughout the Presidency.'

"From that hour to the present, the policy of Government has not undergone the slightest change. In the teeth of events the most startling, in defiance of warnings the most emphatic, they steadily persisted in ignoring the fact of danger for which they had made no preparation.

"On the 13th of June they passed a law which destroyed the liberty of the press, and placed every journal in India at the absolute feet of the executive authority.

"Your petitioners refrain from here commenting on this act of the Government, uncalled for by the occasion, repugnant to British feeling, and subversive of the principles of the British constitution. This was done at a time when the Government were receiving universal support from the English portion of the press."

The petitioners then prophesy an immense increase of the Indian debt, and conclude thus:—

"The system under which the country has been hitherto governed, utterly antagonistic as it has ever been to the encouragement of British settlement and enterprise in India, has entirely failed to preserve the power of the Queen, to win the affection of the natives, or to secure the confidence of the British in India. Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Hon. House will adopt such measures as may be necessary for removing the government of this country from the East India Company, and substituting in its place the direct Government of her Majesty the Queen with an open Legislative Council, suitable to the requirements of the country and compatible with the British supremacy, Queen's courts presided over by trained lawyers and with the English language as the official court language."

The state of financial matters in India at the last dates is thus described in the Times:—

"In the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and in the eastern district, trade had shown some little tendency to revival, and considerable parcels of goods had, at a slight decline, been disposed of. Yarn, especially, had been in request, and had even realized an advance. The exports of produce were beginning to be affected by short arrivals, sugar and saltpetre having shown a heavy falling off. Silks and hides, on the contrary, had been largely shipped to Europe, while there had also been considerable consignments of rice to China. The yield of indigo this season seems to be estimated at about 85,000 maunds, or about 35,000 maunds below an average crop. Two factories, it is said, had already been burnt. A Government six per cent loan for one year had been announced in the Punjab. At Calcutta the subscriptions to the new five per cent. loan, which is offered on terms equal to six per cent., were extremely limited. The Bank of Bengal, whose stock of bullion had been reduced to 1,143,421l., had resolved upon a rise of two per cent. in its rates for advances."

Subscriptions have been collected, and further meetings in aid of the Indian fund been held, at Exeter, Warminster, Liverpool, Sheffield, Bradford, Selby, Torquay, Bedford, Huddersfield, Christchurch (Hampshire), Edinburgh, St. Helier's (Jersey), Leeds, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Brighton, Devonport, Bristol, Stoke-upon-Trent, Lincoln, Norwich, Manchester, Glasgow, Sunderland, Newbury, Maidstone, Windsor, King's Lynn, Basingstoke, Haveringfordwest, Torrington, Isleworth, Waltham Abbey, Islington, and Clerkenwell. The London Committee have formed themselves into a Relief Committee, a Finance Committee, and a Correspondence Committee.

A detachment of the 21st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, stationed at Colimbatore, has subscribed 56 rupees 3 annas towards the fund, out of sympathy with the distressed, and horror at the atrocious crimes perpetrated by the Sepoys.

The Sultan of Turkey has instructed his ambassador in London to forward to the Lord Mayor the sum of 1000l. as his donation to the fund.

It is reported that the Khan of Kelat has received certain Persian letters, calling on him to aid the mutineers, and that he has forwarded them to the Bombay Government.

An officer writes from before Delhi on July 7th:—

"Mercy seems to have fled from us for ever, and, if ever there was such a thing as war to the knife, we certainly have it here. The Sepoys stand well to their guns, and work them fully as well as ourselves, which is little to be wondered at when you think of the pains we have taken to teach them gunnery. The astonishing thing is to see how different the story becomes when Pandey (camp name for the enemy after 'Mungul Pandey,' the first mutineer hanged) sees a bayonet pointed at him. We have all read and heard much of 'the British cheer,' but its effect must be seen to be appreciated. I never saw it better than at Badli-ka-Serai. Pandey's guns were all in position, and a beautiful position it was; every gun was in full play, and our advance column, under Brigadier Grant, with which I was, had got round Pandey's flank to his rear. Nothing was to be heard but heavy guns and the rattle of musketry, in the very teeth of which her Majesty's 75th and 1st Europeans were marching up as if on parade, when that British cheer saluted our ears. It was like magic. Every gun except our own was silent immediately, though certainly not for very long. Even musketry seemed almost to have ceased, and we knew that the bayonet was doing its work on all who waited for it. It was some little time before the enemy's guns opened again, and when they did I can assure you they did not forgive the advance column for out-manoeuvring them. I had not up to this time paid much heed to the shot flying all around me, for, galloping along at full speed with horse-artillery and cavalry thundering after you is some small excitement to a 'griff,' and as I was the guide to the column I felt somewhat interested in taking up our position quickly. But it is a very different story standing quietly under heavy fire for the first time, with nothing to do but to look on. I quite envied the gunners who were so hard at work, for it is no small satisfaction working to such good purpose, and I cannot say that I felt my heart breaking at the sight of these rascals getting their deserts. This is war in its very worst phase, for generosity towards an enemy seems to enter into no one's mind. If any one owes these Sepoys a grudge, I think I have some claim to one; but I must say that I cannot bring myself to put my sword through a wounded Sepoy. I cannot say that I grieve much when I see it done, as it invariably is; but, grieve or not, as you please, he is a clavar-man who can keep back a European from driving his bayonet through a Sepoy, even if in the agonies of death."

A writer from India (though from what part does not appear) makes, under date August 6th, some very ominous statements with respect to the garrison of Fattyghur:—

"I fear there is little doubt that the garrison of Fattyghur have been murdered by that fiend Nena Sahib. I hear the deposition of a servant has arrived here, stating that after a struggle of nine days the small band was overcome, that the Nawab of Furruckabad furnished them with boats, and that they were all killed by Nena in cold blood after passing Bhitoor. Of the 10th Native Infantry, this includes, I believe, Brigadier and Mrs. Smith, Munro, Phillott, Phillimore, Fitzgerald and wife, Simpson, Swetenham, Henderson, Eckford, Dr. Heathcote and family; then there were the Rev. Mr. Fisher and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Major and Mrs. Robertson. Tucker, the clothing agent, was shot through the head when looking through a loophole.

"I have just seen the servant's deposition taken at Ghazepore. It appears that the fugitives moored their boats near Cawnpore; their boatmen ran away; the gentlemen gave the villagers money to induce them to get more men, instead of which they told Nena, who sent conveyances for them, confined them in the Assembly-rooms, and, when Brigadier-General Havelock beat his troops and took his guns, he had the whole party butchered.

"He is reported to have said he could now die happy, as he had killed one thousand 'Feringhees,' and I fancy he has completed about that number, including the Christians at Cawnpore and the Fattyghur refugees (in all about a hundred and fifty, including those who fled early in June)."

The following narrative of events has been prepared by order of the Government at Calcutta:—

"AGRA.—A letter from the Lieutenant-Governor, dated June 30, accompanying, gives the occurrences in the North-West Provinces up to that date. Last news up to July 19. The fort is still occupied, and tranquillity has been restored in the city and cantonments. On the 5th of July five hundred of the 3rd Regiment, with the European Horse Battery, moved out to attack the Meerut mutineers. Two ammunition waggons blew up, and want of ammunition compelled the troops to retire, which was done in an orderly manner. The result was the removal of the troops into the fort, where the European inhabitants had already been assembled. The Agra government has been desired to open a communication daily with Delhi, as well as with Cawnpore.

* Mrs. G. Lindsay.

† Daughter of Mrs. G. Lindsay.

‡ Son of Mrs. G. Lindsay, Ensign 10th Native Infantry.

§ Major W. Lindsay.

¶ Mrs. W. Lindsay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton was directed to take command of the troops, superseding Brigadier Polwhele.

"ALLAHABAD.—Supplies of all kinds collecting fast. Country tranquil, and order restored here as well as in the neighbourhood. An extensive entrenchment is being made under the directions of Captain Yule, of the Engineers. The country have provided abundant supplies of all kinds, which are being stored for the troops expected.

"ATTOCK.—No news.

"AZINGHUR.—The mutiny of the 12th Irregular Cavalry at Segowlee compelled the Azinghur party to abandon that place a second time. The troops had previously had some engagements with insurgents and Mudha Persaud. The detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry on duty at Azinghur deserted on hearing of the mutiny of the head-quarters of the corps, but did no injury to their officers. Five hundred Ghoorkas have been ordered to this place, but had not arrived.

"BARRACKPORE (Fort William).—Nothing remarkable. There was a considerable panic among the inhabitants of Calcutta at the time of the Bukeered, which, however, passed off quite quietly. The body guard have had their arms, &c., lodged in the arsenal. Two regiments of Madras N. I. have reached Calcutta, and are about to be despatched; one to Dinapore by steam, the other up the Trunk-road. One hundred European infantry and a detachment of one hundred and twenty Sikhs have been sent to Ranegunge. The Sikhs have been taken from all the native regiments below Allahabad, and formed into a separate corps. At present only one hundred and twenty have been brought together.

"BAREILLY.—No news.

"BENARES.—A fortified position has been taken up at Rajghat. Guns have been sent down from Allahabad and Chunar to mount on the works. All quiet. The Irregular Cavalry remnant of the 18th was disarmed and deprived of their horses on the 6th instant.

"BERHAMPORE.—The troops consisting of the 63rd Regiment N. I., about four hundred men of the 11th Irregular Cavalry, were disarmed without difficulty on the 2nd of August. The Nawab Nazeem's troops and the townspeople were also disarmed quietly on the following day. The horses of the cavalry as well as the arms were taken away from them.

"BHAUGULPORE.—All quiet by last accounts. Orders were sent to disarm the troops, but the commissioner represents that the order could not be carried out at Bhagulpore; the greater part of the 5th Irregular Cavalry was in the district, when it would be impossible to carry into effect the disarming, and if the attempt were made it would be followed by the murder of the officers detached, as well as the civilians at outposts.

"BOLUNDSHUHUR.—Nothing from this place.

"CAWNPORE.—Was reoccupied on the 17th. The Nena Sahib fled from Bhitoor, which was taken possession of by the troops, his palace burnt, and magazine blown up; thirteen guns were taken, and a number of animals. Brigadier-General Havelock's force effected the passage of the river by the 28th, having met with great difficulty on account of the want of boats. Brigadier-General Neill was left in command at Cawnpore, with a small force of three hundred Europeans and some guns, and he had re-established the British authority in the city and the bazaar, and the neighbourhood was tranquil. General Havelock marched on the morning of the 29th, met the enemy at Oonao, defeated them, and took three guns. After resting, he proceeded on, when the enemy advanced to meet him; an action took place, which resulted in the total defeat of the enemy with the loss of twelve more guns. Brigadier-General Havelock proceeded on to Busheergunge, where he again met with opposition; but he took the place, driving out the enemy, and took four more guns—in all nineteen guns.

The following is a translation of a proclamation posted up by Nena Sahib at Cawnpore:—

"A traveller just arrived in Cawnpore from Calcutta states that in the first instance a council was held to take into consideration the means to be adopted to do away with the religion of the Mahomedans and Hindoos by the distribution of cartridges. The council came to this resolution, that, as this matter was one of religion, the services of seven or eight thousand European soldiers would be necessary, as fifty thousand Hindostanees would have to be destroyed, and then the whole of the people of Hindostan would become Christians. A petition with the substance of this resolution was sent to the Queen Victoria, and it was approved. A council was then held a second time, in which English merchants took a part, and it was decided that, in order that no evil should arise from mutiny, large reinforcements should be sent for. When the despatch was received and read in England, thousands of European soldiers were embarked on ships as speedily as possible, and sent off to Hindostan. The news of their being despatched reached Calcutta. The English authorities there ordered the issue of the cartridges, for the real intention was to Christianize the army first, and, this being effected, the conversion of the people would speedily follow. Pig and cow's fat was mixed up with the cartridges; this became known through one of the Bengalees who was employed in the cartridge-making establishment. Of those through whose means this was divulged one was killed and the rest imprisoned. While

in this country these counsels were being adopted, in England the Vakeel of the Sultan of Roum sent news to the Sultan that thousands of European soldiers were being sent for the purpose of making Christians of all the people of Hindostan. Upon this, the Sultan issued a firman to the King of Egypt to this effect:—'You must deceive the Queen Victoria; this is not a time for friendship, for my Vakeel writes that thousands of European soldiers have been despatched for the purpose of making the army and people of Hindostan Christians. In this manner, then, this must be checked. If I should be remiss, how could I show my face to God? and one day this may come upon me also, for, if the English make Christians of all in Hindostan, they will then fix their designs upon my country.' When the firman reached the King of Egypt, he prepared and arranged his troops, before the arrival of the English army at Alexandria, for this is the route to India. The instant the English army arrived, the King of Egypt opened guns upon them from all sides, and destroyed and sank their ships, and not a single soldier escaped. The English in Calcutta, after the issue of the order for the cartridges, and when the mutiny had become great, were in expectation of the arrival of the army from London; but the Great God in his omnipotence had beforehand put an end to this. When the news of the destruction of the army of London became known, then the Governor-General was plunged in grief and sorrow, and beat his head.—Printed by order of the Peishwar Bahadour.

"CHUNAR.—Some additional fortifications are being made to strengthen the place; and fifty European infantry and a few artillery have been added to the station.

"DACCA.—All quiet.

"DELHI.—A message from Agra of the 19th July mentions that the troops had remained merely on the defensive up to the 14th. The mutineers attacked every third or fourth day, and are invariably repulsed with loss. Our force consists of about 6000 troops of all kinds, exclusive of sick and wounded. Up to the 14th, there had been 159 killed; 583 were sick, and 352 were wounded.

"DINAPORE.—The three Native Regiments, the 7th, 8th, and 40th, deserted bodily on the afternoon of the 25th, taking with them their arms. The percussion caps in store had been removed in the morning, and the demand to deliver over the caps in pouch was the immediate cause of the mutiny. An attempt was, after some delay, made to follow the mutineers, but its result was quite fruitless. Nothing was done for some days, when a detachment, consisting of two companies of the 10th Foot, two companies of the 22nd Foot, and fifty Sikhs, were sent under Captain Dunbar, of the 10th, to drive the mutineers out of Arrah, to which place they had proceeded, and were besieging the civil officers and European residents. The party landed at night from the steamer, and proceeded towards Arrah. In the dark they were led into an ambuscade, were attacked by the mutineers, and driven back with the loss of nearly half the party. The remnant had returned to Dinapore. Major-General Lloyd had been removed from his command for his culpable neglect, and the Commander-in-Chief has been requested to institute the usual preliminary inquiry preparatory to his trial by court-martial. No further attempt was made to relieve Arrah from Dinapore, but Major Eyre, of the Artillery, had proceeded from Buxar with three guns and one hundred and fifty of the 5th Fusiliers, and is understood to have reached Arrah on the 3rd. This mutiny of the Dinapore troops has rendered the trunk road unsafe, and has put a stop to the telegraphic communication with Benares. The mail carts, however, continue to run regularly. Troops are now being sent along the trunk road to occupy it.

"FEROZPORE.—No news. It is understood that the 10th Light Cavalry have been disarmed.

"FUTTYGHUR.—It is understood that Futtyghur has fallen. Many of the officers and European residents were killed, others escaped, were taken by the Nena at Bhitoor, and were murdered at Cawnpore, on the 15th of July, to the number of forty-nine.

"GHAZEEPORE.—All continues well. Two guns have been landed at this place. The Azinghur party had arrived.

"GORAKPORE.—Five hundred Ghoorkas were at the place. Two companies of the 17th Native Infantry and the detachment of the 12th Irregular Cavalry were disarmed on the 1st inst.

"GWALIOR.—No certain news had been received from this place at Agra up to the 19th July. It was thought that the mutineers would not move away from Gwalior.

"HANSI AND HISSAR.—Nothing from these places.

"HAZAREEBAGH.—Two companies of the 8th Native Infantry mutinied on the 1st. Two hundred men of the Ranghur Battalion and two guns, which had been sent to disarm the men of the 8th, mutinied on the 2nd, and took off the guns. The Irregular Cavalry protected their officers. The head-quarters of the infantry of the battalion mutinied and took off four guns on the 4th and 5th. The cavalry have remained staunch.

"HYDERABAD.—Nothing.

"JHANSI.—No communication respecting this place.

"JULLUNDUR.—Nothing further from this place.

"LAHORE.—All well up to last accounts.

"LUCKNOW.—The column under Brigadier-General Havelock, which had advanced to the relief of Lucknow as far as Busheergunge, was, in consequence of the amount of sickness, cholera having broken out severely, obliged to fall back four miles, to enable the sick to be sent back to Cawnpore. Lucknow, by the last accounts, was holding out. The officiating Chief Commissioner, Major Banks, had been killed.

"MEERUT.—Nothing from this place.

"MHOW.—British authority had been re-established in the cantonments, and the Maharaja Holkar was holding Indore.

"MIDNAPORE.—All well.

"MIRZAPORE.—All well. Arrangements are being made for forming an entrenchment, and supplies are being collected.

"MOOLTAN.—The 1st Bombay Fusiliers and the 1st Beeloch Battalion are understood to have reached this place.

"NAGODE.—All well.

"NAGPORE.—All has continued well in this province.

"NEEMUCH.—No news.

"NUSSEERABAD.—No news.

"ODE continues in the same state. Lucknow is the only place in this province where our troops continue, and those are confined to their entrenchments.

"PATNA.—In a state of great excitement.

"PESHAWUR.—Nothing from this place.

"REWAH.—All in a satisfactory state. The Fort Kalungor has been recovered from the rebels, Major Ellis states, entirely through the zeal, loyalty, and good judgment of Merput Sing, Maharajah of Rewah. The Maharajah has offered his troops to co-operate with those of the Rajah of Rewah in re-establishing our authority.

"SAUGOR.—The 31st Regiment Native Infantry continue loyal, and are doing good service. The European artillery and field battery is still, by order of Brigadier Sage, in the fort. The district is in a state of anarchy. The Bundilas plundering in all directions, even up to the very limits of the cantonments. Dinoh continues safe, by a detachment of the 42nd Native Infantry. The mutineers of this corps are on their way to Delhi, and have passed Cawnpore en route.

An officer, writing from Jubbulpore on the 5th of August, mentions two companion cases to that of Captain Skene:—

"At Segowlee the 12th Irregular Cavalry mutinied. They shot their commanding officer, his wife and child, and burnt alive their doctor, with his wife and child, in their own bungalow. At Futtyghur, the wife and child of Mr. Tucker, being about to fall into the hands of another rebellious set, she called to her husband to shoot her at once. He did so, his child also, and then himself. A Major Robertson has also shot his wife and children and himself, under similar circumstances. This is a new and melancholy feature in the tragedies."

The following extract from a private letter from New York assures us that the sympathies of our American kinsmen almost outrun the impatience and indignation of public feeling at home. The writer is a gentleman of high character and position in the States:—

"Do you know that your national apathy and indifference, in view of this India business, is alike inexplicable and criminal? Why, a tenth part of the atrocities in India, if connected with America, and against our people, would have put such an army in motion as the world has not seen since Xerxes and Napoleon. I verily believe that if our people were in your position, there would be an army of 500,000 volunteers in the field at this hour; and if the Government couldn't send them out they would go on their own account. I almost wish I were an Englishman for the moment, if only to speak to the nation as it deserves to be spoken to. Where are your tongues of fire? or has the foolery and cant of Exeter Hall really emasculated the British people? I am ashamed of them."

The *Courrier de Lyon* gives an account of an escape from Meerut of several French lay nuns who had the charge of some English and native girls. They were pursued by the Indians, and threatened with instant death, after seeing some English ladies murdered; but the discovery of a quantity of treasure drew off the miscreants, and the nuns escaped with the children to the fort.

THE ORIENT.

CHINA.

The latest intelligence from China contains little else than a notification of the departure of Lord Elgin from Hong-Kong to Calcutta, where, as we stated in our last week's Indian news, he arrived on the 8th of August. It is thought that his visit will not be a long one, and that his object is to endeavour to make arrangements for a force to go round to China. Owing to the recent riots at Ningpo between the Portuguese and the Chinamen, the Portuguese consul has removed for safety on board the French ship *Capricieuse*. In the course of the affray, forty-five Portuguese are said to have been killed, together with six Cantonmen and one Englishman who

fought on the side of the latter. All foreigners, excepting the Portuguese, are living quietly at Ningpo, although the pirate Apak has anchored his fleet off the place, and threatened to take it if attacked by the French steamer. Sir John Bowring has had a severe attack of fever; but he is now recovered. The summer at Hong-Kong has been unusually unhealthy.

MOROCCO.

Some agitation has recently been remarked amongst the warlike Moorish tribes which occupy the territory between Fez and Morocco, and some acts of insubordination are expected. The Emperor of Morocco is at the former town, and his son in the second.

The Emperor of Morocco, who has been for some time unwell, has regulated his succession, and appointed his son, who is Governor of the province of Tafilet, to be his heir. The young man is said to have very warlike ideas, and to differ essentially from his father's policy.

TUNIS.

It is stated that the Bey, in order to secure himself in his dominions, has asked the assistance of France.

PERSIA.

The Shah has notified to the Foreign Ministers in Persia that he appoints for his successor his son Emir Nizam, now seven and a half years old.

The Persian troops quitted Herat the 4th of Zil-hedjé (26th July). A report was circulated at the same time that Gholam-Haydar Khan, a son of Dost Mahomed, was preparing to march on Herat and take possession of it. This will probably induce the Persians to return.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

Four colliers working in a coalpit in the Bradford-road, Manchester, have been buried alive by the fall of the brickwork lining of the pit.

An inquest on the bodies of three men killed by a boiler explosion at Bradford-road, Manchester, on Friday week, has terminated in a verdict of Accidental Death.

One of the boilers at the Trindon Grange Colliery, Manchester, exploded about nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The report was heard a mile off. The chimney was split, the stonewalls blown to atoms, the boilers shifted out of their places, and a large number of houses damaged. The boiler had split in two: the upper part was blown over the top of six or eight houses, and fell into a pond; the other part was lifted over the engines, houses, and railway, on to the dustheap, a distance of about one hundred and fifty yards. Two men were discovered among the ruins, dead; and a child playing in the streets was struck by one of the bricks, and so severely injured that it is not expected to live.

An engine 'ran away' last Saturday morning on the Granton section of the Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, and nearly led to deplorable results. A goods train had acquired too great an impetus on a rather steep gradient to be stopped by the breaks; so it dashed on into a tunnel, and thundered into a coal train, scattering several tons of coal on the line. The engine of the coal train was jerked from the rails, and the driver jumped off in alarm. The goods train then continued its course, and smashed several carriages at a station a little way in advance; but the guards, who had seen the engine approaching from a distance, had already warned the passengers to get out, so that no one was hurt. The damage to property, however, is to a very serious amount.

The boiler of a thrashing-machine at the farm of Mr. Joseph Drake, near Parbrook, Sussex, burst on Monday afternoon, killed the driver, and seriously injured another man.

A young man working at Messrs. Lee and Pattinson's Chemical Works, Felling, Scotland, was knocked, a few days ago, into a pan of boiling soda, by a piece of wood falling on him. He was at once drawn out, but died before he could be carried home.

Five men belonging to Lytham, Lancashire, have been drowned by the upsetting of a boat in which they were sailing along the coast. The cause of the accident is supposed to be this:—While awaiting the ebbing tide, the men cast out their anchor on the wrong side, and by the action of the tide the boat was driven rather violently against the projecting fluke of the anchor. In this way a hole was driven in the bottom of the boat, and she instantly filled and sank. An inquest has been opened, but adjourned.

An accident attended with fatal consequences to four persons, and considerable injuries to several others, occurred on the main line of the Great Northern Railway on Thursday, about noon, to the express train from Manchester to London. The account in the daily papers states:—"The train, which consisted of engine and break van, second-class carriage, composite carriage, first-class carriage, and break, passed Tuxford station at about the right time, and had proceeded nearly two miles further, when, in running over the viaduct which crosses the Newark and Tuxford road, something gave way—it is supposed, an axle; the engine became detached from the carriages and bounded forward, while the vehicles separated into two divisions, the first of which, comprising a second-class and composite carriage, holed over the embankment on the south side of the

viaduct. The hinder portion of the train, after striking against the buttress of the bridge on the north side and breaking off the stone cap and upper brickwork, fell down on to the turnpike road below. The first two vehicles made a complete somersault and alighted with the right side up in a cottager's garden. One or two of the passengers were much injured, but the majority escaped, and the carriages were very little damaged. The other three vehicles, including the break van, were smashed to pieces, all the upper timbers being entirely stripped off the platforms, while the break van had fallen upside down, and the wood work was crushed almost flat on the ground." Three ladies and a gentleman were killed: the latter was the Hon. W. M. Windsor Clive, brother to the Hon. Robert Clive, M.P., who was also in the train. Fourteen persons have been seriously, some dangerously, wounded; and several received minor bruises and cuts.

Two deaths of women from fire are recorded in the daily papers. Miss Harriet Ives, of Deptford, was standing with her back to the fire, when the wind from the door wafted her dress against the bars of the grate. It became ignited, and she was soon enveloped in fire. Her screams brought assistance, when the flames were extinguished, and she was conveyed to Guy's Hospital; but she died shortly after admission.—On Tuesday morning, a woman named Mary Ashworth, living at Nook, in Crompton, fell asleep while smoking her pipe. While asleep, her pipe set her clothes on fire, and she was so severely burnt about the breast that she expired at midnight.

IRELAND.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.—The disarmament of the theological belligerents at Belfast is proceeding, and so is the inquiry into the late outrages. Several muskets, pistols, &c., have been secreted by their owners in places beyond the limits of the district mentioned in the Proclamation. For in this document the usual Governmental tendency to blunder has exhibited itself. The old boundaries of the town were referred to, and not those established in 1853. Hence, certain parts of Belfast are exempt from the action of the Government announcement; and here the weapons are stored for any future occasion. In the meanwhile, soldiery and constabulary are poured into the town in vast numbers. On Sunday, no positive disturbance took place, but a great many shots were fired during the day, apparently at random. The Rev. Mr. Hanna persisted in attempting to preach in the open air; but the Mayor stopped him, and sent him home.

THE IRISH SYMPATHIZERS WITH SEPOY FEROCITY.—The *Nation* amuses itself with gloating over the massacres committed by Nena Sahib and the other Indian murderers, and by rubbing its hands with glee at our reverses. It even implies that the British have exhibited cowardice in their encounters with the Sepoys; although, if this were so (and it is glaringly false), it would reflect as much on the writer's own countrymen as on 'the Saxon,' considering the large number of Irish there are in the British army. On the other hand, however, the Roman Catholics and Liberals of the town of Carrick-on-Suir have held a meeting to express their indignation at the posting in their town of a seditious placard, and to inaugurate a subscription for offering a reward of 100*l.* towards the discovery of the authors of the document. On Sunday morning, a placard, written in a bold hand, was posted on the chapel gates, Carrick-on-Suir, setting before the Militia of Ireland 'the glorious example of the Sepoys.' "We call upon you," says the placard, "to know whether you will become food for powder in India, or rather whether you will not imitate the example of the Sepoys, and burst asunder the chains of slavery in which you have been so long bound? Now is the time to avenge all your wrongs on the head of the accursed Saxon. Follow, then, the glorious example of the Sepoys, and unfurl the green flag on your national hills."

RIOTS AT LIMERICK.—Limerick seems desirous of emulating Belfast in the way of rioting, but on military instead of 'religious' grounds. Some men belonging to the recently embodied County of Limerick regiment of Militia behaved in a very insulting and ruffianly manner last Saturday night, to every respectable person they met in the streets. The police interfered, but the militiamen, after retiring to their barracks in a drunken state, vowed to have revenge on the constabulary for the presumption of meddling with them. Above a hundred of them then sallied forth, and attacked one of the police stations. The constables (who were only seven in number) at length, in self-preservation, loaded, and charged the rioters with fixed bayonets. Four of the policemen were knocked down; but, on the arrival of reinforcements from another station, the militiamen were dispersed. The matter has been referred by the Limerick magistrates to the proper military authorities.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—The cattle disease has made its appearance in the county of Kerry.

AMERICA.

The monetary crisis in the United States has nearly ceased. Some fresh failures, however, are reported; but they appear mostly to have grown out of the

previous collapses, and they have caused but little excitement. Among them are the houses of Tuttle, Cutting, and Co., and Messrs. Bates, Griffin, and Livermore, of New York, both in the grain and flour trade; Messrs. Coffin and Haydock, auctioneers, and L. W. Kirby and Co., dry goods jobbers, also of New York, the latter with liabilities reported at half a million, and clear assets of 700,000 dollars; and Messrs. Saroni and Goodheim, extensive clothiers of Boston, with liabilities estimated at nearly half a million of dollars. The cotton market is very sluggish; but there is less pressure for money.

Baltimore has been the scene of a sanguinary riot between rival bodies of firemen. All the belligerents were armed, and the encounter was thought to have been preconcerted. Several persons were shot—some, it is believed, fatally. A savage affair is also reported from Napo, Ecuador. Professor Moore, of the exploring expedition in South America, brought a charge against Professor Frances of having deceived him in point of his scientific acquirements, and consequently imposed on his confidence, insulted the Government of Ecuador, and proved a disgrace to his adopted state. Frances thereupon challenged Moore, and they fought with double-barrelled fowling-pieces heavily loaded with buckshot, at a distance of five rods. Their friends interfered, but in vain, and Professor Frances was shot dead. Professor Moore was slightly grazed on the head.

A convention has been arranged at Havannah with New Granada, providing for the liquidation of claims of American citizens.

"The President has put forth in advance," says a writer from New York, "his manifesto as to Kansas. Several well-intentioned persons in Connecticut wrote him a letter, telling him in a polite way that he was very naughty for allowing Governor Walker to use the troops to put down the Lawrence paper rebellion, and arraigning other acts of his administration. The President thought it necessary to meet this arraignment, and replied in a letter which has attracted a great deal of attention in political circles. He says that he found the present territorial laws in force when he entered on the duties of his office—created by a body recognized by his predecessor and by Congress, and enforced by the preceding Administration. There were no other laws then existing in the territory, and no opposition to these laws, except from persons declared to be in rebellion. He then argues that no other course was open to him but to recognize these laws as the starting point for all changes in the government of the territory; that, adopting them as a basis, on them he would build up, or lend the Federal aid to build up, a just system, impartial to both parties, which should permit the public will to have free expression, and that expression to become law. The constitution that may be framed shall be submitted for ratification by the voters inscribed under the territorial law, and, when ratified, will be the only fundamental law recognized by the Central Government."

A singular abduction case is mentioned in the Californian papers, which state:—"The abducted party (a Chinese woman) had been brought to this country by a woman as a slave for any purpose, and she borrowed 400 dollars of the defendant to purchase her freedom, giving him a written mortgage of herself to secure the payment of the money. The papers were duly produced, and the interpreter stated that they were good and lawful in China. The defendant had only endeavoured to enforce his lien."

The American Consul at Mazatlan, who was imprisoned a short time ago in consequence of a dispute about a vessel, has been released, owing to the prompt action of the other consuls. There are several statements to the effect that American citizens were murdered by the authorities of Sonora at the time of the riots of the Filibusters under Crabb; and it is thought that these matters may bring about hostilities with the United States.

The American Government has accepted the proffered mediation of England and France in the quarrel with Spain. The conference will be held in London.

John Thompson, the Wall-street financier, was arrested on the 10th inst. in two suits. The plaintiffs were G. H. Bussing and Co., of Cincinnati, and the Wisconsin Bank. Mr. Thompson gave the required bail, and was released from custody.

The *Independence Messenger* of the 5th inst. publishes a report that Colonel Sumner had overtaken the Cheyenne Indians, who were retreating towards Arkansas, and that a battle ensued between them, which resulted in the indiscriminate slaughter of four hundred or five hundred men, women, and children. The report was discredited at St. Louis.

Ex-Governor Ramsey has been nominated by the Republican Convention at St. Paul for Governor of Minnesota.

From Mexico we hear that the Tehuantepec question has been settled at Mexico by the annulment of both the Garay and the Sloo grants.

The municipal election at Leavenworth, Kansas, has resulted in the election of the Free State 'ticket' by 200 majority.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

FRANCE.

THE Emperor, a few evenings ago, attended a singular performance by the Zouaves at the camp at Châlons. Those semi-Africans represented an Arab wedding, the part of the bride being of course by a man. The spectacle took place in the open air, in a vast space, at the corners and in the centre of which bivouac fires were burning. An Arab tent, surrounded by Bedouins in white burnouses, stood at one extremity of the area. A temporary stage, lighted with lamps, was erected; and here the sports, which were very lively and included feats of skill, took place. Towards the termination of the performance, the Emperor rose to depart; on which, the Bedouins, snatching up their lanterns, hurried to escort him to his head-quarters.

The Police Court of Paris has delivered the following judgments:—Pierre Batifoulier, a journeyman hairdresser, to be imprisoned thirteen months, and to pay a fine of 500f., for an offence against the person of the Emperor, and for insulting the police agents; Pierre Combet, labourer, to imprisonment for eight months, and a fine of 500f., for an offence against the person of the Emperor, for quitting the place of residence assigned to him by the police authorities, and for violating a decree of expulsion.

The deposits in the savings-banks of Paris, and those in the office for securing pensions to the aged of both sexes, have increased within the last few weeks. This is thought to indicate a tendency on the part of the working classes to abandon Bourse speculations.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a note to the French Ministers at the Northern Courts, from the contents of which it would appear that in the question of the Duchies the Emperor takes the side of the King of Denmark.

M. Vergne, a lieutenant in the French navy, has invented a new steam screw propeller, which enables the vessel to go at a greater speed, and entirely prevents that disagreeable vibration which is felt on board screw steamers.

The French Government has received despatches by the last Indian mail announcing that the Governor of Pondicherry had written to the Admiral commanding the French fleet in the Indian seas to send him some ships-of-war as a measure of precaution under existing circumstances.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at the Châlons camp, and has witnessed, in company with the Emperor, the manoeuvres of the troops. The Emperor departed from the camp on Wednesday afternoon. He proceeded to Luneville, in order to review the cavalry.

The *Siccle* describes the conversion to Protestantism of a considerable number of the inhabitants of the Vienne, and praises the conduct observed by the Protestant clergymen, who treated the Roman Catholics with the utmost respect, and did not threaten those who disagreed with them with hell fire. Nearly two hundred persons freely embraced the reformed faith.

Manin, the patriotic dictator of Venice when it was besieged by the Austrians, died on Tuesday, in the Rue Blanche, Paris, of disease of the heart, aged fifty-three.

Mlle. Rachel (says the *Pays*) has installed herself in the house which has been prepared for her near Cannes, and in which she is to pass the winter. A celebrated physician whom she consulted at Paris before her departure, has prescribed a regimen for her which he declares will infallibly restore her to health. One of the rules laid down by him is that she is not to speak during the whole time of her treatment, and the patient is stated to have accepted this condition, writing her questions and answers on a slate. In a letter which Mlle. Rachel has written to one of her friends, she declares her intention of conforming to the prescription, and of not uttering a word until next May.

The Court of Assizes at Paris is now engaged with the trial of Carpentier, Grillet, Guérin, and Parod, for the robberies on the Northern of France Railroad, amounting to about 6,000,000 francs; but the result has not yet been arrived at.

Five hundred French troops have arrived at Calcutta in the *Emilie*.

AUSTRIA.

A major of the 8th Hussars, a native of Hungary, has been dismissed the army for using abusive language to the Mayor of a village near Vienna who had provided him with quarters with which he was dissatisfied. According to one account, the major not merely spoke with great insolence to the Mayor, but caused him to be stretched face downwards on a bench, where he received twenty-five blows with the flat of a sabre.

The present state of Austrian finances is thus described by the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*:—"Employés who are not connected with the Finance Department aver that Baron Bruck has never even thought of issuing *Reichsschatzscheine* (Treasury-bills), but there is reason to believe they are mistaken. If the information which has reached me be correct, the Minister of Finance proposed to make Treasury-bills, bearing four per cent. interest, to the amount of 150,000,000 florins, and with them to pay off the debt of the State to the Bank. The object of the Minister of Finance is to place the Bank in such a position that it may be able to resume its cash payments on the 1st of January, 1859,

and he is said to be of opinion that it might do so with safety if bank-notes to the amount of 150,000,000 florins were withdrawn from the circulation. If Treasury-bills to the above-mentioned amount should be paid over to the Bank, the State domains, valued at 155,000,000 florins, will still be left in its hands as security."

About fourteen thousand cavalry and horse artillery are now encamped at Pauendorf, for the sake of testing a new system of cavalry manoeuvres.

The Austrian expedition for circumnavigating the earth cast anchor in the port of Rio Janeiro on the 5th of August. There were a few cases of scurvy on board, although the crew had been well supplied with preserved meats and vegetables.

Kosza Sandor, the famous bandit and guerilla chief, has been removed from Szegedin to Buda, where he is to be tried by the civil authorities.

Above a hundred Austrian officers have offered to take service in the English army in India.

PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia left Charlottenburg and Berlin for Weimar on Wednesday week. Before he departed, a deputation from the European Committee of the Evangelical Conferences solicited an interview with him for the purpose of presenting a petition in German, French, and English, requesting him to permit the Scriptures to be again printed in modern Russ, and circulated in his dominions. There was no time for granting the interview, but the Emperor consented to receive the petition. The European Committee has organized two sub-committees for North and South Europe. Our countrymen in Berlin have exerted themselves so unsparingly that most of them (including Sir Culling Eardley) have been confined to their beds with sickness.

The Evangelical Conferences closed last Saturday. The King and Queen were present, and joined in the concluding hymn, which was accompanied with trombones. Our ambassador, Lord Bloomfield, was also present, though of course not in his official capacity. The final act was the administration of the Lord's Supper, at the Church of the Moravian Brothers, to above four hundred persons of all denominations, even including numerous Lutherans, though the rite was not conducted in accordance with their ritual. Some modifications, however, were introduced, for the purpose of avoiding dissension.

SPAIN.

The expedition against Mexico has been indefinitely adjourned.

It is said that Queen Christina has abandoned all intention of going to Spain for her daughter's accouchement.

The Spanish Ministry have offered their resignations five times to the Queen, who has at last accepted them. General Concha, the Governor of Cuba, is at the bottom of the split. Narváez wished to recall him, on the ground of his having so misconducted himself with respect to the slave trade as to cause strong representations on the part of the British Government to that of Spain. Narváez also desired to send General Lersundi (one of the Cabinet) to Cuba, in order to make room in the Government for Gonzales Bravo. He also wished to introduce a creature of his, one Marfori, the present Civil Governor of Madrid, but a man who is said to be of obscure origin. The Queen opposed the recall of General Concha, and hereupon the Ministry resigned. Later accounts state that the Ministers have been induced by the Queen to resume their posts.

For the third time during the few weeks that have elapsed since the law on the press was decreed, the *Discusion*, Democratic Madrid newspaper, has been condemned to a fine of 10,000 reals.

A brigand, named Manuel Diaz, is now committing great havoc near Malaga. "It may seem incredible," says a correspondent of the *Times*, "but it is nevertheless true, that the authorities are perfectly aware of the retreat of Manuel Diaz, the chief of the band, and that, so far from taking steps to apprehend him, they actually pay him a sort of 'black mail,' to enable them to visit their country-houses unmolested. Manuel Diaz now receives money from some of the wealthiest families in Malaga, to allow them to pass to and from their country-houses, which are situated a few leagues from the town, and the head of one of these families is a deputy, and has lately been created a Marquis."

"The outward overland post," says the *Gibraltar Chronicle*, "has been stopped by robbers about a league from San Roque. The mail was opened and the letters scattered about. The postman was robbed of the money he had upon his person, and then tied to a tree. He was discovered and released about two hours afterwards, and, upon information being given at San Roque, some of the Civil Guards were sent in pursuit of the robbers."

TURKEY.

Another change has taken place in the Ministry. Fethi-Achmet Pacha, Grand Master of the Artillery, and brother of the Sultan, has been superseded by Mohamed Vassif Pacha, the Turkish commander at Kars during the siege. Fethi was a favourite of the late Sultan Mahmoud, one of whose daughters he married, and he has been concerned in all the political intrigues of Constantinople for the last thirty years. He has also been a favourite of the present Sultan, whom he has en-

couraged in the licentious habits to which it is said he has a natural tendency. He would frequently feast his Imperial master at night in the little kiosk of Tophané, on the Bosphorus; and the Sultan was there the very night before his disgrace. It is said that Fethi has annoyed the Sultan by contributing towards the appointment of Vogorides as Kaimakan of Moldavia, and by taking from him a bribe of six thousand ducats. This latter assertion, however, is doubted. Fethi has held his late office for more than ten years.

Mr. George Barkley, one of the engineers of the Black Sea and Danube Railway Company, has gone up to Kustendje with several assistants, intending to commence at once the works for the railway. The Russian railways are also about to be commenced, a large party of French engineers and one English having arrived at Constantinople on their way to Theodosia.

HOLLAND.

The States General assembled on Monday for the session of 1857-8. The proceedings were opened by a speech from the King, in which he stated that the abolition of slavery in the West Indian colonies would again be brought under the attention of the Chamber; that the country and its colonies are in a prosperous condition; that the attention of the Government has been specially directed to railway schemes; that the telegraphic system will be extended; that taxation is to be revised; and that Government intends to foster private enterprises, and, if necessary, to render pecuniary assistance in the formation of the requisite capital.

SWEDEN.

The Norwegian Storthing has accepted without opposition the proposal to nominate the Crown Prince of Sweden Regent during the King's illness. The Committee of the Swedish Parliament recommended the proposal to the Parliament with a majority of 18 votes against 5.

SWITZERLAND.

The Prince of Wales and suite, eight persons in all, have been recently at Chamounix and the neighbourhood. Among other places, the Prince visited the Great St. Bernard.

The news from Berne (says a contemporary) is serious. In the sitting of Friday, the 18th inst., the Federal Council resolved to send two commissioners to the Canton de Vaud, with instructions to enforce the execution of the Federal decrees concerning the Oron railway line. This grave measure was taken immediately on the receipt of the despatch announcing that the Council of State of the Canton de Vaud appealed to the Grand Council upon the conflict between the Federal Council and itself. The commissioners appointed are the Federal Colonels Stehlin, of Bâle, and Kurz, of Berne. Their mission is to give direct orders to the Communes to make the surveys in case the authorities of Vaud shall persist in their refusal. They are also authorized to grant further time if they think fit.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

The result of the elections in Moldavia is now known. Out of eighty-seven elections, sixty-six have declared for the Union, fifteen are neutral, and six only are anti-Unionists. The elections in Wallachia commenced on the 19th, and will terminate on the 29th.

DANIEL MANIN.

(Abridged from the *Courrier de Paris*.)

ITALY has just lost one of the noblest of her children, the chief of that party which has now become the national party. To render homage to his memory, for ever dear to all generous hearts, there is no need to have recourse to the pomp of that vain rhetoric which too often only serves to decorate the dead with virtues which the living failed to own. Of Daniel Manin it is enough to pronounce the name, which was the personification of all civic courage and of every public and private virtue. Few men even among the most illustrious have won the double glory of defending their country heroically against foreign invasion and the assaults of factions fatal to her liberty, and then, when forced to yield to circumstance rather than the enemy, of seeing a party wrought by defeat into a nation. To Manin belonged this double honour. From the depths of his exile he saw the triumph of his opinions survive the wreck of his power. Had that power survived, Manin would have taken rank in history by the side of Washington. It would be superfluous for us to write the life of Daniel Manin in detail. It is sufficiently known. Son of Peter Manin, a distinguished advocate, Daniel Manin had nothing but his name in common with the last and weakest Doge of Venice, of pitiable celebrity. Born in 1804, he was received as a Doctor of Law, in 1821, at the University of Padua. As he was then only seventeen years of age, and could not exercise the advocate's profession before the age of twenty-four, he devoted the seven intervening years to a profound study of jurisprudence, and to a translation of the Roman law. He married early, and in one of the most retired quarters of his native city his early manhood was consecrated to pure affection, to inspiring studies, and to generous aspirations. Three friends only were the partakers of his modest hospitality, Degli Antoni, Giovanni Minotto, the *savant*, and Ales-

sandro Zanetti, the artist. It was in that humble retreat that the future President of the Venetian Republic dared to dream of his country's emancipation. His life was passed in combating the oppressors of his country. Cast into the State prison, he was restored to liberty by the very magistrates who had condemned him, compelled to yield to the public feeling unequivocally pronounced in his behalf. It was characteristic of Manin that he declined to leave the prison without a written order from the authorities who had arrested him. Such was his desire to convict his persecutors by their own hands, and at the same time to teach the people he was destined to govern respect for the law. His political motto was, *Neither apathy nor violence*. The moderation of this ruling principle was no sign of lack of courage: few men have possessed all kinds of courage in an equal degree—the courage of the soldier, which he displayed in many stormy passages, and the rarer and more perilous courage of the citizen.

Manin was endowed with qualities very seldom united in one man: the enthusiasm of the popular leader, and the conduct and prudence of the practical statesman. His countenance, open and full of sympathy, and the grace, simplicity, and penetrating energy of its expression, the natural dignity of his mien and manners, belonged to one of the chosen leaders of mankind.

To the Venetians he appeared invested with an almost religious influence: the ascendancy he exercised was due to no unworthy pandering to popular prejudices and passions, but to the force of his character and to the unsullied virtue of his life. In the heroic defence and equally heroic capitulation of Venice he extorted admiration and respect even from his enemies. All the world knows in what the republicanism of Manin was distinguished from that of his fellow patriots: *he was the soul of that party to which belong all the republicans who love Italy better than the republic, and all the royalists who love Italy better than a dynasty*. Manin has died in exile. His death was hastened by a double bereavement, the death of his wife and of his darling daughter. In his exile he had conciliated the esteem and the sympathy, not only of the ardent friends of the cause he so nobly served, but even of its most inveterate adversaries, as the names of those who deemed it an honour to be admitted to his humble exile's home sufficiently attest. Men attached to fallen dynasties, sincere republicans, adherents of the ruling powers, were proud to pay court to that sorrow. Among many others we may name M. Thiers and M. Ary Scheffer, who painted for Manin two portraits of his daughter Emilia: one in life, and one in death.

Manin's health had long been failing; his nearest and dearest friends—General Ulloa, that hero of child-like simplicity of soul; Degli Antoni, the type of chivalrous devotion; and a host of others—watched with sad anxiety the ravages of suffering and grief. But such was the serenity of Manin, his tranquil courage, and gently smiling fortitude of spirit, that it was not easy to believe that his life was in immediate danger. For some weeks past Manin could scarcely speak, and never left the house. His physicians had almost forbidden his friends to visit him, and had strictly forbidden them to converse with the illustrious patient on subjects likely to excite emotion. But a few days since, a letter from Turin was read, in which the increase of Manin's influence in Italy was mentioned, and the adherence of one of the most distinguished writers, who had formerly been a decided opponent, was alluded to. Manin was moved to tears by the tidings, and exclaimed, "We were only two when we began, and now we are legion." The effects of the emotion he displayed on this occasion alarmed his friends to such a degree, that they forbore from speaking further on the subject of which his heart was full.

Of late his sufferings had been extreme, and his sleepless nights were racked with agony. Two days before his death the pain was intense beyond endurance, but Manin bore all with uncomplaining heroism. The night before his death he was unusually free from pain, and for the first time for many weeks he enjoyed a brief respite of sleep. In the morning he expressed a sense of relief, and conversed with his son and with a few most intimate friends with a fullness, a serenity, a warmth, a cheerfulness, that almost disarmed the apprehensions of those who knew his state too well. With his constant medical attendant, M. Pidoux, he talked of the nature and progress of his malady so calmly, and discussed his symptoms so clearly and correctly, that it would have been supposed he was talking of another person. He even joked the doctor on what he called *la prétention qu'il avait de le guérir*. Presently he threw himself upon his little camp-bed and began to converse with his friends, who for so long had only been permitted to see him suffer in silence. With a remarkable elevation of thought and language, he spoke of all that was ever nearest to his heart—*Italy and her destiny*; those dying words will remain his living testament.

The rest of that day he seemed to suffer less and less. Never for a moment did his serenity desert him. A gentle gaiety lightened up the few words he still uttered at intervals. As evening approached, he lay still stretched on the camp-bed without speaking, until two in the morning, when he expressed a wish to be left alone to sleep. His son and Degli Antoni withdrew from the bedside. At half-past three his son heard a movement in the bed, and saw his father rise, and then he saw him fall back. He ran in and caught his father in his arms in time to receive his last sigh and his last embrace.

On Wednesday his remains were embalmed by his countryman, Doctor Falconi, and on Tuesday last Ary Scheffer painted his beloved friend's face as it looked in the last repose. The funeral took place at noon on Thursday. More than 1500 persons followed his coffin to the Montmartre cemetery. The pall-bearers were General Ulloa; M. Pinchel, formerly Finance Minister of the Venetian Republic; M. Degli Antoni, one of Manin's oldest friends; and Ary Scheffer, the distinguished painter. Among the followers were General Dembinski, M. Montanelli, a number of Italian and Hungarian refugees, M. Legouvé, of the French Academy; M. Levasseur, who was Consul of France at Venice during Manin's government; and a great many literary men and journalists, French and foreign. The corpse was placed in the family vault of Ary Scheffer, where the remains of Manin's daughter already repose. Although Manin was not a large man, the niche of the vault in which his coffin was to be placed was found to be too narrow, and the masons had to enlarge it, which took nearly an hour, during which the cortege waited in the neighbourhood of the tomb. Everything passed off quite quietly. Certain precautions had been taken by the police, and M. Manin, the son of the deceased, was warned that no speech must be made, and that his presence in Paris would be no longer permitted if this order were disobeyed. It was, of course, duly observed. The feeling of regret (writes the correspondent of the *Times*) for the untimely death of Daniel Manin is very general here, not only amongst those who share his opinions and admire his political life, but amongst all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and had had opportunities of appreciating his many excellent qualities, his amiable character, his agreeable and intellectual conversation, and the cheerfulness and dignity with which he supported his reverses and exile.

We (of the *Leader*), who knew Daniel Manin well and intimately, and who were admitted to the inestimable privilege of his confidence and friendship, have not the courage this week to speak, as we shall speak, of his great example. We have sometimes been accused, by the random malevolence, or the wanton ignorance of hostile and foreign journals, of writing under the influence of refugees. Nay, this journal has been said to be written by refugees! Those who know us best, know best the sheer absurdity of this stale and idle falsehood. There is, we dare affirm, no journal in this country not only more free from any foreign taint, but we may add more absolutely English in its character and personnel, than the *Leader*. We have never wavered in our sympathy with the cause of liberty and justice, because that sacred cause has been under a cloud of failure and disappointment; we have never worshipped the idols of success; we have respected the sufferings, and often shared the aspirations, of those whom political tempests have cast on the strand of exile; but it was because our sympathy was independent, our language moderate, our respect for all honest opinions sincere, and our own principles equally removed from violence and servility, that we have alienated, perhaps, the patronage of the corrupt, and the confidence of fanatics and charlatans, but have enjoyed the respect, and rejoiced in the friendship of men so pure of heart, so generous in spirit, so inflexible in principle, as Daniel Manin, to whose memory the *Leader* will prove neither ungrateful nor unfaithful.

STATE OF TRADE.

THE Manchester markets, during the week ending last Saturday, continued strong as regards prices, but there was less business doing. In Birmingham, the iron trade remained firm, and prospects were represented as being encouraging. The accounts from the manufacturing districts around Birmingham differ little from those of the previous week. The lace trade of Nottingham was dull, but a fair amount of business was done in the hosiery trade at Leicester. The woollen market at Leeds lacked animation. At Bradford, prices remained firm for yarn, worsted goods, &c.; the worsted trade at Halifax has improved; and trade has been tolerably active at Dublin.

In the general business of the port of London during the same week there has been increased activity. The total of ships reported inward was 294, showing an increase of 68 over the previous week. These included 2 with fruit, 6 with coffee, 36 with sugar, 74 with corn, &c., and 2 from Shanghai, with 18,234 packages of tea, and 979 bales of silk. The number of ships cleared outward was 120, including 22 in ballast, being the same as in the previous week. There are 57 vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies, being 10 more than at the last account. Of these, how long

ing, 5 are for Adelaide, 3 for Geelong, 3 for Hobart Town, 3 for Launceston, 7 for New Zealand, 20 for Port Phillip, 1 for Portland Bay, 12 for Sydney, and 3 for Swan River.—*Times*.

The report of Captain Galton to the Board of Trade on the Railways of the United Kingdom for 1856 has just been issued. Notwithstanding that the preferential and loan capital constituted 43 per cent. of the whole of the railway capital raised to the end of 1856, and that the interest payable on this, owing to the state of the money-market, was higher than during any former period, the percentage having been 5.08 against an average of 4.72 for the preceding seven years, the average rate of dividend available for the ordinary share capital was 3.12 per cent., being equal to that of 1855, and considerably higher than the average of the preceding seven years, which was 2.59. In 1854, however, the rate was as high as 3.39. The period of extravagant outlay, however, was prior to 1849, the average cost of lines constructed since that period having been only 9568l. per mile. The working expenses last year experienced an increase of 1 per cent. in England, and a diminution of 2 per cent. in Scotland and Ireland, the average being 47 per cent. as compared with 48 per cent. in 1855. The development of the goods traffic has gone on upon a rapid ratio, and its proportion to the passenger traffic is now 53 to 47 per cent., whereas eight years ago it was only 44 to 56 per cent. The total of passengers conveyed in 1856 was 129,347,592, being an increase of 10,752,457 on the previous year; and the number conveyed per mile of railway open was 15,213 against 14,503 in 1855, the receipts per mile being 1194l. against 1164l. Only one traveller in 16,168,449 has been killed, and one in 458,370 injured, showing a degree of safety greater than in any year since 1851. The general effects of the raising or lowering of fares are detailed, and the result appears to be against the policy of high charges. The length of line open for traffic in the United Kingdom on the 30th of June, 1856, was 8506 miles; and the persons employed amounted to 102,117, or 12 per mile. There were also 963 miles in course of construction at that period, of which about 208 were opened before the end of the year. The whole are double lines, excepting 2511 miles. Between 4000 and 5000 miles authorized by Parliament remain to be constructed. The total will then be 13,173 miles—namely, 9700 in England and Wales, 1647 in Scotland, and 1826 in Ireland. The number of Acts passed in the session of 1856 was 59, authorizing a length of line of 322 miles at a cost of 5,784,426l.—*Idem*.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

ALLEGED ASSAULTS ON LASCARS.

JOHN GREER, the first mate of the ship *Dominion*, was on Saturday tried at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of assaulting Mohceoddeen, a Lascar seaman, on the high seas, of which the main facts were related in this paper last week. It appeared, according to the statements of the prosecutor, that Greer had insulted him by calling him "a pig"—a phrase especially distasteful to a Mahometan—and had knocked him down and kicked out two of his teeth. His allegations were supported by two of his countrymen, also on board the ship, but were denied by the European officers. The captain gave the mate a good character for humanity; but, in answer to questions, he said that he had taken a rope, and given the native crew a lick or two to fetch them out of their berths. The Commissioner (Mr. Prendergast, Q.C.)—"Is it usual on board these ships to use a rope to the crew? That is an assault." Witness: "They are so lazy without something of that sort, we cannot get them to work. They will even hide themselves amongst the bales of goods rather than come out and work. I had a bad crew shipped." The Commissioner: "You must not take those means to make seamen good. We heard enough of the evils of that system in a case tried at Liverpool." A good deal of the evidence for the defence was to the effect that Mohceoddeen had had his teeth knocked out when he entered the vessel. During the evidence of the second mate, the Commissioner interrupted him by asking whether he did not stand charged with having ill-treated another of the crew. Mr. Sleight (who appeared for the accused) objected to such a question being put. It was irregular, and had nothing to do with the case. The Commissioner: "But I think it has. It is a question whether the witness is a proper judge of what humanity of character is when he himself stands charged with a want of it." Mr. Sleight: "But he is not convicted yet." The Commissioner was about making some further remark to the witness, when Mr. Sleight, with much warmth, requested that he would not persist in talking the witness out of his hands. The Commissioner said that, if Mr. Sleight continued his remarks, he should exercise the authority vested in him. Mr. Sleight, folding up his brief and throwing it down on the table, retorted, "You may do so, and I shall fight up the case for I cannot conduct a case where the judge forgets himself as a gentleman." Mr. Alderman Farnborough said that he had sat for many years as an Assistant Commissioner upon that bench, and the course he had seen pursued by

the judges, was to leave a witness in the hands of the counsel, and ask questions after he had done. Mr. Sleigh had always conducted himself like a gentleman, and his business with propriety; but the weather was hot, which he hoped would be taken into consideration. Mr. Sleigh observed that such frequent interruptions confused everybody and everything. The Commissioner said he wished it to be understood that he knew his authority, and that he should, under any circumstances, put any question he thought fit to a witness.

The case, having been brought to a conclusion, the jury were locked up, being unable at once to agree to their verdict; and George Oliver, the second mate, whose examination by the judge in the first case had given rise to the dispute with Mr. Sleigh, was indicted for an assault on Meer Ali. The evidence, both for the prosecution and the defence, was similar to that in the previous case, and, after the jury had been locked up some time, they acquitted Oliver.

During the progress of the second case, the jury in the first came twice into court and begged to be discharged, as they could not agree. Eleven had agreed on an Acquittal, but one stood out and said he would for a week, and the foreman created much amusement by requesting the Commissioner to examine the one who dissented, as he thought he was mad. During all this, the dissentient jurymen said not a word, and the whole twelve were locked up for the night, refreshments being provided for them, of which they stood greatly in need, as none had dined, and some even had had no breakfast. The night they are reported to have spent in depriving their obstinate fellow-prisoners of rest, by pummelling and throwing water on him; and in the morning they were discharged, and the accused was admitted to bail until next session.

A DARING ROBBERY.—Edward Davis, a well-dressed young man, looking like a clerk, contrived to make his way, on Monday afternoon, into the house of Mr. Joseph Ratton, of Highbury Park, Islington, and to possess himself of a gold bracelet, a large quantity of money, and various coins, &c. In the meanwhile, another man, named Anderson, waited for him in the road. The servant, happening to go into her master's bedroom, found that the property had been abstracted from a case. She informed her mistress, and, as they were looking for a policeman at the front door, they heard a flower-pot fall from the third floor window, and saw Davis letting himself down by means of a rope made of sheets, blankets, and counterpanes. Having reached the ground, he ran off, but was seized by a neighbouring shopkeeper. Anderson then wanted to take him into his own charge; but this, of course, was only a trick, and was not permitted. Both were handed over to the police, and Anderson tried to bribe the officer to let him go. He and Davis were brought before the Clerkenwell magistrate, and remanded.

ROBBERIES BY WOMEN.—Margaret Sullivan, a young woman well known to the police, was charged at the Thames police-office with highway robbery. Samuel Steele, a carpenter, said, that on Saturday night, about nine o'clock, he was passing along Prickett-street, when the woman came up and asked him to accompany her a short distance. He told her to go away. She then put her arm round his neck, and he then felt her hand in his pocket, in which was a sovereign, three florins, and other articles. She took the whole of them away, and then knocked him down. When he was on the ground, she kicked him about the body, and also his head. He got up, and, after a severe struggle, overpowered her, and called for the police, when she was taken into custody. She has been committed for trial. A similar case has come before the Lambeth magistrate, and the woman has been sentenced to two months' hard labour.

IRISH RUFFIANS.—Two stalwart Irish labourers, who gave their names as Michael Corcoran and John Donovan, were charged at Lambeth with the commission of a series of outrages upon several respectable women in the Walworth-road. The gentleman who gave them into custody said he saw them assault no less than a dozen women. Donovan was sentenced to one month's, and Corcoran to twenty-one days' hard labour.

BURGLARY.—Two lads, named George Sinclair and Alfred Smith, described as journeymen printers, were charged at the Mansion House on Monday with stealing a quantity of boots, shoes, &c., from the warehouse of Mr. Fenning, in Queen-street, Cheapside. The upper part of the premises were occupied as a printing-office, by a Mr. Corker, to whom Sinclair was apprenticed, and where Smith likewise occasionally worked. Some dogs were kept as guards on the premises, and last Sunday evening, William Kemp, a compositor in Mr. Corker's employ, went to the house, accompanied by a friend, for the purpose of feeding the animals, and was much surprised to find that the street door was only single-locked. As he had double-locked it on leaving the night before, his suspicions were aroused, and they were still further increased at finding, when he entered the house, that a portion of the passage flooring, over the cellar, had been taken up. He proceeded up-stairs to Mr. Corker's printing room, and perceived that the door, which he had locked the previous evening, had been forced open, and that several pairs of boots had been deposited inside. Fancying he heard a noise in the loft, Kemp called out, and asked who was there; but, as no answer was returned, he went down stairs again, and fastened the door

to prevent any one escaping, while his friend went for the police. He presently returned with two constables, by whom the thieves were found concealed in a cupboard, which was empty a few minutes before. A large carpet-bag, filled with boots, shoes, and slippers, amounting in value to nearly 137., was also found in the closet; and a hammer, a chisel, a pair of pincers, and two keys, were discovered on each of the prisoners. Fourteen more pairs of boots and two pairs of goloshes were afterwards turned up by one of the policemen, at Smith's lodgings, concealed under a bed. The two young men were taken into custody, and they have been committed for trial.

MURDER OF A BOY.—A little boy, eight years old, named Atkinson, was playing about on Thursday week with some other lads in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, when a man, who is supposed to be an associate of gipsies, came up, and said to one of the children, "Show me the road to Basford, and I will give you ten shillings." The boy replied that he did not know it, when Atkinson said, "I do." The man repeated his offer to him, and he consented to show the way. The two left together, but the boy was never again seen alive. He did not return to his home that night, and on the following morning his parents issued a placard offering 27. reward for his recovery. About six o'clock in the evening, some boys were playing near the Forest, when one of them, to recover a cricket-ball, got over a hedge into an adjoining field. He there found the dead body of a boy under the hedge. Information was given to the police, and the body was found to be that of young Atkinson. Unmistakable marks of strangulation were visible on the corpse; and the boots, which had brass lace-holes, had been taken off the feet. It would seem that this petty booty was the only object of the crime; but it is thought probable that the ruffian did not intend to murder, but only designed to prevent the poor boy crying out by gripping his throat. Two men have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the crime.

FORGERY.—Mr. Henry Foley Hall, a person of military demeanour, is now under remand at Lambeth, on charges of obtaining various sums of money by means of forged cheques.

THE MURDER IN LEIGH WOODS.—The inquest on the body of the woman who was recently found dead in Leigh Woods, near Bristol, terminated last Saturday in an open verdict. The body of the murdered woman has at length been identified as that of Charlotte Pugsley, who was recently in service, and who left her last place in company with a man named Beale, to whom she said she was going to be married. She had 77. about her when she left. Sir George Grey has offered a reward of 1007. for the apprehension of the murderer, with a free pardon to any accomplice not being the actual perpetrator of the crime. Beale is now in custody.

A DANGEROUS 'FREAK.'—A man named Leveston, a photographic artist, wearing long black hair in ringlets over his neck and shoulders, is under remand at Bow-street on a singular charge. He had been drinking and raffling for nuts at a public-house in Charles-street, Westminster, when a dispute arose between him and another man, and, pulling out a pistol, he fired it over the head of his opponent. The bullet (for the weapon was loaded) passed through a signboard, and lodged in a piece of wood behind. Leveston was apprehended, and on his person were found several bullets and a quantity of gunpowder. When before the magistrate, he said he had quarrelled with his wife, and parted from her, and was about to leave London for Paris. He had forgotten that the pistol was loaded, and did not mean to injure any one. It was a mere 'freak.' Mr. Jardine thought that such 'freaks' could not be tolerated, and adjourned the case to another day.

MURDER NEAR WELLCLOSE-SQUARE.—A quarrel arose last Sunday night between two foreign sailors in Neptune-street, Wellclose-square, on account of one, an Italian, named Joseph di Rosario, having struck a girl of loose character. For this he was reproved by George de Matras, a Greek sailor; when Rosario, after some disputing, asked him if he would 'fight English'—meaning with the fists. The Greek replied that he would, and the contest straightway began in the road. In a very little time, however, Rosario pulled out a knife, and stabbed Matras in six different places. At this point the police came up, and took the assassin into custody. The Greek died shortly afterwards. Rosario was examined the next day before Mr. Yardley, at the Thames police-office, and remanded. He has since been committed for trial.

INCENDIARISM AND SUICIDE.—A horrible tragedy has taken place in the village of Bradford Peverell, about two miles from Dorchester. The Rev. Blackstone Williams had a serving man, named William Howe; and about six o'clock last Saturday morning, this man was heard by one of the servants to go up to his room. Shortly afterwards, the woman perceived a smell of smoke, and, going to the bottom of the house, she perceived that it was on fire, together with the lower part of the staircase. She roused her master, who first of all saved the children, and then looked after the other inmates. It was remarked that Howe was not about; so Mr. Williams went up to his room, and found him lying face downwards on the floor, with a discharged musket beside him. He called to another man to assist Howe, and then went back to his wife, whom he assisted

out of the house. Having got her safely away, Mr. Williams returned to Howe's room, and perceived that he was cutting his throat with a razor. The weapon was taken from him, and he then fell to the floor as if dead. Mr. Williams again left, but subsequently went once more to the room, when Howe was found hacking at his throat with another razor. Almost immediately afterwards, he expired. He was dressed, and the appearance of his bed showed that he had not lain down that night. At the bottom of the house was found a heap of candle-ends, straw, empty casks, &c.; and portions of the wall had been bared to the rafters to facilitate the progress of the fire. No cause can be assigned for Howe's acts. He had always borne a good character, but was on the point of leaving Mr. Williams's service, and of entering the police force at Bristol. He was also about to be married. An inquest held on the body terminated in a verdict of *Felo de se*. The corpse was interred at midnight.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Lord Charles Pelham Clinton and Mr. Alfred Jeffree, secretary to the Wheal Zion Mining Company in Queen-street, Cheapside, have appeared at the Mansion-house in answer to a summons charging them with having, together with several other persons whose names were not known, obtained by various false pretences, from Mr. Francis Stockwell, stock and sharebroker of Old Broad-street, City, the sum of 5007. At the beginning of the present year he was shown a bill of 3007., drawn by Mr. Jeffree and accepted by Lord Clinton, which he was requested to discount. Mr. Stockwell discounted the bill, and gave it up to Mr. Jeffree, receiving at the same time, as security for the loan, a transfer of three hundred and sixty shares in the Wheal Zion Mining Company, signed by Lord Clinton. A draft for 2857. (157. being allowed for discount) was given, on the receipt of these and other shares, by Mr. Stockwell. A few days after the bill became due (about the 25th of April), Mr. Jeffree called at Mr. Stockwell's office and asked him to discount a bill for 5527. 10s., at the same time telling him that he had seen Lord Clinton, and that, if the previous 3007. bill, which had been already presented by Mr. Stockwell's bankers and returned by them unpaid, was presented again, it would be duly honoured. It was accordingly once more presented at Messrs. Coutts's (Lord Clinton's bankers), and again returned dishonoured. Mr. Jeffree then paid Mr. Stockwell 1407. on account of the bill, upon the understanding that he would discount the 5527. 10s. bill if he had further security. The balance of the 3007. bill was to be considered as money advanced on the other bill, and Mr. Stockwell was to have, besides, five hundred Wheal Zions and one hundred other shares as collateral security. Shortly after this, Jeffree requested Mr. Stockwell to discount for him another bill for 2507., drawn by him and accepted by Lord Charles Clinton, like the first; but Mr. Stockwell refused to advance Mr. Jeffree the money, until he had seen the transfer of certain shares in his name. Two transfers of Wheal Zion shares were then handed over to him, and the following day he went to Mr. Jeffree's office to see that the shares were duly entered in the transfer book. When the book was shown to him, he perceived that the shares were entered in pencil, which he was told was the usual way. Mr. Stockwell, however, peremptorily required that they should be entered in ink, and it was therefore done. These shares were not to be re-transferred until the bill was paid. After a consultation among the counsel, the proceedings were adjourned, Lord Clinton and Mr. Jeffree entering into their own recognizances to appear again when called upon.

OUTRAGES ON POLICEMEN.—Two low-looking Irishmen, named Michael Barrett and Michael Bryan, were charged, at Marlborough-street, with creating a disturbance and breaking the leg of a police constable. The men, who were both drunk, were quarrelling and fighting in Hyde Park. They were separated by a policeman, who told them to go peaceably away. The men refused, and commenced fighting again. Another policeman then came up, and endeavoured to pacify them, but, not succeeding, he apprehended Barrett, who was extremely violent and struck the officer several times. The first policeman at the same time took Bryan, who also resisted violently. As soon as Barrett was in custody, he began kicking the constable and finally threw him down, jumped on him, and vowed that he would 'do' for him. The ruffians would probably have escaped, had not a gentleman, who was passing through the park at the time, rushed to the assistance of the police, and by his aid the two men were finally secured, but not until after they had made a fierce resistance, during which the gentleman who interfered was thrown down three times. When the prostrate policeman tried to rise, he found that his leg was fractured. He was immediately taken to the hospital. The prisoners were remanded for a week. A labouring man named Jeremiah Callaghan has been examined at the Westminster police-court, and committed for trial, on a charge of attempting to stab a policeman.

IMMORAL LITERATURE.—Mr. Bodkin, instructed by the Solicitor to the Treasury, has obtained from the Bow-street magistrate six summonses, four against the occupiers of houses in Holywell-street, and two against tradesmen in Wych-street, to answer a charge of exhibiting immoral literature and pictures for sale. The application was made under Lord Campbell's new act. During the day, Superintendent Durkin, assisted by six

inspectors and a strong body of police, had been engaged in executing a number of search-warrants issued by Mr. Jardine, and such secrecy had been observed up to the last moment, that the denizens of Holywell-street were completely taken by surprise. Between two and three o'clock, the police took possession of the street, guarding the approaches not only to the thoroughfares, but to each of the houses, so that it was impossible for any of the 'property' to be removed. Some little excitement arose, but the presence of so large a force of constables effectually prevented disturbance.—On Wednesday, a person, giving the name of William Burke Roche, and stating that he is the editor of a publication called *Paul Pry*, attended at Bow-street to deny that copies of that journal had been seized, as reported in the papers. He also denied that *Paul Pry* is an obscene publication, and asserted that he was prepared to answer for all its contents.

CHILD MURDER.—Bridget Kavanagh has been committed for trial on the charge, already related, of killing her infant child by administering to it a narcotic poison.

THE RUFFIANISM OF THE RACE-COURSE.—A person named Sprag was summoned before the Doncaster magistrates last Saturday for being engaged in a disturbance on the Doncaster race-course on the previous day, immediately after Blink Bonny had won the Park Hill stakes. Mr. Superintendent Little, of Newark, stated that he was in the ring after the race for the Park Hill stakes had been won, and dissatisfaction was expressed at the running of the winner, who ran the race in two or three seconds less time than the St. Leger was run in, though over precisely the same distance. The owner and jockey were in danger of being ill-used, and policemen were called to protect them. The uproar and excitement continuing, it was thought advisable to get Mr. L'Anson away in a cab, but no sooner had they got that gentleman to the end of the enclosure than those in the ring followed, and then the disturbance was taken up by the 'outsiders.' The defendant was standing on the top of an omnibus, in a conspicuous place. He shouted, and, holding up his stick, called out as loud as he possibly could, "Kill him, kill him!" Had those at the outside got hold of Mr. L'Anson, he believed they would have killed him. The presiding magistrate said there was no proof of Sprag having done anything more than shout, and he was therefore discharged.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—The September General Sessions commenced on Monday; but the cases tried did not present any features of interest.—George Mean, butcher, and Charles Hughes, *alias* Murphy, drover, were tried on Tuesday for stealing three heifers and one steer, the property of Mr. Drew, one of the magistrates of the county of Surrey. It would appear that the beasts were taken out of their field over night, hastily driven up to London, and there sold and slaughtered. One of the persons who slaughtered them, however, suspected that all was not right, and therefore communicated with the police, who apprehended Mean. He was found guilty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. Hughes was acquitted.—A young girl, named Elizabeth Hammond, was acquitted of a charge of stealing from her master. It was mentioned that she had confessed when before the magistrate, but that he had determined on sending her for trial, that she might be sent to a reformatory for a longer period than a magistrate could order, as she had already been in prison three times for felony. This confession, however, could not be received as evidence, and the case was not complete without it. Mr. Creasy, the Judge, in dismissing the girl, feelingly exhorted her to amend her ways while there was time.—Mary Ann Myers, an Irishwoman, has been convicted of an assault on Margaret Rush. The particulars have already appeared in this journal. Myers was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.—Charles Lopez, a young Spanish sailor, was found guilty on Wednesday of obtaining by false pretences the sum of four shillings. Three convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. On hearing this, he grinned with a very malicious expression of face, and muttered something in Spanish to the interpreter, who, turning to the Judge, observed, "He says, my lord, in Spanish, that when he comes out of prison he will run the last witness (a Mrs. Miller) through the body, if he gets twenty years for it." To this Lopez added, "Look here!" and very significantly drew his hand across his throat. He was then removed. The prison officer said he had twice attempted to use the knife during his former imprisonments.

PLACING OBSTRUCTIONS ON A RAILWAY.—William Edwards, a youth of sixteen, has been examined at the Clerkenwell police-office, and committed for trial on a charge of placing bricks and stones on the rails of the North London line at Islington.

HOMICIDE BY A BOY.—James Driscoll, a boy ten years old, has killed another boy by stabbing him with a penknife. They had had a scuffle, which terminated in Driscoll using the knife. The latter has been examined before the Thames magistrate, and committed for trial. Bail was accepted. Driscoll showed great contrition, and frequently shed tears, during his examination. A verdict of Manslaughter has been returned against him by the coroner's jury.

WHOLESALE FRAUDS.—Benjamin Hinschiff, a cloth-dresser, is under remand at Leeds, on a charge of obtaining woollen goods from various manufacturers in the Riding, under false pretences.

EXTRAORDINARY ROBBERY IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

Between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 18th inst., Mr. James Slie, a gentleman connected with the examiners' office at the Customs, entered a first-class carriage at the Fenchurch-street terminus of the Blackwall Railway, for the purpose of proceeding to Camden-town. Previous to the train starting, a thick-set, well-dressed man took his seat immediately opposite Mr. Slie, and next to the door. During the journey, this person began treading on Mr. Slie's feet, and soon after passing the Morpeth Castle Tavern, adjoining Victoria Park, he violently kicked him on the leg. Mr. Slie bent forward, and his assailant instantly seized a thick curb gold chain, suspended round his neck; a valuable gold watch attached was forced from his waistcoat pocket, and the ruffian, opening the door with his right hand at the same moment, sprang from the carriage. So strong was the chain that it actually checked the thief in his exit, occasioning him to swing heavily against the ironwork of the exterior before it snapped, and then he disappeared from sight with his booty. He is supposed to have rolled into the canal close by, and there is no doubt that he was greatly hurt, for traces of blood were found on the earth. The man was shortly afterwards met by some tradesmen, who found him bleeding from the face, and wet, and to whom he said he had been robbed of his watch and thrown into the canal.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A MEETING appointed for the last examination of Humphrey Brown took place in the Bankruptcy Court last Saturday, when his counsel prayed for an adjournment. Mr. Johnson (official assignee) said it was but due to the bankrupt to state that he had found him desirous to give every information in his power. On looking at the bankrupt's passbook with the Royal British Bank, he (Mr. Johnson) found that book the most extraordinary one he ever saw. It required serious explanations from the officers of the bank. Mr. Commissioner Holroyd ordered an adjournment till the 17th of December.

Mr. Henry Smart, and Mr. Thomas Closs, picture dealers, have been again examined at Bow-street on the charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Henry Fitzpatrick, of Sheffield, also a picture dealer, of 120*l.*, by selling him a copy of one of Linnell's pictures as an original. After hearing one or two additional witnesses, who added nothing of importance to the facts already elicited, Mr. Jardine said: "I cannot see anything in the evidence before me to justify the slightest imputation against Mr. Smart. There is the statement, certainly, that, when Mr. Fitzpatrick took the copy to him and asked him if it was the original picture which he had purchased of the artist, Smart replied, 'There can be no doubt about it,' adding, very naturally as I think, the words, 'Why, how did you get hold of it so soon?' It is reasonable enough to suppose that, not having his mind directed to the probability of there being a copy, and looking at it casually and not minutely, he really believed it to be the picture which he had just sold to Closs, although he declined to give a warranty, Fitzpatrick not having purchased the picture of him—a point which I think tells in his favour. I really don't see anything in Smart's conduct throughout this transaction that can be said to be inconsistent with perfect honesty, and therefore there is an end of the charge of conspiracy." The counsel for Closs said this was nothing but a picture dealers' quarrel, and all picture dealers are alike. "It is notorious," he observed, "that half the pictures which adorn the walls of titled collectors in Europe are nothing but very good copies." He denied that his client had represented the copy as an original, and asserted that Mr. Closs is respected in the trade. Closs, however, was committed for trial, but bail was accepted.

Some discreditable transactions in connexion with the affairs of a bankrupt, one William Henry Smith, were disclosed on Tuesday before Mr. Commissioner Hill. The bankrupt, who was a barrister, and member of the South Wales circuit, failed in June, 1846, as a newspaper proprietor and printer. No dividend was paid on this occasion. In May of the present year, he was again gazetted as a brickmaker, carrying on business at Swansen. The opposing creditor on the present occasion was a Mr. Lambe, who, by Smith's representations of the value of the business, became a partner, and paid 1500*l.* as a premium for admission; and also as purchase money of a third share of the plant and stock, though at that time the plant and stock had been transferred to the bankrupt's solicitor, and the whole of the property was under mortgage. His certificate, therefore, was refused, and the Commissioner declined to grant protection even for a limited period.

The affairs of Pierre Alexis Ferret, a Frenchman carrying on business in Exeter Change and in Love-lane, Cheap-side, were inquired into in the Insolvent Debtors Court on Wednesday. He was opposed by two creditors, who alleged that he had cheated them out of goods. Mr. Commissioner Murphy, in summing up, said that he was clearly of opinion that the insolvent had contracted his debts without any reasonable expectation, if not without any intention, of payment. He had obtained goods from all who would trust him, had given notes upon bankers which were worthless, had sold the goods under price, and had spent the proceeds with-

out, according to his own admission, paying to any of the thirty-six creditors on the schedule a single farthing. Altogether, the case was one which required to be dealt with severely; but in the instances of the creditors who appeared it had been shown that gross fraud had been practised by the insolvent. The judgment of the court was, that he be discharged after the lapse of eighteen calendar months from the date of the vesting order.—Although he has been in this country for fifteen years, Ferret cannot speak a word of English.

The affairs of Mr. James Gilbert, publisher, book-seller, and newspaper agent, of Paternoster-row, are now in the Insolvent Debtors Court. The inquiry has been adjourned to November 10th. His debts are 1100*l.* Twice before he has been a bankrupt, and once before insolvent. He is said to have sustained considerable loss by a pamphlet called *Will the Comet Strike the Earth?*

The examination meeting of the directors of the Royal British Bank came on in the Court of Bankruptcy on Wednesday, and, after some discussion, was adjourned for two months.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—The troopship Lord Raglan arrived at the Mauritius in sixty-nine days with the 4th Regiment of Foot. This body, nearly 1000 strong (including women and children), was landed in perfect health. Nine births took place on board. The residue of the 33rd Regiment had embarked in the Lord Raglan, and she was to leave for Bombay on the 13th of August. The strength of the force which arrived at Calcutta with Lord Elgin was—officers and marines 864, and a detachment of the 90th Regiment, consisting of 99 men. The following were expected immediately:—H.M.S. Pearl, with 199 men of the 90th Regiment, and 260 officers and marines; the steamer Lancefield, with 128 men of the 59th Regiment; the Kennington, with 150 of the 5th Fusiliers: making a total arrived and immediately expected of 1700 men.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.—We are informed that arrangements are in progress for a competitive examination for commissions in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, which will be held in January next, under similar conditions to those of the last examination.—*Times*.

THE MILITIA.—Various regiments continue to be called out, and to assemble for drill.

COLLISION AT SEA.—The French ship *Sainte Marthe*, of Havre, on the way to La Guayra, ran a few nights ago, at some distance off Brest, into the *Britannia*, of Liverpool, bound for Buenos Ayres with coal, and so much damaged her that she went down almost immediately. Of the crew of eleven men, the *Sainte Marthe* could only pick up seven, and these she took into Brest.

NEGLECT ON BOARD AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—An inquest has been held at Lyttleton, New Zealand, on the body of a man named Jonathan Deverell, who died on board the barque *Ann Wilson*, one of the Black Ball line of packets, on its passage out from England. The evidence of the doctor of the ship showed a great want of necessities on board; and the jury, after a deliberation of more than two hours, returned the subjoined verdict:—"That the deceased Jonathan Deverell, after an attack of diarrhoea, died from exhaustion, accelerated by the following causes: a short supply of water during the whole voyage, the want of proper medicines and medical comforts, the inadequacy of the cooking accommodation, and the bad ventilation of the vessel *Ann Wilson*; and the jury hold the captain and charterers culpable for the same. The jury further record their opinion that great neglect attaches to the emigration officer at the port of Liverpool, for not seeing a sufficient supply of water, medicines, medical comforts, and sugar put on board. They also consider the captain much to blame for not putting in at the Cape of Good Hope or other port for the supplies of afore-mentioned articles, when he knew the vessel was so badly supplied with them."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELOCK.—The Duke of Cambridge has availed himself of the first opportunity of recognizing the services of Brigadier-General Havelock by conferring upon him a good-service pension of 100*l.* a year.—*United Service Gazette*.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FUSILLER AT ST. GOWAN'S HEAD.—This iron-built ship, 500 tons burden, homeward bound from Valparaiso, with a valuable cargo of copper and wool, was totally lost on Tuesday night under St. Gowan's Head. The ship struck on the rocks, and the main hold quickly filled with water. For the preservation of their lives, the crew took to the boat, and at daylight, discovering the position of the coast, made for Milford Haven, where they arrived in safety.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—The Queen, on the evening of Friday week, gave a dance in the new iron ball-room at Balmoral, which has just been finished.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The Prince Consort has signified his intention to accept the office of President of the British Association during their autumnal gathering in 1859. It will take place at Aberdeen during the visit of the Court to Balmoral.

FIRE.—The greater part of the New Scotia mill at Blackburn, belonging to Messrs. R. Hopwood and Son, cotton spinners, has been destroyed by fire, the work, it is supposed, of an incendiary. The damage is esti-

mated at nearly 10,000*l.*, all of which is covered by insurances; but many of the poor workmen will be thrown out of employ, and, as the trade of the town is now in a depressed state, they are not likely to get any fresh work at present.—The premises of Messrs. Yeates and Co., mustard-mill proprietors, Bury-street, St. James's, Clerkenwell, have been burnt down, and two of the adjoining houses are considerably damaged.—Some extensive premises at Brixton, belonging to a carpenter and builder, were burnt down on Wednesday night.

THE SALMON FISHERY IN SCOTLAND.—The season has now closed. The fishing on the whole is under the average.

SIR JAMES BROOKE.—The sum subscribed in Norfolk to make good the recent destruction of Sir James Brooke's library now amounts to 138*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* Several donations of books have also been received.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—This festival finally closed on Friday week with a ball, which terminated about four o'clock on Saturday morning. The company numbered about four hundred and ten of the *élite* of Norwich and Norfolk. The accounts will not be finally closed for a few months; but the surplus of receipts over expenditure is estimated at from 200*l.* to 300*l.*

NO TELEGRAPH TO BALMORAL.—The Indian express which reached London on Sunday afternoon, did not reach the Queen until Monday morning. It was telegraphed to Aberdeen, and posted to Balmoral. The other despatches were proportionally and necessarily late in being known to the Court.

MECHI TESTIMONIAL.—About thirty friends of Mr. Sheriff Mechi dined together at the London Tavern on Tuesday, to present him with a testimonial in appreciation of his exertions to promote the interests of agriculture. This testimonial is the result of the efforts of private friends, no advertisement of their intention to present it having ever been published. The testimonial consists of a centre table ornament in the Renaissance style, of a very massive design. Figures of Agriculture, Commerce, Peace, and Plenty, are seated upon a platform, which is supported from the bases by a centre column richly decorated with agricultural produce. There are eight branches for candles, and the centre is fitted with a lamp. The design of the testimonial was presented to the committee by Mr. Digby Wyatt, the architect, and the plate has been manufactured by Messrs. Smith and Nicholson, of Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The testimonial bears the following inscription:—"Presented to John Joseph Mechi, Esq., of Tiptree Hall, F.S.A., Sheriff of London and Middlesex, by 480 of his friends, in token of their appreciation of his continuous efforts to promote the interests of agriculture, 1857." In addition to the plate, an address, emblazoned on vellum, with the names of the whole of the subscribers (the subscription having been limited to 1*l.* 1*s.* each) has been prepared for presentation to Mr. Mechi. The chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Batson, of Combe Down, near Bath, a gentleman who has done much to introduce the use of drainage and machinery in agricultural pursuits. The proceedings were very enthusiastic, and gave great pleasure to all who were present.

THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—A quarterly general Court of the East India Company was held on Wednesday, Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair. Mr. Dent asked whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors, on the part of the East India Company, to contribute to the relief fund now being raised for the sufferers from the mutinies that were now raging in India? The absence of the names of the directors from the subscription lists had been the subject of general remark, and those who were concerned in the collection of the fund could not very well comprehend the reason.—Mr. Lewin did not think Mr. Dent had any right to ask the Court of Directors to subscribe to the fund, because it is a most important question whether the Company were not bound to pay the whole of the losses sustained by the people in India.—The Chairman said that what the Court had done in the matter was this:—They had written to the Government of India, with instructions to take care that nobody should be allowed to perish from want, and that no case of destitution within their reach should be allowed to pass unprovided for. This assistance was not to be confined to the servants of the Company only, but was to be extended to all classes that had suffered. The Court of Directors had also intimated to their own covenanted servants to consider that the widows and orphans of the officers who had been killed in this frightful mutiny were entitled to the same compassionate allowance as was granted to the widows and orphans of those who fell in the field.—The subject having passed, Mr. Jones moved, pursuant to notice, "That it is due to the advancing intelligence of the people of India that a deputy from each university be maintained at the public expense in this country, with a view to inform the proprietors as to the complaints and wishes of the people of India." Mr. Jones condemned our tendencies to annihilation, and, while execrating the atrocities of Nana Sahib, urged the thought they might be in some measure accounted for by the fact that we had unjustly deprived him of his hereditary rights as the son of the Prime Minister of Sindhiana. At this, the Chairman vehemently exclaimed, "No, no!" The Court then broke up, owing to there not being sufficient members present to form a quorum. Previously to this, however, Mr. Lewin said, he should submit the following resolution to the next

quarterly Court:—"That it is expedient that this Court do reconsider the grounds on which they granted a pension of 5000*l.* per annum to the Marquis of Dalhousie, and inquire whether the insurrection which now rages in India, and the present loss of our Indian Empire, are not mainly owing to the measures of the Marquis of Dalhousie, on account of which they granted the pension."

CRUELITIES AT SEA.—James Stewart, one of the seamen on board the Elizabeth Anne Bright, from Liverpool, died from cruelties received on board the vessel on her outward passage to Quebec. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of Manslaughter against Michael Keenan, the boatswain, and declared that "John Olive, the commander of the Elizabeth Anne Bright, is highly censurable for neglecting to provide the deceased James Stewart with the necessary care during his illness, and in not sending him to hospital immediately on arriving in the port of Quebec."

LORD DERRY AND THE PRESTON CORPORATION.—In consequence of the Mayor of Preston, Lawrence Spencer, Esq., having on Monday inflicted a penalty upon one of the tenants of Lord Derby, residing in Lancaster-road, Preston, for allowing a horse and cart to obstruct for an unnecessary time the thoroughfare by standing in front of his shop, the agent of his Lordship, who asserts that the road is a private one, has closed the street, by placing a chain across the chief entrance leading from the principal street in the town—Church-street.

ROCHESTER BRIDGE.—Further explosions have taken place at this bridge, and a large part is now demolished.

DR. RUFUS W. GRISWOLD, an American author of some note, has recently died at New York. He was the author of the *Republican Court*, the *Poets and Poetry of America*, &c. He was in his forty-third year, but had been ill a long while.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS FROM INDIA.—Several passengers from India arrived on Thursday at Southampton in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship, *Colombo*. They evince a great disposition to talk about the horrors from which they have escaped; but the impression at Southampton appears to be that even now we have not heard the worst of the mutinies. During the morning, the Lady Mayoress, who had come down from London, accompanied by Mr. Under-Sheriff Anderson, visited the *Colombo*, together with the Mayor of Southampton, the Town Clerk, and the local committee appointed for the purpose of distributing the fund, with a view of attending to any case of distress; but there was no need of their benevolent interposition on this occasion. Many of the passengers escaped from Delhi, Lucknow, and other parts of Oude. Fortunately, they started from those places at the commencement of the mutinies. The language of the husbands was, "Get out of the country with the children as soon as you can, and never mind us." Many of them have never heard anything of their husbands since. Some of the ladies escaped nearly naked, and lived in the jungle for days with their infant children, starving, and rarely able to get a handful of rice to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ON THE BENCH.—A Mr. Abraham Davis was charged on Thursday at Guildhall with being found in company with two or three other persons talking together in Bride-lane, and causing an obstruction. A policeman warned them several times to move on, and at length took Mr. Davis into custody. A betting-book was found in his pockets. Alderman Hale was the presiding magistrate when the charge was brought forward; but Alderman Copeland was also present, and he strongly blamed the policeman for his conduct. Alderman Hale thought he was justified in what he had done. The other civic magistrate then said:—"I am here by accident only, and if you, sir, will direct the attention of the police to Capel-court, where thousands of barrels of tallow are passed from hand to hand without one farthing being paid, they will find there plenty of stags to give them occupation. I like to see justice meted out to every one alike. The transactions in Capel-court are as much gambling as betting in the streets, and should not be allowed to escape while another class is prosecuted. The police might see me talking to a friend, take me up, and find a betting-book in my possession; but that would be no offence, and would not justify them in taking me into custody." Alderman Hale still held to his opinion as to the desirability of suppressing open-air betting; but as the policeman did not see Mr. Davis in the act of betting, the latter was discharged.

SCIENCE.—Mr. James Legrew, a gentleman residing in St. Alban's-road, Kensington, has shot himself with a horse-pistol. He had been labouring for some months under extraordinary delusions. He was unmarried; was in affluent circumstances; and was in high estimation as a sculptor and artist. An inquest has terminated in a verdict of Temporary Insanity.—A servant girl, thirteen years of age, living at the house of a Mr. Sampson, near Derby, has poisoned herself with a drug called 'vermin-killer,' which contains strychnine. She had been accused of improper conduct with the servant man, and this appears to have led to the act.

COMMERCIAL FAILURE.—The failure of the Bank of Messrs. Harrison, Watson, and Co., at Hull, has been announced. It was a very old establishment, and until lately enjoyed high credit. The amount of liabilities has not transpired, but it is supposed to be large. The

bank at one time issued notes, but it has ceased to do so for many years. The stoppage is supposed to have been caused by imprudent advances to a local undertaking, called the Hull Flax and Cotton Mills Company.

HOMICIDE BY AN OFFICER AT MONTREAL.—Lieutenant Tryan has shot a man at Montreal, Canada, whom he suspected to be a deserter, and charged with being so. The man, together with some others, attacked him; and the lieutenant, after warning his assailants, shot one of them with a revolver. But for the aid of the police (to whom he delivered himself) he would have been torn to pieces by the mob. The wounded man died very shortly afterwards.

SYSTEMATIC ROBBERY IN ST. PANCRAS WORKHOUSE.—The board of directors of the poor of St. Pancras held a meeting in the board-room of the workhouse on Tuesday, for the purpose of receiving the report of a committee of investigation as to the alleged plunder of the stores of the workhouse to a most extraordinary extent. Mr. G. A. Young was in the chair. Mr. Cameron brought up the report of the officers' duties committee. It stated that after long and diligent investigation they had ascertained that provisions and other stores, to an extent entailing serious loss on the parishioners, had been taken out of the workhouse and fraudulently disposed of. A system of extensive robbery had for a very considerable period been in operation, and had continued undetected, owing to the entire neglect to ascertain correctly the required quantities of the several articles of food necessary for the supply according to the established dietaries of the daily varying numbers of inmates. The master and his wife gave in their resignations. It appears that they are not concerned in the robberies, but are thought to have exhibited great laxity of supervision.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—An intimate friend of mine has his eldest son in the ——. He is heir to 5000*l.* per annum. He was in the Crimea, and wounded in the attack upon the Redan. His father now writes to me as follows:—" ——" has sailed for India. He was one of those appointed to stay at home, but he purchased from another officer his turn to go out, and has taken his departure in the highest spirits."—*Letter in the Times.*

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, September 26.

THE MEETING OF THE EMPERORS.

ADVICES from Stuttgart communicate the official programme drawn up for the employment of the three days of the Imperial visit to that city. Their Majesties were to arrive yesterday (Friday). To-day, they are to visit the stables of Hohenheim, and in the evening to attend a *soirée* at the palace, the gardens of which are to be illuminated. On Sunday, they are to be present at a grand dinner, and at a performance, 'by order,' at the theatre. And, on Monday, their Majesties are to leave.

The Prince of Prussia has been ordered by the King to go to Stuttgart to compliment the Emperor Napoleon.

An interview is fixed to take place at Weimar, on the 1st of October, between the Emperors of Austria and Russia.

TURKEY.

Omar Pacha is nominated Governor-General of Bagdad, a very lucrative post, the revenues of which amount to 500,000 francs. He is charged with the duty of establishing a line of steamers upon the Tigris and upon the lower Euphrates, and with the protection of commerce against the Arabs.

It is stated that the Arabs have tried to destroy the posts of the telegraph in order to show their sympathy with the Indian mutineers.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Porte, under the pressure of events (says a letter from Constantinople), has come to the resolution of taking the initiative in the question of the Principalities. It will propose to the Courts represented at the Paris Conference that a union in civil and criminal legislation and jurisdiction be effected; that the two financial administrations be fused into one, at least in the most important branches; that only one national army be organized for both principalities; but that the double Hospodarate remain.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE arrived in London yesterday from the camp at Châlons.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—A Royal Proclamation was issued from Balmoral on Thursday, setting apart a day for National Humiliation and Prayer, in consequence of the Indian disasters. The day selected will in all probability be Sunday, the 4th of October.

DEPARTURE OF MR. CHISHOLM ANSTEE FROM HONG-KONG.—Mr. Chisholm Anstee, Hong-Kong Attorney-General, after having been absent seventeen months, has obtained his second leave of absence, in this instance for four months. Mr. Henry Kingsmill, the youngest member of the bar, succeeds as Acting Attorney-General. It is the general impression at Hong-Kong that Mr. Anstee does not intend to return, but to settle in India.

FRANCO MACAGONE, Prince of Granatelli, a political fugitive from Sicily, died suddenly of apoplexy, in the fiftieth year of his age, on the night of the 18th inst., at Genoa.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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, SEPTEMBER 26, 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 CALCUTTA MEMORIAL.

It has never been our practice to sanction attacks upon public men simply on the ground that they belong to a particular class, or have been unfortunate in their administration. Every line which appeared in our columns during the Crimean war testified to our desire to avoid unjust reflections upon the unpopular ministers, Lord ABERDEEN and the Duke of NEWCASTLE. Especially have we refrained, upon all occasions, from reckless invective against men who, like Lord CANNING, occupy responsible positions in times of confusion and calamity, and whose duties have to be performed in the midst of sudden alarms and even actual dangers. But it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, as Governor-General of India, Lord CANNING stands convicted of indifference or incapacity. The case against him rests, not upon suspicion, but upon absolute evidence. We shall be careful to discard all merely insinuated or suggested accusations, although there are some which certainly call for explanation. These may be put without prejudice in the form of questions. Was Lord CANNING upon arriving in India warned by Lord DALHOUSIE that the Bengal army was in a state of dangerous disaffection, and that ten thousand additional European troops with able commanders should be immediately sent for? Have copies been kept of any letters addressed so early as 1856 to the Governor-General Supreme and Supreme Council of Calcutta pointing out the necessity of instant precautionary measures? Who remonstrated with Lord CANNING against the supine indifference with which he looked on while the sacred cake was passed from hand to hand among myriads of soldiers? If these points can be explained there are others that cannot. Without exaggerating the importance of the Calcutta Memorial, we may say that, to our own knowledge, it represents the feelings and views of a very influential class, composed of merchants and others interested in the good government of India, and likely to be well informed. These persons complain, in point of fact, that in spite of premonitory signs, the Sepoy conspiracy was allowed to creep over Bengal like a cloud in the night. Is that false or true? They add that, not only were no measures taken to prevent the outbreak, but nothing was done to arm the authorities with the means of repression. A presidency containing an army of more than a hundred thousand men was found to be without a commissariat, without organized communications, and with its chief arsenals so situated that they would be among the earliest prizes of an insurgent army. Delhi,

the great repository of Ordnance; Cawnpore, a vast military depot; Allahabad, the barrier fortress between the Upper and Lower Provinces, were destitute of European garrisons. The storm broke over the North-West. A reasonable amount of apprehension, described in official sneers as a panic, was aroused at Calcutta, and the inhabitants petitioned for leave to incorporate themselves as a volunteer force. Permission was refused. Yet, within a few weeks, Lord CANNING found himself compelled to retract his refusal, and the Volunteer Corps constituted the safety of Calcutta. Next, the Europeans represented the imprudence of maintaining an armed native body-guard which, at any moment, might annihilate the local government of India. They were rebuked as the promoters of mischievous alarm. But of course they were right, and the Governor-General at length found it necessary to cease talking about confidence, and to deprive his praetorians of the power to burn and ravage the capital of British India. Not, however, before the events at Dinapore and Arrah had convinced Lord CANNING that, to the massacres of Meerut and Cawnpore might be added the assassination of a Supreme Council and a Right Honourable Viscount.

His Lordship acted with a sovereign contempt of public opinion. To silence that opinion, and to screen himself, he put in force the Gagging Act, under which a number of able and moderate journals written in English, and one and all English in their spirit, were confounded with the spawn of Oordoo papers and broadsheets brimful of Mahratta lies. Lord CANNING, therefore, has to contend against two insurrections; that of the Sepoys, which others foresaw, and which he, perhaps, might have prevented, and that of the European mind in India, which he has himself provoked, and which will result, not in violence, but if there be any sense or vigour in the Government or the nation, in his supersession and recall. From Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Moulmein, Rangoon, and other ports in the Company's territories, petitions are announced imploring the British Cabinet to save India from Lord CANNING. It is difficult to conceive under what Oriental influences he has acted. The first place where a mutiny broke out was at Berhampore, not more than a hundred and twenty miles from Calcutta; and Berhampore was the last place at which a total disarmament of the native troops was effected! The revolt or the 19th Regiment took place in February. It was a merely local affair, said the Governor-General; but while Mr. VERNON SMITH was telling the House of Commons that 'the late disaffection had been completely put an end to,' sixty-one regiments were rising in rebellion, with batteries of artillery, and corps of sappers and miners. Successive explosions were heard, and the fire ran slowly towards Meerut, the principal military station of the North-West. 'An imbecile old man who had been fifty years in the service' was left in command; and, naturally, the mutiny broke out with painful results. Nothing was done even to get rid of the 'imbecile old man,' and the Rohilcund rebels were thirty hours crossing the Ganges under his eyes, and those of his twelve hundred European troops, besides artillerymen. Not a shot was fired. Lord CANNING was still confident. Then came the Mogul proclamation at Delhi, where nine Englishmen had been left in charge of a vast arsenal. Delhi, however, was better defended than Allahabad, where there was a park of guns, with forty thousand muskets, ready for the mutineers, had they marched that way, with not a single European within the walls. Three guns, and one company of foot constituted Lord CANNING's material

guarantee at Benares three months after the public had lost confidence in the Bengal army. When Lucknow and Cawnpore were threatened, and while there was yet time to save the thousand victims of NENA SAHIB's butchery, a force of Ghoorkas might have kept the ground until Havelock arrived; but, because their co-operation was accepted by an unauthorized commander, Lord CANNING would not accept it. He ordered the Ghoorkas off the British territory. When they were off, he invited them back again. Meanwhile, the Subahdar's tank at Cawnpore was filled with the naked bodies of murdered Englishwomen and children.

The government of secrecy and unity—otherwise, despotism—established by the Gagging Act at Calcutta, is far more dangerous to the British power in India than the garrison of Delhi. "Our Generals," said Lord NORTH, "may frighten the enemy; all I know is that they frighten me." Lord CANNING frightens us. He might have put Dinapore and Arrah out of danger by causing a regiment to halt three hours on its passage by river to the Upper Country. He might have allowed a diversion by the Nepaulese army in favour of Cawnpore. He might also have been responsible, by refusing to disarm his body-guard for a general massacre in Calcutta. It is a fearful thing to contemplate—unlimited discretion and almost unlimited faculty. Overrating himself and underrating the dangers of the country, what guarantee have we that Lord CANNING is the man to whom should be entrusted the conduct of that gigantic struggle by which, if by anything, the English are to regain the supremacy of India? The curse of the nation is that no guarantee is required from men in responsible situations. We insist as little upon qualifications as upon guarantees. General ANSON was an ensign with the baggage guard at Waterloo, and we made him Commander-in-Chief in India. Fame gathered by field-days in Hyde Park has been permitted to supersede great Indian reputations—OUTRAM and LAWRENCE are no competitors of ANSON and CANNING. The favourites may break down it is true; but British nepotism is ingenious. To satisfy the public (which is easily satisfied), a board of old Peninsulars will sit, and whitewash every one concerned. But we are anticipating. We have not yet made head against the rebellion, and if the feeble Government at Calcutta should bend to the blast, it may at length be thought necessary by the nation at home that personal vanity should give way to imperial interests, and that India should be saved, even at the risk of offence to Viscount CANNING and Mr. VERNON SMITH.

THE NON-RECRUITING SERGEANT.

"THE War Office and the Horse Guards have need now of all their wits, and of the quickest use of them," says the *Times*; and our powerful contemporary prints one of its most spirited papers, the whole drift of which is, to show that while the country needs more soldiers to confront its enemies and to chastise those who have inflicted atrocious wrongs upon our countrymen and countrywomen in India, the spirit of the nation itself is thoroughly roused, and men are offering in all directions for military service. It is not only the *Times* which receives letters from young men making every conceivable suggestion to facilitate the service of our manhood in the army; the Horse Guards itself, the War Department, and many individuals who are supposed to possess political or official influence, receive letters of the same kind. The columns of the *Times* teem with proposals from 'A Young Englishman,' 'A

Lawyer's Clerk,' and from those who may be taken as representing the various classes of society, asking for such arrangements as will enable them to take service. The Horse Guards has received so large a heap of letters from young gentlemen proposing to raise a company of a hundred men as the price of a commission in the army, that a limit has necessarily been put to the number who have been authorized to proceed, because it was felt that the young gentlemen might be interfering with the regular recruiting sergeant. Yet even before this experiment has been worked out—and in no instance has it yet been worked out successfully—another is to be tried. Gentlemen who have already attained to the rank of Field Officers in the army, that is Major at the least, are told that if they can raise a thousand men they shall receive a Lieutenant-Colonel's commission, with power to appoint the ten Ensigns in the corps—a valuable piece of patronage. Yet, notwithstanding all these suggestions, there is reason to doubt whether any of the official efforts to obtain recruits are successful. The *Globe*, indeed, declares emphatically that the progress of recruiting has hitherto been 'satisfactory,' but it makes the statement with some remarkable drawbacks. The Artillery is obtaining men at the rate of seven hundred a month. The numbers who are offering as recruits for the Line, whether in Cavalry or Infantry, are also said to be considerable, but by no means adequate to the demand; and new schemes are announced, as originating with the Horse Guards, or at all events dictated by that department, for expediting the process of recruitment.

Let us pause for a moment to compare these two pictures sketched for us by the *Times* and the *Globe*. The *Times* points to the atrocious enemy who is threatening our empire in India, who has inflicted the most hideous wrong upon our own blood, who is a gigantic type of that 'blackguard' whom every manly Englishman is perfectly ready to chastise on the spot. The same popular journal also brings before us the representatives of very numerous classes who are anxious to enter the army, either under an impulse of patriotism, or under the love of adventure, or under an intelligent desire for self-advancement. The persons who are anxious to raise volunteer corps for India, to work their way into commission, or to get up some kind of irregular force in which they may join, are all of them above that grade which would consent to serve in the ranks; they represent, in fact, not 'the dregs of society,' but society at large; and they are eager for military employment. It would appear that if any popular chieftain could raise his flag at Charing-cross, in the Grass-market, in Merriion-square, on Penenden Heath, or on the once disastrous field of Peterloo, around him would throng multitudes of Englishmen only too anxious to risk life and limb in the service of their country for the honour and glory of the thing. On the other hand, the *Globe* puts before us the authorities at the Horse Guards employing, at considerable expense, a large number of practised agents in the business of recruiting, and only collecting men at a rate far too slow for the demand. We can add something also to the confessions of the *Globe*. Besides taking men in numbers insufficient for the want of the day, we have only too much reason to suppose that the sergeants are accepting men decidedly below the usual standard, not only in height, but in build and constitution. Here is a curious state of things—the military authorities, on the one hand, anxious to obtain recruits, on the other hand, men anxious to obtain military employment, and yet no power in the supreme

Government to put the supply and the demand together!

The *Globe* announces various measures which are to be carried out henceforward, for the purpose of expediting the recruitment. Amongst others two troops of 100 each are to be added to twelve regiments of cavalry, making 24 new troops—in place of the 42 recently sent out to India. But we have not a word as to the manner in which these troops are to be recruited. Then new regiments are to be formed, amongst them the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons; and here perhaps the raw material is ready in the shape of the Irish constabulary. But the *Globe* remarks that the condition of Belfast is in itself enough to show that defence corps at home should not be too greatly thinned, and if the Irish constabulary is to be sent out to India as the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, some other corps will be wanted to moderate 'Ireland's opportunity.' Evidently the Horse Guards has not yet hit upon the best mode of expediting the entrance into the army of those very recruits who are so anxious to enter it. We turn back to the *Times* for a little enlightenment: "The plan of Volunteer Corps has been suggested, and we see no strong reasons, for our part, against such an experiment." So speaks the *Times*; but the *Globe* speaks coldly of 'a volunteer corps for the middle-class—a kind of high-caste regiment;' and describes other suggestions as being in that awful state called 'under consideration.' The *Times*, whose function it is most especially to reflect public feeling, writes entirely in the sense of rendering the nation itself more military, and of popularizing our military establishments. This evidently is the spirit of the day. We need hardly remind our own readers that it is the spirit in which we have written since the *Leader* was first established. Let the nation be its own soldier, and the Government of the nation will never want for soldiers. We are quite aware that narrow-minded, timid politicians have construed our arguments on this subject to indicate the encouragement of turbulence; but grievously do such persons mistake the actual feeling and spirit of the English people. Is the Englishman an animal of so much ferocity, so little prudence, so little common sense, that the mere fact of having a pistol and a sword in his hand converts him into an incendiary and a rebel? Of all people on the face of the earth he appears to us the least inclined to use such instruments with rashness, the least liable to handle them clumsily or for wrong purposes. On the contrary, the greater the amount of strength reposed in the whole body of the nation, the greater is the pressure put upon any violent and extreme sections of it, the greater the power which will rally round our Government and its councillors on every emergency. It is no small satisfaction to us when we see in this September such writing in the *Times* as might have appeared in our columns any time since we first existed.

But what is it which hinders the available bodies of our young manhood from becoming military and supplying the soldiers the country wants? It is that peculiar abuse in our military system which the War Department, it seems, is the last to give up—it is the Purchase system. It is that system which says that only rich men shall be officers. What man would enter the Church if he knew at the very beginning that none could be Deans and Bishops, scarcely even Rectors, unless they were the sons of rich men or noblemen? Who would enter the law if all our Lord Chancellors, Judges, Queen's Counsel, Records, and Assistant Barristers were to be none but sons of rich men, or of influential persons, or the protégés of such? We should

indeed then have none but rich-born lawyers; and Heaven defend their clients! None but clergy appointed for their wealth, and then Heaven take care of our souls! Luckily, all Englishmen, whether born to the first floor, the garret, or the cellar, have a turn for fighting and soldiering, and even the feather-bed cannot entirely smother that national spirit. Thus the system of Purchase does not, we must confess, so completely unmake the British soldier in the army as it would unmake the English lawyer, but its effect is this—we use broad, strong language, and beg the indulgence of men who form brilliant exceptions, and whom really our language does not touch, when we say that its effect is to admit into the army none but 'swells' in commission and 'blackguards' in the ranks; and that respectable men, hopeless of reaching the commission, utterly repugnant to entering the ranks, are sweepingly excluded from the service of their country by that system which forbids promotion to any but rich men and rich men's protégés.

It is, however, a question between the country and the Government. At present the Government is determined not to yield; and if the country is content to let Lord PANMURE and his partners in Whitehall and Pall-mall quietly maintain that intention, we must put up with the mortification of seeing our enemies combated alone by Belgravia and St. Giles's, England herself being compelled to stand aside.

PUBLIC MONEYS.

POLITICAL EFFECTS OF THE REFORM.

If the report of the select committee on public moneys were carried into operation, we should have results which the English people ought to appreciate in the most solid manner. The amount of money expended for public objects would then in most cases secure those objects; the amount wasted by the way would be minimized, the opportunities for corruption would be very materially reduced, the taxes would be diminished, and the control of the Elected body over the Executive would be incalculably strengthened. These are the economical and political advantages.

Until a very recent period many branches of the public revenue presented no account at all, the gross receipts of the several departments never coming under a review. Many complications in the system permit the grossest irregularities in the distribution and appropriation of the money. None of these improprieties could exist if the plan of the committee were executed. Every farthing authorized by Parliament would appear in accounts, showing the receipt, transfer, and expenditure. The accounts of all the departments would be kept in a uniform manner, and the entire finance of the public could be surveyed as easily as one level field. But the economical advantages would by no means be limited to checks upon misappropriation of cash; on the contrary, that kind of saving would form a very small portion of the economy that would by degrees be introduced. At present, money is expended for various objects, without securing the desired results, and many valuable objects are precluded from execution simply by the force of routine. Let us take a very small and simple example. Some years since, a Mr. PRIDEAUX suggested a plan by which fuel used in steam-vessels could be rendered much more efficacious, with a saving of eight or ten per cent. on the quantity consumed at a very small outlay for the original apparatus. The invention has been actually tried with success on board more than one steamer in the Queen's ser-

vice. The inventor, however, was for a long time debarred from employment avowedly by the routine of the Admiralty, whose engineer set his face against novelties. Now, if the account of the public expenditure were rendered uniform, simple, and perfectly intelligible, instead of being complicated by all kinds of diversities in the different departments and utterly unintelligible, then any official auditor, any member of the Government charged with the duty of checking the expenditure, any select committee of the House of Commons, any JOSEPH HUME, would be able to lay his finger on evidences either of investment prevented, or of needless outlay continued; and the very body of the national expenditure would be diminished. The same principle applies to everything which is bought for the public service; applies, indeed, to a large part of the outlay of 600,000,000*l.* annually. By degrees, also, economy would push its inquiries into compartments of the taxation which are now precluded from scrutiny. For example, no small proportion of the sum expended in clothing for the army and in officers' salaries is created not only by expensive equipments, which are unnecessary, but by the customary payment of prices that are in their nature arbitrary, fictitious. A year's income is expended on a suit of clothes for an officer, and no small proportion of the price is entirely gratuitous, not represented by value received. The sash, for example, to go across his shoulder, which may cost 4*l.* or 5*l.*, or more, is in reality, as almost any handloom weaver of Stockport could inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer, not worth, in the silk, excellent as it is, nor the work, excellent as that is, more perhaps than 25*s.* or 30*s.* The very first step towards saving some millions annually to the tax-payers of this country is the uniformity of accounts, the want of which has prevented this country, like many a country gentleman, from knowing either its income or its outlay.

But large as that reform would be, it sinks into insignificance when we compare it to the first political consequence of the system proposed by the committee. It would naturally alter the financial relations of the Government to the Parliament and the people. At present, Government communicates with the Parliament through the Treasury, whose subordinate is the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There are functionaries whose business it is to check the receipt, transfer, payment, and audit of the public moneys; but of what value are they? The business of the Controller of the Exchequer is purely routine; 'Ministerial,' as it is sarcastically called. The Paymaster-General is a political officer, who really does his duty by deputy; and a large amount of his work is routine, much of his account being so completely in arrears that it is a matter of history rather than business. The Audit Office also arrives at its work so long after date, and under such checks and control by the superior departments—for it is inferior in grade as it is in power—that its work, too, is simply Ministerial, formal,—the labour of filling up forms and writing signatures. The Treasury, which rides over the whole of these inferior offices, is the depository alike of official patronage and of supreme executive power in the person of its 'First Lord.' Here, then, are the means of check and account, all under the thumb of the principal Executive officer of the Government,—the man who communicates with Parliament, who can pay its members with patronage, and whose whipper-in does exercise very persuasive influences. That is the present state of things.

The plan proposed by the select committee, of which Sir FRANCIS THORNHILL

BARING was chairman, and Sir JAMES GRAHAM a very active member, is entirely different. The value of the public moneys, without any confusion of account, would be paid into the Exchequer, which would be responsible for the right transfer of those moneys to the Paymaster-General. The Paymaster-General would not do his duty by deputy, would not be a political officer, but would be bound to execute the work of his department with strict regularity, under the check of a daily account within each department, of a monthly adjustment, a quarterly account, and a complete winding up at the end of the year. The Audit-office would have for its President a permanent Minister of the first rank; and instead of presenting its reports to the Treasury, it would communicate direct with Parliament, laying the accounts before a select committee appointed by the Speaker. The Board of Audit would have the appointment and removal of its own officers. It would thus constitute a branch of the Executive to a considerable extent independent of the political Executive, and in strict relations with the Elective Chamber. The first result would be to remove from the Treasury a money responsibility which is not very compatible with its public functions; but while the change would diminish the power of the Treasury for evil, it would unquestionably render that department much more independent of the drudgery of the executive business, much more free to shape its measures on purely political grounds, and much stronger in position to discuss its measures on their own merits with both Houses of Parliament.

Still we have scarcely attained the full measure of the reform. Any bill based upon the report of the committee would restore to the House of Commons a power of which it has long been deprived; would reconstitute it for financial purposes the supreme inquest of the nation. Through the Select Committee appointed by the Speaker—the Speaker himself being independent of the party—the House of Commons would recover the right of entering the offices of the Executive devoted to finance; of overhauling the accounts, and checking the receipt, transfer, appropriation, and expenditure of every farthing of the public money. The office of Member of Parliament would itself be a more important trust than it now is. The Speaker would be a more powerful functionary than the present Chairman of the Commons. The constituencies would be more careful in selecting members that might receive such independent power. The members themselves would more deliberately view the qualities of a Speaker thus enabled to select financial inquisitors to control the Executive Government. And through the House of Commons, this same power, recovered from the portion of the Government which is more immediately under the royal and noble influence, would be restored to the great body of the Commonwealth. It appears to us that no point in 'the People's Charter,' except the extension of the suffrage to every freeborn Englishman, equalled in importance this seventh 'point' constructed by the select committee.

PROGRESS OF THE INDIAN REBELLION.

From Calcutta upwards the Sepoy insurrection, throwing out branches westwards and southwards, follows a curving line to Delhi, a distance of about thirteen hundred miles. Beyond that capital it had originally extended into the Punjab; but the Punjab has been tranquillized, and a large weight of troops gathered from beyond the Sutlej must have pressed by this time upon the insurgent forces

below. If, then, we trace the struggle from its nearest point towards the sea, up the valleys of the Ganges and the Jumna, the public will be enabled to take a bird's-eye view of our military progress and that of the rebels. It is quite useless to write odes and palinodes, and it is puerile to persist in carving every item of intelligence so as to fit it into 'the views we put forward a fortnight ago.' All mere speculating, whether encouraging or gloomy, is useless. We are calculating upon total uncertainties. It is as rash to declare that Lucknow must have fallen ere this, as that, ere this, Delhi must have been captured. Whatever happens, the gamblers in prophecy will deserve no credit on account of their predictions.

The lower valley of the Ganges, when the last intelligence left Calcutta, was free from the actual presence of the rebellion. Over four hundred miles of country, as far as Patna, there were no regiments in mutiny; but the rebellion had been brought within the limits of Bengal Proper by the neglect of the Government and the unaccountable conduct of the Brigadier-General at Dinapore and Arrah. At the latter town, after the night repulse of the little English force that had been led into ambush, were about twelve Englishmen and forty Sikhs, who defended a house against a swarm of mutineers. After several days of heroic resistance they were relieved by Major EYRE, who, after a long and brilliant march, came up with the enemy, defeated them, rescued the forlorn garrison at Arrah, and, to some extent, retrieved the fatal blunders committed at Dinapore. We may now hope that Patna has been secured against an attack. Passing on to Dinapore itself, we find that the English had turned the scale, for the time, against the mutineers, and were in a position of strength and safety.

Nevertheless, there were the remains of four regiments in rebellion, portions of which were on the march towards Allahabad and Benares, where a plot had been discovered, and where the armed Hindoos were ready to plunge into the insurrection. We await with anxiety the next intelligence from that quarter, especially as we are not clearly informed of Major EYRE's movements after his distinguished achievement at Arrah. He seems to have come down from Buxar—on the highway guarded by Chunar—and if determined upon rendering assistance at Benares, would have to retrace his steps in that direction. Beyond Benares, where Rajghat had been fortified, the next station of importance is Allahabad, which has escaped outrage, and where vast accumulations of military materials exist. An entrenchment had been constructed for the defence of the town; stores of all kinds had been collected in abundance, and so far the line of communication, if reunited between Patna and Dinapore, would be unbroken. Further up, we come upon the traces of HAVELOCK's march, which, not only by the Commander-in-Chief, but by independent military men of all ranks, is acknowledged to have been a splendid operation. His conduct may be traduced by personal animosities, but we shall hold him in honour until all that we have already heard has been discredited by irrefutable evidence. Whether upon a grand highway, or among the rice-fields or snipe-swamps, by night or at the scorching Indian noon, HAVELOCK, like another HANNIBAL, kept his column together, fought and advanced, advanced and fought, and drove before him the immensely superior numbers of the enemy. Following him beyond Cawnpore, twenty-two miles distant from Lucknow, we are lost in an inexplicable maze of dates and rumours. He was in full march for Lucknow when the sickness of his men,

who had been reeling out of the line by sixties a day, compelled him to halt, to send back his invalids and heavy guns, and, it is said, to retire himself. On the 4th of August, however, he resumed his progress—a fact irreconcilable, we think, with the pretended private information, which states that, on the 3rd, he made a second retrograde movement, and abandoned Lucknow to the rebel army of Oude. Lucknow could hold out to the end of August, unless its garrison were reduced to despair by false accounts of their own hopeless position.

There is much confusion in the news from Agra. It is probable that the besiegers have fired the town, but it would seem that they have sustained some severe reverses. The garrison and European residents were within the fort, which was considered safe, and which, it would seem, had not been cut off from its communication with the camp at Delhi. At Delhi itself the British merely held a position outside the walls, harassed the insurgents with a continual fire, repelled the rebel sorties with great loss on both sides, and waited anxiously for reinforcements. It was not believed that any difficulty would be experienced in storming the place, the walls of which on one side have been dilapidated by our batteries; but the danger was in rushing in and fighting through miles of streets with a desperate enemy of vastly superior numbers. Meanwhile, the mutinous Sepoys must have been suffering from dissension, from the shot and shell playing from the British lines, and from their utter deficiency in medicine and surgery. If the Europeans could maintain their ground until NICHOLSON'S arrival, with VAN CORTLANDT, and perhaps a portion of the Peshawur Brigade, the scale might be turned against the garrison. Otherwise, it would not startle us to hear of a retirement upon Agra: Allyghur, the natural point at which a retiring army would pause, being rendered unhealthy by its neighbourhood of morasses.

No official intelligence arrived by the last mail from Bareilly, Ferozepore, Gwalior, Hansi, Hissar, Jhansi, Meerut, Neemuch, or Nusseerabad, places which may have been isolated by the insurrection, or restored to tranquillity. The despatches tell us nothing certain. All was reported well, however, from Dacca, Ghazepore, Mhow, Indore, Midnapore, Mirzapore, Nagode, Nagpore, and Rewah. From Azimghur, Bhaugulpore, Hazareebaugh, and Saugor, we shall not be surprised to hear bad news. At the first, an incipient agitation was going on among the troops; at the second, the Europeans dared not attempt to disarm the Sepoys who had hitherto been quiet; at the third, there was still a regiment of Native Cavalry trusted with its arms; this was also the case at Saugor. With respect to these and other parts of India, however, the turn of events would depend on the movements in Oude and at Delhi, and the temper of the Bombay and Madras armies.

LONDON AIR AND WATER.

WE resume our analysis of the recent Reports of the Metropolitan Officers of Health. These gentlemen, it should be stated, have formed themselves into an association for mutual assistance and the promotion of sanitary science. Such an interchange of experiences and comparison of data cannot but be highly beneficial to the public at large, if only the powers with which the law invests the officers be rigidly enforced, and the nuisances against which they set their mark be peremptorily removed. To show how necessary it is to have these scientific detectives to ferret out where lurk the secret

seeds of disease, the unconscious poison which consumes our bloom and strength, take that clear, sparkling, limpid beverage, so cool and refreshing to the taste on a hot summer's day. It is none of your company's water, driven through miles of piping and left to heat and putrify in the cistern. It is just drawn from the pump in the square, and stands in the glass with a brightness and transparency that would win a poet's praise. Alas! what says the report? The sources whence the water comes are simply surface wells. These are, without exception, excessively polluted; nor is this to be wondered at, if we consider the conditions affecting these falsely named spring-waters. The great majority of London wells are simply holes in the ground made for intercepting the surface water in its passage through the soil towards its complete filtration at a much lower level. If no other circumstances were in operation, such water would be simply *imperfectly filtered* surface water; but when we reflect that the soil through which it percolates is of a loose gravelly nature, riddled over with cesspools, and liable to every impregnation which can affect its surface, and that the nature of water is to absorb any soluble substance with which it comes in contact, we can realize some of the enormities of the pollution to which such water is subject. In Hanover-square one such well has been closed by the inspector; but what of the others, and how are we to remedy the evil? The only means of securing pure and undefiled water is by digging deep Artesian wells. The stream would then be obtained from a basin which it could not reach without having passed through a complete process of natural filtration.

The principal improvements which have been effected towards the health of London, and ameliorating the condition of the 'lower classes,' consist of the construction of private drains, the removal of refuse matter, laying on an increased supply of wholesome water, the cleansing and ventilation of houses, and various other arrangements of this kind. The amount of sanitary improvements accomplished during the year must be regarded with satisfaction; though, until a general system of drainage on a large scale has been carried out, and the Thames exempted from being the receptacle of every kind of filth, no partial efforts can properly be deemed satisfactory. Two plans seem to have been in operation—the one to prevent the propagation of disease; the other, the moral as well as the physical elevation of the poor. It would be impossible to detail the particulars for the different districts of the metropolis. We take, however, as a sample, what has been done in one or two parishes. According to the Report we find that in St. Olave's, Southwark, there have been, during the past year, 169 drains trapped; 58 houses either supplied with water or an improved supply given; 154 yards paved; 148 dust-bins provided; 4 open courts flagged; besides 90 cesspools emptied and filled up, and other arrangements made for effectually repressing the rise of all noxious vapours. In addition to ventilating, cleansing, and limewashing houses, many that had long been in a filthy state, totally unfit for human habitation, have been made decent dwellings, and appliances for cleanliness and comfort given which they never possessed before. In Westminster and Whitechapel the alterations that have been made are still more numerous; whilst there is not a parish in which some improvements of this kind have not been effected, and further improvements in course of being adopted, while in Newington the advantages of trees and shrubs, as an element in maintaining the purity of the atmosphere,

have not been passed over. We alluded to the attempt made to raise the moral condition of the lower classes. This has been partially effected, of course, by taking them out of the filth and wretchedness in which they lived. But a higher step has been taken. In St. Pancras parish, the association for improving the dwellings of the industrious classes has erected one large building, called Pancras-square, consisting of one hundred and ten sets of rooms; each set of rooms has a separate kitchen-range, boiler, and oven; a scullery with a supply of water; a place for dust; and a separate water-closet. The rents of the sets of two rooms vary from 4s. to 5s. 6d.; for three rooms, from 5s. to 7s. a week. There are also some model buildings near the Bagnigge-wells-road, constructed by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. These are small houses with two floors, adapted for twenty-three families and thirty aged women. The same society has, during the last year, been engaged on the experiment of determining how far existing courts, lanes, and alleys can be cleansed, improved, and made fit for human dwellings at such a cost as to be remunerative. The experiment has been made in three places of the most unpromising character—Wild-court, Drury-lane; Clark's-buildings, St. Giles's; and Tyndall's-buildings, Gray's-inn. The two first speculations have answered exceedingly well, in a pecuniary point of view, and there is every probability of the last paying also.

Much, then, as we have shown, has been done towards improving the health and aspect of London; but a gross inconsistency, as we will prove, is sometimes allowed to mar the good work. Much has been effected to remove many of the preventible causes of disease, and to this we shall again return; but a gross inconsistency is allowed sometimes to mar the good work. We are anxious that our narrow streets and alleys shall be widened; our close and crowded rooms ventilated and thinned; a good system of drainage constructed, and model homes erected for the labouring classes. Yet we pull down blocks of houses and streets—always those of the poor—without a moment's consideration as to where the unfortunate outcasts shall find shelter. What is the consequence? Take the parish of St. Olave's, Southwark. Within the last few years a considerable number of dwellings have been destroyed without any provision being made for the tenants, who distribute themselves by degrees over the untouched localities. These become densely inhabited, and houses that formerly contained one, or not more than two families, have now a family in each room. In the Whitechapel district, the building of St. Katherine's Docks occasioned the demolition of 1033 houses; the Eastern Counties and Blackwall Railway about 150; and the new street from the London Docks to Shore-ditch about 560 more,—1743 in all; whilst probably during the same period not more than 360 new houses were erected. To make the evil bear its due proportion, it must be remembered that the population of these districts has been steadily increasing for several years past. This reckless razing of houses should, undoubtedly, be restrained. It is not only seriously detrimental to the health of those who are obliged to live in crowded rooms; it tends to demoralize these chamber-tenants and increase pauperism. Families that used to occupy houses in some open, airy thoroughfare, are now forced into out-of-the-way places, where few besides the police and the parish officers penetrate; they are, therefore, as the report very justly observes, deprived of the advan-

tages that would be otherwise obtained from seeing and associating with persons in a superior position of life.

MEN MILLINERS.

THE old dispute has been revived on the question whether men should serve in drapers or haberdashers' shops. It is easy to suggest what might be said on the negative side. The employment is unmanly, keeps women out of work, stunts the army, and degrades a class of fine young fellows who ought to be better employed than in the smiling service of ladies, unrolling riband, and discussing tints and tissues. There is a good deal of reason in the complaint, the overpowering answer being, however, that ladies will have it so, and are not to be contradicted. If EAGLE and EDGAR dismiss their young men, ladies will go to HATTON and TATTON. Why? Because, it is said, they like the idea of being waited upon by smart, well-dressed, well-spoken, gallant assistants. Something resembling, in a distant, shadowy, intangible, unacknowledged way, flirtation is at the bottom of it. We beg pardon. We believe it is no such thing. Ladies long experienced in 'shopping' will tell you that the young men in drapers and silkmercers' shops are, as a class, more patient, polite, and imperturbably goodnatured than the young ladies behind the plate-glass of the milliners' palaces. The longer your pretty LAURA will sit at the counter tossing over shawls, robes, and laces, the pleasanter for the gentleman who has to keep up an agreeable, though deferential, colloquy; and it is saying nothing harsh of the young-lady assistant to observe that she does not see the thing quite in the same light. If she be meek and lowly by nature, she may suffer in silence; but if she has spirit, and sees that her customer is not only trifling, but (if a beauty) a 'natural enemy' into the bargain, she may make a hostile sign, and snap at the dilatory lady. Whether this or something else be the cause, we believe that ladies in general will not contradict us when we say that they find themselves more patiently and courteously served by men than by women.

Then it is forgotten that service at a fashionable silkmercer's or draper's is heavy work. Take up a roll of long-cloth, or a bale of silk, spread out the pattern, return it to its place on the shelf again, and do that for ten hours, keeping on your feet all the time (with a brief interlude for dinner), and every now and then running up a staircase or ladder, and pushing between counters; and if you are LUCY you will wish you were GEORGE, while if you are GEORGE be thankful you are not LUCY, weak of limb and untrained to the incessant exertion. Sometimes, of course, your day's business may be a light lounge; but we do not find that linendrapers and haberdashers' assistants grow naturally hearty upon their labour. Ask any one of them who has had a regular day's work, and he will tell you that nothing is more exhausting. The number of young girls employed might be increased if a staff of porters were employed to fetch and carry; but such a machinery would be difficult to manage, and would, moreover, absorb the labour of a class from which recruits for the army might be expected much more reasonably than from among the ordinary shopmen. We do not meet many men in shops where lace, caps, and embroidery form the principal stock.

Wherever there are men, rely upon it there is man's work to do. Not entirely muslins and silks have to be arranged so as to flow down the assistant's form and exhibit their coquetries, ribbons have to be unrolled, flaccid and flaky dainties of dress have to be handled

by Great Britons fit to fix bayonets; but supposing you turn the young men out of Regent-street, whither will they go? Not to the Horse Guards. You have a military system which is the horror of every class except the lowest. That must be reformed before any one will think it a degradation to be a silk-mercer's assistant, or an honour to be a private soldier.

HOW TO MELT PEARLS.

A ROMAN Governor killed himself because he could not supply his daughter with jewels. Perhaps MISS CLARKE, step-daughter of Colonel WAUGH, might have driven a stronger Roman to despair. That is to say, unless she be a type of her graceful class—the class which clothes itself in soft raiment from Bond-street, and sometimes does not pay the bill. Really, however, the ninth statue in the Arabian palace would be unreasonable if it could not walk or ride without parasols at eighteen guineas each, or smile in chandelier light without a wreath of golden roses. Supposing the MARY in question to be a lily, what would be the cost of painting it, for a morning at Court? A lace chemisette (we suppose), 5*l.*; a white glacé dress, with gold and white lace train and gold brocade, 55*l.* 10*s.*; a head-dress, with gold wreath and feathers, 5*l.* 5*s.*; ten buttons, 5*l.*; a pair of Mechlin lace sleeves, 8*l.* 8*s.* For one afternoon, possibly, this may be considered liberal; but what if the painted lily require a fresh coating ten times during the season, upon a similar scale? Well, we will waive that. If necessary, let MARY wear real turquoise buttons, green and white Court dresses rich with pearls, point-lace parasols lighter than Indian canopies, shell buttons, silver azaleas, sapphire wreaths, rose point bonnets, crystallized silks, and all the houri draperies and decorations which bedecked the elegance of MARY, daughter of Mrs. WAUGH; but there is an item which cannot be pardoned: "Dressing four dolls, 12*l.* 12*s.*" Whose dolls? Are dolls ever dressed in this way? "Of course," Miss MARY says. Then say nothing more of African idols, for if you bedizen a block of wood, or a mass of wax, linen, and sawdust, with exquisite tissues and jewellery, you are not less mad or idolatrous than the worshipper of Mumbo-Jumbo. The costume of a wedding party, in the WAUGH family, seems to have cost 1200*l.* And a great horror is excited. Stay a moment: you saw the bridesmaids come out of church; you admired and envied them. You flattered the young CLEOPATRA with her wreath of silver and diamonds. You never thought then that this would come to bankruptcy. After all, however, bankruptcy is the end of it, and we may think of that when we next see a lady whom it has cost a thousand pounds sterling to conceal her relationship to the Greek ideal. Perhaps, however, there is a Greek precedent. The sculptor put a robe of gold on his ivory statue; and, in like manner, English living ivory is covered with gold and pearls which have been melted in a West-end crucible.

EXPECTED MURDER AT DUBLIN.

IF SPOLLEN be an innocent man, we advise the Dublin police to look well after the movements of a person who has published a rhyme on the Indian mutiny. He may not have been the same ruffian who dashed out Mr. LITTLE's brains with a hammer, but we should say that he has all the qualities of a murderer. Possibly, he wants the courage to commit homicide; but, if that be a security, it is the only one we have. Or is he a maniac? That appears about the most authentic suggestion; at all events, he is one for the criminal ward. Unless he be traced

there may be an assassination in the dark; we counsel the people of Dublin to look to themselves. He would certainly use the knife, if he dared—this parodist of tragedy who grins at the slaughter of women and gloats over the mutilation of children. We shall, perhaps, pain our readers by quoting a few lines of the detestable doggerel, but we shall carefully omit whatever is indecent, although we cannot select a verse without reprinting a brutality:—

R! I see the swarthy figger of the wonst so crouching nigger
Has E pulls the vengeful trigger witch lays is master low;
Hand I ear is yell of slorter, as E swears to give no quarter,
And E thinks of wife and dorter made the minions of is foe,
And a thousand madning memries nerve is blow!
Hall in vain the widespred wastings of Dallousy, Clive, and Aystings;
Hall in vain the Hinjan's tastings of the Briton's crew ill lars;
Hall in vain the guns of Lorrence, oo as made us an aborrence
By the blood E spilt in torrence; hexacutions without kors,
For witch E got so many fools' aplors.

This scavenger's howl—of a piece with the Irish sarcasm which speaks of the English as 'the countrymen of DOVE and PALMER'—wants a glossary to render the points intelligible. 'R' there stands for 'ah,' 'E' for 'he,' and 'Hinjan' for 'Indian.' We submit, that the ruffianly writer of such a ditty deserves twelve months at the crank if he be sane, and if he be insane, ought to be chained among frenzied lunatics. At any rate, if the Irish detectives do not run him down, some mean and cowardly crime will probably be committed before long in Dublin.

THE EDINBURGH CASTLE ROCK.—The following letter from Mr. Ruskin appears in the *Witness*:—"Dunbar, September 14, 1857.—As I was leaving Edinburgh this morning, I heard a report which gave me more concern than I can easily express, and very sufficiently spoilt the pleasure of my drive here. It was said to be the architect's intention to cut down into the brow of the Castle Rock, in order to afford secure foundation for some new building. Now, the Castle Rock of Edinburgh is, as far as I know, simply the noblest in Scotland, conveniently approachable by any creatures but seagulls or peewits. Ailsa and the Bass are of course more wonderful, and I suppose in the West Highlands there are masses of crag more wild and fantastic; but people only go to see these once or twice in their lives, while the Castle Rock has a daily influence in forming the taste or kindling the imagination of every promising youth in Edinburgh. Even irrespectively of its position, it is a mass of singular importance among the rocks of Scotland. It is not easy to find among your mountains a 'crag' of so definite a form and on so magnificent a scale. Among the central hills of Scotland, from the Ben Wyvis to the Lammermuirs, I know of none comparable to it; while, besides being bold and vast, its bars of basalt are so nobly arranged, and form a series of curves at once so majestic and harmonious from the turf at their base to the roots of the bastions, that as long as your artists have that crag to study I do not see that they need casts from Michael Angelo, or any one else, to teach them the laws of composition or the sources of sublimity. But if once you cut into the brow of it all is over. Disturb, in any single point, the simple lines in which the walls now advance and recede upon the tufted grass of its summit, and you may as well make a quarry of it at once, and blast away rock, castle, and all."

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne has been for a long time occupied with the Ministerial Land Bill. The Government has a strong majority in the House, but out of doors the bill is very unpopular. "Besides 'the constitutional right of petition,'" says the *Times* correspondent, "another mode of external pressure has been adopted in consequence of the obnoxious bill. A 'convention of delegates' from all parts of the country, consisting of about seventy members, is now sitting in Melbourne to discuss this vital question. A great deal of small wit is expended, of course, on this 'mock parliament' of 'stump orators,' and so forth; but its proceedings are conducted with regularity and good sense, and the newspapers, at all events, think its debates of sufficient importance to be regularly reported. That seventy men can be found to leave their homes to discuss this question in the metropolis is in itself evidence of the intensity of public opinion on the question. It will probably end in a demand for Parliamentary reform, and a dissolution."

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.*

DURING the last few months we have had to record the serious losses which have occurred in rapid succession amongst French men of letters; and this week, to the names of the distinguished poets, the popular novelist, and the profound thinker, which have recently appeared in our literary obituary, must be added that of perhaps the first professional critic in France—GUSTAVE PLANCHE. He died a few days since, in the delirium of a fever, brought on by that absolute negligence of his person and his health for which he was notorious. Those who knew him personally will remember that he combined with a passion for unwashed linen and faded garments an utter indifference to wind and weather. A stranger meeting him in the streets of Paris, and seeing his massive head cased in a shockingly worn *chapeau*, his tall but slouching figure clothed in linen of uncertain age and neutral tint, and outer raiment that Rag Fair would scarcely own, might naturally have been tempted to offer him a small gratuity. But amongst his friends, and over the claret he loved so well, he appeared in his true character as a veritable king of men. There, in the large grasp and easy play of his brilliant and incisive intellect, in the wide range and rare accuracy of his knowledge, in his passionate enthusiasm, his resolute opinions, and energetic nature, you at once recognized one born to rule in his own sphere, whatever that might be. This was, in fact, the position he took as a thinker and a critic. PLANCHE has been for years past a kind of dictator to art and literature. His style of criticism was the faithful reflex of his nature—luminous, decisive, and unsparing; his enemies said, often culpably overbearing and dogmatic. There is, perhaps, some truth in this charge, but if his criticisms had sometimes a tone of too arrogant self-assertion, they always evinced a firm grasp and profound knowledge of the subject, which both deserved and commanded admiration and respect. His papers on art and literature in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* formed a most attractive feature of that able journal; and his death leaves a blank in the staff of its contributors which it will be difficult to fill.

M. GUSTAVE PLANCHE was born in 1808. His father was a chemist of some distinction, who translated several foreign works connected with his profession. GUSTAVE had two brothers—CHARLES, a landscape painter, and AUGUSTIN, editor of the *Journal des Economistes* and of the *Revue Britannique*, and translator of MACCULLOCH'S *Principles of Political Economy*. GUSTAVE himself was intended for the medical profession; but, after leaving college, he devoted himself to literature and criticism, especially to art in its history and monuments, instead of pursuing the career in which his father expected he would distinguish himself. His days were spent in the Louvre and the museums, amongst artists, and in studying special collections and particular eras both of ancient and modern art. His father, on discovering that he was wasting his time in becoming a thinker and critic, gave him the alternative of sticking to business or leaving the paternal roof. GUSTAVE chose the latter course, and continued his favourite studies, in a state of poverty that often amounted to actual destitution. It was during this period of his life, in all likelihood, that he acquired that habit of utter self-neglect which stamped his life with eccentricity, and at length hurried him to the grave. After a while, however, his merit as a student and critic of art became known to M. RICOURT, editor of *L'Artiste*, and the papers he contributed to that journal made him known, and soon procured for him more important work. In 1831, M. ALFRED DE VIGNY introduced him to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and the first article he contributed was a great success, and established his connexion with the journal, which continued to his death. In 1836 he worked with BALZAC to establish the *Chronique de Paris*; and was afterwards for some years attached to the editorship of the *Journal des Débats*. Many of his papers have been republished in separate volumes, which form a series of criticisms in art and literature alike brilliant and instructive.

M. GUSTAVE PLANCHE, like all men of strong opinions and energetic character, made warm friends and bitter enemies; but his friends will not assert that he was faultless in temper, or always just; and his bitterest enemies cheerfully allow his unquestionable power as a thinker, a writer, and a critic.

OLD-FASHIONED CRITICISM.

Lectures on the British Poets. By Henry Reed.

Shaw.

WHAT is written about poets is generally not worth reading. There might be named some fine critics of poetry; but, for the most part, they have been a dull race, given to the repetition of platitudes, or to the elaboration of false parallels or affected panegyrics. Few can have failed, however, to notice the gradual improvement which has taken place in the tone of literary criticism, especially where poets are concerned. Formerly every poet seemed to have a faction and an enemy, and reviews were written as though with the one object of inflicting a wound. In our days Gifford's virulence would not be tolerated for a week, except by the few ante-diluvians who promise immortality to the brutalities of Christopher North. "If," he said, speaking as a reviewer of Shelley, "we might withdraw the veil of private life, and tell what we know about him, it would indeed be a disgusting picture that we should exhibit;" and then, "Of Mr. Shelley himself we know nothing, and desire to know nothing." Two savage insinuations altogether contradictory. The same presumptuous, uneducated, undervalued Shelley pre-

tended to correct Byron, annotating his proof-sheets with "Omit the last six couplets," "Despicable stuff," "Strike out this section." But nothing was startling from the pen of a writer who asserted that Shakspeare's most characteristic eloquence, and, indeed, the only quality in which he excelled other dramatists, was wit. Rhythmical modulation, according to Gifford, was not one of Shakspeare's merits. We are almost inclined to rank Gifford with Rymer, who described *Othello* as 'a bloody farce, without salt or savour' that fills the head with 'vanity, confusion, tintamarre, and jingle-jangle.' Yet we can forgive these libels upon books, as we forgive Johnson for despising *Paradise Lost*, and declaring that to read *Lycidas* a second time would be to deserve death by surfeit. We have eccentric opinions and silly critics among us to this hour, but we have extirpated (or silenced) the venomous cowards who once spoke of a book in order that they might defame its author. To that race belonged the scribbler who spoke of Hazlitt as a 'pimpled fellow,' and the other, who, having exhausted his malice in an attack on the works of Campbell, added, "As a man, moreover, he is vulgarly ugly." Campbell, in fact, was handsome, but an Irish critic wrote that 'he was a miserable dwarf,' 'a small, thin man, with a remarkably cunning and withered face, and eyes cold and glassy, like those of a dead haddock.' Having maligned the poet's person, the critic proceeded to misrepresent his opinions. Campbell, according to these biographical notes, said of Petrarch that 'he was a detestable donkey,' of Cervantes, that 'he was a most dull and lugubrious jester,' of Byron, that 'he was a liar, and in heart and soul a blackguard,' of Allan Cunningham, that he was the most infernal liar that ever left Scotland; of Hazlitt, that 'of all the false, vain, selfish blackguards that ever disgraced human nature, he was the falsest, vainest, and most selfish,' of Northcote, the sculptor, that he was 'a conceited booby,' Shelley 'a filthy Atheist,' Milton 'a savage-minded wretch,' Gray 'a selfish scoundrel,' and 'a harmless, dirty beast.' That was one way of clouding the reputation of a dead poet. Byron says that Wordsworth boasted he would not give five shillings for all Southey had ever written, and Mrs. Hemans, that the same poet talked of *Scots wha ha wi' Wallace bled* as 'miserable inanity,' but we must accept these testimonies very cautiously, and make sure that we are not mistaking a jest for an opinion. We know, however, how Wordsworth underrated Dryden, Pope, and Gray, and marvelled how they had been ranked among poets, and how Byron thought Milton and Shakspeare had been extravagantly praised, preferred Rogers to Coleridge, affected to value two or three of Moore's *Melodies* beyond all the epics ever composed, and considered as a tragedy of the highest order Horace Walpole's play *The Mysterious Mother*, which Coleridge described as 'the most disgusting, detestable, vile composition that ever came from the hand of man.' Coleridge himself, however, talked of Wordsworth's drama *The Borderers* as absolutely wonderful, and containing a series of profound touches of the human heart found sometimes in Schiller and Shakspeare, but in Wordsworth always! There was no little personal and political feeling mixed up in these discussions. The taste of the day, moreover, often misled the critics, as when the verses called *Studies of Sensation and Event*—a mass of unintelligible, metaphysical, incoherence—were largely and elaborately praised. Warburton had his disciples when he foolishly annotated Pope, Gifford his admirers when he ferociously assailed Shelley, Bentham his disciples when he said that all the poetry ever written was of no more importance than a game of pushpin, and, undoubtedly, that reviewer had his dupes who wrote that Shakspeare had done nothing but spread a poisonous fume over the mind of Europe.

We extract from a series of thoughtful, refined, and suggestive essays, by Henry Reed, the well-known American critic, a passage bearing on this topic:—

It is important, too, to shun the habit of dogmatic criticism. It is a singular but familiar fact, that men are never more apt to be intolerant of difference of opinion than in what concerns the mingled powers of judgment and feeling denominated taste. I need suggest no other illustration than the striking contrariety of judgment on the merits of the most distinguished poets who have flourished in our own times, the discussion of which I shall not now anticipate by the expression of any opinion. To what is this owing? Partly, no doubt, to variety of character, intellectual and moral; to diversity of temperament and education; and whatsoever else makes one man in some respects a different being from his neighbour. Each reader, as well as each writer, has his peculiar bent of mind, his own way of thinking and feeling; so that the passionate strains of poetry will find an adaptation in the heart of one, while its thoughtful, meditative inspirations will come home to the heart of another. This consideration must not be lost sight of, because it goes far toward allaying this literary intolerance, which, like political or theological intolerance, is doubly disastrous, for it at the same time narrows a man's sympathies and heightens his pride. But the variety of mind or of general disposition will not wholly explain the variety of literary opinions. After making all due allowance in this respect, it is not to be questioned that there is right judgment and wrong judgment,—a sound taste and a sickly taste. There are opinions which we may hold with a most entire conviction of their truth, an absolute and imperious self-confidence, and a judicial assurance that the contradictory tenets are errors. There is a poetry, for instance, of which a man may both know and feel not only that it gives poetic gratification to himself, but that it cannot fail to produce a like effect on every well-constituted and well-educated mind. When an English critic, Rymer, some hundred and fifty years ago, disloyal in his folly, pronounced the tragical part of *Othello* to be plainly none other than a bloody farce, without salt or savour,—when Voltaire scoffed at the tragedy of Hamlet as a gross and barbarous piece, which would not be tolerated by the vilest rabble of France or Italy, likening it (I give you his own words) to the fruit of the imagination of a drunken savage,—when Steevens, an editor of Shakspeare, said that an Act of Parliament would not be strong enough to compel the perusal of the sonnets and other minor poems of the bard,—when Dr. Johnson remarked that *Paradise Lost* might be read as a duty, but could not be as a pleasure, and pronounced a sweeping condemnation on Milton's incomparable *Lycidas*,—when, in our own day, a Scotch critic, Lord Jeffrey, declared of Wordsworth's majestic poem, *The Excursion*, that 'it would never do'—in each of these opinions I know, as anybody may, with a confidence not short of demonstration, I know that there was gross and grievous falsehood. Now, if these opinions are defenceless on the score of variety of mind, and safely to be stigmatized as rash and irrational judgments, it follows that there must exist principles to guide to wise conclusions. And how is a theory of criticism to be formed? How, in a matter in which men are apt to think and feel so differently, to have such various fancies, prejudices, and prepossessions,—how are we to get at the truth? Mr. Reed puts a question, and does not wait for an answer.

LATTER-DAY POETRY.

Miching Mallecho, and Other Poems. By Paul Richardson. (Burton-upon-Trent: Whitehurst. London: J. and C. Mozley).—This is a volume by a writer who has already put forth some verses which are here reprinted, and of which we spoke in a former marshalling of Latter-day Poets (*Leader*, April 19, 1856). The first poem in the present book is, we believe, original; but we can do little else than repeat our previous opinion of the author's general practice. Again we have to regret that a writer of such evident honesty and such manifestly good intentions should indulge in vulgar abuse and virulent denunciation of everybody and everything he does not happen to agree with. He commences his present volume with some remarks on the critics of his former publication, the upshot of which is that they are all knaves and fools. Then he passes forth into the great world of humanity. Everybody there too is a knave, or a fool, or both, with the exception of Mazzini—and himself. Every lord is a rascal and a numskull. Every priest is ditto. Every minister and every member of Parliament is a perfect sink of iniquity. Every man who goes to church is fit only to be kicked out of the world; just as, in the opinion of fanatics on the other side, every man who does not go to church should be devoted to a similar fate. Every young lady who dances a polka at a ball is in heart the same as the poor girl who leers at us from under the street lamps towards the small hours of the morning. In short, everybody who does not act as Mr. Paul Richardson acts, and thinks as Mr. Paul Richardson thinks, is an abandoned scoundrel or a born idiot. All this is mere petulant egotism, strutting in the mask and domino of heroic virtue; and we the more regret to see it because Mr. Richardson has real faculty, and because there is so much to be done in the way of reforming and bettering the world that it is painful to find intellectual power thrown away in the ravings of what is truly nothing more than another form of bigotry, as great as any which it attacks. If this country be so thoroughly corrupt as Mr. Richardson would have us believe—if we simply get worse and worse with every age—if we have fallen helplessly away from some ideal time of heroism and freedom, when (as Mr. Richardson maintains, but without fixing the date) England was always fighting the battles of liberty all over the earth, and making kings and emperors bow before her—it is clear that the case is hopeless. Such writings, therefore, supposing them to have any effect at all, simply plunge us into despair and inaction. There is much truth in many of Mr. Richardson's strictures, and he has such a free, hearty admiration of what is noble and generous in the abstract, that we are sure he is really desirous of doing service to the world; but we put it to him as a man of sense whether he would not effect that purpose much better by acknowledging the good that is in society, as well as denouncing the bad, and by tempering his denunciations with a little charity for individuals, who, whatever their mistakes, may not be either absolute scoundrels or hopeless blockheads. We are almost tempted to apply to Mr. Richardson some lines of his own, and to say that he is

Without the love that seasons life with joy,
Or wit to draw its better flavour out.
Because the rind is bitter to the taste,
He'll suck an orange with a sour, vry face,
And find no sweetness in it.

This is a singular strain in which to review a volume of poems; but Mr. Richardson seems to consider that poetry is little else than rhymed politics, and expresses great scorn of those who think otherwise. Of his poetry itself we may confidently say, that it indicates unquestionable faculty. Amid much wildness, incoherence, and ribaldry, sometimes bombastical and occasionally commonplace, we find a true feeling for beauty and grandeur; passages exhibiting thought and originality; bold strokes of wit and satire, alternating with tender gleams of description; rough humour and savage sarcasm. Very admirable are his mock Methodist prayer and sermon; very spirited some of his lyrics. And so we will part company with him in friendly mood, and hope to hear him singing in a pleasanter strain at some future day.

The Fairy Family: a Series of Ballads and Metrical Tales illustrating the Fairy Mythology of Europe (Longman and Co.).—That beautiful system of spiritual life which succeeded to the demi-gods and nymphs of antiquity, and which is summed up in the Anglo-French word 'faery,' has formed the subject of dramas, ballads, and narrative poems out of number, from the gorgeous *Midsummer Night's Dream* of Shakspeare down to the humble composition of the magazine verse-writer. Here, however, is a gentleman who puts forth a whole volume of fairy poetry, dividing his romances systematically among the Fairies of the Woods and Groves, the Fairies of the Fields and Meadows, the Fairies of the Hills and Caves, the Fairies of the Hearths and Homesteads, and the Fairies of the Seas and Rivers. Each of these sections he prefaces with a short prose account of the particular class of elves alluded to; so that the book is a mirror of the whole fairy world. The idea is a pleasant one, and it is pleasantly carried out, though the author strikes a somewhat conventional key note in his Preface. He says that he "has been led to the composition of this work chiefly by the fact that, while Fairy Lore possesses a charm and an attraction above all others for young people, and while its value and importance as a means of moral instruction are fully recognized, much of our Fairy Literature, so eagerly longed for and so greedily devoured, is but moral poison—weakened by unmeaning extravagances, polluted by indelicate allusions, and disfigured by purposeless cruelties and crimes. The Fairy Mythology has always appeared to him to present peculiar advantages as a medium for virtuous teaching." What fairy tales the writer can have been in the habit of reading we know not. It is quite new to us to learn that so large a part of our Fairy Literature is moral poison; and we confess we cannot avoid an uneasy feeling when we see a poet objecting to extravagance in a fairy tale (as if that were not its very life), and sitting down—we had almost said with malice prepense—to turn the bright and buoyant sports of fancy into "mediums for virtuous teaching." Save us from the curse of 'good and bad boy books' invading the pleasant realm of Faery! But further on we found the author asserting that he has taken care "that the moral shall be worked out in the development of the tale—not tacked to the end of it, to

stand in pointed but unamiable antithesis to all that has gone before." This was reassuring; still more so to find that the tales are very agreeably told in flowing and graceful verse, with just as much poetry in the treatment as the youthful readers to whom the book is mainly addressed would comprehend and enjoy. Some of the stories have been told in verse before: for instance, the tale of John Wilde, the avaricious farmer of Rügen, we recollect to have seen in the form of a ballad; but it is an excellent fiction, and will bear twice telling. The volume is handsomely printed; and we can recommend it to old and young (provided the old still retain some youthfulness of heart) as a pleasant resource for a leisure hour.

The Pleasures of Home, a Poem in Five Cantos, by the Rev. James Thomas Campbell, M.A. (Saunders and Otley), has a very appropriate motto from Christopher North:—"Commonplace and all-time truths are the staple of all true poetry." A very few pages of Mr. Campbell's verse will show that he has carried this precept into practice—as far, that is to say, as commonplace is concerned. And yet there is something original about him, too. He dedicates his book "To Jane and Julia, the two companions with whom I have passed my life, and to whom I owe its many mercies and blessings." And he finds it necessary to explain his own obscurities in a foot-note. Thus we read in the text—"And is she gone?" to which is appended this prose comment at the bottom of the page:—"The allusion here is to Julia, the younger of the two sisters, who died suddenly," &c. It is rather startling to find Mr. Campbell vindicating Nelson's Lady Hamilton from the revilings of the over-good; but this piece of liberality is entirely neutralized in the next page by a prodigious howl of bigotry. Frenchmen, yells Mr. Campbell, are "a polluted race accursed of God." But we, it seems, are not much better, because we are in alliance with France instead of fighting her, and because we impiously desire to be at peace with all men, and to that end make railways, and electric telegraphs, and such-like profanities. Indeed, we are 'a race of fools,' and George III. was the greatest of kings! Towards the conclusion of his book, Mr. Campbell froths up into a frenzy about the advance of Romanism, which he conceives is fast dragging us into the bottomless pit; and here we think it high time to leave him.

Gwendoline and Winfred (John Moxon) is an anonymous poem, the author of which informs us that he (or she) has 'bowed in wild idolatry' before the 'altars' of 'poesy.' He bids his book 'go forth and brave the critic's sneer;' then (for a novelty) likens it to a bark, and hopes that a 'pilot hand' may guide it to some harbour where it may 'the malice of the world defeat.' The reader, no doubt, knows what to expect from this sweltering egotism. If he does not, we may inform him that he will find nothing in *Gwendoline and Winfred* but feeble verse, pallid sentimentality, and bad grammar. As thus:—

My tale is done, my song is sung,
And from my hand the bright harp flung,
With broken strings, for many a day
In aching solitude to lay.

A Summer Evening Reverie, and Other Poems, by William Tidd Matson (Bulman), have received the kind encouragement of several eminent men, and exhibit amiability and sweetness. Mr. Matson is full of generous sympathy with the oppressed nationalities of Europe, and advocates their enfranchisement with a warmth which has nothing of virulence in it. The best poem in his book is the first, which contains some striking and even fine passages.

Mr. Heraud has published a new and revised edition of his *Judgment of the Flood* (Bogue). The poem has obtained many admirers; but we regret we cannot add ourselves to the list.

Yewdale, and Lyrical Notes, by S. H. Bradbury (Houlston and Wright).—This is a new volume of poems by a versifier who has obtained some little celebrity under the strange nickname of 'Quallon.' It exhibits all the bad features of his former writings, confirmed and exaggerated. Sentimentality, extravagant and inept metaphors, and a tendency to harp upon certain showy words, again meet us in every page. He writes so much of jewels and gold that he must be the son of a lapidary by the daughter of a goldsmith; and he has an unctuous, lax-mouthed way of talking about women which is positively nasty. He speaks of one young lady who has lips of 'luscious ripeness;' and of another we are told that 'her merry lips with lushest looks were rife'—a line suggestive of nothing but the night saloon. A few pretty passages may be found here and there; but they will not compensate the reader for the load of glittering rubbish out of which he has to pick them.

INDIAN PAMPHLETS.

The best days of the pamphleteer are past. The journalist has superseded him. The sale of not one pamphlet out of a hundred pays the cost of publication. Formerly, 'Justitia' or 'An Englishman,' by issuing twenty-four pages of invective, might kindle an agitation; but in our days he appeals only to a quiet class of readers, or, still oftener, to writers who make use of his facts and illustrations, and leave his modest work to immortal obscurity. Mr. Gladstone, a few years ago, made a hit with a pamphlet on the Neapolitan prisons; a little earlier Lord Brougham had made a failure on the French Republic. Nevertheless, dwindled though they be to comparative insignificance, the pamphleteers are generally an important, self-denying, patriotic race. Frequently, of course, they have a personal object in view. 'Medicus' writes on sanitary reform, and advertises a plan of his own; a 'British Officer' discourses on army purchase, and we discover, before long, that he has been maltreated at the Horse Guards; 'Chancery Lane' proposes an association upon public grounds, and we find that he would be happy to act as its paid solicitor; but, in nine cases out of ten, your pamphleteer is a man who, having views of his own, no organ through which to disseminate them, and no chance of being allowed sufficient space by the *Times* or *Daily News*, prints them upon fair paper in clear type, procures the co-operation of Mr. Chapman, Mr. Ridgway, or Mr. Edlington Wilson, sends copies to the press, and listens impatiently for an echo.

The Indian crisis has engendered a large variety of pamphlets, each

directed from a special point of view. One of the most interesting, though not the most disinterested, is Mr. Hyde Clarke's *Colonization, Defence, and Railways in Our Indian Empire* (Weale).—Mr. Clarke describes the numerous English towns that have sprung up among the Himalayas and the Neilgherries, to which invalids resort for convalescence, and shows that European colonization may be developed upon an ample scale—a possibility to which he justly refers as affording an excellent suggestion for the future security of the conquerors of India. We have never yet made the country our own. We are strangers among the people. We have subdued them but not settled among them. But to sprinkle the peninsula and the mountains effectually with European towns we must develop railways and telegraphs, and it is as an advocate of these projects that Mr. Clarke has avowedly compiled his elaborate and useful publication. We have no doubt whatever that every encouragement is due to the promoters; the only thing to be regretted is that they did not receive Government guarantees years ago; had the Mirzapore and Delhi line been constructed, the mutiny could never have assumed its present frightful proportions. Mr. Clarke, to illustrate the capabilities of India for English colonization, enumerates a large number of residuary towns established within the last thirty years; but while they remain unconnected by steam communication with the coast their progress must be slow, and their inhabitants comparatively unsafe; what is now an eighty days' march might be accomplished by railway within twenty-four hours; thus, had the Northern Bengal Railway been completed, battalions might have been poured down in half a day from Darjeeling into the valley of the Ganges, while, had the Simla line been open, European forces might have been transported in six hours from Simla and Soobathoo to Delhi. We advise our readers to bestow careful attention upon Mr. Clarke's pamphlet. *The Present Crisis in India* (John Chapman) is a pamphlet of a totally different class, by the Author of 'Our North-West Frontier.' In a history of British political and military progress in India, published some years ago, we find a chapter on the North-West Frontier, containing passages from an unpublished memoir written by Captain Bonamy for Sir John Malcolm, from inedited notes by Sir John Malcolm himself, and from an important manuscript memoir by Sir John Macdonald. The purport of the united argument was to show the necessity of guarding the Afghan line, and converting into defensive battalions the predatory nations on that frontier. The writer of this pamphlet urges the formation of a host of Eastern Cossacks on the hills to render the Afghan passes impregnable. From that topic he advances to the actual insurrection, and traces, vigorously and suggestively, a theory of the causes which have provoked the Mohammedan and Hindu mutiny. He is obviously a man of practical local knowledge, familiar with all the workings of our Indian administration, and admirably adapted to discuss in any arena the military exigencies of the Anglo-Indian Empire.

The author of *The Mutiny in the Bengal Army* (John Chapman) adopts as a motto Sir Charles Napier's exclamation, "Yes, the Sepoy is a glorious soldier." Glorious in some respects, undoubtedly, as he amply demonstrates; but in others despicable, as late occurrences still more conclusively show. Apart from the moral influence of English discipline, the Hindu or the Mohammedan becomes a coward, a savage, and a monster. The pamphlet argues convincingly in favour of retaining a native force, a point on which all competent authorities concur with him, but he scarcely makes out his case when he contends to some extent in favour of a high-caste army. He assigns the insurrection, upon grounds which he explains from obvious personal knowledge, to three ruling motives—the alienation said to have arisen between the Sepoys and European officers, the great expansion of territory without a corresponding increase of our military establishments, and a vague fear of a desire, or even intention on the part of the Government, to subvert Hinduism and caste. We have already considered these points, but we may counsel such of our readers as desire to analyze them in detail to consult the publication under notice.

Mr. Malcolm Lewin is a pessimist, and in *The Way to Lose India, with Illustrations from Leadenhall-street* (Ridgway), delivers himself of a lengthened groan. He talks about universal poverty and misrule, the social degradation of all classes, insult and oppression, in a manner that proves him to be declaiming with his eyes shut. He says the existence of the Indian native, under British rule, has been "but a passage to another state." "The condition of all classes of society is hopeless." "You have drained the country of its wealth," and left it richer than at any former period. Really, Mr. Malcolm Lewin is by no means a safe counsellor in the midst of a crisis. His sympathies are with the Sepoy. He would hardly object, we might almost imagine, to let loose Nana Sahib and his Mahrattas in Leadenhall-street. We are sorry that he despises the strength that lies in moderation, and prefers a virulent tirade to a calm and attested statement. When, however, we found upon his title-page the hack quotation *Solitudinem faciunt pacem appellant*, we anticipated nothing more nor less than the outpourings of a man whose advice has not been appreciated by the Court of Proprietors. We, as our readers know well, are not the apologists of Leadenhall-street administration; but we can have nothing to do with one-sided and reckless declamation.

The Crisis in India: its Causes and Proposed Remedies, by a Military Officer of Thirty-two Years' Experience in India (Bentley), appeared originally, we think, in the *Daily News*, in the form of successive letters signed 'Caulbulee.' The writer has a thorough acquaintance with his subject. He understands India; he understands the Court of Directors; he sees to the bottom of Mr. Vernon Smith. He complains that while such men as Mr. Mansell, late resident at the Court of Nagpoor, Mr. William Henry Elliot, and Sir George Clark are kept in subordinate corners, Whig non-descripts are thrust into responsible positions, where they make a farce of their responsibility. We do not sanction all the assertions of 'Caulbulee,' but we have been deeply interested in his series of rapid, reflective, pointed statements, abounding in practical suggestions, as well as in sharp criticism of men and measures. Among other hints, he proposes the establishment of a Government organ in the vernacular, to be circulated among the native troops, to refute false and irritating rumours propagated by seditious malig-

nants. Such an organ, unlike the French *Moniteur*, would be exposed to public contradiction were it to be guilty of prevaricating or misleading the minds of the Sepoys. He exhibits, moreover, the historical growth of an assimilation in sentiment and interest between the Mohammedans and Hindus—a very important aspect of the question, and one which has nowhere been so ably discussed as in the letters of 'Caulbulee.' A speech on *Bengal: its Landed Tenure and Police System*, by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, has been published (Ridgway) in a pamphlet form. It advocates, with temper and spirit, a reform and extension of the police administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and a parliamentary investigation into the system of landed tenures, and the dispensation of justice in that populous region. It will suffice to mention the titles of two other valuable publications on similar topics—*Minute of the Honourable F. J. Halliday, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, on the State of the Police and of Criminal Justice in the Lower Provinces of Bengal*, and *Disaffection in the Native Army: a Minute written by Sir Thomas Munro Thirty-five Years ago*. 'Scrutator' publishes, in a neat form, a sensible and interesting review (Kent and Co.) of *The Indian Mutiny*. We may add a notice of a pamphlet entitled *Corrections of a Few of the Errors contained in Sir W. Napier's Life of his Brother, Sir Charles Napier*. By George Buist, LL.D. (Smith, Elder, and Co.).—Dr. Buist convicts Sir William Napier in a style which disposes of that gentleman's claim to be ranked among historians or biographers.

THE NOBLE TRAYTOUR.

The Noble Traytour. A Chronicle. By Thomas of Swarraton, Armiger. 3 vols. Smith, Elder and Co.

THE dulness is beginning to disperse. A new novel breaks in upon the stagnant season. It is an Elizabethan masquerade. Shakspeare, the Queen, Essex, Raleigh, and a hundred nobles, knights, and ladies of the land appear on the stage, which presents a close and elaborate copy of the Elizabethan fashions. The author has imbued himself with the spirit of the times which he embodies, perhaps, too quaintly and formally. But his studies have not been without their value in preparing him for the composition of a semi-historical romance, garnished with fancy, and carved and painted with infinite industry, so as to revive the characteristics of a past age, the favourite field of the novel and the drama. The story needs no description. It is that of Elizabeth and Essex, as handed down by chronicles, and is, of course, a tragedy. The writer adopts the theory that the Queen murdered her favourite (for it was a murder) in order to wreak her jealousy upon himself and his beautiful countess. He is particularly successful in his pictures of the Court; but his dialogues are artificially modulated, and are sometimes wearisome. With what freedom he deals with incidents and personages may be imagined from a single sentence, descriptive of the scene after the condemnation of Essex: "And now the Lord High Steward of England brake his staff, Sir Walter Raleigh drew a long breath, Shakspeare wept, and the Pursuivant declared that the court had risen." We advise our readers to send for *The Noble Traytour*, since it is the only novel of any merit they are likely to have for some weeks; at least it is a pleasant interruption to the monotony of the political and literary recess.

JOURNAL OF A BASHI-BAZOUK.

Journal of a Bashi-Bazouk. By Hugh Mulleneux Walmsley, Lieutenant-Colonel in the Turkish Horse. Groombridge and Sons.

LIKE the ground-swell of the sea after a storm, comes the volume of Lieut.-Colonel Mulleneux Walmsley, after the discussions which have been raised upon the merits or demerits of the Bashi-Bazouks, or Beatson's Irregular Horse. The principal merit in the book is that it establishes the possibility of utilizing these Arab and Arnaouts tribes, and confirms the impression that General Beatson has, upon the whole, been hardly used. Like Captain Money in one respect, he assumes to write impartially, but unlike him in another, he lets us see that the superseded General was not recalled until the heat and burden of the day were passed, and the rough natures of these Arab Cossacks had felt the taming influence of European command, and were becoming amenable to discipline. General Smith's work was therefore comparatively light; he had but to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, which he wisely did; and finding the irregular soldiers under him more tractable and submissive, to put on a stronger curb than would have been possible on the first formation of the regiment. We conceive that great injustice has been done to General Beatson by the disregard of this one fact. *Tulit alter honores*. At first, doubtless, strange scenes occurred amongst these untutored troopers. When on parade, for example, the men would smoke, sing, and laugh; and occasionally an officer in command of a regiment would see his whole corps dash suddenly away in a headlong charge after an unfortunate hare, at other times a few of the men would decline to be drilled on some particular morning. This was on the banks of the Dardanelles. The moral perceptions, too, of these wild sons of the desert were not very keen. They would break into a baker's shop, plunder it, and feel surprised that a noise was made about it. Some allowance had also to be made for the customs and practices of their uncivilized life, as the following anecdote will show:—Two troopers of a regiment quartered at Rasgrad had committed some minor offence, and a native officer was sent to arrest them. He met them near the house of his bimbashi, and demanded that they should be given up. He was followed by several of his friends, troopers in the same regiment; and whilst the men he was in search of appealed to the bimbashi for protection, high words ensued. In a moment—and why no one knew, nor could afterwards any reason be assigned for it—the room was filled and darkened with pistol smoke, and the whole party rushed into the open air. Every one had fired because his neighbour had fired. On inspection, when the smoke had cleared away, it was found that one trooper lay stone dead, having been shot through the head, while a second, clove to the chin by the keen sabre and vigorous arm of the bimbashi, dyed the ground with a puddle of brains and gore. Still no one knew why this fracas had occurred or who had begun it. These sudden frays were one of

the difficulties which General Beatson had to contend against, but then it must be remembered that such had been the custom of these wild sons of the desert from their childhood, and it was but now they saw it for the first time looked upon as a crime. Another prolific source of trouble was the constant misunderstandings and bickerings between the French and the Bashi-Bazouks, which led to repeated complaints, and rendered the work of discipline still more arduous. Several instances of the injudicious treatment of these free and unfettered troopers are given. On one occasion, a new recruit, rushing towards the bazaar for something he had left behind, ran against a French officer, who immediately struck him with his cane. The Bashi naturally drew his pistol, but was seized, and condemned to be flogged. The officer, however, interfered and obtained his pardon; but the French commandant insisted on reparation being made, as an insult had been offered to an officer of the French army. All the Bashis at Gallipoli were arrested, and one bimbashi, one colassi, and eight men therefore detained. Explanations ensued, and the men and officers eventually released; but trivial as these matters may seem, the Bashi-Bazouks felt the injustice of the act, and were proportionally irritated. Another sample of the way in which ill-blood was generated may be mentioned. Complaints were made that the vineyards near the town were constantly robbed by the men, and General Beatson at once placed a guard near them. The next day, a party of four or five invalid French soldiers from the hospital at Nagara entered the vineyards, and were warned off by the guard. They refused, words ensued, neither party understood the other, the French soldiers handled their sticks, the Bashi drew their swords. On this the Frenchmen fled, crying that they were about to be murdered, and escaped, with the exception of two men, who were roughly handled by the Bashis, but eventually given over, bound, to the officer of the guard. However, even this rough material was eventually smoothed down and polished by the exertions of the European officers selected for the operation; and though General Beatson was not allowed to reap the fruits of his labours, we do not doubt that the greatest share of the honour of disciplining this irregular cavalry is due to him. That they acquired a deep attachment for their superiors is well known. When the Kangaroo steam-transport had on board a detachment destined to be taken to Scandaroon to be disbanded, four of the troopers slipped over the side and gained the shore unperceived. They came to Lieut.-Colonel Walmsley, and begged him not to send them away. "For hours," says he, "did these poor fellows sit on my steps, waiting for me, in hopes of being successful in their suits; and the mournful looks and low salaams were so painful to me, that I was at last forced to send them on board under escort." The volume is anecdotal and entertaining.

INDIAN EXPERIENCE.

MESSRS. CHAPMAN AND HALL have opportunely reprinted a series of papers which appeared in *Fraser's Magazine* during the year 1852, entitled 'The Wetherbys; or, Sundry Chapters of Indian Experience.' The author of this work, Mr. John Lang, was the founder, and for several years the editor, of the *Mofussilite*, the journal which is now published in the fortress of Agra.

Albeit 'The Wetherbys' professes to be a work of fiction, it is quite evident that Mr. Lang intended to instruct as well as amuse his readers; for instance, at pages 145 and 146, we read as follows:—

Colonel Baxter was, as I have already stated, a good-natured, kind-hearted old gentleman, and far from deficient in personal courage; and on a parade-ground he was quite equal to his duties; but he was totally unfit to command a regiment on active service. To see the old Colonel, with his spectacles on, reading an order from the Commander-in-Chief, was ludicrous in the extreme. Frightened at the extent of his responsibility, and at the chance of incurring censure by making a mistake, his hands trembled, his knees knocked one against the other, and his head shook like the head of a man afflicted with the palsy. He could do nothing without first consulting Major Green, who was very little better, in point of efficiency, than the Colonel himself. Neither had the bodily strength, the mental vigour, or the clearness of head to inspire confidence in a large body of naturally hare-hearted natives dressed like dragons. Men of Fifelegh's stamp ought to have commanded our regiments of regular cavalry.

If the irregular cavalry behave better in the field than the regular cavalry, it is because they are commanded by such men as Mayne, Becher, Sam Fisher, Trevor Wheeler, the Chamberlains (Crawford and Neville), Robbins, and John Jacob—men of tried valour and vigour, dash and daring—men who are respected by their troopers for their judgment and their personal prowess. As far as the materials are concerned, the men of the regular and irregular cavalry are equal—I was about to say 'in bravery'—but I cannot use the word conscientiously; for I believe that out of every hundred native soldiers—cavalry and infantry—in the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal—not more than ten really gallant fellows could be selected.

But, infirm and unfit as was Colonel Baxter, there were officers commanding brigades who were even more decrepit and confused. There were more than one who required the assistance of a chair and a couple of troopers to get them into their saddles! What would I not have given, on the night of the 17th of December, 1845, if I could have made an exchange out of my regiment with even a private of the glorious 3rd Dragoons!

Indeed, there is scarcely a paragraph in the volume that does not contain some information concerning the country which, at the present time, is contemplated with such an intense and melancholy interest.

THE DIVORCE ACT.

The New Law of Marriage and Divorce Popularly Explained. With a Copy of the Act. By W. A. Holdbank and R. T. Tidswell, B.A., Barrister-at-Law. This is a very useful publication under a very unpretending title. If Acts of Parliament are to be understood by the world at large, they require explanation and illustration, and this is peculiarly the case in regard to the Divorce Act, which contains so many terms borrowed from the ecclesiastical law, and is in fact, to a great extent, an application of that system through a new tribunal. An analysis of its provisions requires to be combined with an outline of the general matrimonial law of the country if the public is to appreciate clearly the position in which they will stand when the new mea-

sure comes into force in January next. The authors of the book before us have furnished just such a popular guide to the Act as is required. Its provisions are clearly explained, and the manner in which the new Court will apply them carefully pointed out. From the popularly written commentary upon the measure which they have furnished, it will be easily seen when a person is entitled to divorce, to procure separation, or to any other of the remedies provided in case of matrimonial differences. The important provisions of the new Act, which, for the first time, enable a deserted wife to obtain protection for her earnings or her property against a profligate husband or his rapacious creditors, are carefully pointed out, and every necessary explanation or illustration is added to make this a guide of unquestionable utility to the correct understanding of the new act.

The Arts.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NOTES.

MISS LOUISA PYNE and Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON commenced on Monday night at the LYCEUM a three months' season of English opera. They have just returned from a successful tour in the United States, where Miss PYNE has obtained the title of 'the English Nightingale.' She is already known to all lovers of music in this country as one of our sweetest singers; and she now inaugurates an attempt to establish an English opera company at a house which was originally devoted to that purpose. The singers whose names she and Mr. HARRISON announce are, it is true, unknown to fame, with the exception of Madame CARADORI, the Messrs. BRAHAM, and Mr. WEISS; but they are in good working order. An excellent and comprehensive orchestra is provided, and placed under the direction of that accomplished musician and most effective conductor, Mr. ALFRED MELLON; and the chorus ably co-operates with the principal singers. AUBER's fascinating production, *The Crown Diamonds*, was performed on the first night; and this has since alternated with *The Huguenots*. Among the lady singers we may mention Miss SUSAN PYNE, sister of the manageress, who gave great satisfaction to the audience in the part of *Diana* in *The Crown Diamonds*. A farce concludes the evening's entertainments. We hope and trust that the speculation will be a success, as it meets a want in a very satisfactory manner.

Mr. ROBERTS, an American tragedian, has appeared at DRURY LANE in the arduous part of *Sir Giles Overreach*. In the earlier acts he husbanded his strength, and had consequently breath and energy left to give effect to the tremendous outburst of passion towards the end, in the scenes which EDMUND KEAN rendered famous. He appears to act with care and attention, if not with higher qualities; and he was favourably received by a London audience.

CREMORNE GARDENS.

THE season terminates at CREMORNE next Monday. We alluded last week in another part of our paper to the attempt which is being made by eighteen puritanical vestrymen of Chelsea to effect the closing of the gardens at half-past eleven o'clock, if not to suppress them altogether. Against this, Mr. SIMPSON very reasonably protests, and, fairly enough, solicits nothing more than inquiry before condemnation—inquiry as to whether the late hours at CREMORNE lead to any evils which would justify the application of a kind of sumptuary law to the Paradise of London youth. We have seen CREMORNE at all hours, and we must in fairness say that we have observed no outrageous indecorum at any time. Of course, we all know that towards midnight the grounds are filled with young men seeing 'a little life,' and with women belonging to the class which, in cruel irony, is called 'gay;' and doubtless, in the midst of the gas and the coloured lamps, the buoyant music, and the constant dancing, there is much to sadden all thinking minds and to bring a gravity over the hearts of those who are not entirely borne away by the brightness of the scene. But these elements of town life would exist just as much if CREMORNE were extinguished; they would only congregate, as in winter, all the more thickly in public-houses, casinos, and cyder cellars. The evil, we contend, is less in a place like CREMORNE than in the heart of town. It is more under the eye, and therefore the control, of the general public; the company are in the open air instead of the vitiated atmosphere of overcrowded rooms; and the influences of trees, flowers, and works of art, combined with continual exercise, must, one would think, have an effect which, though it will not turn vice into virtue, may prevent vice from sinking into the grossest forms of debauchery. The promoters of the opposition to Mr. SIMPSON must surely belong to the society which stations a young woman near the main gate of the gardens with a bundle of tracts, copies of which she puts into the hands of the passers-by, and which have some such heading as—'Stay, and be Saved!' or, 'Why will you be Damned?'

Among the grounds of complaint against the gardens are the noise occasioned in the streets by the vehicles of various kinds taking away the company, and the depreciation of property in the vicinity. The latter of these charges is not proved, and any disturbance caused by the traffic endures only a short time and is nothing compared with what arises in any of the main streets of London. This metropolis is not so well provided with places of recreation, particularly out of doors, that we can afford to dispense with any, if well conducted, and it is remarkable with what good order everything is regulated by Mr. SIMPSON. If it had been otherwise, the gardens would not be visited every season by tens of thousands of respectable domestic persons with their families. The objections urged by this coterie of pseudo ratepayers are very strongly imbued with the prudery and puritanism which are becoming the canker of the time. Before the magistrates are called upon virtually to close a popular place of entertainment, far superior in character and quality to anything of the kind on the Continent, they ought to satisfy themselves, at the very least, that the bulk of the respectable inhabitants of the parish have good grounds for regarding the place complained of as a nuisance. It is affirmed that, if the thirty or forty thousand residents could be polled, not fifty people would be found to endorse the objections of a narrow-minded, if not interested, Cabal.

The whole of the proceeds of the final performance on Monday night will be devoted to the fund for the relief of the Indian sufferers.

THE CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE IN THE CITY.—At a meeting of the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday, Mr. Deputy Holt called attention to the ruinous condition of a house in Holiday-yard, Creed-lane. The inspector of the district had, several times called at the office of the district surveyor, but nothing had been done. A letter from the district surveyor was then read, asking for the orders of the court with respect to the house. Mr. Waterlow: "Surely an end ought to be put to this Circumlocution-office. It is quite certain that a rotten house will not stand while all these unnecessary forms are gone through." Mr. Abraham: "There was ample time for the district surveyor to have made a communication upon this subject last week instead of to-day." Ultimately, the clerk was desired to write to the district surveyor to inquire his reason for the delay. Here, therefore, there is still more procrastination. In the meanwhile, it will not be surprising if the house takes the law into its own hands by demolishing itself.

A HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.—Edmund Taunton, a Hampshire man, born in 1785—a Manchester Foreign Merchant of 1807—a Foreign Commercial Judge of 1825, and an ardent lover of Old England, has placarded Birmingham with a wild invective against Lord Palmerston: "Lord Palmerston's *Civis Romanus sum* is now a mockery: it should be *Non Guglielmus Pitt sum, sed Judas Iscariot sum*." Mr. Taunton, we believe, is an admirer of Mr. Urquhart.

DR. LIVINGSTON AT EDINBURGH.—The freedom of the city of Edinburgh was conferred on Dr. Livingston on Monday afternoon, in Queen-street Hall. The civic corporation attended in their robes, and the hall was crowded with from 1000 to 1200 persons. In addressing the audience, the distinguished traveller gave some very amusing particulars of the native Africans. He said:—"There is a good deal of ignorance about Africa in England, just as there is ignorance of England in Africa. In fact, in that respect, we are very much alike. The Africans look upon us white people as only another tribe of men, and, when I attempt to tell what their numbers may be, they put to me the question, 'Are they as many as a cloud of locusts?' If I say yes, they ask me further whether, if each of the white people were to take a locust into his hand, they would finish the whole cloud. Of course I say I think they would. Then they will add, 'Your Queen must be very rich indeed when she has so many people.' 'Oh yes,' I reply, 'she is exceedingly rich;' and I am asked, 'Has she many cows?'—a question I really could never answer (laughter); and then, when I mention the fact that I have never seen the Queen, they say, 'What sort of people must you be never to have seen your chief?' When English people think about Africa, they imagine that all the Africans are like the specimens we have in front of the tobacconists' shops. (Laughter.) This is not the case at all. That is the real negro type that is only to be found in the lowest part of the population. The people generally are not altogether black. Many of them are of olive colour—or of the colour of coffee-and-milk, and usually the higher grades of society are of this lighter colour. I imagine that the type we see on the eminent Egyptian monuments is more near the type of the central population than the tobacco-shop variety." (A laugh.) The Doctor spoke of the Africans as susceptible of culture and willing to trade; he referred to the fertility of the soil, and mentioned his opinion that by the cultivation of cotton there we shall not only civilize the natives, but shall contribute largely towards the abolition of slavery in America. Dr. Livingston afterwards replied to a question which had been put to him—"Do the native tribes employ slave labour?" He said:—"The tribes in the interior might be said to employ slave labour in this way—when one tribe conquered another it took the people of the conquered tribe into subjection, and called them their children. Their condition approached to that of slavery, but there was this difference between it and the American slavery, that there was no fugitive Slave Law. (Applause.) They were called children, but their condition was rather that of serfs. Each man had his own land to cultivate, and his own family and house, but when his master went forth to war he accompanied him as a servant, and must fight in his defence. The children of the serf, however, became exactly like the tribe which had conquered their parents. They were initiated by circumcision, and there was no difference between them and the native members of the tribe. Every tribe tried to augment their power by adding to their number by means of conquest, but the amount of service the conquered had to render was very small indeed. They sat down with their masters, and were nearly on an equality with them, and if not kindly treated they ran away, and the tribe to which they went generally received them with great kindness, and they became 'children' there. Approaching the Portuguese settlements, however, they found slavery more perfectly developed."

THE GREAT EASTERN.—We are enabled to state that the launch of the Great Eastern will not take place before the third week in November. The preparations for this anxious and important event are actively proceeding under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Brunel, and of the eminent contractors who have undertaken the work.

STATE BEDSTEADS FOR THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.—A magnificent electro-silver state bedstead, manufactured by Messrs. Charles Williams and Co., of 223, Oxford-street, is now on view at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. The bedstead is one of six which were ordered by the late Yiceroy Abbas Pacha, in contemplation of the marriage of his son to the daughter of the late Sultan of Egypt.

THE LONDON, MANCHESTER, AND FOREIGN WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—A special meeting of this Limited Liability Company was held on Monday, when an angry discussion ensued on some charges made by one of the shareholders to the effect that the directors had misappropriated the funds. It was ultimately carried unanimously that the company should be wound up voluntarily, reserving to the shareholders the right of obtaining a satisfactory reply to the charges against the directors.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.—The Rev. John Bowen, Doctor of Laws, was on Monday consecrated Bishop of Sierra Leone, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the chapel of Lambeth Palace.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.
CUST.—On the 24th inst., at 13, Eccleston-square, the Lady Elizabeth Cust: a daughter.
KOE.—On the 17th inst., at Tunbridge-wells, the wife of the Rev. R. Louis Koe, M.A.: a daughter.
SAWYER.—On the 19th inst., at Cambridge House, Tunbridge-wells, the wife of the Rev. Wm. C. Sawyer: a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
BROWN-COOPER.—On the 17th inst., at the Friends' Meeting-house, Stoke Newington, Henry Brown, jun., of Luton, Beds., to Elizabeth Cooper, jun., eldest daughter of the late Emanuel Cooper, of Peckham.

JACKSON-LEIGH.—On the 17th inst., at the parish church, Eglwyselan, Glamorganshire, Joseph Jackson, Esq., railway contractor, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. William Leigh, vicar of the above parish.

WRIGHT-MORGAN.—On the 22nd inst., at Trinity Chapel, High Wycombe, Mary Jane, youngest daughter of Joseph Wright, Esq., of Great Marlow, to Mr. Joseph W. Morgan, of the same place.

DEATHS.
BAX.—Killed, in the sortie from Cawnpore, under General Sir Hugh Wheeler, K.C.B., in June last, Gilbert Ironside Bax, aged 24, Lieutenant in the 48th Bengal Infantry, third son of John Bax, Esq., of Twyford House, Herts.
CODD.—On the 6th June, at Allahabad, murdered by the mutineers of the 6th B. N. I., Ensign P. S. Codd, 73rd B. N. I., only son of the late Captain J. E. Codd, H. M.'s 3rd Light Dragoons, aged 18.
JENKINS.—At Cawnpore, early in June, in his 29th year, within the entrenched position of the British garrison, from the effects of a wound received in a sortie, Captain R. U. Jenkins, of the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, second son of R. C. Jenkins, Esq. of Beachley, Gloucestershire.
WADE.—At Cawnpore, murdered (it is believed) by the mutineers, Mrs. F. M. Wade, widow of the late Lieut. F. M. Wade, H. M.'s 44th Regiment.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, September 22.
BANKRUPTS.—JAMES SAUNDERS, Thurlton, Norfolk, miller—THOMAS BLABER DANIEL, High-street, Poplar, founder and ironmonger—HENRY WHITTELL, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, boot and shoe maker—HENRY ARNOLD and HENRY JOHN ARNOLD, Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, cheese factors—DAVID JOHN ALLEN, Carmarthen, draper—WILLIAM CONYER and JOSEPH CONYER, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, shoddy dealers.

Friday, September 25.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—SAMUEL BLACKBURN and EDWIN BLACKBURN, Little Gomersal, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers.
BANKRUPTS.—DANIEL NAZER, Dover, hatter—WILLIAM SAVAGE, Winchester, florist—RICHARD SYDNEY LAMBERT, Bristol, manure dealer—THOMAS JAMES DORE, Stour Provost, Dorsetshire, innkeeper—MONTAGUE MOSS, Borough-market, fruiterer—WILLIAM REES, Glastonbury, Somerset, bookseller—ISAIAH ROBERTSON, Upper Sydenham, Kent, boot maker—JOHN WOOLLS-CROFT, Stafford, dealer—THOMAS GARNISS, Victoria-street, Great Grimsby, tailor—THOMAS WRIGHT, Wainfleet, Lincoln, wine merchant—EVAN DAVIES, Swansea, linen draper.
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. MILL, Glasgow, merchant—J. SIMPSON, Glasgow, slater.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, September 25, 1857.
CONSOLS are as nearly as possible the same price; for the last three days there has been an utter want of business. The Indian telegraphic message is hourly expected, but at the close of the day is not published, if arrived.

Turkish Six per Cents. keep very equally at 95. Russian Five per Cents. at 109½. A few transactions in Peruvians and Venezuelans, and Dutch Two and a Half per Cents. Indian stock has been done at 210, a falling off of five to six per cent., owing, no doubt, to the late events in the Company's territory.

Shares are all flatter, sales having predominated, particularly in heavy shares. Caledonians and Great Northerns, and Manchester and Sheffield, are nearly the same, perhaps a little firmer. Berwicks are two per cent. worse. The great agitation of the week has been in Canadian railway shares. Grand Trunk shares are as low as 117. Great Western of Canada to par, and there seems a very great probability of their going considerably lower, from the amount of pressed sales at Liverpool which must affect the market. Peel River shares and Old Agricultural Australian shares have been inquired after; a report of gold having been discovered in their property in New South Wales.

Mining shares have been rather more dealt in, especially Lady Bertha, Herodsfoot, Treloar, East Bassett, North Bassett, and Telford. In Joint-stock Banks there has been stagnation.

Blackburn, 7½, ¾; Caledonian, 83, 84; Chester and Holyhead, 33, 35; Eastern Counties, 50½, 51; Great Northern, 97, 98; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 97, 99; Great Western, 53½, 54; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90, 90½; London and Blackwall, 5½, 5½; London, Brighton,

and South Coast, 103, 105; London and North-Western, 96, 96½; London and South-Western, 80, 81; Midland, 80, 80½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 90½, 91½; South-Eastern (Dover), 65½, 66½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6, 6½; Dutch Rhenish, 3½, 3½ dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 26½, 27; Great Central of France, 23½, 24½; Great Luxembourg, 6½, 6½; Northern of France, 34½, 34½; Paris and Lyons, 34½, 34½; Royal Danish, 16, 18; Royal Swedish, 7, 7; Sambre and Meuse, 6½, 7.

CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, September 25, 1857.
THE tendency of the Wheat trade continues decidedly towards a decline, although the actual fall in London since our last is not above 1s. per quarter. Fair red English Wheat here realizes 54s. natural weight, and in Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk similar prices are asked. The amount of business done is not large. Norfolk Flour, 39s. Prime Saxonka Wheat, 57s. to 58s., ordinary St. Petersburg, 54s. to 56s. per 496 lbs. Archangel, 45s. to 47s. per 480 lbs. Odessa Barley, 28s. per 400 lbs. Maize, 38s. per 480 lbs.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Red.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 per Cent. Con. An.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90
Consols for Account	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
New 3 per Cent. An.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New 2½ per Cents....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock.....	.....	210	212½	.....	210	210
Ditto Bonds, £1000	18 d	.....	23 d	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, under £1000	.....	22 d	.....	23 d	.....	25 d
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	4 d	8 d	4 d	8 d	10 d	6 d
Ditto, £500.....	4 d	4 d	4 d	8 d	9 d	8 d
Ditto, Small.....	3 d	6 d	3 d	3 d	3 d	9 d

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

Brazilian Bonds.....	.....	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	83½	Russian Bonds, 5 per
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	104	Cents.....
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	.....	Russian 4½ per Cents....
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	64½	Spanish.....
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.	99½	Spanish Committee Cer-
Ecuador Bonds.....	13½	of Coup. not fun.
Mexican Account.....	21½	Turkish 6 per Cents.....
Peruvian 4½ per Cents....	79	Turkish New, 4 ditto....
Portuguese 3 per Cents.	45½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents..

ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee, Messrs. F. ROBSON and W. S. EMDEN.
Monday, and during the week, will be presented the Drama of the LIGHTHOUSE (written by Wilkie Collins, Esq.). The music and original overture by Francesco Berger. Principal characters by Messrs. F. Robson, G. Cooke, Addison, Walter Gordon, Miss Wyndham, and Miss Swanborough.
After which, a Comedietta entitled A SUBTERFUGE, in which Mrs. Stirling, Mr. George Vining, and Mr. G. Murray will appear. To conclude with MASANIELLO. Masaniello, Mr. F. Robson.
Doors open at Seven o'clock; commence at Half-past.

POLYGRAPHIC HALL, KING WILLIAM STREET, STRAND, commencing Monday Evening, September 28th.

The Celebrated and World-renowned CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, from New York, and late of the St. James's Theatre, London, respectfully announce a Short Series of their Chaste and Fashionable Musical Soirees as above, which for eight years, at No. 472, Broadway, New York, were nightly crowded with the Elite and Fashion of that city.—Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight. Prices, 3s., 2s., and 1s.; Boxes, 17. 1s. and 11s.—Seats can be secured at Mr. John Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street.

THE SCHOOLS of ART and DRAWING at

South Kensington, and in the following Metropolitan Districts, will reopen on the 1st of October:—

1. Spitalfields: Crispin-street, Spitalfields.
2. Finsbury: William-street, Wilmington-square.
3. St. Thomas: Charterhouse, Goswell-street.
4. Rotherhithe: Grammar School, Deptford-road.
5. St. Martin's-in-the-Fields: Long-Acro.
6. Lambeth: St. Mary's, Princes-road.
7. Hampstead: Dispensary Building; and 37, Gower-street, Bedford-square, for Female Students only.

For Prospectuses, Terms, &c., apply at the respective Schools.

By order of the Committee of Council on Education.

HAIR-CURLING FLUID, 1, LITTLE

QUEEN-STREET, HIGH HOLBORN.—ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling irons; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free (under cover) for 54 stamps.—ALEX. ROSS'S LIQUID HAIR DYE is of little trouble in application, perfect in effect, and economical in use. Sold at 3s. 6d. Sent free in a blank wrapper, the same day as ordered, for 54 stamps. Alex. Ross's Depilatory removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, and arms. 3s. 6d. per bottle; sent free for 54 stamps; or to be had of all chemists.

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 33s., which saves 11s.; and in 67 cases, whereby there is a saving of 17. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpein, 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; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

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.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER WATER.

Manufactured by J. SCHWEPPE and Co., the sole lessees, from the Pure Water of the Holy Well, possesses all the celebrated properties of the Nassau Spring. SCHWEPPE'S SODA, MAGNESIA, POTASS WATERS AND LEMONADE are manufactured as usual. Every Bottle is protected by a Label with their signature.

SCHWEPPE & CO.,

Manufacturers of SODA, MAGNESIA, and POTASS WATERS and LEMONADE.

ANOTHER CURE OF A NINE YEARS' COUGH BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

"99, High-street, Lynn.—Sir,—A lady, who had a severe cough for nine years, and could get nothing to allay it, from one box of Dr. Locock's Wafers is enabled to speak more freely, and her cough is cured. (Signed) W. Bartle. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prescribed by 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.

DR. DE JONGH, in recognition of his scientific researches, has received from his Majesty the King of the Belgians the Knighthood of the Order of Leopold, and the large Gold Medal of Merit; and from his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, a Silver Medal specially struck for the purpose.

Numerous spontaneous testimonials from physicians of European reputation attest that, in innumerable cases where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been long and copiously administered with little or no benefit, DR. DE JONGH'S OIL has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

OPINION OF A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c. &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. de Jongh. DR. GRANVILLE HAS FOUND THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OILS. The Oil being, more over, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

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 most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

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CAUTION.—Strenuously resist proposed substitutions.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS

REMARKABLE FOR THEIR EFFICACY IN CURING DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Scurvy, Ringworm, and other cutaneous disorders are engendered by the impurity of the blood, and the only sure means of eradicating such complaints is to undergo a course of Holloway's Pills, and, at the same time, apply externally his invaluable Ointment. Cures by these extraordinary medicines are daily attested, proving their astonishing efficacy in purifying the blood, strengthening the constitution, and re-establishing the best of health; they are equally beneficial in curing wounds, &c.

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

DEAFNESS.—A retired Surgeon, from the

Crimen, 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.

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