

Wm. Edmond Gallagher, 35 St. James's

The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1858.

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Review of the Week.

PARLIAMENT is making holiday. Considerations of personal welfare outweigh, for a time, all party considerations. For the most part, the honourable gentlemen who do us the honour *not* to represent us in the House of Commons are lying fallow after the over-exertions of the past week. Some few there are, indeed, who carry the "shop" with them down into the country, and while benefiting their bodily condition take any opportunity that offers for doing a stroke of business. Foremost among those who put in practice the prudential axiom of making hay while the sun shines, is Mr. DISRAELI; nay, his business activity is so great, it carries him even beyond the limits of the rule he follows, for he not only makes his hay, but afterwards reduces it to chaff. His speech to the farmers of Bucks, at Slough, on Wednesday, was really a large transaction, in which he went in for a very handsome profit for the firm which he just now represents. Mr. DISRAELI was in high condition, his hearers were in high condition, and if the country is equally well-conditioned it will see with half an eye that its only chance of doing well is to deal wholly and solely with the house of DERBY, DISRAELI, and Co.

How much the country has already benefited by its dealings with that firm the country would, possibly, not have known but for the statement rendered by the second partner. What are these benefits? Imprimis: England has been saved from war with France, for the question of peace or war, when Lord DERBY accepted office, Mr. DISRAELI told his auditors, "was not a question of weeks or days, but of hours;" DERBY and Co. preserved peace and vindicated the national honour,—at the same time, not forgetting to use their best endeavours to procure the conviction of Dr. SIMON BERNARD for the share he did not take in the highly objectionable proceedings of ORSINI and his hirelings previously to the attempt of the 14th of January. To the firm, in the second place, the country is indebted for the release of the two English engineers after nine or ten months' captivity in Neapolitan prisons. It may be urged, in the way of discount, that this transaction has not been entirely completed, and that the country has been somewhat impatient, not to say disgusted, with the delays that have taken place with reference to the exaction of an indemnity for the illegal treatment and other wrongs sustained by our two countrymen at the hands of the bar-

barian King of NAPLES; and with the fast and loose character of the diplomacy employed by the firm in its negotiations with Sardinia on this very subject.

But if the country is largely indebted to DERBY and Co. on account of these transactions, its obligations would appear to be almost overwhelming on account of the services rendered it in connexion with India. For the first time since the conquest of India the policy of the English Government will include "respect for private property, toleration for religion, and a due and decent regard for the manners and customs of the people." The Indian policy of the late Government was little short of infernal—a policy of "unmitigated vengeance," pursuing the innocent and the guilty with unceasing "massacre and confiscation." The Buckinghamshire farmers cheered this idea with enormous energy. DERBY and Co. have changed all that, and a peculiar feature of the corrective system they have employed is the care which they have taken to inform the Indian mind of the great fact, that England only holds possession of India as a robber holds his ill-gotten spoil; that, as the *Times* says, "she is there an invader, a robber, a tricky diplomatist, a violator of treaties, a forger of false titles, and as yet the unrelenting destroyer of those whose only crime is that we have wronged them." Such are some of the services for which Mr. DISRAELI debits the country in the books of DERBY and Co.

Indeed, if we take his account of the enterprise and high character of his firm, there really seems no reason why he should not look down with utter scorn and contempt upon that other great firm which has lately stopped. In heaping so much ridicule and contumely upon his late opponents, it is true that, as some have suggested, Mr. DISRAELI was crowing from a height upon which a cock is supposed to crow loudest, or at all events, with most satisfaction to himself. Bold of speech as Mr. DISRAELI is on most occasions, he is never bolder than when he addresses the "agricultural interest" of the good county of Bucks, whether at Buckingham, Aylesbury, or Slough—which is certainly never to him the "slough of despond." He said some good things on Wednesday evening, some things well worth pondering by the supporters of the Opposition firm. Mr. DISRAELI cautions the country against dealing with the said firm, and it is for those who compose its members to decide upon the amount of justice which there is at the bottom of his allegations. "Are these the people you want to govern the

country," he asked—"people in whose camp there is anarchy, between whom there is discord upon every point, and who are not even united by the common bond of wishing to seize upon the spoils of office?" The clear-headed, sharp-witted Conservative farmers of Bucks answered to a man, "No, no!" Now that was, possibly, quite the proper answer for those highly respectable persons to make; and the only thing that we care to say concerning it is, that it will be well for the Liberal firm to set its affairs in order as quickly as possible, so as to give a practical contradiction to the adverse conclusion its rival has caused to be accepted, lest that conclusion should, by ill-chance, come to be more widely credited!

Besides Mr. DISRAELI, a few other honourable members have improved the occasion of their holiday to "meet their constituents," and otherwise to show that they know how to combine pleasure with profit. Sir ARTHUR ELTON was at the Guildhall at Bath on Wednesday evening, and explained himself with generous frankness, apparently to the satisfaction of both the leading sections of his constituency, on the course taken by him during the debates on Mr. CARDWELL's motion. He also stated his views regarding the leading questions of the day. Lord CANNING's Proclamation he disapproves, and though he is at odds with the present Government on many points, he approves the intention but not the style of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's despatch, which he looks upon as an honest despatch, and, withal, one highly acceptable.

On the same evening, in quite another part of the kingdom, namely, Glasgow, a banquet was given to a soldier of distinction, returned to England for the cure of his wounds received before Cawnpore. The guest of the evening was Lieutenant-Colonel ALISON, son of the historian. The point of interest in Colonel ALISON's speech was his account of the stupendous difficulties which had to be overcome by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL in Calcutta, before he could set a foot forward to relieve Lucknow. The precious time, that seemed so endless when counted as delay, he has accounted for, and shown the wisdom and foresight of the Commander-in-Chief in not going forward sooner than he did. The gallant soldier gave a stirring account of the operations which ended in the first relief of the British Residency at Lucknow, and added his testimony to the heroism of HAVELOCK, OUTRAM, and Inglis. His speech adds little to our stock of knowledge, but it agreeably confirms much that we already knew, and is remarkable for its terse and fervid eloquence.

L
LEADER

The state of France we notice more fully in another column; upon one point, however, a few words may be said here. Another incident in the *Figaro* duel story has been evolved. Following up their system of terrorism, forty-two officers of the garrison of St. Germain have waited on the Director and Chief Editor of the *Industriel*, a local paper, for the purpose of demanding the insertion of a letter containing their version of the original duel, and of its after consequences. There is thus no attempt made to hide the simple fact that the army considers itself at this moment the dictator in France. Thirty-one sub-lieutenants challenged M. DE PÈNE for writing a jest; forty-two officers, dressed in full regimentals, demand of another writer that he shall do their bidding in spite of himself—and on pain of being murdered by one or other of the party, *à la HÈNE*. Events are progressing. We wait with curiosity for the next demonstration of the military will.

The speech of Count CAVOUR in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 19th and 20th of the present month, placed in remarkable distinctness the ability of this great statesman to contend successfully against the numerous adverse influences which are brought to bear upon his policy. In his hands vast developments of the resources of his country have already been made, and a long vista of new enterprises are opening out, promising wealth and other social and political advantages. Of the minor states of Europe there is not one that stands higher in the popular esteem of this country, and this result is in great measure owing to the administration of Count CAVOUR. In coming to the money market of England, then, for a loan to carry out the great enterprises in which his Government has embarked for the ultimate benefit of the country, Sardinia will meet with ready sympathy and assistance. The strongest opponents, in fact, of her progress are, within her popular assembly, the revolutionary party, the Tories, and the ultra-clerical party. But, with Count CAVOUR to guide affairs, and the earnestness of the King in support of constitutional progress, none of these parties will be able to divert Sardinia from the course of honour and greatness upon which she is now advancing.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SIR ARTHUR HALLAM ELTON ON MR. CARDWELL'S MOTION.

A PUBLIC meeting of the electors of Bath was held on Wednesday evening, at the Guildhall, in that city, to hear from Sir Arthur Hallam Elton, Bart., an address upon the political questions of the day, more especially in reference to the recent motion of Mr. Cardwell. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Hunt, President of the Bath Liberal Association, who highly commended the course taken by Sir A. H. Elton in thus boldly coming before his constituents to explain and defend his Parliamentary conduct.

Sir Arthur Hallam Elton addressed the meeting at considerable length, and, amidst repeated cheers, explained the motives for his several votes since he had been member for Bath. In reference to Mr. Cardwell's motion, he stated his intention of voting against it had it been pressed to a division. He considered, he said, that Lord Canning had been influenced by other parties in issuing his Proclamation, which was of a dangerous and vindictive character, whilst the despatch of Lord Ellenborough, though not in all particulars defensible, was honest, pacific in its tendency, and creditable to the Government. In fact, the present Government had shown itself to be pervaded by a spirit of wisdom and toleration, and he would not be one to lend himself to a paltry party movement to oust them in order that a Whig family clique might again take possession of the Treasury benches. He differed from Lord Derby's Government upon many important questions, but he contended that they were entitled to a fair trial, and, until they had proved themselves incompetent or unworthy to govern, or obstructive to the good of the country, they ought not to be subjected to factious opposition. He canvassed the character and antecedents of the gentlemen who wished to supplant the present Government, and came to the conclusion that, although there were belonging to the late administration gentlemen who ought not to be omitted from any Liberal ministry, yet that Lord Palmerston's Government were chargeable with succumbing to despotism abroad, and were unfaithful to the cause of reform at home.

At the close of Sir A. H. Elton's address, a vote of confidence in him as representative, and of thanks for

his explanation, was given, and the proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

BANQUET TO LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALISON.

A banquet was given in the Corporation Hall, Glasgow, on Wednesday evening, in honour of Lieutenant-Colonel Alison, a native of the city, and son of the historian of Europe, who has recently returned from India in consequence of severe wounds received before Lucknow. The banquet was given alike to welcome the gallant officer and to honour in his person Sir Colin Campbell (also a native of Glasgow) and the heroic army at present serving in the East. Upwards of one hundred of the most distinguished citizens sat down to dinner. The Lord Provost of the city filled the chair.

In his address to the company, Lieutenant-Colonel Alison made some interesting observations on the operations of Sir Colin Campbell. He said:—"Gentlemen, when Sir Colin first set foot on Indian soil, nothing could be more disastrous than the news which awaited him: Oude in arms, Rohilcund revolted, the Doab in the hands of the enemy, all Central India in confusion, one great magazine captured at Delhi, our gun carriage manufactory lost at Futtchghur, all communication with the Punjab cut off—a small British force struggling to hold a position of observation, not of siege, before Delhi—Lucknow and Agra, rocks rising out of the surrounding surge of rebellion, which threatened every moment to engulf them—Havelock, with matchless skill and courage, maintaining himself in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore against overpowering numbers and the ravages of a deadly epidemic—Allahabad our only sure point of footing in the Doab—in Calcutta itself anxiety and dread, a small European garrison overawing the loose native population, and watching three disarmed Sepoy regiments in the vicinity. In other words, gentlemen, the mutinous army of Bengal, 100,000 strong, and the revolted population of Oude and the North-Western Provinces to contend against, and what to meet them? In Bengal, and subject to the direct orders of the Commander-in-Chief, a force numbering not 7000 English bayonets, with about 2000 native troops who could be relied upon. And this, gentlemen, not one body united on a single field, but scattered over that vast extent of country which lies between Calcutta and Cawnpore—having to hold the river line of communication to Allahabad, eight hundred miles in length—to keep open the land route to the same point, five hundred miles of road—to maintain a threatening head under Havelock one hundred and thirty miles further in advance at Cawnpore—and to hold down with an iron hand the great cities of Benares, Patna, and Calcutta in the rear: Gentlemen, the odds at first seemed too unequal, and one almost listened to hear the crash of a falling empire. (Cheers.) The fall in the Ganges had rendered the river route to Allahabad both tedious and uncertain, and it became necessary to organize another and surer method of forwarding the reinforcements to the front. This was done by establishing along the Great Trunk Road a mode of transport by which two hundred men a day were regularly forwarded in covered carts drawn by bullocks, which were relieved at regular stages; and to such perfection did this system attain that when the troops arrived at their halting places they found their meals regularly prepared for them, as you would do at a railway station in this country, while the road was kept clear of the rebels by small movable columns of infantry and artillery, who marched along it at irregular intervals. I believe military organization never was carried farther than in this instance, were two hundred men a day were regularly forwarded, along five hundred miles of road, through a country intersected on all sides with rebel bands, without a single detachment being ever cut off. In such ceaseless cares and anxieties was the time spent at Calcutta by Sir Colin Campbell passed, and upon the system then established were all our future successes based. (Cheers.) At length, by the middle of September, Havelock's force, which at one time had been reduced by sickness and the sword to eight hundred effective bayonets, had been raised by the arrival of all the reinforcements under Outram to nearly 3000 men, with about twenty guns, and he set forth upon that heart-stirring march to Lucknow, the events of which are still fresh in the memories of you all."

The Colonel dwelt at great length on the various episodes of the war, and thus related what he beheld of the fight at the Secunderbagh, Lucknow, on the 16th of November:—"Bayonet to bayonet, and breast to breast, the struggle went on in the heart of the building. And when, three hours after we had first forced an entrance, I had occasion to return to the point, the musketry was still rattling in the interior, which yet re-echoed with the cries of fighting men. I myself counted in one corner the dead lying piled six deep upon one another; and the next morning more than two thousand bodies were carried out of a space not one hundred yards square. It was a very channell-house. But, gentlemen, that was not all the 93rd had to do that day. Towards evening the enemy's fire, especially from the Shah Najfeef, had become so severe that even Peel's stout gunners could not keep it down. It became impossible to remain under it as we were. Then Sir Colin again threw the 93rd into the scale, and with them turned the beam of victory when it was trembling in the balance. Placing himself at their head, he led them on to the charge, and well did they acquit themselves of their mission."

THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE relief of Azinghur by Sir Edward Lugard on the 15th of April has been confirmed by the telegrams received during the present week. The General forced the enemy's bridge on the day indicated, and, on the 17th ult., the pursuing force, under Brigadier Douglas, drove the rebels out of the city, and pursued them for fifteen miles towards Gorruckpore. A standard and three guns were captured. The rebels sustained a heavy loss; but our side suffered very slightly, only ten men being killed and thirty-seven wounded.

It was believed, at the last dates, that the enemy could not cross the Gogra; but this week's intelligence from the East is not without some serious points. The rebel Rajah of Mynpooree has arrived at Ourgas with some force, and it seems in the highest degree probable that the insurgents will make a stand at Calpee. Koor Singh is said to be trying to get into the Behar districts; but a reward of 25,000 rupces has been offered for his apprehension. The Oude Begum is reported to be in a fort near Khyrabad, with about three thousand adherents.

Sir Colin Campbell's head-quarters and staff left Cawnpore on the 19th of April, and marched by Futtchghur towards Rohilcund. On the 14th, Brigadier Walpole attacked the fort of Raxour, in Oude, and lost one hundred men killed, including four officers. The enemy evacuated the fort in the night. Brigadier Jones has attacked and dispersed a body of rebels, two thousand strong, near Kukul. Four guns were captured out of six; and the rebels had a heavy loss in men. Many of them have dispersed to their homes; but others, with the remaining two guns, have gone to Nujee Badad.

The Princess Royal, with the 57th Regiment, en route to Bombay, arrived at Alexandria on the 15th inst.; and the Prince Arthur transport has gone to Suez to receive the men.

THE MUTINY AT KURRACHEE.

"An Old Soldier," writing to the *Times*, professes to give an accurate account of certain circumstances attending the rising at Kurrachee, last September, which he thinks have been misrepresented. He says:—

"The true facts of the case are well known to be that Brigadier Lowth, when informed at eleven o'clock at night by Major McGregor that he had reason to fear that the 21st Native Infantry would mutiny at twelve o'clock, seeing that there was not a minute to be lost, gave all the necessary orders for disarming the regiment at once, as he was in duty bound to do as commanding the station, informing the Major-General of what he had done. All these orders were accordingly carried out successfully by Brigadier Lowth and the officers under him; and nobody, probably, would be more astonished than General Scott himself to read that he had given any order in the affair whatever."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ON THE TAKING OF LUCKNOW.

A supplement to the *Gazette* contains long despatches from Sir Colin Campbell (as communicated through Lord Canning) and Sir James Outram, with reference to the taking of Lucknow. Analyzing these documents, the *Morning Star* says:—

"As the Governor-General has described it, the taking of Lucknow consisted of 'a series of operations conducted from the 2nd till the 16th of March.' On the day first named, the force under Sir Colin Campbell consisted of 827 European officers, 147 native officers, and 18,797 rank and file, with 4517 horses. That is to say, it may be put down as an effective force of 20,000. Of this number, after Lucknow fell, it was found that 127 officers and men had been killed, 505 had been wounded, and 14 had been missing—total loss, 646. A return is given of the pieces of ordnance captured at Lucknow, 113 in all, which for the most part appear to be of English and foreign manufacture."

"We may also refer to what is generally considered to be a very interesting document, the roll of officers who are deemed deserving of honourable notice on account of their skill and bravery, a roll that describes in what that skill and bravery consisted. In the present case—that of Lucknow—this roll is very large, extending to about a dozen pages of the *Gazette*, but we do not find mention of any deed done by any non-commissioned officer. The privates, corporals, and sergeants who fought and suffered are entirely passed over, and are no more regarded as worthy of special honour or promotion than if they were individuals to whom praise and merit had no meaning. In the long list before us, we do not observe the names of many who have distinguished themselves for what may be called special acts of personal courage; but the few who are so mentioned we may here name. Lieutenant Wynne, of the Royal Engineers, made himself conspicuous in removing a breastwork from an iron bridge, under a heavy fire; and Lieutenant Butler, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 'swam across the Goomtee, and by standing on the parapet notified to our troops that the line of entrenchment was abandoned by the enemy; and in doing so he exposed himself most fearlessly.' Two officers of the 7th Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Hagart and Lieutenant Wilkin, are commended for 'dashing into the midst of a number

of the enemy in the attempt to rescue Cornet Banks, who lay on the ground wounded.' But it is even more interesting to read that Captain Wilmot, of the 2nd Rifle Battalion, 'especially distinguished himself in saving a wounded soldier of his company from falling into the hands of the enemy, by repeatedly returning their fire while they were pressing on him, the only other two soldiers present being engaged in carrying the wounded man to the rear.'

MADRAS MUSSULMAN SEPOYS.

A correspondent of the *Times* communicates from the *Madras Athenæum* an account of an act of atrocity committed by some Madras Mussulman Sepoys, which (though not connected with the present revolt) he thinks indirectly confirms the stories, so often repeated and denied, of the cruelties and indignities inflicted on our countrywomen by the Sepoys of Bengal. According to the story, a private of the 35th Regiment Native Infantry, at Hurryhur, took some offence against a loose woman named Jamalhee. Concealing his anger, he and a comrade lured the woman to the ball-firing plain, one evening, by an invitation to take a glass of arrack. Five other Sepoys and a "bheesty" (who were in league with the other two men) here joined them, and they drank spirits till the woman was intoxicated. The men then ravished her in succession, and, having carried her to the banks of the Toombudra river, close by, stripped her, roasted her alive, stomach downwards, and tortured her in various ways. Finally, they threw the body on the ball-firing plain. Two of the wretches have been condemned to death; the other six to transportation for life.

THE ORIENT.

BURMAH.

THE King of Burmah (according to intelligence received at Boston, in America) has withdrawn his support and countenance from the Buddhist priests of Ava, and has banished hundreds of them from the monasteries in the neighbourhood of Amarapura.

EGYPT.

Achmed Pacha, elder son of Ibrahim Pacha, and heir apparent to the Pashalic of Egypt, was killed on the 18th by an accident on the railway steam-ferry. The carriage in which he sat rolled off the platform of the ferry into the river.

CHINA.

The allied Ambassadors were proceeding to Peking at the last dates. Silk at Shanghai is advancing in price.

MR. DISRAELI ON THE STATE OF PARTIES.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER and Mr. Dupre, the two members for Buckinghamshire, were entertained on Wednesday at a public dinner in a large tent erected in the gardens of the Royal Hotel, Slough. The chair was taken by Colonel H. Vyse, and the company included the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Orkney, Viscount Curzon, M.P., and several other members of Parliament and neighbouring gentlemen.

Mr. Dupre was the first to acknowledge the toast of his health and that of Mr. Disraeli, and, having made some foolish observations about the Radical party desiring to subvert the Church and the Throne (whereat a voice called out, "Don't show the white feather!"), the speech of the evening was delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Disraeli commenced by referring to "the unprecedented collapse" of the Palmerston Government—a Ministry "supposed to be omnipotent." On that collapse occurring, Lord Derby was sent for by the Queen; but, so far from his grasping at office, he begged of her Majesty to take time ere she commanded him to undertake the duties of Government, as his party could not command much more than one-third of the votes of the present House of Commons. The Queen, however, pressed Lord Derby to assume the responsibilities of office, and he did not shrink from encountering the difficult task. "It was well now," said Mr. Disraeli, "to think lightly of the perils that had past, and to forget them; but, when he told them seriously that the question of peace or war, when the Government acceded to office, was not a question of weeks or days but even of hours, they would remember that peace had been preserved by the Government, while the honour of the country had been vindicated. (Cheers.) Let them also remember that at the same moment two of their fellow-subjects were lingering and had lingered in a foreign dungeon, and that the efforts of a Government which boasted of being irresistible in its domestic strength and in its foreign policy had not succeeded in mitigating their miseries or in vindicating the honour of the country, but that in a few weeks, he might almost say in a few days, the present Government succeeded in freeing those two neglected and suffering Englishmen (cheers), and in bringing them back in triumph to that country which had long felt indignation at their unmerited suffering, and shame at the weakness of the Government that so long had permitted them to endure it. (Hear.) During all that time, the arts of faction were harassing the Government on every side, and war between Naples and Sardinia, which would have

set the whole world in flames, was nearly precipitated, in order to inconvenience, and perhaps upset a Government which was the choice, after due reflection, of the Queen of this country, not formally, but sincerely and cordially, because it belonged to the only party that could produce men capable of carrying on the Government. (Cheers.) These were not the only difficulties to which the Government succeeded. The finances of the country were in a position of great and extreme difficulty; but the difficulty had been encountered, and he, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, had proposed measures to meet the emergency, which met the singular and unprecedented fortune of being passed, he might say, with general acclamation. (Cheers.) The Government had also to consider the state of India; and the principles on which they proposed to reconstruct their empire in India would contribute to the happiness, welfare, power, and glory of the country. (Cheers.) They declared themselves in favour of a discriminating amnesty, and resolved that the manners and customs of the people should be respected. Three great subjects had been arranged by them since they entered office, and they had only been in office three months. (Cheers.) They were told that they were a weak Government, and had done nothing. (Laughter.) Why, they had vindicated the honour of England; they had preserved peace; they had assisted their imprisoned and suffering countrymen; they had met an immense deficiency in the finances, and at the same time reduced taxation; and they had laid down principles for the reconstruction of the Indian Empire, which England approved, which Europe admired, and which, if acted upon, would maintain the greatness and glory of the country." (Cheers.) Mr. Disraeli then complimented the House of Commons, which, though elected under their rivals, had behaved with great forbearance towards them, and had baffled the reckless and restless intrigues of faction. "And that led them to the true key of the position. There now exists in England what had not really prevailed there since the days of Charles II. (Hear, hear.) There is in England at this moment a cabal which has no other object than to upset the Government of the Queen, and to obtain its ends in a manner the most reckless and determined. (Hear, hear.) That cabal consists of some scheming English politicians and some foreign intriguers. It possesses resources of all kinds, and in considerable amount, and is quite reckless of the mode in which they might be disposed of. The social influences of the members of this cabal are considerable, and they are perverted, without the slightest remorse, to obtain political ends. The persons in question possess great sources of political information, especially with regard to foreign affairs, obtained, in his opinion, in a manner not very constitutional. (Hear, hear.) They had succeeded in attaining that which no cabal in modern times had succeeded in accomplishing; they had in a great degree corrupted the once pure and independent press of England. (Hear, hear.) Innocent people in the country (laughter), who look to their leading articles for advice and direction—who look to what are called the leading organs to be the guardians of their privileges and the directors of their political consciences—are not the least aware, because this sort of knowledge travels slowly, that the leading organs now are place-hunters for the cabal (hear, hear), and that the once stern guardians of popular rights simmer in the enervating atmosphere of gilded saloons. (Cheers and laughter.) It was too true; the shepherds that once were the guardians of the flocks, are now in league with the wolves—(cheers and laughter)—and therefore it was that, notwithstanding all the Government had done during the three months they had been in office, the innocent people in the country, who read the leading organs, are taught to believe that the present is a Government that does nothing—a weak Government, not entitled to the confidence of the country. But what would happen if the cabal were successful in their policy? Let the cabal be successful, and in foreign affairs they would have a truckling policy—in home affairs they would have gradually established a strong and severe centralized Government, on the model of that Government which the cabal admire. (Hear, hear.) And, when it is proposed to make the improvements which the spirit of the age demand—whether they be social, financial, or constitutional, and the settlement of which is the first duty and most precious task of real statesmen—they would have their attention distracted from Conservative progress by incomprehensible wars—carried on in distant parts—commenced for no earthly purpose, and terminating probably in the wasting of their resources, and perhaps of their reputation." Glancing at the recent struggle in connexion with Lord Ellenborough's censure of Lord Canning's Proclamation, Mr. Disraeli said that "the cabal" thought they had calculated to a nicety that the Government would be defeated by an overwhelming majority. "It was arranged to get a number of members to the cabal; the signal was given by the leader of the cabal; solemn and pious tools (loud cheers and laughter) were always at the command of the cabal; the thing was to be done off-hand, and, fixing upon India, for an example, by which to settle their tactics, but which revealed their purposes, those gentlemen were resolved to loot the Treasury (laughter and cheers). A gentleman of unimpeached reputation brought forward the resolution in the House of Commons. The cabal, which had rather a tainted character,

chose its instruments with pharisaical accuracy. (Laughter.) When Mr. Cardwell rose to impeach him, he was terrified with his own shortcomings. (Laughter.) He listened to his *nisi prius* narrative, ending with a resolution which he thought must have been drawn by a conveyancer. (Cheers and laughter.) And, in the other House of Parliament, a person of still greater reputation condescended to appear upon the human stage. Gamaliel himself, with the broad phylacteries of faction on his forehead, called God to witness, in pious accents of majestic adoration, that he was not like other men—that he was never influenced by party motives. On a calm review of what had occurred during the last fortnight, he had come to the conclusion that there are limits to party feeling, which the most dexterous managers of the passions cannot pass, and that, in the great bulk of Parliament as well as of the people of the country, there is a genuine spirit of patriotism. (Cheers.) Her Majesty's Government during the discussion on the motion were prepared to defend their position at every point, and to vindicate their deeds; but the defence of the Government in opposition to the cabal was conducted, not by the members of the Government, but by independent members of Parliament of great eloquence, and intellect, and authority. (Cheers.) They are not connected with the Government in politics—they do not profess the same general principles; but they saw through the flimsy web of the Opposition, and despised the authors of such perfidious and pernicious manoeuvres. (Cheers.) He referred to the recent debate with confidence and triumph, when he asked for the verdict of the people of this country. That verdict had already been given, and, if the debate had proceeded, and they had been obliged to go to the hustings, where there was little doubt they would have gone had they failed elsewhere (cheers), the overthrow of the cabal would have been the most signal in history. (Cheers.) The danger had been overcome by no unworthy concession on the part of the Government. It had not been overcome by the united efforts of their friends on a division; on the contrary, it had been overcome by the intrinsic weakness, by the internal sense of wrong doing, that appeared in the ranks of their enemies. (Cheers.) There was nothing like the previous Friday evening in the history of the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) He went down to the House expecting that it would divide at four o'clock in the morning, and with his armour buckled on to address them two hours after midnight; and, even with the consciousness of a good cause, that is no mean effort. They were all assembled, and, on the opposite benches were the serried ranks of their opponents, when there arose a wail of distress. (Hear, hear.) He could only compare what then occurred to the mutiny of the Bengal army; regiment after regiment—corps after corps—general after general—all acknowledged that they could not march through Coventry. (Cheers and laughter.) It was more like a convulsion of nature than an ordinary transaction of human life. He could liken it only to an earthquake in Calabria or Peru. There was a rumbling murmur—a groan—a shriek—a noise like distant thunder—he knew not whether it came from the top or bottom of the House; there was a fissure on the land, then a village disappeared, then a tower toppled down, and then the whole of the Opposition benches became a great dissolving view." (Cheers and laughter.) In conclusion, Mr. Disraeli promised, on behalf of the Government, that they would advance Liberal reforms, and do their best to solve the great problems of the day, if the people would yield them their confidence, in a manner which he hoped would give satisfaction to the country.

ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

MR. GEORGE ARDEN, late a colonel in the East India service, died suddenly on the night of Thursday week, near Exeter, owing to the rupture of a blood-vessel near the heart. He was returning from his club about twelve o'clock at night in company with two other gentlemen, and, while conversing with them on the Indian war, suddenly fell down in the road near his own house, and immediately expired. He was seventy-four years of age. The coroner's inquest has terminated in a verdict in accordance with the facts.—Another death from the same cause is reported from Ireland. The Earl of Ranfurly died suddenly a few days ago at Dungannon, Ireland. He had only succeeded to the title a few weeks back, and had just reached his forty-second year. He sat formerly for Dungannon, which is now represented by his brother, the Hon. Colonel Knox. His eldest son, now Earl of Ranfurly, is only in his ninth year.

A boiler exploded last Saturday evening at a worsted factory, Churchgate, Leicester, scattering the brickwork in which it was set far and wide, and so severely scalding one of the men that he died after being removed to the infirmary.

Three persons have been buried alive near Glasgow. On the afternoon of Friday week, the roof over one of the Garkirk Coal Company's chypits gave way, burying two men and a boy in the pit. Immense exertions were made to rescue them; but these did not succeed till one o'clock on Monday morning, though sixty men worked at the mass day and night. There were two falls of earth in quick succession; and, when the second took place, the poor fellows underneath gave themselves

up for lost. They had their lamps with them; but in about an hour they burnt out for want of oil, and the prisoners were left in total darkness. The sound of the labourers working for their release appeared at times very near, but at other times several fathoms distant. The men slept at intervals with the lad lying between them, to keep him warm, and he, poor fellow, would talk of his mother, and say how happy she would be to see him come up. One of the engines was kept constantly working, to prevent the flooding of the pit. On the labourers getting near enough, a medical gentleman who was present handed in to the prisoners a piece of cake and a quantity of diluted brandy-and-water; but the poor boy was greatly surprised at the size of the cake, and asked if that was all for the three. When at length rescued, all were in a very exhausted state; but they are recovering.

A young gentleman, named Bayley, son of Mr. W. R. Bayley, of Cotford House, near Sidmouth, was found dead in his bedroom on Tuesday morning, while on a visit to his brother, an undergraduate of Oriel College. He had apparently fallen out of bed; but the death is attributable to apoplexy. The coroner's jury has returned a verdict to that effect.

Two goods trains going at a moderate speed came into collision on Wednesday evening on the Manchester and Sheffield Railway, between Kiveton Park and Woodhouse, causing damage to the amount of about 1007. The down-line was blocked up in consequence, and, to ensure the safety of passenger traffic, all the stations to the east and west were warned by telegraph of the occurrence. The guard of the express train from King's-cross to Manchester, leaving London at five P.M., accordingly received the information at Newark, nearly forty miles from the spot. This train was therefore stopped at Kiveton Park, transferred to the up-line, and piloted as far as Woodhouse, the detention being only about ten minutes. All the trains were dealt with in the same way, the road between these two stations being thus worked as a single line until the obstruction was removed.

STATE OF TRADE.

THE disturbed state of the political world during the week ending last Saturday had a bad effect on business; and the improvement which has recently been noted has not been generally sustained. Dulness is again complained of at Manchester, Nottingham, Leeds, Huddersfield, and Dublin; but, at other localities, the signs are more hopeful. The reports from the iron districts of South Staffordshire continue favourable; but inactivity is still prevalent in some of the districts, in consequence of which several thousand men are either destitute or only partially employed. The inhabitants of Birmingham are looking forward with great pleasure to her Majesty's approaching visit to their town, which is fixed to take place on the 15th of next month, and which will of course give a great stimulus to trade. A little more has been done in the hosiery trade of Leicester, and there is rather more activity in the wool market. Bradford is recovering from the late stagnation in all the branches of its trade, and animation has been felt in the business circles of Halifax and Sheffield. A shade of improvement is reported in the iron trade of the Wolverhampton district; and the boot and shoe trade of Norwich has been increased by several large orders, especially from Australia.

In the general business of the Port of London during the week ending last Saturday, there has been considerable activity. The number of ships reported inward was 337, including 78 with cargoes of corn, flour, rice, &c., 47 with sugar, and 3 from China, with 37,883 packages of tea and 639 packages of silk. The number of vessels cleared outward was 149, including 22 in ballast; and those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to 73.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month (April) were issued on Wednesday morning. They show still a considerable falling off in the declared value of our exportations, but it is of much less extent than was presented during each of the three preceding months of the present year, the average on those occasions having been 1,772,401L, while the reduction now is only 584,411L. As compared with the same month of 1856, there is an increase of 26,507L. Owing to the Eastern demand, the shipments of cotton goods show an augmentation of 327,067L. The chief items on the unfavourable side are iron and steel, the orders for America and the colonies being still small. Silk and woollen goods likewise continue to show a decrease. On the whole, however, the return must be considered to furnish some signs of a tendency to revival in most departments of trade. With regard to imported commodities, the arrivals of wheat and flour have again been large; but those of other kinds of grain again show a great reduction. In all other articles of food and luxury, except tobacco and fruits, the quantities taken into use at length exhibit a falling off, but not more than proportionate with the decline in our exports.—Times.

IRELAND.

THE MURDER OF MR. ELLIS.—One of the informers, named Burke, has been arrested for perjury, and underwent an examination at the head police-office, Dublin, on Friday week. It was not stated whether the perjury is

in connexion with his evidence against the Cormacks, who died asseverating their innocence; and he has since been discharged.

THE LIMERICK ELECTION.—Mr. Ball having retired from the contest, Mr. Spaight was on Friday week elected without further opposition.

THE WEATHER.—Since the memorable storm, or typhoon rather, of April, 1850, Dublin has not been visited by weather of such peculiar severity as was witnessed on Sunday. For nearly four hours the rain fell with but slight interruptions as though a waterspout had burst overhead, the intervals being filled up by the descent of hail showers, which from their density almost darkened the air. Some of the hailstones were the size of small marbles, and did considerable damage in the smashing of windows in places exposed to the full fury of the storm. The wind all the while blew wildly from the north-west, and it is feared that the fruit-blossoms have suffered to a terrible extent. No thunder was heard during the day.—Times.

MURDER IN TIPPERARY.—A farmer has been murdered in a field near Tipperary, and close to his own house. The body presented evidences of a severe struggle, and the face was shockingly mangled. The police are looking after the murderer.

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL, the favourite son of "the Liberator," has just died of bronchitis. By this event, the Clerkship of Hanaper, of the value of 800L per annum, is left at the disposal of Government.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.—The visitation appointed to be held in Trinity College to hear the appeal of Dr. Shaw and Dr. Carmichael, two of the fellows, who had been censured, or admonished, by the Board, for having written a letter to a newspaper, was opened on Monday, by the Archbishop of Dublin and the Vice-Chancellor of Ireland. The letter in question was one addressed by Dr. Shaw to the *Dublin Daily Express*, on the 27th March last, with reference to some remarks made by Mr. Stephens, in his letter to Sir George Grey upon the report of the Endowed School Commissioners issued on 1st of February. Dr. Shaw observed that the suggestions of Mr. Stephens for the improved administration of endowed schools were applicable also to other educational institutions, and he went on to make some severe remarks on the college. The case, after spreading over two or three days, has been adjourned to next Tuesday.

AMERICA.

SOME prospect of a rupture between the United States and Paraguay seems to be opened by the last advices from America. The Senate at Washington has adopted a joint resolution authorizing the President to take such measures and use such force as he may deem necessary if the Government of Paraguay decline to give just satisfaction for the attack on the United States steamer *Waterwitch* and other matters. It has also received a report stating that the Judiciary Committee cannot agree upon the terms of a general bankruptcy law. The sudden death of Senator Evans, of South Carolina, was afterwards announced, and an adjournment immediately took place. The House of Representatives also adjourned for the same reason. It had previously, upon the question of engrossing the preamble of the resolution recommending the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, rejected it by a majority of 32. The bill admitting Minnesota into the Union has been carried by a large majority.

The Senate has confirmed James M. Buchanan, of Maryland, as Minister Resident at Denmark, in place of Mr. Bedinger; and Colonel S. R. Morgan as Minister Resident at Portugal, in place of John M. O'Sullivan.

A frightful accident has occurred on the Central Railroad by the crushing of a bridge near Sanguoit Creek, three miles and a half west of Utica, near Whitesborough. Seven or eight persons were killed and more than forty injured. The bridge was in a very rotten state.

The schooner *Mobile*, from Mobile, has reported at New York that the British man-of-war *Styx* had fired into her off Key West, and had sent a boat's crew on board. There has been considerable excitement at Havannah, in consequence of the insults offered to, and the detention of, American vessels by English cruisers; and some of the American captains in port are said to have determined to resist any attempt to board and search them.

The expedition against the Mormons seems to have come to a standstill. The troops were in good health at the last accounts; but provisions were scarce, a good deal of snow had fallen on the mountains, the weather and roads were unfavourable for advancing or for the arrival of reinforcements, and the Mormons were preparing to harass their enemies. A collision has occurred in the Little Osage country, ending in a soldier being killed and one of the officers wounded.

The speedy downfall of the Zulonga Government of Mexico is considered likely. Vidaurri's force has won a very hardly-fought battle, and Zulonga is reported to be distressed for want of money. Suarez, the constitutional President, has been warmly welcomed at Vera Cruz. Tampico, at the last advices, was still besieged by General Garza, with 1700 men, and defended by about 600 troops, in better condition than Garza's.

The Free-State Convention to nominate State officers, met at Topeka, Kansas, on the 28th instant. H. J.

Adams was nominated for Governor, Colonel Holliday for Lieutenant-Governor, and M. E. Conway for Congress.

In Boone county, Kentucky, a young man named Hardisty has been tried and acquitted for having killed a man named Grubb, who had seduced his sister. Upon acquitting him, the Judge congratulated the prisoner, and stated that, had he been wronged in the same manner, he would have done the same thing.

The *Stonestale Democrat*, published in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, chronicles the death of a revolutionary heroine, named Mrs. Sarah Benjamin, at the age of one hundred and fourteen years five months and three days.

In the Circuit Court, Sussex county, United States, the victim of a rape, on presenting herself to give evidence, was objected to on the ground that she was not sufficiently white to entitle her to such a privilege. Two physicians and an expert were called upon to decide the question; but the former were unable to come to a conclusion. The latter, however, decided that she was at least one-fourth coloured, and the Court thereupon rejected her as an incompetent witness.

The state of the weather has increased the dulness of the New York money market.

The condition of affairs in the new territory of Arizona is represented as deplorable. A memorial from the citizens of Santa Cruz Valley urgently prays Congress for relief, and confirms the great value of the late silver discoveries in the interior of the territory.

Armed men are being regularly drilled at York-town, Texas, preparatory to an irruption into Northern Mexico. The overflow of the Mississippi still continues, and the cotton, sugar, and fruit crops are immensely damaged.

Serious charges of fraud and embezzlement have been preferred against three of the directors of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad. One of the parties, named Henry Dwight, has been arrested. Six warrants have been issued against him, in which he is charged with the fraudulent issue of coupons and canal bonds, &c. The *New York Herald* says it is the most enormous and startling charge of fraud yet brought to light in America.

The American Tract Society—the richest of the religious associations—is engaged in a fierce internecine war. The Southern members wish the tracts to be so treated as to omit all reference to slavery; the Northern men are determined to preach against the sin of buying and selling black men as much as they please. Similar splits have already occurred among the Baptists, the Presbyterians, and the Methodists.

An incident related with great coolness in the *New York Times* shows the disorderly condition of what is virtually the capital of the United States. Richard Barry, "proprietor of the liquor saloon, No. 48, Pearl-street, and member of the Board of Education," had been in company one evening with a girl belonging to "the house of ill repute, No. 15, Howard-street;" and, fancying that she had robbed him of twenty dollars, he at first endeavoured to recover the money from Wolfe, the proprietor of the house, "by mild measures." But, on finding these fail, he summoned to his aid "a gang of Sixth Ward rowdies," who, at a late hour of the night, commenced a savage attack on Wolfe, whose head was ultimately "pounded almost to a jelly," while a great pool of blood covered the floor. The police were called in, and arrested Barry and one Patrick Burke, "the balance of party escaping." The recovery of the victim is considered doubtful.

The yellow fever still rages very fearfully among the shipping at Rio; but it is on the decrease. Several of the merchant vessels there have been completely denuded of their officers and crews by its violence.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

That narrow and unchristian feeling is to be condemned which regards with jealousy the progress of foreign nations, and cares for no portion of the human race but that to which itself belongs. DR. ARNOLD.

FRANCE.

THE editor of the *Figaro* has addressed a letter to the editor of the *Nord* touching the late lamentable duel which resulted so seriously to M. de Pène, who was a writer in both the papers. M. de Villemessant, editor of the *Figaro*, had had an interview with the Minister of Justice; and in the letter to the *Nord* he states that he did not ask for the interview to lodge a complaint with respect to the duel, "because magistrates in France are aware of the duties they have to fulfil without need of admonition." He "never for a moment doubted that full justice would be rendered;" but, having heard that several gentlemen had "emulated each other in offers to avenge their lost comrade," and that another duel was to take place between M. de Pommeureux and M. de Gallifet, he thought it his duty to call on the Minister of Justice to assure him that he would do everything in his power to prevent further bloodshed. Some of the officers of the army, it appears, have condemned the conduct of the homicidal duellist.

"An imposing spectacle," says the *Daily News*, "was witnessed last Saturday at the office of the *Industriel* of St. Germain. Forty-two officers of the French army marched to the office, in full uniform, and presented to

the Manager and Editor a peremptory requisition to publish in their journal a statement from one of the seconds of the assassin of M. de Pène. Under the existing military regime of France, the luckless Manager and Editor had nothing for it but to comply." The statement fully confirms the worst accounts that have been given of the dastardly crime. It is therein plainly stated that the officers of the entire French army arrogated to themselves a right to call out M. de Pène one after another, on the preposterous ground that he had insulted all. He "was responsible for his article, not only to an individual, but to a class."

The proprietors of the *Figaro* have been ordered not to publish any more bulletins as to M. de Pène, and to close the book in which inquirers after him write their names.

"A deputation of colonels," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, "has waited on M. Espinasse to ask him to suppress the *Figaro* utterly. His reply was, that his relation, M. de Courtiel, had behaved very well on the ground, and that the rest he did not care for. However, it is positively stated that the journal will be suspended for three months, but that M. de Villemeussant will receive an indemnity. I may add that M. de Villars has caused an order of the day to be fixed up in the barracks, to the effect that any officer fighting with a civilian without permission will be degraded from his position, and, if necessary, cashiered. This may, perhaps, have the desired effect for a time; but strong circumstances conspire to prove that the bourgeoisie and the army may, ere long, come into serious collision."

M. M. Courtiel and Hyenne (the principals in the two duels with M. de Pène), and M. Rogé, second to those gentlemen, have been summoned by the Juge d'Instruction of Versailles to appear before him and undergo an interrogatory. The proprietor of the *Figaro* has also been required to attend. The Minister of War, wishing to stop the consequences of the duel, has addressed a circular to the colonels commanding regiments to forbid the writing of letters by officers to the directors of newspapers, adding that the "honour" of the army stands too high in the estimation of the French people and of the whole world to be affected by the ill-timed pleasantry of an obscure journal.

Signor Dal-Ongaro, an Italian literary gentleman, has received a peremptory order to leave France, without any reason being given for so arbitrary an act. At the same time he was told that he should have a passport for Algeria, or for any other country which would not refuse to receive Italian refugees, excepting England. It is whispered in Paris that Lord Malmesbury is at the bottom of this disgraceful exception. Signor Dal-Ongaro has not latterly concerned himself in politics, but has devoted his attention entirely to literature.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the Prefects on the subject of the enormous landed property possessed by the hospitals and other charitable foundations, setting forth the great advantages which would result from the conversion of such property into Government stock. The proposal has excited a good deal of opposition.

M. Havas, the founder of the lithographed political correspondence bearing his name, which has been well known in Europe for the last quarter of a century, died on Friday week at the age of seventy-six.

It appears now to be finally decided that Prince Napoleon shall be placed at the head of the Government of Algeria, and that his title shall be that of Lieutenant of the Emperor. The Prince, it is understood, has obtained his own terms—viz. that he shall be uncontrolled by a Minister in Paris. Rumour states that there will be a Minister of the Interior and a Minister of War for Algeria, and General Daumas is spoken of for the latter post.

The sentence of death on Lieutenant de Mercey, who has recently been found guilty of murdering his comrade, Lieutenant Rosier—an act which he endeavoured, by a series of contrivances and falsehoods to represent as a duel—has been commuted. He will probably now be condemned to perpetual imprisonment; but how far that sentence will be carried out is doubtful, since the absolute pardon which has been extended to Captain Doineau, the officer who conspired to murder a Sheikh in Algeria, and who, after being condemned to death, was subsequently ordered to be imprisoned for life. Captain Rosier, the brother of the lieutenant murdered by De Mercey, has died of a brain fever brought on by the excitement occasioned by the lamentable affliction which had overtaken him. These facts, taken in connexion with the disgraceful duel in the Bois de Vesinet, show in unmistakable colours the alarming condition of military bondage to which the French nation has been reduced, and the practical immunity from punishment for atrocious crimes which the army now enjoys.

The trial of the Châlons conspirators (who were concerned in an abortive attempt at insurrection last March) has been brought to a conclusion. One of the prisoners, named Serey, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 1000fr.; three others, Messrs. Trevez, Douard, and Pouget, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of 100fr.; while Messrs. Blanc, Catherine, and Berthan are adjudged the same fine and one year's imprisonment. There were thirteen other

prisoners, against whom the evidence of guilt was entirely presumptive, and they were acquitted.

The French naval division in the Pacific, under the command of Captain de Saisset, is to be increased, in consequence of the importance attached by the Government to New Caledonia.

Prince Vogorides, Kaimakan of Moldavia, has forwarded to Fuad Pacha, to be communicated by him to the Conference at Paris, a full statement of all the acts of his administration and of the financial position of the country under his jurisdiction. M. Baraguan, private secretary of Prince Vogorides, has arrived in Paris.

The Paris Conference met for the first time last Saturday. Of course, nothing is known as yet of what passed.

Galignani's Messenger has a full account of the French "Derby" at Chantilly on Sunday. The stands were thronged, chiefly by ladies; but the ground was covered by crowds of gentlemen and humble folk. Ventre Saint Gris was the winning horse.

A dinner of horseflesh has just been eaten at the Hôtel du Midi, Bourg, when soups, cutlets, steaks, and roast joints were made from a fine animal which it had been found necessary to kill. The *Journal de l'Ain* states that the guests did not much relish the food, which had a certain flavour *sui generis*, not pleasant to delicate palates.

The Emperor and Empress, the Queen of Holland, the Prince of Wurtemberg, Prince Napoleon, the Princess Mathilde, and their suites, left Paris on Sunday by the Lyons Railway for Fontainebleau.

An Imperial decree, not yet published, decides that all the English who shall establish themselves in the French colony of New Caledonia shall enjoy the same rights and advantages as Frenchmen.

Mr. Ingleby, an Englishman, has been compelled to quit France, owing to his not having procured the *visa* of the French Consul in London to his passport.

The English Government has transmitted to Count Walewski twenty-one silver medals and one gold medal, to be presented to certain citizens of Calais in acknowledgment of the courageous services which they rendered on the occasion of the wreck of the British schooner *Excel*, of Weymouth. It is also the intention of the English Government to present a lifeboat to the town of Calais.

In acknowledging, in a letter to Lord Cowley, the receipt of the medals, Count Walewski says:—"Permit me, your Excellency, in thanking you for this communication, to assure you that the Government of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor highly appreciates the noble and generous manner in which the British Government has been pleased to recognize the services rendered by our maritime population to English merchant vessels, and that the Government recognizes in this particular mark of gratitude displayed towards the town of Calais a new means of cementing that cordial harmony which should exist between the navies of the two nations."

The arrival of the Russian fleet from the Baltic on the coast of France, as announced in some foreign journals, is incorrect. The Russian fleet will not quit the Baltic this summer.

The *Independence Belge* is to be prevented from entering France for an indefinite period.

M. Migeon intends to resign and to propose to the electors of Alsace a warm partisan of his own. The Government, apparently, not wishing to risk another defeat, will, it is said, make no opposition, but adopt M. Migeon's *protégé*.

PORTUGAL.

The young Queen of Portugal arrived at Lisbon on the evening of the 17th inst.

The festivities on the Royal marriage commenced on Tuesday. Crowds thronged the streets of Lisbon; the houses were decorated with flags; and the city was illuminated.

"There is a rumour," says a letter in the *Paris Presse*, "of a fusion between the Royal family and the ex-Pretender Dom Miguel. According to the report generally credited, the pension recently granted by the young King to his uncle is the prelude to a reconciliation between the two branches of the house of Braganza."

TURKEY.

The caravan which left Syria about two months ago for Mecca having been attacked by the Bedouins beyond Damascus, the Porte has adopted measures to repair the disaster. Mousaffi-Effendi, brother of the Minister of Finance, embarked on board the steam frigate *Malakoff*, taking with him a considerable sum of money to relieve the distress of those who had been despoiled.

MONTENEGRO.

Some scattered and not very important operations against the Turks have been conducted by the Montenegrins since their great triumph near Grahovo. Several Turkish villages have been burnt, and the savage mountaineers have returned to their homes laden with booty. It now appears probable that the defeat of the Turks was owing to their having been surprised during a truce, and as they were about to withdraw from Grahovo to Klobuk. After their discomfiture, they loudly exclaimed that they were betrayed, and they threatened to take the life of the Russian consul, who was in their camp. Fortunately, however, the Lieutenant-General, Hussein Pacha,

took the consul into his camp, and protected him. It is asserted that one of the Pachas put another under arrest, though what for is not known. According to accounts received in Paris, Mirko was not aware, when he made his attack, of the negotiations which were going forward between Ferukh Pacha and the Montenegrin chieftain Philippoff for the conclusion of an armistice.

It has attracted notice that the French Government suppressed the despatch containing the news of the defeat of the Turks, on the 13th inst.

Orders have been sent (according to a letter from Vienna, of the 16th inst., in the *Cologne Gazette*) by the Austrian Government to Venice, to send the two frigates stationed there to Cattaro. They are to take a battalion of Chasseurs, two battalions of Infantry, and a battery. The frigates after landing the troops are to cruise off the coast. Colonel Stratimorich proceeds to Cetinje on an official mission, to make representations to Prince Danilo on the consequences of his policy. The conduct of the Austrian Government will depend upon the result of this mission.

"According to authentic advices from Ragusa," says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, "Kiamil Pacha retired on the 18th inst., with a part of the regular Turkish troops, from Grahovaz, a place near the Montenegrin frontier, to Mostar, the capital of the Herzegovina. It is stated that Prince Daniel of Montenegro has recently received 200,000 ducats (about 98,000*l.*) from the Russian Government, but the chances are that he has got nothing from St. Petersburg but his regular salary or subsidy."

The Catholic Prince of the Mirdites, in Upper Albania, offered Kiamil Pacha his services against the Montenegrins; but they were declined, although the Mirdites are generally considered the bravest men in the Turkish Empire.

The reinforcements of troops sent from Constantinople arrived on the 22nd at Trebinye. They are composed (says a telegraphic despatch) of 3500 of the guard, and make the force now under the command of Hussein Pacha amount to a total of 6000 men. The Ottoman General has dismissed the irregulars, who, being undisciplined, were rather an embarrassment to him than otherwise. He has therefore no longer with him any but soldiers well armed and disciplined in the European manner. He occupies an entrenched camp at a short distance from Trebinye. He has received orders from his Government not to undertake any movement against the Montenegrins, and not to penetrate into the disputed territory, but to remain in his position and confine himself to covering the Herzegovina.

"The affair of Montenegro," says a letter in the *Nord*, "may be considered as arranged: the Porte has formally accepted the proposition for a regulation of the frontiers on the bases of the *status quo* of 1856, presented to it by France, England, and Russia. This determination is prudent and wise, for the demand of the three powers, without being an ultimatum in form, greatly resembled one by its general character, seeing that it cast on Turkey the responsibility of the grave consequences which a refusal might occasion. In consequence of this resolution of the Porte, announced by Fuad Pacha, an order was to have been sent to Admiral Jurien-Lagravière to return to France, but it is possible that in consequence of the news of the sending of Austrian frigates to the vicinity of Cattaro, it has not been despatched. In any case, however, the ill-judged proceeding of the cabinet of Vienna will not prevent the regulation of the difference. The negotiations are to take place, some say at Constantinople, and others at Vienna; but the former city is considered more probable, and a representative of Montenegro is to take part in them."

PRUSSIA.

The Princess Frederick William is said to be suffering from the effects of a fall she had on the staircase of the Royal Palace at Berlin. Queen Victoria inquires daily by telegraph about the health of her daughter. The Prince and Princess are residing at the Castle of Babelsberg.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has been engaged for some time past in debating various financial questions of little interest to the general European reader. In connexion, however, with the *incameramento*, or proposed confiscation of church property, necessitating the support of the clergy by the State, Cavour made some remarks which may be here reproduced. "I think," said he, "the measure would have for certain effect either to render the clergy of our country servile, or quite to alienate them from the material interests of society, and to leave them animated only by a spirit of caste. I do not think the former result would come to pass, because I too highly esteem our clergy to believe that they will ever sacrifice their independence and the duties of their ministry to pecuniary interests. But, if this were to be, should we have conferred a benefit on society or liberty? We should have done, I think, the greatest possible harm to liberty; we should have constituted an administrative despotism. It has been my lot (little to be envied) to be Minister for several years, and I will say that, if to the means of action possessed by the Government there were to be joined a means of action on the clergy, the Government would be rendered too powerful for the interests of liberty. If the clergy were

to be made dependent on the civil power, our institutions would be vitiated from the root; we should have an appearance of liberty, but substantially, a tremendous administrative despotism. If the administration of the Roman States has its inconveniences, it is because the civil power is in the hands of ecclesiastics; and, if with us the clergy were made dependent on the civil power, we should arrive at analogous, and perhaps still more pernicious results. But I think the *incameramento* would produce the contrary effect, would increase in the clergy the spirit of caste, would detach them still more from civil society. I speak in the purely social point of view. The organization of the Catholic clergy has the defect of having few ties with civil society. Separated from his family, not permitted to aspire to create himself another, the priest concentrates his affections on his caste. But if he has property, that constitutes a tie to civil society and neutralizes the tendency to separation." In support of these views, he pointed to the extremely ultramontane opinions held by the Roman Catholic clergy of France and Belgium.

In pursuing his vindication of the policy of the Government last Saturday, Count Cavour defended the removal of the maritime arsenal from Genoa to Spezzia, and said it was his "profound conviction that the fortification at the latter place is a matter of absolute and urgent necessity." This caused great sensation in the Chamber. The Count then related an anecdote:—"Yesterday (said Cavour), as I was leaving this House, preoccupied with many thoughts, I accidentally met an engineer—our former colleague (Signor Sommeiller), whom the electors of Savoy have forgotten, notwithstanding that he ever showed himself a steady partisan of liberal opinions, and who has taken advantage of that oblivion to devote all his time and energy to a work which will honour not only himself but his ungrateful country. (*Murmurs and sensation on the Right.*) I questioned him as to what he had been doing during the many months we had not met. He replied, with a smile (well for him that he did not hear the speech of Deputy Casaretto), 'I have just returned from Brussels, where I have completed the arrangements for the machinery for the *traforo* (the Mont Cenis tunnel), and with improvements that will save expense while increasing its efficacy. Instead of 1,500,000*fr.*, only 1,000,000*fr.* will be necessary.' He then told me that he had found himself in contact with many scientific men, French and others, and that all approved his project as well founded."

The King of Naples is fortifying his coasts and making various defensive preparations. The army is being enlarged, and orders (it is said) have been given for building sixteen new frigates. The King has consented to the arbitration of Prussia in the Cagliari dispute.

The Pope and the King of Naples have met at Porto d'Anzio, and have greeted with great cordiality. Queen Maria Christina (of Spain) was at Porto d'Anzio during the time her brother, the Neapolitan monarch, was also there; but, though they have not seen each other for some years, she went away without an interview, to the surprise of everybody. The Pope has now returned to Rome.

AUSTRIA.

Sir John Young, the English Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, has informed the Austrian Government that it is at liberty to lay down an electric telegraph from Ragusa to Corfu or Zante. An official telegram has been received at Vienna from London, asking whether the Austrian Government proposed to lay down a submarine telegraph between Ragusa and Alexandria, or between Corfu and Alexandria.

The Lord Bishop of Bergamo, in Lombardy, has given great offence to the inhabitants by his intolerance towards Protestants. He has warned the clergy of his diocese against "desecrating" the cemeteries by interring in them impenitent Roman Catholics and Protestants. If the remains of a heretic should by accident be buried in one of the cemeteries, it is to be cast forth from the consecrated earth.

Pater Bergstaller, a member of the Jesuit body at Feldkirch, in Vorarlberg, has told the students of the Gymnasium, from the pulpit, that the celebrated Humboldt is an impious person, who, if he does not shortly repent, will be lost to all eternity.

A Commission of the Council of the Empire is now employed in revising the drafts of the constitution of the different provinces and of the municipal laws. The measures are stated to have a reactionary character.

RUSSIA.

The ceremony of turning the first turf and commencing the works for the Riga Düna Railway took place (says a communication from Riga) on the 20th inst. The Greek Archbishop of the surrounding provinces attended with his choir, as did also the principal Reformed clergy with theirs. A procession was formed to conduct Prince Suvaroff, the Governor-General, from the Exchange to the spot, in which all the authorities took part, together with the various guilds with their banners. The day was kept as a general holiday; and great interest in the event was manifested by all classes.

"A new impulse," says a letter in the *Nord*, "is also shortly to be given to our Statistical Department.

A central committee on statistics is to be formed at the Ministry of the Interior. This committee, which will receive the statistical reports from every portion of the empire, will be divided into two sections—statistics and rural economy. The latter will be exclusively devoted to the study of questions concerning the rural economy of the empire, and to the examination of information bearing upon this chief branch of our social wealth. In addition to the members of the committee, all of whom are to receive good salaries, all the Ministers have to designate some of their *employés*, who may be consulted relative to the labours of the committee. These Ministerial *employés* will have to express an opinion whenever they are consulted on subjects relating to labours connected with their departments." It is also said that the reports of the Ministers, after having been examined by the Emperor, will henceforth be handed over to a Council of Ministers. His Majesty finds himself oppressed by work, and needs the assistance he will now obtain.

SPAIN.

An accident has taken place on the Aranjuez Railway, owing to a passenger train from Madrid running into a goods train which had been left on the same line of rails. Two waggons were broken to pieces, and others were a good deal damaged, while several of the passengers (including the Minister of Public Works) were more or less injured. The engine driver of the passenger train has been arrested.

The Queen, while standing a few days ago in the balcony of the palace at Aranjuez, perceived that a boat on the Tagus, in which were two or three gentlemen and some ladies, was in danger of being carried away by the current. Her Majesty gave an alarm, and some men employed at the palace rescued the little vessel from its peril. These men were afterwards brought into the Queen's presence by her orders, complimented on their courage, and rewarded with liberal presents.

The Queen has arrived at Albacete, accompanied by M. Turgot and a numerous suite.

The price of bread has risen in Madrid, and the Government has resolved to adopt a proposal of the municipality to establish granaries.

The postal treaty with England is signed.

General Concha has requested to be relieved of the Government of Cuba on account of being affected with a severe liver complaint.

Some disturbances in various parts of the Peninsula are reported by telegraph. At Baeza, in the province of Jaen, a riot took place at a bull-fight, and the Civil Guard, who attempted to re-establish order, were pursued with stones. Eventually, the principal rioters were arrested, and order was restored. At Soria, an Italian, calling himself Lemeti, has been arrested on the discovery that he was an agent of the Marianne secret political society. At Orma, orders have been given for the arrest of another Italian who was disguised as a pilgrim; but he could not be found. It is not stated why he was to be arrested.

Lord Howden signed on the 21st the postal convention between Spain and England, and the same evening presented his letters of recall and took leave of the Queen. He was to leave Madrid on the 23rd, and will arrive in Paris probably on the 30th.

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Diet has come to a decision respecting the reply to be made to the last proposals of the Danish Cabinet. A term of six weeks has been fixed upon for Denmark to make known to the Diet the new measures it may think fit to propose to satisfy the complaints respecting Holstein and Lauenburg. Should Denmark decline to make any further concessions, the Diet will then consider what further measures shall be taken.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.—William Roberts, a man under sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude, escaped from Chatham Dockyard last Saturday afternoon. Having contrived to elude the warders and the sentry, he retired to a private part of the dockyard, where he took off his convict's clothes, and plunged into the Medway, which at that spot is about a mile across. He has since been re-arrested.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PRESTON.—Robert Franklin, a butcher at Preston, has attempted, while in a state of intoxication, to murder his wife. He sent one of his children up-stairs for his "skinning knife," and, having obtained it, seized his wife by the hair, and asked her whether she preferred having her throat cut, or being ripped open. She screamed for assistance, when he made two or three blows with the knife at her throat, which she received on her arms and hands. Some neighbours at length burst in, secured the man, and gave him into custody.

FATAL PRIZE FIGHT.—A professional fight was to have taken place on Wednesday at Gravesend; but, for some reason, the audience were disappointed of their brutal pleasure. They therefore prevailed on two men, Sullivan and Haley, to batter themselves for the entertainment of the spectators; and these persons fought for a long time. Two other men—James Morris and Philip Redwood, friends—then took possession of the ring, and,

after a severe contest, the latter fell down insensible. He was taken to the infirmary, and in the evening he expired, leaving a widow and two young children. His face and neck were horribly mutilated. Two men are in custody, but not the principal.

GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

PHILIP HANDY, a boy about thirteen years of age, was charged last Saturday before the Hammersmith magistrate with having caused the death of Rebecca Hand, his sister. The father of the boy stated that he and his family were going to emigrate to New Zealand in about another week, and that he went with his son to a neighbouring shop to buy a gun. Having loaded the weapon with powder and shot, and capped it, he laid it down on one side, while he told his son to run home for some brown paper; but the latter had scarcely quitted the shop, when his father missed the gun. He hastened home, and had just reached the door of his house when he heard a loud report. On proceeding up-stairs in the sitting-room, he found his daughter stretched senseless on the floor, bleeding profusely from a wound in her head. Part of her face was completely blown off. The boy came running towards his father in a state of distraction, and cried out, "Oh dear, father, I don't know what I've done!" The girl was immediately removed to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, but had scarce been admitted before she died. The boy, who cried excessively throughout the whole proceedings in court, was liberated on his father's recognizance that he should appear on a future day; and on Monday he was finally discharged. An inquest has been held on the body when the jury returned a verdict of "Death by M. adventure."

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, who was prevented a severe attack of bronchitis from sitting, during the whole of last term (with the exception of one day), in the Court of Common Pleas, resumed his seat last Saturday morning, and appeared to have perfectly recovered his health.

In the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes last Saturday, the case of Stacey v. Stacey was heard. The petitioner (Mrs. Stacey) was married in the year 1842 to the defendant, then a hatter at Bristol, but subsequently of Warminster and of Cranbourne-street, London. His habits became dissipated and brutal soon after the union took place; and, at the moment the case was heard, he was undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment at Clerkenwell for ill-treating the petitioner. Evidence in proof of these facts having been called, the court without hesitation decreed a judicial separation.

The Court of Arches, in common with the other courts, opened last Saturday, but no business could transact, for the simple reason that there was no Judge. Owing to the recent separation of the office of the Judge of Faculties (prerogative) and of the Dean of Arches, the latter official has been left without any remuneration besides fees, which do not amount to more than 25*l.* or 30*l.* a year. Sir John Dodson, the Judge of the united court, was bound to discharge his duties until his death; since which event, it has been impossible to find a successor, and not unnaturally, considering the heaviness of the work and the wretched character of the pay.

It has been decided in the Court of Exchequer, on appeal from a verdict given at the last Brecon Assize, that a will is sufficiently revoked by the simple act of tearing off the seal. Such was indisputably the state of the law before the passing of the Statute of Wills, Victoria, cap. 26, sec. 20; but, under that act, it was some reason for doubt. The decision of the Court affirms the verdict.

An action to recover damages for slander and assault was tried on Monday in the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. King, a solicitor, was the plaintiff; Mr. Lindus, a bill-discounter, was the defendant. The case has already come before the Guildhall Alderman. The two parties to the action had had a quarrel about some business matters, and Mr. Lindus publicly called Mr. King "a perjured villain," and assaulted him. A verdict was given for the plaintiff; damages, 40*s.*

Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave judgment on Monday, in the Court of Bankruptcy, in the case of *Pavitt and Pavitt, millers, &c., of Kingsland and elsewhere*. The conduct of the bankrupts was stigmatised as extremely reckless. They had been in default many years, and had proceeded rapidly from bad to worse. At the commencement of 1856, there was a deficiency of 59,407*l.*; the debts were 16,501*l.*, and assets were only sufficient to pay the creditors the pence or sixpence in the pound. The bad debts amounted to 10,511*l.*; and the trading had been careless and provident. The Commissioner therefore said he should suspend the certificates (third class) for six months from the hearing; but he allowed protection.

The Lord Chancellor gave judgment on Monday on the appeal from Vice-Chancellor Wood's decision in connexion with the London and Eastern Banking Corporation. The matter had come before the court below on motion on behalf of the official managers, appointed under the winding-up of this company, to restrain Charles Forbes and others from taking any process

in an action brought and a judgment obtained by them for the purpose of making the company bankrupt, and that they might be ordered to withdraw their demand, and that no further proceedings might be taken thereon. The Lord Chancellor, having taken time to consider his judgment, and after stating the legal bearings of the case with great elaboration, said he had come to the conclusion that, though the fiat in bankruptcy could not be annulled, and the proceedings restrained, yet, under the provisions of 21st and 22nd Vic., c. 78, the bankruptcy was only available for certain purposes, and the assignees could only use their powers for the purpose of concurring with the official manager in the winding-up of the company. To that extent, therefore, there will be an injunction to restrain their proceedings. The costs of both sides will come out of the estate.

One hundred and seventy-three petitions for divorce or for judicial separation are at present pending in the Divorce Court.

Messrs. Calvert and Co., the brewers, have appeared in the Court of Bankruptcy under what are termed the 6th and 7th clauses of the Bankruptcy Consolidation Act. Their debts are said to be 1,485,000*l.*, and six-sevenths of the creditors in number and value have assented to the business being carried on under inspection. A fortnight is allowed for any dissenting creditor to object to the estate being administered in accordance with the wishes of the six-sevenths of the creditors.

A swindler on a large scale was examined at Guildhall on Tuesday. William Rawson, the person in question, has been in the habit, under various names, of ordering considerable amounts of jewellery and other property to be sent to his address; of taking apartments expressly for the purpose of having the plunder sent to them; and of decamping with it as soon as it arrived. On one occasion, he selected a gold chain and watch from the stock of Mr. George Frodsham, Change-alley, Cornhill; asked for a receipt, under pretence of at once paying the amount; took it up, together with the property, and made off successfully. He has been committed for trial.

A dirty-looking fellow, named Thomas Lay, has been charged at the Mansion House with neglecting his children. He left them for a month with only a few shillings, taking care, however, at the same time, to provide himself with sufficient money to indulge in drink, to which he is greatly addicted. Had it not been for the eldest boy, a lad of fifteen, the younger children would have starved; but he brought the case before the Lord Mayor, who relieved the destitute creatures and sent them to the workhouse. The eldest brother appears to have acted the part of both parents to the younger ones (for the mother is dead); and the Lord Mayor complimented him on the cleanly state he had kept them in. In the course of the examination, the father sullenly remarked:—"One day, that boy told me not to go to his home, for if I did he wouldn't have me there." The Boy: "No father; you came in one day, and, going to the cupboard, you took some of our bread, which was little enough for us four, and I told you, if you couldn't bring us any money, you had better keep away. That was all." The Lord Mayor: "And very proper, too, when you wanted to live on his small earnings. It is plainly proved that you have neglected your children, and I shall send you to hard labour for a month. If you ever come here for the same thing again, I shall send you for three."

The Lords Justices of Appeal were engaged on Tuesday in hearing an appeal from an order made by the Master of the Rolls, whereby he had declared that three Dissenters or Nonconformists might be included amongst the twenty new trustees appointed for the management of the funds of the Free Grammar School of Ilminster, Somersetshire. It was contended that, as the instruction given at the school, pursuant to the directions of the founder of the institution, included religious instruction in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England, and the master of the school had always been a member of that communion, the twenty trustees ought all to be members of the same Church. The Master of the Rolls had come to a different conclusion, on the ground, principally, that the trust of the balance of the fund, left after providing for the requirements of the school, was given for purposes other than for religious education according to the doctrines of the Church; namely, for the repair and keeping in order of the highways and byways of the neighbourhood—a trust in which Dissenters were equally interested with members of the Church. It appeared also that ever since the year 1723 there had been usually a proportion of Dissenters amongst the trustees. Their Lordships now reversed this decision, and ordered that the matter should be referred back to the chambers of the Master of the Rolls, to appoint three new trustees in the place of the Dissenters.

John Traill, a donkey-driver on Hampstead-heath, has been sentenced to the House of Correction for three weeks for cruelly beating his donkeys with a cudgel.

The Court of Queen's Bench has given judgment in a cause arising out of the frauds of Manini, the collector of the City of London Union—frauds which led to a deficiency of 23,000*l.* The questions to be decided were, whether the rate which had been made to cover the loss was valid, and whether a particular parish in the Union,

for which Manini was not collector, was liable. The court decided affirmatively in both cases; and the whole of the Union will therefore have to pay.

William Charles Caslake, one of the assistant relieving officers of St. George's parish, Southwark, has appeared at the borough police office on a charge of assaulting a pauper, named Helen Westrop and her child. The woman, who had been a widow for some years, stated to the magistrate that ever since her husband's death the parish had allowed her a half-quartern loaf, which was delivered to her by the relieving officer at the workhouse, three times weekly. A few days ago she went to the workhouse to receive the customary donation, accompanied by her child, a little girl, about seven years old. Not seeing the relieving officer who generally attended to her, she asked his assistant for the bread. The latter, however, refused to grant her request, and, when the applicant afterwards begged that her child might have some food until the relieving officer came, he not only denied it her, but roughly pushed the child some distance into the street, and caused her to fall down and hurt her hand. Her mother went up to the man and attempted to remonstrate with him; but he struck her violently on the nose, and thrust her from the door with such force that she fell backwards on to the ground. She had taken the present proceedings against Caslake at the advice of the acting inspector of the station-house, to whom she complained of the treatment she had undergone at St. George's workhouse. Caslake denied that he had struck the woman, and said that she was a very violent character, and had been extremely troublesome on the day of her last application at the workhouse. To prove this, two women living opposite were called. The magistrate, however, considered the charge against Caslake fully proved, and ordered him to pay a fine of 1*l.*, which was immediately done.

A third class certificate was delivered on Wednesday, in the Court of Bankruptcy, by Mr. Commissioner Foulque, to Samuel Popham, tambour-worker and wholesale milliner, of Marlborough-road, Dalston. There were several causes of complaint against him, the chief of which was that, for a money consideration, he had accepted accommodation bills for McDonald and Co., and Wallace and Co., to the amount of 888*l.*, though he was a man of no means. The Commissioner severely denounced this system; but said that Popham was not the principal in the fraud. However, he suspended the certificate for a twelvemonth, but gave protection in the meanwhile.

Two Irish labourers, who had been in custody for about a week on a charge of killing Thomas Hanwell, in Laystall-street, St. Andrew's, by striking him on the head during a drunken scuffle, were examined on remand, at Clerkenwell, on Wednesday. One of them was entirely discharged, and the other was ordered to enter into recognizances to appear again, if called on. He was also charged with assaulting another man, and was sent to prison for two months, in default of paying a fine.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

SHAM FIGHT AT WOOLWICH.—The Royal Horse Artillery and the Royal Marines stationed at Woolwich were engaged on Monday in a sham fight on the common in honour of her Majesty's birthday. A large concourse of holiday spectators assembled in the vicinity; but the raininess of the weather damped their enjoyment and thinned their numbers.

THE LASH AT CHATHAM.—Two privates of the 53rd Regiment were on Monday subjected at Chatham to fifty lashes, for insubordination in the one case, and mutiny in the other. The men received their punishment with great bravado. They are also to undergo eighty-four days' imprisonment.

THE ROYAL IRISH LANCERS.—Major-General Sir James Chatterton, commanding the cavalry brigade at the Curragh Camp, made an inspection of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers at Newbridge Barracks on Friday week. The whole of the regiment were drawn up on foot, with lances carried, and the General expressed himself in the highest terms of the appearance and evolutions of the men.

CONTINUOUS SERVICE MEN.—The number of continuous service men who accepted their discharge from the navy under the circular order of the 13th of May, 1857, amounted to 2286. The number of the above who re-entered the navy and Coast-guard service afloat for five years, during the operation of the said circular order, amounted to 63.

BRAY'S IMPROVED TRACTION ENGINE, tested at Woolwich about a fortnight ago, laden with a single gun, was on Tuesday worked a second time, dragging a threefold load—namely, three heavy siege guns, weighing nineteen tons, eighteen hundredweight. It was put to a severe test, being taken up a steep, narrow, winding lane; but it worked very satisfactorily, and speedily overcame one or two temporary obstacles. The pulling usual to steam engines, which is of great disadvantage in public roads, is in this invention ingeniously obviated by exhausting the steam in the water-tank, thereby creating an economy in fuel, the consumption of which is calculated at about sevenpence per hour. The boiler is on Baron's cup surface principle, by Hughes, of Newcross.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR BALDWIN WALKER, K.C.B., Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and Surveyor of the Fleet, inspected the ships under fitment at Woolwich on Wednesday. The special object of the Surveyor-General's visit to Woolwich Dockyard was to ascertain the progress made in completing her Majesty's screw steamship Archer, recently commissioned by Captain Sanderson for service on the coast of Africa. An extra number of shipwrights were consequently ordered to be employed thereon, and a colour sergeant, corporal, drummer, and twenty privates of Royal Marines Light Infantry are to be told off to ship on board on Tuesday next. The Marines will be employed in getting in stores, scraping decks, splicing gun-tackle, &c.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE BARRACKS.—Scarlatina is constantly raging in these barracks, and the fourth and last child of one couple has just died of it. A correspondent of the *Times* remarks:—"The foul dungyard, the fouler latrines, the congregated urine tubs, concealed behind the dead wall which divides the Knightsbridge Barracks from the public road, and within a few feet distance from it, are enough to infect the whole neighbourhood."

MOVEMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—There are some telegraphic despatches from Trieste and Malta which announce movements of ships of war in the Mediterranean not quite of a pacific nature. We thus learn that the British fleet under Lord Lyons had entered the Adriatic, in consequence, no doubt—if the fact be true—of the movement of French ships of war into that sea. Then it appears that the French steam liners assembled at Toulon are about to make a demonstration against Morocco, and urgent orders have been despatched to British men-of-war to assemble at Gibraltar, to be close at hand. All this bodes no good.—*Morning Star.*

NEW LINE-OF-BATTLE SCREW STEAMER.—The Lords of the Admiralty have directed a 91-gun line-of-battle screw steamer, to be called the Bulwark, to be laid down on No. 2 slip at Chatham-dockyard. Owing to the large dimensions of the proposed steamer, the slip on which she is to be built will be lengthened about thirty feet. The first slip on which the Orpheus, 22, screw corvette, has been laid down, is ordered to be lengthened inward twenty-five feet.

ESCAPE OF THREE DESEINTERS.—Early on Friday week (says a Clonmel paper), an occurrence of a most daring character took place at Fermoy, resulting in the escape of three soldiers from the guardhouse, where they were temporarily confined awaiting the sentence of a court-martial, before which they had been that day tried and convicted of desertion. At about one o'clock, finding the entire of the sergeant's party on guard—twelve men—lying about the room fast asleep, one of the fellows, named Smith, put on his shako and overcoat and left the room, followed by the other two prisoners. They attacked the sentry, who alone was keeping watch, and beat him in a terrible manner. The three deserters—two Englishmen and the other an Irishman—then scaled the barrack-wall, and effected their escape. The sentinel lies in a precarious state.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

A BRIG RUN DOWN IN THE THAMES.—The Arab brig, a collier vessel, with a full cargo of coals, was run into on Sunday morning, while lying at her moorings in the centre of the stream, near the Coast Guard station at Charlton, by the iron screw steam vessel John Howe, which was racing with another vessel. The brig was split in two, and immediately went down. Three of the coast-guard men went off to the assistance of the crew, who were sleeping in their berths at the time; and all were rescued with the exception of two boys, who, it is thought, must have been crushed to death by the bow of the steamer, which penetrated at least three yards into the timber of the collier.

THE LATE WRECK OF THE RAPID STEAMER.—Portions of the cargo of the Rapid steamer (which sank a few weeks since on the Cross-sand, off Great Yarmouth, in consequence of a collision with another vessel) have been recovered by divers. The Rapid is lying on her broadside.

BURNING OF A SHIP.—The ship Majestic, from Liverpool to Prince Edward's Island, was discovered to be on fire on the 27th of April, some oakum in the hold having ignited. The crew and passengers set vigorously to work to put out the flames; but the two chief officers were helplessly intoxicated all the time, and could do nothing. The female passengers bore up with remarkable fortitude, and a Miss Warburton and Mrs. Tont did all in their power to keep up the spirits of the men and to supply them with refreshments. At length, when the crew was exhausted, a vessel hove in sight; all hands were rescued; and the burning ship was left in about lat. 46 N., long. 50.50 W.

MORE STEEL VESSELS.—A new paddle steamer, christened the Rainbow, was launched on Wednesday from Mr. Laird's yard, Birkenhead. She has been built by Mr. Laird for the navigation of the Niger, under his contract with the Government, and she is intended to replace the Dayspring, lost last year in that river. She is the first vessel of any size built of steel plates. The plates used in this instance were made by Mr. W. Clay, at the Mersey Steel and Iron Works. The main deck is also of iron, and the vessel is divided into twelve com-

partments by longitudinal and athwart-ship bulkheads, which are so placed as to add greatly to her strength and safety in case of accident. A steam yacht of one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty tons is being built by Mr. Laird of the same material.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE COURT.—Prince Albert and suite landed at the dockyard, from Osborne, shortly after six on Thursday evening, and proceeded to Dover en route for the Continent. He was accompanied by her Majesty in the royal yacht Fairy, as far as the dockyard, and, after taking leave, landed at the Royal Stairs. Her Majesty left the harbour about a quarter-past six on her return to Osborne, receiving on entrance and exit the usual salutes.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—Mr. Justice Coleridge, who has sat for three-and-twenty years as one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, is about to retire, and will be succeeded by Mr. Hugh Hill, Q.C., who was called to the bar in 1841, and who is about sixty years of age.

STRIKE IN YORKSHIRE.—A strike has taken place among some of the colliers in Yorkshire. They demand higher wages and more time for the improvement of their moral and intellectual condition.

FIRE.—A fire burst out last Saturday morning on the premises called Charlton Wharf, the property of Sir Thomas Wilson and of the Messrs. Hoare, the brewers, but let to a Mr. Ayler, a rope-maker. The engines were quickly on the spot, the "call" having been received by electric telegraph; and the flames were at length extinguished by the firemen and police. The cause of the misfortune is unknown, and the total amount of loss is variously estimated; but a good deal of the building was destroyed, and the furniture was considerably damaged.

STAMPED CHEQUES.—The bill imposing a penny stamp on cheques came into operation on Tuesday morning. In cases where money is paid across the counter to the drawer of a cheque himself, such cheque being "to self," and not to order, no stamp is requisite, the cases contemplated in the various Stamp Acts being those only in which a third party is concerned, and which are held to arise out of transactions of profit. Transfer tickets for Customs and other payments issued by bankers against stamped cheques for the sake of security are also exempt.

SUICIDE IN CHESTER CASTLE.—The son of a labouring man at Seacombe, near Chester, named Littler, recently ran away from home in order to escape some punishment with which he was threatened for misconduct. He returned, however, the following day, and was soon afterwards apprehended by a police officer on a charge of stealing some bottles of wine and a writing-desk. Littler was subsequently examined before the Wallasey magistrates on this charge, and was committed to Chester Castle for twenty-one days. On the second day of his imprisonment, he learned that his mother had been taken seriously ill in consequence of his apprehension, and he therefore begged to be allowed to go home and see her. The officers of the prison in vain attempted to calm the boy's feelings; his grief at not being with his mother was beyond control, and at length brought on a fit. He was last seen alive at three o'clock one afternoon by the deputy-governor of the prison. When the gaoler went into his cell with his tea at six o'clock the same evening, he found the lad hanging suspended from a hook in the wall. Life was quite extinct, and on a slate in the cell a few words were written by the boy to his parents, saying that he should die if they did not come to see him. An inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity, caused by excessive grief."

THE FUNERAL CAR OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON.—From the circumstances of the long lapse of time and the spoliation by visitors since the funeral car of the Emperor Napoleon was placed in the Royal Repository at Woolwich, coupled with the fact of there being no records nor sketch specifying the precise state in which the relic was received after the funeral in St. Helena, some difficulty has been experienced in ascertaining the peculiar species of drapery and other ornaments with which the car was decorated at the time, the whole of which are now wanting. At length, however, a veteran soldier—one James Cooper, eighty-three years of age—has been found at Bexley Heath, who has given the required information. He was at the funeral of the great conqueror, and can recollect all the details sought for.

MR. POLLOCK, late Judge of the Liverpool County Court, died on Thursday.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER.—The fellows of All Souls College, Oxford, have elected Professor Max Müller a fellow. By the new ordinance the fellows are allowed to elect professors to fellowships without examination. These fellowships are tenable for life, and are not vacated by marriage.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The seventh annual meeting of this society was held on Monday at the Freemason's Hall. The Earl of Shaftesbury presided, and the report stated that the alliance has made successful representations to the Privy Council on the subject of Ince's *Outlines of English History*, but has failed in its attempts to

induce the Society of Arts to take the same view of the work complained of. It is still engaged on the general question of the Privy Council school-books. A correspondence has also been carried on with the authorities of Oxford University respecting Lingard's *History of England*, which the examiners in law and modern history had recommended; and the result is, that the recommendation has been set aside.

MR. SPURGEON'S NEW CHAPEL.—Mr. Spurgeon and his congregation have at last fixed on a site for the large chapel they are about to erect. The spot they have chosen is the open space opposite the Elephant and Castle. The ground belongs to the Fishmongers' Company, and they are to receive a ground-rent of 150*l.* for it. The building will be speedily commenced.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday at Burlington-house, the President, Sir Roderick Murchison, in the chair. He detailed to a numerous audience the progress of the society during the past year, and concluded by investing with the medals awarded them Mr. Alexander Dallas Bache, of the United States, and Captain Collinson, of Arctic fame. In the evening, about one hundred and twenty of the members attended the dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, Sir Roderick Murchison again presiding.

NEW SERJEANTS-AT-LAW.—Mr. Petersdorff and Mr. Payne (of the Home Circuit), Mr. Cross (of the Northern Circuit), and Mr. Tozer (of the Norfolk Circuit), have been raised to the rank of serjeants-at-law, and were on Friday week sworn in before the Lord Chancellor, in his private room in the House of Lords.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHDALE WILSON, of Delhi, has arrived in town from India. It is the intention of the members of the Oriental Club to give a banquet to celebrate the return of the gallant officer.

LORD SHAFTESBURY'S SABBATH OBSERVANCE.—The Earl of Shaftesbury writes to the *Times* to deny that he attended a meeting on Sunday at Cambridge House. He says:—"I did not attend any meeting on the Sunday alluded to, or on any other Sunday, either at Cambridge House or elsewhere." Lord Derby also writes to deny that (as stated by Lord Shaftesbury) he had said that his Lordship had attended the meeting. The Premier's precise words were:—"I do not know whether he attended it." Lord Shaftesbury, however, quotes some further lines from his Lordship's speech, containing what he conceives to be an innuendo to the effect that he was at Cambridge House on the Sunday in question.

COMMISSION OF LUNACY.—An inquiry has taken place into the condition of mind of the Rev. Mr. Leach. The chief grounds on which his sanity was doubted appear to have been that he entertained peculiar religious opinions (believing himself to be inspired by the Holy Spirit); that he contemplated marrying his servant-maid; that he treated his domestics on terms of equality; that he sang hymns in the intervals of card-playing; and that he was in the habit of firing pistols in his garden, to the danger of the passers-by. His mother caused him to be shut up in a lunatic asylum for several months, and he complains greatly of her cruelty in so acting. Mr. Chambers, Q.C., in speaking on behalf of Mr. Leach, contended that the inquiry was instituted for the purpose of obtaining the money possessed by that gentleman. The inquiry (after spreading over some days) ended in a decision that Mr. Leach is perfectly sane.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The deaths registered in London, which in each of the two previous weeks were about 1050, rose in the last week, ending Saturday, May 22nd, to 1082. In the ten years, 1848-57, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1030; but, as the deaths of last week occurred in an increased population, they can only be compared with the average, after the latter is raised in a degree proportionate to the increase, a correction which will make it 1132. Hence it is seen that the actual number of deaths now returned is less by 50 than the number which would have occurred if the average rate of mortality, as calculated for the third week of May, had prevailed. Six persons who had attained the age of ninety years and upwards were registered in the week, the two oldest of whom were a man, aged ninety-six years, who died in Great Dover-street, Newington, and a woman, aged ninety-seven, in Beaumont-street, Marylebone. Besides these, a labourer's widow died at the age of one hundred years, at 4, Pratt-alley, Whitechapel.—Last week, the births of 846 boys and 779 girls, in all 1625 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57, the average number was 1548.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

THE HORSE TAMER.—Mr. Rarey gave a lecture on horse-taming, on Monday, at his school in Kinnerton-street. The once savage, but now docile horse, Cruiser, was exhibited; and two or three unruly beasts were tamed in the sight of the audience, and brought to such a point of good breeding as to do anything they were bid and to follow Mr. Rarey about with all the affection of a dog. A savage zebra was also introduced, and at first appalled the audience by the fierceness of his yells and his demeanour; but Mr. Rarey compelled him to lie down, and considerably, though not entirely, quelled

the perilous wildness of his manners. The audience were highly delighted with the proceedings, and received Mr. Rarey with enthusiasm. The horse-tamer is about to visit Manchester, Liverpool, and Scotland.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Advices from the Cape, up to April 20th, have been received during the week. The hostilities between the Free States and Moshesh have resulted in a slight advantage on the side of the Boers, who have killed thirty natives. Owing to this state of things, Sir George Grey seems unwilling to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him. Everything is quiet in Kaffirland, and most of the savages who recently escaped from Amsterdam Fort have been retaken. One had travelled eight hundred miles towards his old station near Fort Murray.

THE SHAM ITALIAN CONFERENCE.—Count Arrivabene transmits to the papers declarations (to the effect that they knew nothing of the alleged Italian Conference in London) from Count Vitaliano Borromeo, and Signors Luigi Carlo Farini and Cesare Corventi, Deputies to the Piedmontese Parliament. The Irish impostor, it is thought, has once before imposed on people by pretending to be a French nobleman.

A WORKING MEN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—An entertainment was given at the Crystal Palace, on Monday, to the working men of Bermondsey and their families by their employers. A substantial dinner was provided, and the chair was taken by Mr. J. B. Bevington, faced by Dr. Challice; and these gentlemen were supported by a number of the clergy and principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

MR. JAMES TURNER, of Thrush Grove, near Glasgow—a well-known Liberal politician in the stormy days at the early part of the present century—died on Thursday week at the great age of ninety.

WILHELMINE CLAUS.—Madame Szarvady's second *Matinée* was given at Willis's Rooms on Monday afternoon. The saloon was brilliantly crowded, and the exquisite grace and feeling of the charming and renowned pianist's playing was acknowledged with a murmur of delight that found a vent from time to time in irrepressible applause.

MUSICAL UNION.—There was an extraordinary gathering in St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon, at the bidding of Mr. Ella, to hear Joachim and Rubinstein play Beethoven's Grand Sonata in A minor, commonly called the Kreutzer Sonata, and a more magnificent performance was never listened to by mortal ears. Signor Piatti played a charming solo on the violoncello on the theme of Schubert's *Litania*, and the concert concluded with Beethoven's wonderful Septet, in which, besides Joachim, Piatti, and Mr. Blagrove, Mr. Howell, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. Hauser, and Mr. C. Harper, from the Royal Italian Opera orchestra, played the contrabasso, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and horn, and the musical qualities of the new Hall were tested to advantage.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Mozart's *Nozze di Figaro* will be produced to-night, with Mademoiselle Titien as *The Countess*, and Mademoiselle Piccolomini as *Susannah*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—*La Traviata* was produced on Tuesday for the rentrée of Madame Bosio, with Gardoni and Graziani as *Alfredo* and *Germon*. The opera was played again on Thursday, and to-night the *Maguet* will be repeated.

DECEPTIONS AT THE AYRSHIRE SHOW.—A discovery was made on the morning after the show at Ayr that the two-year-old bull, for which the first prize had been awarded, had been decorated for the occasion with a pair of false horns. The deceptive work had been neatly done. A thin band of gutta percha was put round the base of the horns and fastened by some adhesive substance, and the hair was carefully skinned over it. The skin of the animal had been punctured behind the shoulder, and air blown in to prevent a slight hollow being observed. The third animal in the same class had also been altered in appearance by puncturing and blowing. The offending person is very properly excluded from showing stock again in Ayr, and the directors further resolved that the case should be laid before the Procurator Fiscal for the Crown counsel to decide whether or not the offender should be criminally prosecuted.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.—A meeting of the members of this alliance—which has for its object the passing in England of an act similar to the Maine Liquor Law of America—took place on Wednesday at Exeter Hall, when resolutions were passed and speeches made in accordance with the proposed object.

DEFEAT OF THE CHURCH-RATE PARTY AT WITHNALL.—At the Chorley petty sessions, on Tuesday, several persons were summoned for a non-payment of a church-rate to the parish of Withnall, a village four miles from Chorley. Mr. W. P. Roberts, of Manchester, appeared for twelve of the defendants, and took three objections to the rate. One objection was, that a meeting had been held in May last year, to lay a rate, and the proposition was then defeated. The present rate was laid at a meeting held in December last. Mr. Roberts contended that the churchwardens were *functi officio* by the defeat in May. The second objection was, that part of the rate was made for the purpose of purchasing a hearse, which he contended could not possibly be supposed, by any sophistry, to be a portion of the

fabric of the church. It might as well be said (argued Mr. Roberts) that a rate could be laid to provide a vehicle for the clergyman, or a sentry-box to protect him from rough weather while performing the funeral service. The third objection was, that some of the votes in favour of the rates were given by persons who were not present at the meeting, but who sent servants to give their votes as proxies. Forty-nine votes had been given for the rate and forty-two against it; but of the forty-nine, sixteen were the votes of proxies. The magistrates said this last fact would be conclusive as to the invalidity of the rate, if Mr. Roberts could prove it. Mr. Roberts then called witnesses who proved that fact, and the magistrates at once dismissed the summonses. Before Mr. Roberts's arrival in court, eight cases had been disposed of, and decisions given in favour of the rate. If any attempt is made to enforce these decisions, appeals will be made.—*Manchester Examiner*.

CRUISE OF THE YACHT MIRANDA.—A few days ago, Mr. Gray's yacht, the *Miranda*, arrived in Southampton Water from a six months' cruise to the Canary Islands, the West Indies, and the United States of America. The *Miranda* is about 90 tons burden and has a crew of nine men, chiefly natives of the Isle of Wight and Southampton. Mr. Gray undertook the voyage in search of entomological specimens, and obtained a rare and beautiful collection of insects, particularly from the Canaries and Barbadoes. The *Miranda* reached Jamaica about the time at which the American man-of-war *Susquehanna* arrived there with her crew struck down with yellow fever. The *Miranda*'s crew escaped the fever. Mr. Gray's insects are in a beautiful state of preservation. He landed at Charleston in South Carolina, and sent his yacht home thence, purposing to travel one thousand miles in the United States, and then to come to England in a steamer. He fully expected to reach this country before his yacht, but the latter has arrived at Southampton before him, having made a splendid run of four thousand miles in twenty-three days, averaging about one hundred and sixty miles a day. There is only one instance known of such a yacht performing a similar voyage as the *Miranda* has done during the last six months.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LORD DUDLEY STUART.—The Earl of Carlisle has consented to preside at the inauguration of a new building situate in Market-street, Edgeware-road, which is designed as a memorial to the late Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, who for some years represented the borough of Marylebone in the House of Commons. The building is intended for a nightly refuge for the houseless poor, in whose welfare the deceased lord always took a deep interest. A likeness of his lordship, in bronze, executed by the late Mr. Thomas Campbell, will be fixed over the building in the course of the ceremonial.

Mr. N. P. Willis, the American author, after recovering from an illness, took a ride on horseback, and was thrown, and dragged for some distance by the stirrup. He was badly bruised, but no bones were broken.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT ST. PETERSBURG.—The *Russian Gazette* of St. Petersburg, under the title of "Diplomatic Changes," says:—"Several modifications are about to take place in the diplomatic body here. The Duke of Montebello, the new French ambassador, has already arrived. Lord Wodehouse, of the English Legation, leaves his post in a short time, and it is said that the noble lord will resume his seat in Parliament, and quit entirely the diplomatic career. It must be added that the family of the English Minister has not been able to habituate itself to our climate; Lady Wodehouse has been frequently ill, and all the family are plunged into sorrow by the death of his lordship's youngest son, which took place this winter. Society here greatly regret the departure of Lord Wodehouse, who is justly esteemed. Almost all the members of his legation, which is very numerous, will leave Russia with him. Sir J. Crampton, successor of Lord Wodehouse, is expected by one of the first steamers. The names of the persons who are to accompany him as secretaries or *attachés* are not known. Mr. Seymour, Minister of the United States, is also to leave St. Petersburg; and Mr. Pierce, his secretary, went some time back.

CALIFORNIA IS THE PARADISE OF SERVANTHOODISM, where Biddy, whose accomplishments don't rise beyond boiling a lumper, spoiling a roast, and washing the floors and dishes, gets her forty dollars a month and found, with the privilege, too, of saying "I shan't!" to what it doesn't please her to do, a privilege very extensively exercised; and where she can also enjoy the franchises of having her mistress do the dirtiest and heaviest part of the work for her, such as pumping water and the like, and of wearing fine clothes, and sporting Californian jewellery to any extent her fancy will carry her. Yes, indeed, California in general, and San Francisco in particular, is the paradise of servant-girls. The extremes to which misplaced finery is carried is very often exquisitely ridiculous. To see some of the "gals" deport themselves is as good (to a good-natured man, of course) as a well-sustained character in a farce. A lackadissical-looking damsel, whom I saw performing the duty of "taking the children out to walk" one day, was dressed in a manner which I would not dare attempt to describe, the task being far beyond my

powers. I may however, mention the chief features of the "display." On the fingers of both hands there were several gold rings, and from the neck a gold chain dangled long enough to bind the wearer "hand and foot." Besides these ornaments, she wore a buckle in a girdle of leather which encircled her slender waist, and a brooch of gold stuck in some highly coloured mystery high up on her bosom or low down on her neck, I don't know which. But of all her finery, what struck my unsophisticated eye as the most remarkable object was "the love of a cap" which she wore, not on, but far down the back of her head, stuck on the occipital region and held there by some mysterious agency to the deponent unknown. Her mistress, when I saw the servant, was very plainly dressed, and quite busy nursing one and amusing another child. I dare say the servant will marry a richer man than her master.—*Letter from San Francisco*.

TESTIMONIAL TO A STAFFORDSHIRE LIBERAL.—A grand banquet took place on Tuesday evening, at Wolverhampton, on the occasion of the presentation of a testimonial by the Liberals of South Staffordshire to Mr. William Mathews, as a recognition of his long services to the Liberal cause in the district, but more especially to mark the high sense entertained of his disinterested conduct at the last general election. On that occasion, Mr. Mathews was himself induced to come forward as a candidate for the representation, upon the unanimous invitation of a meeting specially convened for the purpose. Subsequently, however, he waived all pretensions of his own and withdrew, in order to conciliate the leading members of the iron trade, who were in favour of Mr. William Orme Foster, one of the present members.

MR. FOLEY'S EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LORD HARDINGE.—This magnificent work of art, the equestrian statue of "Lord Hardinge on his charger 'Mecanee' at Ferozeshah," is now completed and on view in the court-yard of Burlington House. It will be shipped for Calcutta about three weeks hence. We were able to express our high admiration of the model as it appeared in the artist's studio, and we are now glad to have an opportunity of congratulating Mr. Foley on the completion of a work which does equal honour to the hero and the artist. We may extend our congratulations to our Indian fellow-subjects whose capital city will be graced by this noble monument. May we express a hope that London will at least possess a copy, if only as a contrast to the venerable caricatures which at present disgrace and disgrace our metropolis, and as an example of what British art, inspired by national feeling, can achieve.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURES ON IVORY.—Messrs. Beard and Sharp are exhibiting at their rooms, 23, Old Bond-street, some exquisite specimens of this new and precious application of science to art. The discovery of the means of taking sun-pictures on ivory is entirely due to their persevering experiments, and the results in miniature portraits excel all former triumphs in photography in delicate finish and refinement of expression. These ivory portraits combine the unerring accuracy of the photograph with the grace and freedom of manipulative art.

ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN SAILORS AT THE CAPE.—Between the sailors belonging to her Majesty's ship *Castor* and the sailors belonging to some Russian corvettes, lying in Simon's Bay, about one hundred and twenty in number, there has lately been a dreadful fight. The town was kept in an uproar. They fought with staves and stones. The English drove the Russians to their boats, and were punished by the magistrate for the assault which they were proved to have commenced.—*Cape Argus*, April 20.

CORPORATION REFORM.—The bill for the reform of the corporation of the City of London was under the consideration of a special Court of Common Council on Wednesday. After a long discussion, the court resolved to waive, for the present, all minor differences, and to unite for repelling the common danger. The report of the Inquiry Committee concluded with the subjoined suggestion:—"We therefore recommend your hon. court to present a petition to the House of Commons to recommit the bill to the select committee, and praying that the corporation may be heard against the confiscating clauses thereof, and generally against the measure." Mr. Deputy Harrison moved to add to the report a recommendation of the committee, with regard to petitioning against the bill—a recommendation that the committee should take all other measures that might be deemed advisable, either by printing and circulating the objections to be urged against the bill, or otherwise, to call the attention of the freemen, ratepayers, and others to the glaring injustice that would be done to them if the bill should pass.—Mr. Wood, as chairman of the committee, accepted the suggestion offered by the last speaker, as an addition to the report.—Mr. Anderton denounced the measure at some length, and in conclusion tore to atoms a copy of the bill which he held in his hands, exclaiming, amid the laughter of the court, "Dash the bill! I don't like it at all; I should like to see it burnt by the common hangman."—The motion (that the report be adopted) was put from the chair, and agreed to unanimously, as was also a resolution in favour of a petition to the House of Commons, to be signed by the town clerk, and presented by the sheriffs.—The court then adjourned.

SUPPLYING CONVICTS WITH MONEY.—A respectable looking young man has been convicted by the county magistrates at Rochester of having supplied with money some of the convicts confined in the convict prison, St. Mary's, Chatham. He was fined 3*l.*, which he paid.

AN INVETERATE READER.—Shelley was always reading, at his meals a book lay by his side, on the table, open. Tea and toast were often neglected, his author seldom; his mutton and potatoes might grow cold, his interest in a work never cooled. He invariably sallied forth, book in hand, reading to himself, if he was alone, if he had a companion reading aloud. He took a volume to bed with him, and read as long as his candle lasted; he then slept—impatiently, no doubt—until it was light, and he recommenced reading at the early dawn. One day we were walking together arm-in-arm, under the gate of the Middle Temple, in Fleet-street; Shelley, with open book, was reading aloud; a man with an apron said to a brother operative, "See, there are two of your damnation lawyers; they are always reading!" The tolerant philosopher did not choose to be reminded that he had once been taken for a lawyer; he declared the fellow was an ignorant wretch! He was loth to leave his book to go to bed, and frequently sat up late reading; sometimes, indeed, he remained at his studies all night. In consequence of this great watching, and of almost incessant reading, he would often fall asleep in the daytime—dropping off in a moment—like an infant. He often quietly transferred himself from his chair to the floor, and slept soundly on the carpet, and in the winter upon the rug, basking in the warmth like a cat; and like a cat his little round head was roasted before a blazing fire. If any one humanely covered the poor head to shield it from the heat, the covering was impatiently put aside in his sleep. "You make your brains boil, Bysshe. I have seen and heard the steam rushing out violently at your nostrils and ears."—*Life of Shelley*.

BEYOND THE BARRIER.—What volumes of smoke are rising all around us! What a number of chimneys they issue from! What ranges of large and dirty factories and workshops meet the eye in every direction! What a clanging there is of hammers in every direction! What a rushing sound of steam! What a busy hum of labour and labourers! We are in the midst of one of the working quarters of the capital. Call it Grenelle, call it La Villette, call it La Chapelle, no matter which. They are all much alike. They are all centres of labour, of rough heavy labour that hardens the hand, broadens the back, and begrimes the face; Paris, you see, is not one vast Regent-street. It has its business quarters as well as its pleasure quarters. Could the one exist without the other? Honestly, is it not as dirty as Dock-head; as muddy as Southwark; as repulsive as Ratcliffe-highway? How, in fact, could it be otherwise?—*Aspects of Paris*.

ENGLAND AND NEW ZEALAND.—With a working man in England a large family is not unfrequently regarded as a social calamity. In New Zealand a large family proves a source of ultimate wealth, as any lad of twelve or fourteen years of age can, in return for his services, readily obtain a comfortable home, with a salary of 20*l.* or 30*l.* a year. On this subject there is one important fact, the knowledge of which may be found useful to or taken advantage of by a few married but childless individuals in the mother country. While most parts of the colony under consideration are highly favourable to agricultural or pastoral purposes, the invigorating effects of its delightful climate would appear to be equally favourable to a local increase in the population. We have met with settlers who for many years in England had despaired of ever becoming parents; but since their arrival in the colony they have been blessed with the parental title—a title without which man's estate, however beautifully supplied with the periodical riches of the land, would be still poor without those tender saplings which can alone perpetuate the seed of domestic bliss.—*Puseley's New Zealand*.

RETIRED TRADESMAN.—Horticulture, I have reason to believe, was the chief occupation of my neighbours; although I do not speak with any amount of certainty upon the point. Once, with whom I made acquaintance, entirely gave himself up to photography. He had been in business in Paris; had, comparatively early in life, made a fortune, and with much good sense, as it appeared to me, had at once retired to enjoy it. The class to which he belonged are accustomed to act thus when they have made money, instead of waiting until old age renders the enjoyment of that money almost as laborious as its acquisition has been. My photographic neighbour was thoroughly in love with his new pursuit. Although he followed it as a simple amateur, he worked all day long, as though existence itself depended upon his labours. You might have supposed that he continually had a number of important orders on hand, which it was absolutely necessary he must execute without a moment's loss of time. He was always taking views of everything. Now of the front of his house, now of the back; now of the little outbuildings at the side; and now of the rabbit-hutch in one corner of his garden. He took portraits, too, by the hundreds. Portraits of his servants, of his dogs, of his old man. Whenever he invited friends to see him he took their portraits also. All the people in the neighbourhood had been similarly treated. Imagine that striking likenesses were produced, no fee being asked by the producer! And yet not ex-

actly so, for ladies were expected to pay. A kiss on both cheeks was exacted; that is to say, from the pretty. The ugly and the simply plain were let off free.—*Aspects of Paris.*

A WESTERN PACKET STATION.—There seems to be a strong probability that a line of steam-vessels will be established at Galway, for direct communication with New York or Boston.

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS.—The last returns show an increase in the circulation, as compared with the preceding month, of 27,949.

CRIME IN SPAIN.—The *Droit* gives an account of another dreadful crime in Spain. It says:—"Some persons of the village of Albalat, near Valencia, conceived violent animosity against the Mayor, M. Mugnoz. A few days ago, as he was returning from Valencia in a cart, in which were seven persons, three brigands stopped the vehicle near the bridge of Caraix, and ordered him to alight. 'They are going to kill me!' said Mugnoz, and he refused to move. The brigands made the other people get out of the vehicle, and seizing Mugnoz, dragged him about twenty yards along the road. There one of the brigands fired a blunderbuss into his heart, and he fell dead; at the same moment, another fired at him from behind, and the third proceeded to back his body in a frightful manner with a hatchet. The seven men who had accompanied the unfortunate Mayor not only offered no resistance, but after the perpetration of the deed allowed the assassins to go quietly away!"

COTTON FROM THE STATES.—During the last week the wind has been very changeful at Liverpool, but on Thursday morning it veered round and blew stiffly from the N.N.W. The consequence was that many vessels lying in the Channel which were unable to come "north about," availed themselves of the change of wind and made the port. Among these were a large number of cotton ships, and up to Thursday there had arrived fourteen ships from New Orleans, three from New York, and two from Charleston, all of which brought part, if not whole, cargoes of cotton. This sudden influx to the cotton market will, it is hoped, be the means of enlivening it from its present very dull state.

INDIA REFORM.—A private meeting of a few gentlemen interested in India Reform has been held at the Committee-rooms of the India Reform Society, to deliberate on the best means of enlightening the public as to the resources of India, and the impediments to the development of those resources. Mr. Bright was in the chair. After considerable discussion, it was resolved that a report of the proceedings of the committee should be drawn up for transmission to India.

FRENCH KNOWLEDGE OF THE ENGLISH.—In announcing the fact that Sir John Pakington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, intended placing vessels belonging to the Royal Navy at the disposal of men of science, should they require them for the purpose of proceeding to South America to make observations during the great eclipse of the sun, the French scientific journal, *Cosmos*, falls into a singular error. From the mere remote resemblance that exists between the sounds of the names of Sir John Pakington and Sir Joseph Paxton, the editor commits the ludicrous error of attributing the creation of the Crystal Palace of Hyde Park and Sydenham to the respected gentleman who now rules the navy.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, May 29th.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

The House of Lords did not sit.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Mr. WILSON PATTEN gave notice of his intention to draw attention to the state of railway legislation.

THE LASSO IN THE CAVALRY.

Captain VERNON asked the Secretary for War whether he was prepared to recommend the adoption of the lasso instead of the ordinary halter in our cavalry regiments?—General PHELPS said that the plan had been brought forward some years ago and had been highly approved, and recently it had been ordered that ten men of every troop of cavalry regiments should be trained to the use of the lasso.

THE PRESS AT SIERRA LEONE.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that a newspaper called the *New Era* having criticized the acts of the Governor had been practically suppressed by him, in consequence of an edict by which papers were called on to give sureties, and all the sureties of the *New Era* had been rejected. He asked the Secretary for the Colonies if the Government had taken any steps in the matter, and whether they intended to recall the Governor.—Lord STANLEY said that such an ordinance had been stated had been passed in Sierra Leone. His attention had been called to the case in question, and his opinion was that it could not work satisfactorily, and the Governor had been ordered to repeal it. There was no intention of recalling the Governor.

DRAINAGE OF THE THAMES.

Mr. GRIFFITH begged to ask the First Commissioner of Works, whether the principle just put forth by Dr. Odling, the Officer of Health for Lambeth, that the perpetual agitation of the water of the Thames, and the flux and reflux of the tide, affect the oxidization of decomposing matters to that extent, "that he has never been able to detect sulphuretted hydrogen in Thames water," may not be well worthy of further investigation, as offering possibly the means of escaping the hazardous and expensive drainage engineering undertakings that have been under consideration.—Lord JOHN MANNERS said that a commission had been appointed to inquire into the subject.

THE "CARLISLE EXAMINER."

Mr. CLIVE stated that the *Carlisle Examiner* having accused him as Chairman of a Railway Committee of partiality, and even of corruption, he had moved that Hudson Scott and Washington Wilks, the printer and publisher, should be called to the bar. He had hoped that in the time which had elapsed some apology would have been made, but none had been made, and further defamatory articles had been inserted in the paper.—Mr. DUNCOMBE rose to order. He said that the hon. gentleman had moved that these parties should be called to the bar on certain articles that had appeared in the paper, and he did not think subsequent articles should be read in aggravation.—The SPEAKER said, it was impossible for him to say that the hon. member was out of order, as he might find another motion on the articles he was about to read.—Mr. CLIVE said, he only meant to show that the original charges had been reiterated. He moved that Hudson Scott and Washington Wilks be called in.—These parties were then brought to the bar and examined by the Speaker and several members as to the publishing of the article in question.—Wilks said he was aware of it, and explained that in his neighbourhood he had been informed that there were strong feelings as to the partiality of the Chairman of the Railway Committee in question, and thought that public notice should be taken of the subject. He declined to name the writer, or to withdraw the article. He believed he could show that he was justified morally in inserting the article. He could only so far withdraw the imputation on Mr. Clive by publishing his contradiction. One of the facts on which the article was founded was, that Mr. Clive was operating on the Stock Exchange, and that intelligence of the decision of the committee reached the Stock Exchange unnaturally soon. He could not give the name of any stockbroker employed by Mr. Clive. He would give the name of his informant privately to Mr. Clive, and if that gentleman was called before the House he could state all that he had stated to him. At present he declined to give up the name of any of his informants. Hudson Scott stated that he was not the printer.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the parties do withdraw.—Mr. DISRAELI said, that as Wilks had neither withdrawn nor offered to prove his charge, he should move that the said article was a false and scandalous libel on the chairman and committee of the railway, and that in publishing it he had been guilty of a breach of the privileges of the House, and that he be committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms, and that the Speaker's warrant do issue accordingly, which motions were agreed to.—Mr. ROEBUCK—Ought not something to be done with the other?—Mr. DISRAELI moved that Hudson Scott be discharged.

MR. DISRAELI'S SPEECH AT SLOUGH.

On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Lord JOHN RUSSELL drew attention to Mr. Disraeli's speech at Slough, especially with reference to his comments on the state of parties in the House, and to the conduct of foreign affairs; with regard to which latter the right hon. gentleman claimed the confidence of the House and the country. It was necessary to consider the relations of the Government with foreign countries when they were told that the question of peace and war was a question only of hours. He asked what was the question of peace and war which the Government had settled? If our relations with France were so precarious, why should 20,000 trained militiamen be disbanded? He believed the peoples of France and England were anxious for the alliance between the two nations. He should like to have an interpretation of this ominous sentiment of the right hon. gentleman. [The noble Lord commented on Mr. Disraeli's statement of there having been an attempt to involve Naples and Sardinia in war, and the policy to be pursued towards India, and asked who had proposed a policy of extermination there? These statements required explanation. A very serious constitutional question was raised by the right hon. gentleman telling his constituents that if there had been a vote of censure on the Government, the battle would have been fought on the hustings; the only question being whether a particular Ministry should be in office. He was of opinion that constitutionally there ought not to be a dissolution of Parliament. He thought the late Government ought not to have dissolved last year, but have tendered their resignations. He protested against a dissolution being held as a threat in ministerial crises. He contended that the Ministry was still the same with regard to the House, and the solution of the question of the confidence of the House in them was still to be tried.]

Mr. DISRAELI denied that anything in his speech justified the impression which the noble Lord wished to convey. He had cast no imputations on the House, but that the Government had received from it a generous courtesy, and that they had saved the Government from the restless intrigues of those who wished to disturb them. As to the question of peace and war, just before the late Government went out, Lord Palmerston said that the asking and answering of certain questions might decide the question of peace or war with France. Our relations with France then were of a critical character. The feeling had since changed. He then at length defended himself against Lord John's charges; denying, on the whole, that he had made any attack on the House of Commons.—Mr. RICHTER characterized the explanations of Mr. Disraeli as flimsy and unsatisfactory. If the Government had not recommended that Lord Ellenborough should be replaced in office, great injustice had been done to that noble Lord.—Sir G. C. LEWIS, as the only member of the late Government present, replied to Mr. Disraeli generally. He urged that the Government should state their policy with regard to India.—Mr. MUNSEY GUNSON, after some general observations, attributed the position of the Liberal party to its being badly led.—Mr. COLLIER read a passage in Mr. Disraeli's speech at Slough, to show that Lord John Russell had correctly quoted it with regard to the observations on India.—Mr. WHITBREAD and Mr. GRIFFITHS having spoken, the subject dropped.

The House then went into Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, which occupied the greater part of the remainder of the sitting.

INDIA.

Calcutta papers arrived on Thursday morning at Marseilles, and the *Nord* of Brussels has a telegram from Marseilles, which is as follows:—"The India mail, which has just arrived, brings Calcutta letters depicting the situation of affairs in very sombre colours. The rebels evacuated Azinghar in good order. The English are exhausting themselves in useless marches after the enemy, and, at the cost of enormous sacrifices, gain a few unimportant positions which they are immediately afterwards compelled to abandon.—Brigadier Walpole sustained a very considerable loss in the attack on Fort Rapore. The state of things in Oude is still most menacing.—In commercial affairs enormous losses have been sustained."

CHINA.

The Plenipotentiaries (says a despatch from Hong-Kong, of April 13th) have received an unfavourable report from Peking. Fresh hostilities are probable. The bad feeling of the authorities at Canton renders the task of the commissioners very difficult. Matters are very critical. The squadrons are together at Shanghai.

THE CONTINENT.

M. de Rothschild has tendered his resignation as founder and member of the Council of Administration of the Austrian Crédit Mobilier. This resignation caused the shares of the Crédit Mobilier to fall to 227. Closing prices, 227½. The Lottery Loan Shares are at 103½.

The electoral operations for the partial renewal of the provincial councils commenced two days back throughout the whole of Belgium. The first results which have reached the Ministry of the Interior by telegraph are in favour of the Liberals.

The Emperor of Russia has just created a medal of merit specially intended for the class of peasants. It will be awarded to such individuals as distinguish themselves by their industry and good conduct. As connected with the measure of emancipation, this foundation is considered a proof of the desire manifested by the Government to modify the condition of the peasantry.

It is stated that Count Cavour has forwarded an ultimatum to Naples; and that, if the demand be refused, France and England will be asked to name an arbitrator.

The Montenegrin Boundary Question will be settled at Constantinople. The Turks are landing large forces at Ragusa, but the English and French Consuls are doing their best to prevent collision.

Alessandro Manzoni, the well-known author of *I Promessi Sposi*, is lying in a hopeless state at Milan.

M. de Pène still lingers, and his state is not considered satisfactory. The fever has not returned, but a teasing hicough has set in, and the vomiting recurs at intervals.

The *Presse* dwells on the absurdity of members of a profession or corporation rendering a writer responsible for sarcastic remarks addressed in a collective shape. It says:—"An insult may dishonour a man, but it cannot seriously affect a group of men; the isolated individual is insulted and avenges himself, but the profession in group remains invulnerable, and disdains attacks which inflict no injury, since they are aimed at everybody. Fortunately, this collective susceptibility is of entirely modern origin, otherwise the profession of comic author would have been impossible. Had the magistrates and doctors of former days been susceptible and

intolerant, the *Plaideurs* of Racine and the *Malade Imaginaire* of Molière would never have been written. Racine would have been killed by Dandin, and Molière by Thomas Diafoirus. The idea alone is terrible. Let us also imagine the massacre of the innocents which would have been accomplished by the Jews, had they called out all the writers who depicted them as misers and usurers. Were this idea of collective susceptibility to be adopted, duels would swell into pitched battles, and the world would soon end from want of combatants."

AMERICA.—The latest news from the United States is to the effect that the question respecting the overhauling of American vessels by British cruisers was before the Senate. The accounts from the expedition against the Mormons do not indicate a favourable state of things.

MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE took leave of the Grand Jury of Middlesex, yesterday, in the Court of Queen's Bench, previous to retiring.

MR. DICKENS proposes, on the 10th of June, to give a reading entitled "Little Dombey," which will consist of those passages in *Dombey and Son* which relate solely to the life of little Paul, and which Mr. Dickens has arranged for the purpose.

FIRE AT WAPPING.—A great fire burst out at Wapping yesterday morning on the premises of Mr. Powles, depot for coalwhippers' tackle. Several engines were speedily on the spot; but it was not till some hours had elapsed that the flames were got under. The building was entirely destroyed, and some of the adjoining houses were injured.

ACCIDENT AT A CONCERT.—"A grand choral festival," says a letter from Baden, "has brought here a considerable number of strangers, and the town is completely full. The streets are dressed out with flags, and everything wears an air of fête. On Monday, a grand cortège was formed of the various choral societies, with banners, and after filing off before the Grand Duke, they marched through the streets, and proceeded to a wooden building specially constructed for the occasion. The concert commenced some time after, in the presence of the Grand Duke and a numerous auditory. Just before the end, when the Grand Duke was about to retire, a loud cry was raised. The part of the building near the passage through which the company were to go out had fallen, and buried about forty persons under the ruins. For a moment the greatest confusion and alarm prevailed, but at length order was restored, and the persons were extricated from their dangerous positions, many of them being seriously bruised."

A MAN STABBED TO DEATH AT WORCESTER.—About half-past nine p.m. on Wednesday, George Turner, a recruit, was killed in the Hope and Anchor Inn, Worcester. He and Joseph Barnard, the ostler, were in the kitchen of the inn. Turner attempted to take something from a plate which was before Barnard, when the latter stabbed him in the right chest. Turner fell to the ground, and remained there about two hours, when he died. He could not be moved, the surgeons who attended him declaring that to attempt it would be fatal. Barnard has been taken into custody.

M. DE LAMARTINE.—The following noblemen and gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to receive such subscriptions as the sympathy of this country may offer, to relieve M. Lamartine from his present pecuniary embarrassments:—Lord John Russell, M.P.; Viscount Goderich, M.P.; Lord Harry Vane, M.P.; Lord Montagu; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P.; Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P.; Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P.; Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart., M.P.; H. Danby Seymour, Esq., M.P.; George Townline, Esq., M.P.; A. W. Kinglake, Esq., M.P.; R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; Charles Dickens, Esq.; W. M. Thackeray, Esq.; Henry Vincent, Esq.; and A. Hayward, Esq.

LAUNCH OF A PORTUGUESE CORVETTE.—A new steam corvette, built for the Portuguese Government by Messrs. Young, Son, and Magnay, has been launched from their yard at Linchouse. The vessel, which has been built under the superintendence of Admiral Sartorius, of the Portuguese navy, is 205 feet long, 32½ feet in breadth, 17 feet deep in hold, 1042 tons. She is to be propelled by two direct-acting engines of 150-horse power. Her armament is to consist of two 68-pounders and four 32-pounders. At two o'clock, high tide, the usual ceremony of naming the vessel, which is called the *Sagres*, was performed by the Countess Lavradio, wife of the Portuguese Ambassador. A slight delay took place, but, in a quarter of an hour, the *Sagres* glided majestically into the water. After the launch the company were entertained in the "Mould Loft." Among those present were the Portuguese Ambassador, Admiral Sartorius, Sir Charles Napier, Sir W. de Batho, Sir J. Matheson, Colonel Percival, and R. Malins, Esq., M.P.

SUNDAY MUSIC IN THE PARKS.—The first performance this season of the People's Subscription Band will take place in the Regent's Park, on Sunday next, May 30th, 1858, from four till six (weather permitting). To be continued every Sunday until further notice. The People's Subscription Band should be self-supporting; and the committee trust that all persons attending the performances will purchase programmes, in evidence of their desire for a continuance of the music.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
W. G. N.—We have not lost sight of the subject of your communication, and we shall return to it in due season.
ROYAL ACADEMY.—Our third notice of this Exhibition in our next.
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, MAY 29, 1858.

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.

MR. DISRAELI IN THE SLOUGH OF EXULT.

MR. DISRAELI'S glittering diatribe against the Ministers whom he has beaten is one of the most effective speeches that he has ever delivered. A brilliant picture until we look at the back of it; a splendid political attack until we examine the merely theatrical character of the attacking army. It is stage effect introduced into real life, not perhaps for the first time, but with the greatest known excess of unreality. In his own portrait, Mr. DISRAELI is a patriot against whom intriguers are arrayed; the Government to which he belongs has undertaken, and is performing as fast as its enemies will permit, all the measures which the country needs. It has restored a "discriminating amnesty" to displace the "massacre and confiscation" which were Lord CANNING'S policy; and thus it has "decided" the maintenance of our Indian Empire. It has restored our finance, although "facing a band of opponents." It has saved the peace with France, which had become "a question of hours." It has restored our two countrymen incarcerated by Naples, without breaking the peace of Europe. And it has on hand measures of legal reform, of social reform, and of constitutional improvements; "improvements which will be improvements, and not mere changes." This description of his own Ministry Mr. DISRAELI gives with "diffidence;" but he appeals to his countrymen to protect the Government against that Cabal which, to keep itself in office, was risking a war with France, would have brought on war in Italy, was entangling our finances, and was maintaining in India a policy of "massacre and confiscation" that would have lost us that Eastern empire. For these infamous objects the Cabal has used every means of corruption, it has corrupted the once pure and independent press of England. Leading organs now are "place-hunters of the Cabal, and the once stern guardians of popular rights simmer in the enervating atmosphere of gilded saloons." This Cabal, "of tainted character," "chooses its instruments with Pharisaical accuracy,"—in the Commons a man "of unimpeachable character," in the other House of Parliament "a still greater reputation" who "condescends to appear upon the human stage." The object of the Cabal is to "loot the Treasury;" and to attain that object, moving by means of these two Pharisees in the two Houses of Parliament, it proposes a vote of censure on that patriotic Ministry which has done so much, and threatens to do so much more!

There is something terrific in the forced eloquence with which this speech is uttered;

it is damaging, personally and politically, to all whom it touches—Lord PALMERSTON, Lord SHAFTESBURY, Mr. CARDWELL, Lord CANNING, all are crushed. In his own painting, Mr. DISRAELI appears like the picture of a Saint who by his magic spells is discomfiting the Devil in every variety of shape. The speech looks powerful, until we ask whether it is true? It falls to pieces as soon as we remember that it is simply falsehood; even the truth of it is false, by its context.

How is it that "leading organs" are thus bent upon pulling down the national Government—how is it that the Pharisees make themselves the tool of a majority in the House of Commons? The reason is, that the country is not with Mr. DISRAELI'S Government; and it is not with him, because he is not the statesman that has proposed "legal reforms" or "social reforms," or "constitutional improvements." He never proposed anything worth attending to in the shape of a measure. He has never desired Parliamentary reform. He has always opposed it; he may wish for some little change of the county franchise, in order to neutralize the old Reform Bill—not to extend it. His party desires to enfeeble the power of the people, to abridge their rights. And the other pretexts are as false as these. Lord CANNING'S policy, questionable as it was, was not one of "massacre and confiscation;" it is an exaggeration ludicrous in its turpitude. Mr. DISRAELI'S finance was not passed by "acclamation," but was suffered to pass because it was upon the whole not very objectionable, and in no way remarkable. He may have profited a little in regard to Naples by the lesson read to Lord CLARENDON; but Lord MALMESBURY is not out of that wood yet, and he is shrewdly suspected of paltering with his duty. And as to peace with France being "a question of hours," it is an absurdity which may be pardoned in a country editor after dinner, but either disgraces the lips of the statesman, or proves that the utterer is no statesman. No; Mr. DISRAELI is nothing more than a shocking humbug.

Be it so; but what then becomes of that Liberal party, and its leaders, who have so managed their own House of Commons that they have handed over the Government of this country, for three months already completed, and for some months more not yet numbered, to the supreme administration of the best-known humbug in Europe?

THE LAST ROYAL MARRIAGE.

LISBON has been illuminated, and is full of gaiety. On Thursday this week Dom Pedro was invested with the order of the Garter in grand form, and on the Tuesday began a series of festivities, partly designed to celebrate the arrival of an illustrious lady in the Portuguese capital. That lady, the Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern, had already been going the round of attentions in Berlin, her native place, and in England, where she had been stopping for a week or so as a visitor. The lady herself had arrived in Lisbon a few days before this holiday outburst; but the event seems to have passed, comparatively, without attention. At all events, the King was too much occupied at the moment to go on board for the purpose of receiving his illustrious guest—who, by-the-by, was his bride. As soon as business permitted, the youthful Monarch hastened to give the lady a courteous reception. He conducted her in his own carriage to the church, where the ceremony which constituted her Queen of Portugal was repeated, for the King had already been married by proxy at Berlin. It was observed that his behaviour to "the distinguished arrival," as Mr. Disraeli would call her, was marked by diffidence, and his eyes were downcast; nevertheless he kept up an animated conversation, and altogether fulfilled the duties of courtly hospitality with considerable assiduity and precision.

So far as the public can perceive it, the demeanour of the young married couple inverts the

order ascribed to such things by "the vulgar;" and in this case the vulgar, upon the whole, has, with the experience of some thousands of years, arrived at tolerably sound conclusions on the essentials of the subject, though there are still differences of opinion in regard to the modus. The bridegroom did not fetch away his bride himself; the bride did not hasten to the impatient arms, but with something more than "a coy, reluctant, amorous delay," reached Portugal with a good deal of circumviation, wasting the fruitless moments in English sight-seeing, and other somewhat dilatory diversions. The marriage, in fact, painfully resembles royal marriages in general, which appear to be the mere pretexts for ceremony, or contracts formed entirely for genealogical purposes. There are, indeed, some peculiar circumstances in the present case, arising from the peculiar character of the young King, who "is every inch a gentleman." He has shown it, not only by the discretion of his behaviour under his tutors, but since he has left them; not only by the assiduity with which he has applied himself to public business, and his treatment of all who approach him, but by the devotion with which, when others fled, he became a watchman over the stricken inhabitants of Lisbon, and attended at their bedsides when they lay prostrate with an epidemic. He then set an example that must have saved many from death, and probably lent an impulse to an elevation of feeling throughout the whole of Portuguese society. Personal character can greatly influence even these formal marriages, as we have seen in our own Court; where an ardent attachment, with many of the traits falsely ascribed to "romance" alone, has been succeeded by the development of family relations in their heartiest, most genial, and most sterling shape. But it is not often that individual character can thus assert itself. Where it is not exceedingly strong, it is overlaid by the power of circumstances—becomes mechanized to the grooves of custom and ceremony. And these Court marriages, we truly believe, do more to unhumanize the established rulers of the civilized world, than any other misery to which they are subjected. Such a union tends to segregate them from the society over which they have to preside; cuts off their sympathies; shuts out more than one inlet of knowledge; prevents them from understanding those whom they have to guide, or even coerce; debars them from learning what are the greatest pains, what the greatest rewards of life; and making the monarch ignorant, compels him to govern ill, drives him to be a bungling tyrant, and sends him to the grave with pomp, but without honour.

It is indeed true that fortune allots to the millions who are born into this world a most unequal share of life, inasmuch that there are some amongst us who go about possessed of thoughts, exalted by knowledge, sustained by objects within their sight, which are not only shut off from the multitude around, but are of such nature that their existence is unknown to the many, in some cases known but to the very few. A Herschel is accustomed to see, and watch, and think of things which "John," who waits upon him, could not imagine if he were told about them. But Herschel himself is a beggar in thought, unless he has learnt of other things in life besides what the telescope or the pedagogic can teach.

The monarch, in his own experience of this world, ought to comprehend what should be the experiences of his fellow-creatures, as the greater should include the less; but by the laws of custom which tyrannize over crowned heads and their families, the royal class is doomed to make a mockery of life in its most sacred ties, and sentenced to a cramping and unhappy ignorance.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.

WHETHER the moment of crisis be near or distant, the state of France at the present moment is such as to command the gravest attention of Europe. Ever since the termination of the late war, her trade and commerce have been in an almost stagnant condition, and her public securities subject to a depression from which the Imperial powers have failed to relieve them. During the continuance of the war, an explanation of the bad state of affairs was sought in the abnormal condition of the country; but on the return of peace, it was found that all the influences which were to have acted beneficially upon the fortunes of France either lay dormant or actively helped to bring about results the very reverse of those which had been anticipated. Public credit has sunk to a point which threatens disaster.

The finances of the country are set forth in such a manner as to betray the fact that the *truth* is, above everything, to be kept from the people. In ten years the National Debt has been increased by something like 110,000,000*l.*; and the yearly excess of expenditure over income is about 10,000,000*l.* But, as an example of the false face put upon the public accounts when they appear in the form of a budget, it may be observed that only half the sum named as deficit appears directly against the Government, the other half being debited as paid away for purposes to which it is never applied. In fact, a sum of 6,000,000*l.* is annually voted (!) for payment of the Sinking Fund, and is used by the Government for any purpose for which it stands in need of money. A commission appointed to consider the details of the Budget of the present year have set this in a very clear light, in spite of the endeavour evident in their proceedings to make the discrepancies of the Minister's figures as little offensive as possible to the Imperial Financier-in-Chief. When we find, therefore, the public accounts of France tampered with and contorted until it is impossible to put the smallest trust in their nominal results, we need not go much further in search of a cause for the decline of public credit, with its natural consequences, stagnation of trade and commerce. The very attempts which have been made to bring about commercial and speculative activity have been of a kind to confirm suspicion and to alarm distrust. The Imperial conferences with the promoters of great railway schemes and Bourse operations were not calculated to inspire any one with hope of sound improvement. Nor are the measures taken at this moment to *compel* the Charitable Institutions of the country to sell their lands for the purpose of investing the proceeds in the Funds, on pretext of enabling them to draw larger resources, any more calculated to bring about public confidence. The proceedings are too obviously empirical—too random, to be confided in as earnest of the Imperial wisdom and power to rectify the evils with which they are intended to deal.

But it is not only in the embarrassments of her finances that we see at this moment subject-matter for grave and even anxious attention to the state of France. Again and again, since 1848, has Louis Napoleon stepped in to save the poor of Paris from starvation, which signifies revolution. He has regulated the price of food, subverting the ordinary operations of trade, without securing the least permanent advantage to the trader or to the workman. A temporary end was served; the settlement of the bill of expenses was deferred; but this mode of getting over a difficulty cannot be employed for ever; the price of food cannot be artificially regulated in the face of a natural scarcity. This scarcity has now to be dealt with. There is not animal food enough in the country to supply its wants; and already the effects of the long-continued endeavour to bear with the deficiency is telling upon the bones and sinews of the people. America, England, Belgium and Spain are ready to furnish France with beef; but the people of France are too poor to avail themselves of the remedy for their want, and they have to set earnestly to work to find some substitute that is within their means. Horse-flesh is the remedy nearest to hand, and the highest scientific authorities are brought to bear upon the public mind to familiarize it with the idea of hippophagy. This is a strong sign of the condition of the French people—of the masses, enormously taxed, and without hope of improvement, as regards their physical welfare.

Looking to the social and political condition of France the portents are still stronger and more directly against the possibility of an improved public confidence. Since the affair of the 14th of January the Imperial acts have been for the most part directed against the last vestiges of civil liberty left to the people; and, in fact, the Government has become a veritable tyranny. We know that, for weeks after that date, numbers of men were carried off from every department and transported without public accusation or trial. We know that, since that time, the whole press of France has been gagged, and every means by which the public voice could be made to be heard has been cut off from it. The Imperial will is not in the least degree relaxed, and within the last week we find even presses used for Fine-art purposes are no longer to be permitted to remain in the hands of unlicensed persons, for fear of the machines being perverted to uses adverse to the Government.

The pressure is becoming too heavy, and already

we have many signs of impatience. Let the venal press attempt as it will to deny the fact, the late Opposition elections in Paris, and more particularly the re-election of Count Migeon in the Haut Rhin, are so many protests of the people against the present regime. The struggle, in the case of Count Migeon, was carried on face to face with the Government, which exerted in vain its whole power to defeat the popular candidate. There was not even an attempt to conceal the Imperial influence which was brought to bear against this man, whose only special claim to popular support against the Imperial nominee lay in the fact that he had been scandalously persecuted at the previous election for having dared to oppose the candidate provided by the Government—for "the free choice of the electors." The decision of the electors of the Haut Rhin is more significant than the retributive attempts of any number of foreign conspirators.

But it is in the attitude of the French Army that we see most clearly the all but impossibility of a restoration of public confidence. The conspiracy of forty subalterns to murder a civilian who had had the temerity to write a very mild jest upon the maladroitness of sous-officiers in the carriage of their spurs when in the neighbourhood of ladies' dresses, shows at a glance the military terrorism by which France is at this moment governed. There is no mistake. In France, the writer of a joke against a soldier is beyond the pale of civil law or protection: the sous-officiers of the Imperial army are judges and executioners, beyond even Imperial power of control; they do their bloody work, and not a hand is lifted against them by Imperial authority. History, it has been said, never repeats itself, and in a large sense that is true; yet historical parallels are not wanting, and it will be strange if the attitude of the French army does not call up to the mind of France a picture of the throne of another Empire surrounded by Praetorian guards—and of the fate of him who sat upon it. With such thoughts in their heads the people of France are not likely to be either trustful of their Government, or sanguine on the subject of Public Credit.

SIGNS OF INSANITY.

"Tis a mad world, my masters." The Reverend Mr. Leach has been tried this week on a charge of insanity for actions which in themselves seem reasonable enough. He lived in a country house, far from so-called "society," and he was afflicted with a domineering mother: to mitigate his loneliness, and also, he admits, to retaliate on his mother, he admitted his servants to his table, and was in the habit of taking one of the servant-girls, the prettiest we suppose, on his knee, and kissing her. Dr. Johnson did the same at the Mitre Tavern, whereto he invited some "pretty fools," who came to talk to him; other wise men have followed his example; and though it is certainly against *bienséance* to see a clerical gentleman toying with servant wenches, yet the man might do it excusably enough in a fit of Sterne-like sympathy, or as a mere relief from the tedium of a lonely studio. It is strange enough, if we consider the matter deeply, to find ourselves excusing a Christian minister for associating on terms of perfect equality with his dearly beloved brethren. Is it really and truly un-Christian and unbecoming in a minister of the Gospel to sit down at the same table with servants? Would the early apostles have done it—or was St. Paul on his missions always invited into the parlour, and not allowed to preach, or talk, or eat in the servants' hall? It is said, also, that Mr. Leach used to give out a hymn between rounds of card-playing. A very odd notion, and showing a very eccentric tone of mind; but, possibly, Mr. Leach had some general notion that card-playing in itself was as innocent as eating and drinking; that interrupting it with religious exercises was only like the daily fact of afternoon service between luncheon and dinner. As to his treating the servants on an equality, we are reminded of the different conduct of the Spanish grandee, who, afflicted with few visitors in a lonely castle, was compelled occasionally to call in a domestic to take a hand at a game of cards; but insisted that the new player should rest on one knee, to establish his social inferiority. Poor proud kneel! too sociable to sit alone; too proud to allow his fellow-man even a temporary equality.

Mr. Leach committed other acts of insanity. He kept loaded pistols (no madness in a country-house) and he wore his beard—an insanity now shared by nearly half the population. But the crowning madness was his intention to marry one of the

servant-girls. By so doing he might beget a family that would come between his relations and a handsome inheritance. A gentleman who went down to inquire about the matter, said that the girl would make Mr. Leach a very good wife—perhaps more suitable than a “lady” fresh from society. Mr. Leach, in his very sane remonstrance against the injustice of being kept in a madhouse, points out with great force that if he had seduced the girl his relations would have said nothing, but because he adopts the manly and religious course of marrying her, they call him mad! Ay, indeed! How many acts of real insanity, of miserable insanity, are there, exactly the reverse of those committed by Mr. Leach. How many men, poor enough in mind and body, would disdain even to give a friendly greeting, or to talk to some of their fellow-men, and simply because they are servants or labourers? How many ruin health and purse in unholy and reckless connexions with women of the same class as that from which Mr. Leach has taken his wife? They are not mad; they are simply following the fashion of the day!

THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

If the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College had been well advised, they would have kept a complete silence as to their shortcomings and delinquencies. They did maintain this silence for some time and with some success; but conscience doth make cowards of us all, and knowing that they had a bad cause they tried to stop all talk about the matter by censuring Dr. Shaw for writing a temperate letter to a Dublin newspaper. The Fellows underrated the apathy of the public, and the great virtue of silence. If we were the legal advisers of any close and corrupt old corporation, we should earnestly advise them to take no notice of any attacks. The public is a fickle audience; it soon gets tired of hearing the best arguments without reply; it begins to suspect that a great deal may be said on the other side, or some Indian mutiny or foreign war comes to drive the whole question into obscurity. But let a controversy be once aroused, the public, who like a fight, will listen eagerly, and will condescend to inquire into the subject for the sake of enjoying the combat. The Dublin authorities have not alone failed to silence the Reformers, but they have made future silence absolutely impossible. Their censure has led to a visitation, and at this visitation the whole truth must come out. The visitors are the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Whately, an original thinker and an unprejudiced person, and the Lord-Chief-Justice Blackburne, a man eminent for judgment and integrity.

The ostrich-like absurdity of the “seven champions” of college abuses is curiously illustrated by facts that have raised a laugh in Dublin, but which suggest the more grave suspicion that the College authorities have very little to say for themselves when they attempt to suppress discussion. In the *University Magazine* for last month there appeared a very judicious and reasonable article stating the whole case of the College reformers. The publishers of the *University Magazine* (Messrs. Hodges and Smith) are also publishers for the University, and the authorities insisted that they should cease to publish the Magazine. The publishers, unwilling to lose the name and profit of “Publishers to the University,” abandoned the Magazine. Another Dublin publishing firm of equal respectability (McGlashan and Gill) were about to succeed to the publication of the periodical, when one of the firm, who happens to be printer to the University, was deterred by a threat that, in that case, he should lose the official employment. We laugh and ridicule these kinds of tactics when Louis Napoleon adopts them in Paris; but these Dublin University dons attempt in Ireland tactics as old-fashioned and absurd as are the abuses they protect. If they have a complete and triumphant reply to Dr. Shaw, why do they fear discussion? They surely do not pretend to say he should have appealed for reform of old evils to the very men who had sustained them for years? They cannot pretend to say that the public is uninterested in the prosperity of the oldest and wealthiest educational institution in Ireland. They cannot surely hope to convert a noble and ancient seat of learning into a family party, where discords are to be discussed at home? This was the way of making things pleasant which brought to grief the gentlemen who acted on the silent system in the Royal British Bank. In this country, where publicity is the rule and secrecy the exception, an unfeigned horror of public discussion is almost a

certain symptom of something that will not bear the light.

At the present visitation, the College authorities talk loudly of their readiness to allow inquiry. But this present visitation is not held at their call. It has been obtained by the reformers who would not submit to their censure. Had Dr. Shaw and Mr. Carmichael “apologized” (as did a scholar who had offended in like manner), the Board would have condoned their offence and have still kept all dark; but when these gentlemen braved the risks of a censure (though fully conscious that three censures legalize an expulsion), this visitation followed as a natural consequence of their appeal against the sentence of the Board. The Board are now the parties indicted; and Strahan and Paul might as well have claimed credit for submitting to an inquiry as the College authorities for replying to the charges now publicly laid at their door.

CAVOUR AND ITALY.

In order to appreciate the full force as well as boldness of the speech delivered by Camillo Cavour in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 19th and 20th of May, we must understand the position in which his Government is actually placed, abroad and at home. It is well known that Austria has been increasing her fortifications and troops upon the frontier of Piedmont, equally against treaties and against reason, unless she contemplates some exercise of her force upon the weaker power. Russia has, ever since her own difficulties in the East, been offering some kind of support to the Government of King Victor Emmanuel; but everybody knows that the aid given by Russia would depend upon her own interest at the moment: it cannot be counted on. France has been cultivating Sardinia, having some kind of views on the peninsula which are inscrutable; but the dominant statesmen of France have actually prevented any kind of guarantee like that which Count Cavour asked from the Western Powers as the reward for the spontaneous aid so nobly given by Sardinia to them in the East. How far, then, can France be trusted? She would never do anything unprompted by her own purposes, and she has too many embarrassments at home just at present to be counted upon for assistance in Italy. We know how our own Governments have played fast and loose with their pledges to Sardinia; we have, indeed, so completely lost even moral control that Naples laughs at our intervention. The latest news is, that the Neapolitan Government has at once refused the compensation claimed for Park and Watt; and also, refusing the mediation of any second-rate power such as Sweden—who might be impartial—Naples has intimated willingness to admit the arbitration of a first-rate power, such as Austria! What our own Ministers have done lately, we do not know; but it is known that Lord Malmesbury has rather encouraged the idea of “arbitration” after he had talked of “mediation.” Sardinia is half pledged to take up arms in vindication of justice against Naples, and the pledge is strengthened in its moral obligation by the expectancy, not only of the subjects of King Victor Emmanuel, but of other Italian states; for even the Governments of many of the duchies have shown some disposition to take part with Sardinia in vindicating the independence of Italy against the continued encroachments of “the Stranger,” as Austria is called from the Alps to Cape Spartivento. Such is the position of Sardinia abroad; a position anxious, dangerous, but not hopeless.

At home, there is the same conflict of influences. The Government has great public works—a railway here, which will render profitable a beautiful valley little visited for want of access, and endowed by nature with great mineral riches; there, a magnificent haven, which the first Napoleon destined to hold vast fleets, a harbour of great political and not less great commercial importance, since it offers access for trade to Austrian Italy as well as Central Italy; and here, again, a railway through Mont Cenis, uniting Italy to the railway system of Europe. These works are employing great numbers of King Victor Emmanuel’s subjects; they are, with the aid of foreign capital and foreign science, training the Italians in such enterprises; they are calling out the resources of his kingdom. From her conspicuous good faith in finance, Sardinia can command advances at moderate rates, and she has always managed to keep down her debt by means of an easy sinking fund; so that now it will not exceed 29,000,000 sterling, even including the loan which the Minister is asking as a means of

keeping up the necessary expenditure. But he has great obstacles to surmount; there is the general dislike to taxes—the “vulgar impatience of taxation” which Castlereagh deplored, and which has made all peoples anxious to diminish the expenditure of a state. He has against him the Radical party, who believe that all increase of outlay smacks of Toryism, and ought to be diminished. He has the opponents represented by the Conservative party, who resist the scheme because it is his. He has against him the clergy, who hate railways and all that railways belong to; and he has the *vis inertiae*, rooted especially in those country districts, even of Northern Italy, recently painted by Gallenga in colours even too deep. Some brilliant economists have suggested to the Finance Minister a confiscation of clerical property, the priests to be salaried by the state. In short, one idea’d patriots, priest-ridden Conservatives, old-fashioned Royalists, are willing enough to thwart, trip up, or inveigle Cavour into political blunders.

Such is his position when he takes his stand before the elected representatives of the Italian States, representatives who embody the most conflicting opinions and interests, in order to vindicate the whole course of his Government, his own action, and the proposed loan. He defined his position with unmistakable clearness, and defended it with unflinching courage. He refused to meddle with the Church property, or to make the priests stipendiaries of the state; the very way, he said, to destroy the beneficial influence which they exercise in society, to make them at once the agents of centralized government and the spies of an alien power. He avowed his absolute conviction, “that, in the actual condition of Piedmont, it is impossible to have a national and Italian policy abroad if the internal policy be not liberal and reforming; as it would also be impossible to follow a liberal and reforming policy at home without having a national and Italian policy abroad.” We intend to continue, he said, in the path of reform and liberty. But while maintaining the political position without compromise, he refused to be restrained from using the aid of those who may politically dissent from him. He had faith in the patriotism of his political adversaries, whether on the Right or Left. He had employed Count Revel to negotiate a loan in England; and the Count fulfilled the mission to the complete satisfaction of the Ministry and that of the country; “but he did not return from England more favourable to the ministerial policy.” He would again employ Signor Depretis, if the Cabinet were called upon to treat serious international negotiations relating to railways; and if General La Marmora required to command an army, he would not scruple to fill the foremost file with the generous sons of the brigade of Savoy. Cavour, therefore, will not allow his opponents to stir him from his political position; he will not abate a jot of his demands upon the Chambers; he will not waive his claims upon the patriotism of all Italians, whatever may be their party. The speech is Conservative; it conveys distinct moral pledges to the Moderate reformers of every state in Italy—of Lombardy as well as Venice, of Tuscany and Rome, of Naples not less than Parma.

CENTRAL ASIA AND BRITISH INDIA.

We believe that all doubt is at an end as to the continued retention of the Herat territory by Persia. The Persian war, therefore, was a sham which cost two millions sterling, and the Persian treaty has been abandoned. In a letter published in the *Daily News* a statement has been made by a writer obviously well informed which demands immediate explanation in the House of Commons. The charges against the late and present Government are as specific as if they had been drawn for investigation by a Court-martial, and they amount to a positive assertion that the public has been wilfully misled as to the fulfilment of the late treaty by Persia, that Persia is still in armed possession within the Herat frontier, and that our representative at Teheran has been instructed not to press for the fulfilment of the treaty. So far, according to the statement in the *Daily News*. We have to add that, after Herat had been abandoned by Lord Palmerston, Lord Malmesbury sanctioned that betrayal, and that between the late and the present Cabinets the objects for which two millions sterling were spent upon the Persian expedition have been absolutely cast aside. Lord Malmesbury, no doubt, would have been eager to expose the conduct of his predecessor, had his own been susceptible of explanation.

If Herat has been sacrificed, are we asking for a new war to redeem it? Such a war is not, and never has been, necessary. It is not the policy of Great Britain to march her armies into the depths of Central Asia, or to expend the strength of her squadrons in the Persian waters. The question must be considered from a purely defensive point of view. What we have to effect is a combination which will take from Russia, Persia, and the Afghan chiefs, the power of constantly irritating, and of ultimately breaking open our frontier. The character of their ambition cannot for a moment be doubted. The Persians, whether through the blunders of our diplomacy or from whatever other cause, have been completely alienated; many of the Afghans would gladly follow the Rohillas into the valleys of India; and, as for Russia, what to her are the arid tracts that intervene between her empire and the British, unless as stages of approximation to the boundaries of our richer possessions! What to her are the plains to the south of the Heavenly Mountains, where so many battalions of her army have perished amid glaciers, bare plateaus, and valleys, adorned only with sand, reeds, garlic, and yellow jujube-flowers, unless as sections of a long vista opening upon China! It is this principle that, in the sight of Russian statesmen, would confer a value upon a thousand miles of rock and shifting sand, if they would conduct her to the borders of our Indian Empire.

We have then, upon our westward frontier, an important line of territory to defend, and what should our attitude be? That of a general encamped with an active and dangerous enemy in his front. We must strengthen our frontier force; we must take care that it shall be one always prepared for action. By stationing an outpost at Ghetta, by placing discreet officers with honorary rank at Kandahar and Herat, we may fortify our line of defences. The details of a similar scheme have been thoroughly explained by Brigadier Jacobs in one of his masterly Memoirs on the north-western frontier. With Ghetta garrisoned by the Sind Irregular Horse, by Belooch Irregular Cavalry and Infantry, by Jacob's Rifles, with competent artillery, the entire resources of Beloochistan would be at British disposal, and the frontier would be impregnable.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

III.

"THE low rate of mortality in the navy, in which service the men, though necessarily berthed in a very confined space, undergo an immense amount of exercise, calling the greatest variety of muscle into play, and pass a large proportion both of day and night in the open air, appears to favour the opinion we have here expressed. We recommend that inquiry should be made into the French system of gymnastic exercises with a view to the adoption of some similar practice in the British army, that facilities and encouragement be given for all athletic games, and that the men be employed on different kinds of labour when possible."

It has often surprised us that officers of the army, who are probably, as a rule, a class of men who more than any other cultivate athletic exercises and sports, who are some of our best steeple-chasers and cross-country riders, our fastest and most-lasting foot-racers and leapers,—that they do not, as a matter of custom, take more interest in promoting similar exercises among the men. We may have a partiality for such pastimes, perhaps, and must confess the pleasure with which we always read accounts of these manly contests of strength, and endurance, and activity between officers and men, that occasionally come off. The feeling for these games is thoroughly English, and whether it be that the *mens sana* prefers the *corpus sanum*, or not, certain it is that we generally find the victors are the best of officers or men—fine, manly, generous, open-hearted fellows, ready and equal to anything. Our conviction is, that the moral and physical health of her Majesty's subjects everywhere would be immensely improved by the systematic cultivation of manly sports and noble arts.

As regards "suitable employment," the want of which, in the army, is repeatedly testified, Colonel Lindsay, who has given much attention to the requirements of the soldier's life, especially in quarters, thus graphically describes his daily course—"Perhaps no living individual suffers more than he from *ennui*. He has no employment save his drill and his duties; these are of a most monotonous and uninteresting description, so much so, that you cannot increase the amount without wearying him,

and disgusting him. All he has to do is under restraint; he is not like a working man, or an artisan; a working man digs, and his mind is his own; an artisan is interested in the work on which he is engaged; but a soldier has to give you all his attention, and he has nothing to show for the work done." In the Foot Guards "he gets up at six. There is no drill before breakfast; he makes up his bed and cleans his things; he gets his breakfast at seven. He turns out for drill at half-past seven or eight; his drill may last an hour and a half. If it be guard day there is no drill, except for defaulters. The men for duty are paraded at ten o'clock; that finishes his day's drill altogether. There is evening parade, which takes half an hour; and then his time is his own till tattoo, which is at nine in winter and at ten in summer." Colonel Lindsay goes still further into the subject of recreation for the soldier. He thinks we should give him pursuits inside the barracks instead of driving him outside; that where there are opportunities taken of employing the men you decrease dissipation, and if you give them amusement they take an interest in it. There is always less crime, and their health is improved, for, as the Colonel significantly remarks, "the illness in London and that we get in the country, where we are able to give them some amusement, are so very different." It happens that, at the Wellington Barracks, the experiment was watched of allowing the men to use a large room, just finished, for a school-room, fifty feet by thirty feet in dimensions; the men flocked to it till it became crammed; they took their books and newspapers there; they brought their games at draughts and chess, &c., and altogether thoroughly enjoyed the recreation so evidently beneficial and every way desirable. General Lawrence says, in answer to a question from the President, that the means of recreation in the army are miserably defective; at Aldershot, for 15,000 men, only four ball-courts, and one racket-court, for 600 officers, are to be constructed. In Canada, the General says he reported the want of ball-courts for the men at Quebec, Kingston, and Montreal, but never succeeded in obtaining one.

The Government provides a schoolmaster in all barracks, and all recruits must attend school until dismissed drill; lately, too, it has been ordered that all men shall, until dismissed, fit to read and write. This is good so far, but it is not quite the sort of thing a soldier enjoys, and of course none go who can escape it. There are also libraries in barracks in all garrison towns, and some regiments have one of their own purchased by subscription, as in the Coldstreams, which has 350 subscribers out of a strength of 750, and the Rifles (2nd batt.) 256 out of 700; but most regiments, being often moved, are glad to avoid the expense of having to move a library. It would be no great expense or derangement of routine, surely, if libraries were provided in all stations, under the management of the schoolmaster. The subscribers to regimental libraries at Aldershot are estimated at 20 per cent., which is a very fair number. But it is disheartening to see the miserable indifference shown by "the authorities" to these libraries. In the first place, "newspapers are not recognized by the regulations of the service," so that, as a natural result, the soldier, who relishes his paper just as much as any body, is driven to the public-house, where he finds the double attraction of the beer and the news provided by persons who certainly cannot be said to have his welfare at heart. Then if the regiment should be so fortunate as to have a library, which is not, like most of them, a mere closet for books; tolerably effectual measures are taken to prevent its being of too much use, by limiting the light to "two dip candles, so that practically the soldiers do not use it as a reading-room," unless, as at Aldershot, they purchase an addition to the "two dips." At Aldershot the library huts are winked at, allowed on sufferance, just as if they were gambling-booths. The barrack-master trembles lest it should be known he had done such a thing as give over a hut for a library, he does it as a great favour, and it must be kept quiet; or if the commanding officer disdains asking, but still wishes to give his men the library, he is forced to the alternative of taking a hut from the men and "packing his regiment a little closer in order to spare that hut." A question from Mr. Sidney Herbert suggests that this is a disadvantage, to which the witness, General Lawrence, replies, that he does "not think the men suffer from it, but it is certainly taken out of the quarters allowed. The soldier pays for this luxury 3d. a month, but the Government food for the mind is much cheaper (1d.), only he can't see to eat it.

We are glad to learn that lectures were delivered

during the winter at Aldershot upon scientific and natural history subjects as well as military science. A very moderate dose of the ologies we should think would be advisable for soldiers. Soldiers are by no means deficient in the power of amusing themselves; his little joke he relishes immensely, and even this tendency has its practical utility in hard service; your laughing Irishman is well worth his salt in the trenches, and with sulky men whose "pipes have been put out," we all know you can do nothing. We remember more than once to have seen a crowded and enthusiastic audience, in a barrack-room turned into an arena by making a stage of the table-tops, listening with thorough enjoyment to one of their comrades reciting speeches from Shakspeare or long pieces from Scott.

Our conviction is that the moral element in the soldier is not fairly turned to account. He is treated and allowed to consider himself as begotten of the scum of society; he feels, and that keenly too sometimes, that he is valued too much as food for powder. But those who know him best, who have witnessed his endurance, his resources and his pluck, when drawn out by the real necessities of a campaign, will agree with us in claiming for him some of the best qualities of the national character.

The question arises in the evidence whether soldiers could not be profitably employed in doing the repairs of the barracks, and even of following those trades to which they have been educated. The answers are somewhat undecided, and no doubt the subject involves considerable difficulties of arrangement. A good deal of tailoring goes on now in barracks, not very conducive, it is true, to the health of the men employed at it, but this might be rectified; and we see no reason why the boots should not be made, or at least mended, in the same manner. Those men who were disposed to be industrious might, if they had the proper tools and workshops, be employed usefully to the corps and profitably to themselves. The barrack damages for broken windows alone is often a serious loss to the men, and much of this kind of repair might be done. But, besides this, a fund might be raised from the profits of any work done, which, after giving a fair share to the immediate workers, would enable the corps to mark their esteem for a comrade leaving them, or to relieve some of the cases of charity to which not unfrequently the men are called upon to contribute.

In leaving this part of the general subject, we have now only to express our hope that an improvement, so obviously calculated to raise the status of the soldier, conveyed in the recommendation of the Commission, "that every barrack should contain workshops; that day-rooms be constructed in some of the principal barracks, and, if found advantageous, extended to all barracks; that all barrack-rooms, day-rooms, and guard-rooms be sufficiently warmed and lighted, whatever may be the number of men occupying them, and that gas be used for lighting whenever it is obtainable," will be speedily adopted.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE FLOWER-SHOW.—The first flower-show of the season at the Crystal Palace took place last Saturday. The display of the bright children of the season, "reigning in the pride of May," of the dark-leaved green-house plants, and of the rich-blooded, blushing, and odorous fruit, built up in banks and terraces of gorgeous yet tender beauty round the statues in the central transept and far down the naves, under the gleam of the pellucid walls and roof, produced an effect of unsurpassed splendour and magnificence. Truly, "Solomon in all his glory" could not surpass the radiance of the sight. The weather was fine, the building crowded, and the delight of the spectators at its utmost. The least good part of the show was that devoted to the fruit.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum has recently become possessed of some not unimportant manuscripts, known for the last few months as the "Bentinck Papers." They fill three or four large chests, and the price for which they have been purchased is under 200*l*. They have been obtained from the family residence of some members of the Bentinck family at Varel, near Oldenburg, and may be said to extend over a period not far short of a century, commencing with the opening of the reign of William III., when the first Earl of Portland came into this country, and was raised to the peerage. It seems that the portion of the family remaining in Germany kept up a constant correspondence with persons about the Court of London, and the many letters are full of curious news and minute particulars. One of the oldest documents is King William's patent to the first Earl of Portland, dated the 9th of April, 1689."—*Athenaeum*.

Literature.

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

THE new volume of *Oxford Essays* sustains the reputation for sound scholarship and research, independent thought and criticism, which the series has acquired. Throughout, the substance of the Essays is solid, the only deficiency being, as in the previous volumes, in the direction of style. This is, probably, in part a reaction against the straining after pointed and effective writing which vitiates a good deal of our periodical literature. But there is no need to injure a protest good in itself by carrying it to excess; and, notwithstanding the serious homilies of a popularly written weekly contemporary against popular writing, we believe that it is quite possible to put the results of the soundest scholarship and the most original research into an attractive form. The sober and academic character of the leading Essays of the series may probably, however, in part at least, be ascribed to design. University Essays, it may be thought, ought to smack of their birthplace, and carry with them a grave and learned aim, so that the authors and the public may judge according to a different standard. It seems, indeed, not even yet, in the fourth year of their existence, quite decided in what light these volumes of University Essays should be regarded—whether as reviews, dispensing with the formality of a text, and shorn of the editorial “we,” or as academic dissertations on special subjects of scarcely sufficient general interest for an ordinary review. Those who incline to the latter view might, perhaps, complain of some of the papers as too slight, while those who adopt the former may certainly object to many that they are too heavy and scholastic both in subject and treatment. The volumes are plainly designed to be what they really are—if not exactly tentative reviews, yet collections of papers having very much the character of our ordinary reviews, only animated with a more direct personality, and admitting a more liberal selection of strictly academic subjects.

In the matter of style, however, the present volume is an improvement on some of its predecessors. The first essay, for example, on “The Poetry of Pope,” by Mr. CONINGTON, is written in a clear and attractive style. But the subject is not of overpowering interest, and the criticism, notwithstanding its excellence, is often too detailed and minute for general interest. The elaborate essay of Sir ALEXANDER GRANT on “The Ancient Stoics,” gives a connected and philosophical view of the sect which reflects the highest reach of Pagan thought and life in the direction of ethics and practical spirituality. The presence of a stoical element in modern religious sects is traced in the following passage:—

While Stoicism passed away the Stoical spirit has continued, and still continues to reproduce itself in the world. This spirit, in its extremest form, animates the various religious ascetics—Fakirs, Trappists, and the like. The Society of Jesus, like the school of the Stoics, was founded by those the intensity of whose moral will was more prominent than the fineness of their intellect. The parallel presented by Calvinism in its external gloom and its high necessarianism, to the Stoical system, has been already hinted at, and might be followed out at length. The Puritans stood to the Cavaliers much as the Stoics to the Epicureans. We might say that changing sides, the same spirit manifested itself in the recurring austerities of the High-Church party, only here the attention to ceremonial showed a susceptibility to what is external alien from the Stoical tendency. Stoicism is essentially abstract; hence it is ungenial to the imagination and unfavourable to poetry. While the Epicurean school could boast of Lucretius as their poet, the ancient Stoics had only the crabbed satires of Persius, and the rhetorical verses of Lucan to set against him. In modern times two great works of the imagination have been claimed for the Stoical side, that is, for the Puritans; namely, Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, and Milton's *Paradise Lost*. These works coming from such a source must be said to be exceptional; though in the last resort no form of our religion is to be treated as if absolutely like Stoicism, or absolutely wanting in the objective element. However, in each of the works in question, traces of the spirit to which we refer can be readily traced: in Bunyan the basis of the whole conception is abstract, it is a detailed picture or history of an inner life; in Milton, also, the imaginativeness is sublime, but cold and unearthly, and the inspiration is drawn rather from a rich learning than from vivid impressions of external life. Stoicism, while deficient in that sensuous impressiveness which is necessary for poetry, is, on the other hand, extremely suitable for rhetoric, for splendid didactic preaching, for patriotic invocations, for historical *tableaux*. To this cause we may attribute the partiality manifested by the French, that nation with such perfect rhetoric and so little poetry, for the ancient Stoics and all belonging to them. In fact, the works of Seneca read like a fine French sermon, and Cato and Thrasa were a model to the Girondists. On quite other grounds we may say that there is a Stoical tinge also in the English character. It might be enough to allege that Puritanism is English; but independently of religious feeling, the tendency “to shun delights and live laborious days,” to sacrifice life to an idea of success, this is Stoical because it is abstract.

In the fifth essay, entitled “The Norsemen in Iceland,” Mr. DASENT returns to his early and familiar study, the language and literature of the North. English students of Scandinavian literature are already indebted to Mr. DASENT for an excellent translation of RASK's *Norse Grammar*, and the present historical sketch of the daring and richly-gifted race who spoke that noble language will increase the obligation. He is evidently quite at home in Iceland, and treats the subject *con amore* throughout, the paper being, from its knowledge, enthusiasm, and general vigour, the most interesting in the volume. The picture of the old Norsemen, their home and way of life, their character and conquests, is broad, graphic, and picturesque. The following short passage, touching what they did and how they did it, will illustrate the spirit of the paper:—

Of course it was the best introduction to be the son of a chief, but that introduction over, the accident of birth only rendered the demand of society more exacting. “A chief's son should be a chief himself. Tell us what you can do, and

what you have done.” It would have been as good as no answer at all to say, “Well! I have done nothing as yet, in fact I am not sure that I shall ever do anything at all, but my great-grandfather once did something. He was a great usurer, or general, or statesman, or lawyer.” But then that was a savage age. And so these “savages” spread themselves over the world to prove their natural nobility. In Byzantium they are the leaders of the Greek emperor's body-guard, and the main support of his tottering throne. From France, led by Rollo, they tear away her fairest province, and found a long line of kings. In Saxon England they are the bosom friends of such kings as Athelstane, and the sworn foes of Ethelred the Unready. In Danish England they are foremost among the thanes of Canute, Sweyn, and Hardicanute, and keep down the native population with an iron heel. In Norman England the most serious opposition the Conqueror meets with is from the colonists of his own race settled in Northumbria. He wastes their lands with fire and sword, and drives them across the border, where we still find their energy, their perseverance, and their speech existing in the lowland Scotch. In Norway they dive into the river with King Olof Tryggvason, the best and strongest champion of his age, and hold him down beneath the wave so long that the bystanders wonder whether either king or Iceland will ever reappear on the surface. Some follow St. Olof in his crusades against the old faith. Some are his obstinate foes, and assist at his martyrdom. Many follow Harold the Stern to England, when he goes to get his “seven feet” of English earth, and almost to a man they get their portion of the same soil, while their names glow bright in song and story. From Iceland, as a base, they push on to Greenland and colonize it; nay, they discover America in those half-decked barks. All this they do in the firm faith that the eyes of the gods are upon them; that the heroes who have gone before, Helgi and Sigurd and Ragnar, will welcome them in Valhalla, and Brynhilda and the Valkyries greet them with bright looks, and hand them the mead-cup as Odin's chosen champions.

The last paper in the volume, by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, is a lucid and instructive account of the University reform movement at Oxford, its growth, progress, and results, with sagacious hints as to the directions in which the movement must be still further developed in order to bring the University into working harmony with the educational requirements of the day.

DOCTOR THORNE.

Doctor Thorne: a Novel. By Anthony Trollope, Author of “The Three Clerks,” “Barchester Towers,” &c. 3 vols. Chapman and Hall.

A CRITIC who in the due exercise of his function as “taster” for the unlettered world is engaged to give an opinion of all the cooked and spurious fermented liquors daily imposed upon the public palate in the form of novels, fulfils a singularly ungrateful and unenviable office; and one in the conscientious discharge of which the miseries endured by his own jaded lips and palled tongue are appreciated with almost equal injustice by the sensitive author and the facile reader of the customary three volumes. How seldom, amidst all the golden Marsalas labelled “Sherry,” and the bee-winged logwood ticketed “Old Port,” do we get a taste of the real Port St. Mary's and the veritable Oporto? How seldom does the sour decoction confidently entitled (in our ignorance of the French language) Claret, resemble ever so faintly any growth whatsoever of the true Médoc? And yet, to judge by the conventional eulogies so liberally dispensed and so freely quoted, how common is the talent for writing fictions, “admirable,” “brilliant,” “life-like,” “inimitable,” and we know not what besides! Are there critics so cold and so churlish as to deny to all but some half a dozen writers in a generation the possession of those faculties which in various degrees of combination may be supposed to be necessary to the production of a classic work of fiction; in other words, of a work which, while it is eagerly gulped down by the circulating library, shall be sipped with exquisite enjoyment by the discerning epicurean, and, after reading and re-reading, committed to a choice but not remote niche on the familiar shelf, as a dear and precious friend to cheer, console, animate, and refresh him in moments snatched from the outer world of disenchanted dulness and trivial vulgarities?

For our own part, we frankly feel and freely express our gratitude to these very few rarely gifted men (or women) whose names we can count off on our fingers, and to whom we owe the most real, although it be fictitious and artificial, enjoyment of which our nineteenth century life is susceptible. We bow the knee with cordial recognition in the presence of Invention, Imagination, Description, Characterization, Incident, Interest, Dénoûment, and all the other marvellous components of an original fiction worthy to become a classic in the land of Swift and Sterne, of Fielding and Goldsmith; we speak only of the Immortals, not of the illustrious living. Only think, ladies of the ready quill (we appeal to lady novelists in the first place as outnumbering the gentlemen jackals of the circulating library much in the same proportion as the stronger (minded) is wont to outnumber the weaker (witted) sex at fashionable watering-places)—only think for a moment, how rare that one faculty of *Invention* is among so-called novelists, not to speak of perception of character, constructive art, in the exposition, the collision, the evolution, the crisis, the dénoûment of all the ingenious knots and difficulties that have been suffocating us with impatience and emotion for nearly a thousand pages! Is this single faculty of *Invention* (not to speak of all the rest) quite so common as the genial writers of those obliging “notices” would have a debonaire circulating library public believe? Does it “run the streets?” as our lovely neighbours would say.

Alas! a retentive memory is something different from an inventive imagination; a ready pen, nibbed never so finely, inked never so blackly, may be the tool of a tedious and barren phrase-maker; mimicry is not art, nor are *tantoccini* flesh and blood comedians; feelings too strong for grammatical utterance and rising above orthography are not always poetry or eloquence; in short, to write a good fiction demands a little genius and not a little art. Let us not be misinterpreted. We do not presume to arrest *à la Parlington* the deluge of novels by a hint at the necessary qualifications for a novelist; we simply draw the line between the novels that demand criticism and novels that demand a “notice.” We are heartily disposed to place the author of *Doctor Thorne* among the extremely select few who shine out like a constellation among the unnumbered lesser luminaries of the “circulating” firmament. Indeed, we are prepared to name him among the illustrious living writers of fiction whom we are able to count off upon our

fingers. Each of the works that he has yet produced has been stamped with its own independent and original characteristics; each has gained in strength on the preceding; each has been an advance towards a higher and more assured excellence. In *The Warden*, in *Barchester Towers*, in *The Three Clerks*, he has manifested a real inventive faculty and a real constructive ingenuity; above all, a real insight into human character and into the complexities of human motives. We were far from supposing that as *Barchester Towers* was a sort of sequel to *The Warden*, it was a confession of arrested development in the author's inventive faculty; on the contrary, on the pertinacity and continuity of purpose displayed in this elaborate filling up of an outline, every line of which was masterly in its decisive breadth and every touch in its vigorous completeness, we recognized the hand of the true workman and the vocation of the genuine artist. In *The Three Clerks*, where the canvas was changed, and with a new outline new figures were introduced, we were again struck by the honest, hearty directness and sincerity of the workmanship. Here was unmistakably the perceptive insight of a social seer, and the treatment of the artist. Above all, there was in each and all of these remarkable fictions a strong purpose, not obtruded (as the way with poor pedantic bunglers is) with didactic dulness, nor merely subsidiary, and, so to speak, marginal, but piercing through the story as a good or evil purpose pierces through an individual life. Defects, of course, were obvious to the critical eye: defects of craft, of style, and of humour. The conduct of the story was a little careless, not marching straight on, but turning to the right and to the left, and sometimes back, with needless (in a young writer unpardonable) licence. The style was occasionally bald and lax; and the exaggeration of character was apt to degenerate into caricature.

In *Doctor Thorne* we cannot fairly say that these defects have entirely disappeared, but they are sensibly mitigated, and we think amply compensated. Considering that he does not stake his reputation and success on character-painting only, but quite as much on his constructive ingenuity, Mr. Anthony Trollope is perhaps a little too fond of taking his readers into his confidence, and, as we should say of an actor, gagging his audience. It is all very well for a low comedy man to wink at the pit, but we feel that it is neither fair to his brother actors, nor to the play, nor to the more rational part of the audience, and it is certainly a degradation to the actor's art. When an author has succeeded in making us feel for his personages as if they were vital flesh and blood, we resent his coming forward from the wings to assure us that they are only puppets, and that he is pulling the strings. When an author has anything very subtle to say we willingly allow him to lose his way for a moment in a by-path of humour or of sentiment, but even this liberty admits of very sparing indulgence. Mr. Anthony Trollope's style is decidedly improved; it was always masculine, vigorous, and free from any mincing affectations and foreign fripperies, but it was often inelegant and incorrect: in *Doctor Thorne* it has lost none of its vigour and clearness, and it is less often marred by wilful negligence or coarseness. In character-painting, however, the author of *The Warden* has more unequivocally gained strength. There is much less propensity to caricature in *Doctor Thorne*: the handling is broad and powerful, but sure, and under strong restraint; every touch tells, because every touch is the result of thought and feeling subdued with rare technical skill. We are not going to commit the monstrous indiscretion and injustice of telling the story of *Doctor Thorne*: but we cannot help commending, as an example, the selection of our every-day English life for the groundwork of the tale. We are never inclined to *chicaner* a novelist on the more or less of improbability (within the limits of possibility and reason) of his incidents, any more than upon his legal operations, for which Mr. Trollope so modestly and frankly solicits a novelist's licence. In *Doctor Thorne*, however, we are not called upon to exercise any unreasonable forbearance in these respects; the scenery, the personages, the incidents are pure English, and such as might have occurred last year; indeed, by a casual allusion or two, Mr. Trollope has impressed a sort of contemporary actuality on his scenes. Several of the constituents of modern English society are represented with striking force and fidelity; the fictitious aristocracy of birth and wealth, the self-made aristocracy of brain and will, and the true aristocracy of simple faith and honest worth are contrasted in no forced, conventional manner, and in no grudging or envious spirit. We are not quite sure that in making Scatcherd (the type of the "contractor" class, a stonemason and self-made millionaire) die of *delirium tremens*, a confirmed drunkard, Mr. Trollope has not (for an excellent purpose, no doubt, and without malice prepense) traduced the noble and energetic pioneers of the rising democracy of labour in our age of steam. Perhaps he has not only desired to point the moral of intellect without culture, and of wealth without taste and leisure, but he has sentimentally avenged the hereditary mortgagers of old estates now fallen a prey to the new nobility of "navvies." Yet, why should the self-made millionaire baronet's son, educated at Eton and Cambridge, die of *del. trem.* also? If his early death were not indispensable to the dénouement, we should complain of this abuse of the bottle in fiction, and we hold the theory according to which Scatcherd is made to baptize his son *Louis Philippe* a satire in the wrong place. But old "Lady Scatcherd" fully atones for husband and son: she is admirably sketched, and excites our love and compassion, as only truth and nature can. Mr. Graham, the hereditary owner of an estate mortgaged to the throat, and the victim of his titled wife's family pretensions; the high and mighty tribe of the De Courcys and the Duke of Omnium (the dinner at the duke's is a gem), are hit off with marvellous felicity. "Miss Dunstable" would, in vulgar hands, have been a caricature; in the present author's she is a charming sketch drawn with delicate feeling and *finesse*. In spite of certain vulgarities attending her condition, she is not only not ridiculous, but she is, and designed to be, loved and respected. On the other hand, Mr. Moffat is drawn with designed severity; and even his humiliation in Pall-mall cannot expiate his low-bred insolence and servility. The subsidiary characters, the lawyers and the doctors, are put in with a cunning hand; Mr. Gazebec, the swell-solicitor, is a finished study, and the rival medical practitioners in a provincial neighbourhood are so truly typical, that they will be taken for portraits in every town in the kingdom. The scene of the Borough Election has traits and touches all its own, and is full of point and humour.

Doctor Thorne, the representative of true nobility and sterling worth, has the merit of not being a personification of virtue, but a creature of flesh and blood—a good man with a good man's failings—and thus he engages our sympathy, as his sweet niece Mary engages our affection, and we rejoice in the good fortune that crowns his honest independence and her steadfast love. Frank is a fine fellow, and deserves to win so good a wife; by an ingenious artifice of the writer he forms a sort of reconciling bond between the sections of society represented by Scatcherd, Doctor Thorne, Mr. Gresham, and Lady Arabella; and it is thus that the tone and purpose of the story are free from all taint of class jealousies and animosities, and represent those larger sympathies which, we may hope, will effect their fusion and reconciliation in the future. An acute and discerning critic in the *Revue des deux Mondes*, M. Emile Forgues, in a recent article on the celebrated "Scenes of Clerical Life," remarked that now-a-days English novels were not content to reflect the phases of society, they must also be charged with a purpose; and that the purpose of these clerical novels appeared to be an indirect satire on church abuses—a satire reflecting in one form of art the tendencies of a sceptical and indifferent epoch. Probably the poet (the novelist is the true poet of our day) is seldom conscious of the purpose attributed to him by the ingenious critic, and we are not going to accuse Mr. Anthony Trollope of writing with a purpose; he is too genuine an artist not to write spontaneously, and, as it were, unconsciously. But his broad and vigorous portraiture, his keen insight into character, his subtle and penetrating observation, embrace too widely and pierce too deeply into the society around him not to give to all he writes the strength and consistency of a purpose; and we cheerfully add, that his purpose seems to us to be unexceptionable in its courageous independence and brave humanity. By-the-by, we may here take the liberty to recommend M. E. Forgues, or M. E. Montégut, to take in hand the novels of this sturdy and healthy "realist," Mr. Anthony Trollope; they will find English society faithfully and powerfully pictured in his pages, and will be at no loss to extract the purpose which he has, unconsciously perhaps, but inevitably, impressed upon his creations.

SCOTTISH GEOLOGY.

The Cruise of the Betsy; or, a Summer Ramble among the Fossiliferous Deposits of the Hebrides: with Rambles of a Geologist. By Hugh Miller, Author of "The Old Red Sandstone," &c. &c. Constable and Co.

THIS book, the production of a man who laid the foundation of his geological knowledge whilst working day by day as a labourer in a quarry of the old red sandstone of the north-east part of Scotland, evinces talent of the highest order, a deep and healthful moral feeling, perfect command of the graces of style, and a beautiful union of philosophy and poetry. No geologist can peruse without instruction and pleasure a narrative embracing at once highly philosophical views of the science to which he is especially devoted, with a just estimate of its relation to that Great Being whose work of creation he here earnestly yet humbly labours to elucidate.

It is, of course, a posthumous work. Naturalists of any class know too well how Hugh Miller died—the victim of an overworked brain—and how that bright and vigorous spirit was abruptly quenched for ever. Mrs. Miller, after recovering from the first shock of bereavement, hoped to do justice to the literary remains of her husband. Unhappily the excitement and anxiety naturally arising from a revision of his works proved over much for one suffering from such recent trials, and from an affection of the spine and brain induced by it Mrs. Miller was in consequence forbidden for a time to engage in any work associated with intellectual exertions. Under these circumstances the Rev. W. S. Symonds, a scientific friend of the author, undertook to perfect this labour of love. No liberties seem to have been taken with the original text. The style and arguments of Hugh Miller are so peculiarly his own that any such interpolations would have been injudicious.

The disposition of land and water upon the sea-coast of the Western Highlands suggests the idea that from the line in the interior whence the rivers descend to the Atlantic, to the islands beyond as far as the outer Hebrides, is all one great mountainous plain inclined slantways into the sea. First, the long receding valleys of the mainland, with their brown mossy streams, change their character as they dip beneath the sea level, and become salt-water lochs. The ranges of hills that rise over them, jut out as promontories till interrupted by some transverse valley, dipped still deeper into the brine, now existing as a kyle or sound and swept twice every tide by powerful currents. The sea deepens as the ancient plain slopes downward, mountain chains stand out of the waves as large islands, single mountains as islets, lower eminences as mere groups of pointed rocks, till finally, as we advance seawards, all trace of the submerged land disappears and the wide ocean stretches out its unfathomable depths. The model of some alpine country raised in plaster on a flat board and slanted at a low angle into a basin of water would, on a minute scale, exhibit an aspect exactly similar to that presented by the western coast of Scotland and the Hebrides. The water would rise along the hollows, longitudinal and transverse, forming bays and lochs, and surround like miniature islands the more deeply submerged eminences.

Pursuing from day to day the object of his scientific rambles, he finds himself upon the well-known isle of Eigg just as the sun had leaped up from behind the heather-clad summit of its eastern hills. One of the first objects that fixed his attention was the almost supernatural whiteness of its sandy beach. A few minutes' examination and the origin of this peculiarity was revealed. The hollows of the rock, a rough trachyte with a surface like that of a steel rasp, are filled with quantities of broken shells thrown up by the surf from the sea banks beyond; fragments of echini, bits of the valves of razor fish, the island cyprina, mactridæ, buccinidæ, and fractured periwinkles, lie heaped together in vast abundance. Here the traveller should not fail to search for the pitch-stone veins of Eigg. Seen from a boat they suggest the idea of a huge pitch cauldron of the roughest and largest, cracked by the heat, and that the fluid contents were escaping

by the fissures. This curious rock, so nearly akin in composition and aspect to obsidian, a mineral which in its dense form closely resembles the coarse, dark-coloured glass of which common bottles are made, and in its lighter form exists as *pumice*, constitutes one of the links that connect the trap with unequivocally volcanic rocks.

On Eigg is the too famous "Cavern of Frances" (*Uamh Fhraing*). There the Eiggians, a few centuries ago, were smoked to death by the clan McLeod, just as, rather more recently, a French marshal—Pélissier—martyred some poor patriots of Algeria in the caves of Dahra. After kicking out from beneath the decayed remnants of a straw bed the handle-stave of a child's porringer, which lay among the less destructible bones of its little owner, and picking up a coin of the Scottish Mary, a *copper* sewing needle, and other articles of rude housewifery, they come to a level floor, one hundred yards in extent, resembling a charnel-house. Heaps of human bones lay grouped together like what the Psalmist so impressively describes "as when one cutteth and cleaveth wood upon the earth." The McLeod himself landed upon Eigg, driven thither by a sudden storm; the islanders, at feud with his clan, rose upon him. In the fray his back was broken and his party worsted and driven again to sea, bearing off their chief half dead. Some months after, being partially recovered, he returned, crookbacked and infirm, to take vengeance for this wrong. Warned by the sight of his approaching galleys the inhabitants sought refuge in the cave, but the place of their retreat was ultimately betrayed by the track of footsteps in the snow. The implacable McLeod now gave orders to tear down the houses, to pile up their materials, thatch and wood frames, before the narrow entrance and set the whole in a blaze. There he stood, humpbacked and pale with passion, till the last horrid shriek from within had sunk into silence, and there lived not a single islander of Eigg, man, woman, or child. The fact of their bones being allowed to moulder in the cavern is proof enough that none survived to inter the dead.

Few of our fellow citizens as they enjoy the crowning pleasure of "prime natives" and double stout, after the more intellectual recreation of a dramatic evening, are aware that the whole foundation of their metropolis was originally one gigantic oyster-bed. In the London Basin, which underlies the city, and in the chalk still lower, the shells are diffused promiscuously through the general mass. These oysters of the oolite once furnished sustenance to myriads of an extinct order of fish, mayhap reptiles, although net never enclosed nor drag uprooted them from their kindred rock. So also the island of Rum is composed almost entirely of oolitic rocks, bearing on top oyster-beds of great antiquity and depth, but for ages overlaid with a kindly and fertile mould, bearing luxuriant harvests of grain.

Holoptychii are abundant at Dura Den, near Cupar. The amount of design exhibited in these ancient ganoids—design obvious enough to be clearly read—is very extraordinary. A single scale of *Holoptychius Nobilissimus*, fast locked up in red sandstone rock, laid by, as it were, for ever, proves, if we care to unravel its texture, such a nice adaptation of means to end as might of itself be sufficient to confound the sceptic. Like the human skull, it consists of two well-marked tables of solid bone, with a spongy cellular substance interposed between them, termed the *diploe*; the effect of the arrangement being, that the violence which fractures the outer table leaves the inner one unharmed. To the strengthening principle of the two tables, however, other principles are added. Cromwell, when commissioning for a new helmet, his old one as he expresses it, being "illset," orders his friend to send him a "*fluted pot*"—i.e. a helmet ridged and furrowed on the surface, and calculated to break by its protuberant lines the force of a blow, so that the vibrations would reach the body of the metal deadened and flat. Thus, the outer table of the Holoptychius is a "*fluted pot*;" the alternate ridges and furrows which ornament its surface served a purpose exactly similar to the flutes and fillets of the Protector's helmet.

But here we pause. Intermingled with a large amount of information precious to the geologist, are numerous anecdotes of men and things amusing to readers of every class. These stories are truly Scotch, and portray an inveterate love of what the Americans call "trade," under all circumstances, and at all times, not common among the peasantry of other lands. Take one out of many instances. One day, as Hugh Miller approached the Free Church, a squat, sunburnt, carnal-minded "old wee wife," who seemed passing towards the secession place of worship, after looking wistfully at his grey maul, and concluding for certain that he could not be other than a southland drover, came up, asking in a cautious whisper, "Will ye be wanting a coo (cow)?" He replied in the negative, and the wee wife, after casting a jealous glance at a group of grave-featured Free Church folk in the immediate neighbourhood, who would scarce have tolerated Sabbath trading in a seceder, tucked up her little blue cloak over her head, and hied away to the chapel.

MAUD SKILLICORNE'S PENANCE.

Maud Skillicorne's Penance: a Tale in Two Parts. By Mary Catherine Jackson.

Smith and Elder.

THE title of this novel is apparently a mistake, for we have gone through the two volumes without being able to discover *why* our heroine did "penance." The fault, perhaps, lies in our own want of sagacity, but Maud has committed no outrage; she has no serious faults to redeem, and no "Scarlet Letter" to pluck from her bosom. She is a perfectly respectable, beautiful, unimpulsive lady, whose misfortunes arise from her sacrifices to the wishes of others. Of course she had a "first love;" what life is complete without treading through this fiery furnace, and who amongst us is really man or woman until the sweet excess has been tasted? We should not have such a press of novels if the course of true love could run smooth. When Maud was a girl, she was in love with Arthur Sefton; but her sweet dream soon came to a close; for one day, taking up a newspaper—our authoress brings her catastrophes about by newspaper paragraphs—the first thing which "caught her roving eye" was an "alarming accident" which occurred to her lover while hunting. The "latest particulars" announced his death. Our authoress does not dwell on any other emotion; she deals in events

which follow each other thick "as motes in the sunnes beames." A selfish worldly father persuades poor Maud to fill up the void in her existence by a marriage with a wealthy widower. She gives her hand to Mr. Job Skillicorne, who is considerate enough to die, leaving to his young wife all his money and the care of a little son. The money Maud lends to her father, who invests and loses it in the "Metropolitan, Provincial, and General Steam-for-Domestic-Purposes-Supplying-Company;" and our heroine, who bitterly reproaches herself for risking her child's fortune, turns artist, and seeks her own livelihood. She is the victim of an unscrupulous speculator, who ought to have been made to do "penance" himself, in a white sheet; but Miss Jackson, like Fate, prefers that the innocent should suffer; so all through the period of the tale Maud is toiling and labouring to repair, not her fault, but her indiscretion. It is her misfortune to be generous to an unworthy object, but the difficulty in such cases is to know who is deserving and who is not, and where our good offices ought to end? Ought we, for instance, to draw the line at fathers? The heroine brings up her son as an artist; and this, of course, occasions some lively dialogues on art.

Arthur Sefton comes to life at the end of the second volume under a different name; and the heroine, who never abandons what John Bunce calls an elegant softness of propriety, is rewarded for her industry and patience by a second marriage. After a separation of twenty years, Arthur Sefton is announced:—

He bowed on entering, and said that he called with reference to a portrait. Maud requested him to be seated, and the stranger took a chair at the further end of the room, where the light was somewhat indistinct and gloomy, and proceeded to make inquiries relative to the artist's charges for portrait-painting.

"I am desirous of having a likeness taken," he said, "and from some of yours which I have seen, I think I should prefer your style to that of any other artist. May I ask your terms?"

"They vary according to the size of picture, and the amount of detail involved by the subject—the style of dress for instance, and the flesh-painting required; also the finish."

"Might I be permitted to see a few specimens? I should then be enabled to form a better opinion of the style in which I should like mine painted."

Maud rose, and drew her visitor's attention to a screen on which several drawings were hung, and also opened a few cases that were lying on the table; and the one which she had been regarding with such deep emotion prior to the entrance of the stranger she also placed before him.

"That is one of my most highly finished," she said, as she did so: "but the amount of labour requisite to produce this effect would make such a painting very expensive."

"Was this painted from the life?"

"No—no," and Maud sighed involuntarily; "it is from memory."

"May I ask if this is one of your recent paintings?"

"It is only just finished; but I may say that it has been the work of years. It is the portrait from recollection of—a friend, and it has employed me in my leisure hours at various times. It is rarely that I finish a work so highly. I have a few more in another room," she added presently, while the gentleman was occupied examining the painting, "and I will fetch them for your inspection."

She proceeded on her errand, wondering at the fluttering at her heart, and the strange nervousness which she experienced.

In a few minutes, Maud re-entered the room: she cast a glance at her visitor, who was now standing in the full light by the window, and she started: she looked again—he was advancing towards her. In her agitation, she dropped the drawing she was carrying; and Maud—the calm, the self-possessed Maud—screamed, scarcely knowing why!

The gentleman drew nearer to Maud; came close to her, gazed into her eyes one moment with a look in which the feelings and thoughts of years were concentrated, clasped both her hands in his, and murmured tenderly, "Maud!"

A little hysterical sob was her reply, while her eyes, gleaming with tears, sought his. She could not speak. Was she in a dream—or the delirium of fever?

What did it all mean?

"Oh, Arthur!" she cried at length—"speak to me! Am I in my senses? Tell me! Explain this mystery!"

"What shall I say? That I have found thee at length, my lost love! Idol of my soul! long, long, have the cruel fates severed us; but we have met at last, beloved one: and I fondly trust—never to part!"

Silence followed: their hearts were too full for their feelings to be expressed in language; and a half-uttered exclamation, a deep sigh, or hysterical sob from Maud, told the agitation of the moment.

LATTER-DAY POETRY.

The Age of Lead: a Satire (delivered under the Similitude of a Dream) in Two Books. By Adolphus Pasquin. With an Introduction by the Rev. George Gilfillan. (Judd and Glass.)—There is no more dreary reading than the would-be satire of a foolish, self-conceited person who conceives he has a mission to reprove the age and call existing celebrities to an account. The author of the book before us, while thinking he has written a new *Dunciad*, has only proved his fitness to be placed among the heroes of that immortal poem. If a union of spite and flunkeyism were sufficient to make a satirist, "Pasquin" would be one of the highest order; but he has no other qualifications. He has apparently hunted up a few numbers of *Blackwood's Magazine* of forty years ago, and, having collected some venomous and venerable absurdities about "cockneys" and middle-class scribblers, and some decayed Toryisms (now forsworn by all but white-waistcoated old gentlemen) about the degeneracy of the times and the evil effects of "worshipping the democracy," thinks he has sufficient materials for setting up as a censor-general. So, while bestowing fulsome adulation on a few writers of "family," he is very severe and unmerciful on such low-born people as Mr. Dickens, Mr. Thackeray, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, Mr. Leigh Hunt, Mr. Charles Mackay, Mrs. Browning, Mr. Procter, Mr. Alexander Smith, and others whom the world has been accustomed to regard with some satisfaction. His chief indignation is hurled against Mr. Dickens, apparently because he has had the shocking bad taste to write about low people instead of taking all his characters from the drawing-room circles affected by "Pasquin." Yet he is so ignorant of what he professes to write about, that he thinks Mr. Dickens's earlier works were illustrated by Hablot Browne, and his later by George Cruikshank! Of Jerrold we are told that he "made all

themes and topics food for mirth"—which is simply false; and, with respect to one living writer, statements are hazarded, as to matters of fact, of the most astounding inapplicability. "Pasquin" is not merely spiteful, but ignorant; and he does not redeem these faults by any literary virtues or intellectual qualifications. His judgment is poor and passionate; his style confused, weak, and redundant; his versification conventional when correct, and, when incorrect, like that of a tyro who thinks he has done enough if he has chopped out his five feet to the line, and tagged on his rhyme to the end; and his efforts at sublimity are purely traditional and according to rote. His footman soul is sufficiently manifested in the horror he seems to feel at Leigh Hunt having called the Princess Royal, in a poem written on her birth, "a sweet ignorant thing." "Why, this is flat perjury, as ever was committed," to call a Princess ignorant, even though she be only an hour old. The spirit of Dogberry has been revived in "Pasquin;" but the world will hardly be content to receive judgments from the mouth of an "ancient and most quiet watchman." If this be "the age of lead," here is a veritable specimen of the dull and drowsy metal.

London Lyrics. By Frederick Locker. With an Illustration by George Cruikshank. (Chapman and Hall.)—The "Lyrics" of London, if undertaken by a hand worthy of the subject, might be one of the finest collections of short poems yet put forth—a collection ranging through great zones of passion, pathos, picturesqueness, humour, misery, and splendour; touching on various epochs of time, from the London of the savage Britons to the London of to-day; and exhibiting a picture of humanity not to be surpassed in variety and interest. Such, however, is not at all the character of Mr. Locker's volume; yet his verses are lively and pleasant, and often combine a fluttering spirit of humour with tender pathos and affectionate feeling, in a manner which reminds us of Thomas Hood. Some of them have no reference whatever to London; but others have, and all exhibit a light, graceful spirit, great elegance of fancy and language, and easy versification. Thus the London Lyrist sings of Piccadilly:—

Gay shops, stately palaces, bustle and breeze,
The whirring of wheels, and the murmur of trees,
By night, or by day, whether noisy or still,
Whatever my mood is—I love Piccadilly.
Wet nights, when the gas on the pavement is streaming,
And young Love is watching, and old Love is dreaming,
And Beauty is whirl'd off to conquest, where shrilly
Cremona makes nimble thy toes, Piccadilly!
Bright days, when I leisurely pace to and fro,
And meet all the people I do or don't know.
Here is jolly old Brown, and his fair daughter Lillie;—
No wonder some pilgrims affect Piccadilly!
See yonder pair, fonder ne'er rode at a canter,—
She smiles on her Poet, contented to saunter;
Some envy her spouse, and some covet her filly,
He envies them both—he's an ass, Piccadilly!
Now were I that gay bride, with a slave at my feet,
I would choose me a house in my favourite street.
Yes or No—I would carry my point, willy, nilly;
If "No,"—pick a quarrel, if "yes,"—Piccadilly.
Thus the high frolic by—thus the lowly are seen,
As perched on the roof of yon bulky machine,
The Kensington dilly—and Tom Smith or Billy
Smoke doubtful cigars in ill-used Piccadilly.

George Cruikshank's frontispiece—"Building Castles in the Air"—is touched in his best style of quaint and airy fancy; and the poem which it illustrates is a dainty trifle.

Antennæ: Poems by Llewellyn Jewitt, F.S.A. (Longman and Co.), are avowedly put forth as "feelers," the author being doubtful whether or not he possess sufficient of the poetic faculty to justify him in going on in the cultivation of imaginative art. We should say that he has a feeling for nature, a command of words (though not a power of choosing them subtly and delicately), a generous sympathy with his fellow creatures under affliction, and a lyrical instinct. But he is diffuse, and often commonplace; and must study and think deeply if he would do anything of mark.

The Spirit of Home, by Sylvan (Saunders and Otley), is a long, magniloquent poem, broken up into separate subjects, each two stanzas in length, and having reference to the greatness of England, the valour of English soldiers, the virtues of the English people, and the good effects of emigration, especially to Australia. On the last subject, the author discourses at some length in his Preface, making extracts from "the latest news" in the *Times*, and then passing on to a brief indication of what he conceives to be the most crying evils of the day, which he hopes the Legislature will speedily take in hand. When a poet is so didactically inclined as this, the question arises, why he writes verse at all, and not political pamphlets.

Humbly Attached, in Church, Law, Physic, Army, and Navy. A Poem. By Mr. John Bull, Jun. (Mountcastle).—The author here enters on a very wide field; but exhibits little else than affection and defective metre.

Jacob Morbid's Pilgrimage: to which is added Morbid Sentiment, a Burlesque Dramatic Fragment, &c. By D. R. M. (Longman and Co.)—These are amusing mock heroic verses, indicative of no high faculty on the part of the writer, but aiming at nothing more than the beguilement of idle time.

The Island: a Venetian Fable. Love's Fortunes: a Dramatique. And other Poems. By William Cyples. (Hanley: Roberts).—One of the reasons stated for putting forth this volume is, the desire of the author to show that his district "can produce Poetry as well as Pottery." Mr. Cyples has a certain richness of imagery, but it is sometimes exaggerated and morbid. How can he reconcile it with good taste or reverence to call the sun

God's coat of arms emblazoned on the sky?

But there are striking passages in his book, and we are not without a hope that he may improve with time and care.

Mr. James Little, the Glasgow shoemaker, whose previous productions we have already noticed, sends us a fresh volume of verses—*The Last March, and Other Poems.* (Glasgow: David Jack.)—It exhibits the same creditable

features which we noted in the former work, and shows a greater refinement of thought and expression.

Youthful Echoes, by A. S. W., are the productions of a young gentleman, who appears to have a tendency to kindly thoughts and a love of intellectual culture.

The subjoined titles refer to volumes which do not present any noticeable features for criticism:—*The Indian Revolt.* By Frederic E. E. Hooper. In Two Parts. Part I. (Hardwicke.)—*Mitra; or, the Rose of the East. A Tale of the Afghan War.* In Nine Cantos. By Ella Haggard. (Longman and Co.)—*Poems, Original and Translated*, by Charles Rann Kennedy, Esq.; and *Two Poems*, by the Rev. Rann Kennedy. New Edition. (Walker.)—*Short Occasional Poems.* By the Rev. J. E. Bode, A.M., author of "Ballads from Herodotus." (Longman.)—*Palestine Revisited, and other Poems.* By T. Mitchell, M.A. (Webster.)

RICHELIEU AND THE FRONDE.

Richelieu et la Fronde. By J. Michelet.

Paris: Chamerot.

THIRTY years of war pass under M. Michelet's eye in this singular volume. Richelieu is the central figure, but Galileo and Gustavus Adolphus are the heroes of the period. From Italy and from the North comes almost the only light that breaks the gloom of that great conflict. To create Galileo, Poland had contributed Copernicus, Germany Kepler, Holland her mechanism, France her Calculus; Florence gave the man and the genius, and the gifts of Venice were Courage and Liberty. This is M. Michelet's introduction of the Tuscan artist to his reader. Then, "Was Gustavus Adolphus the Galileo of the war? Not precisely;" but he was a hero of the purest type, in whom ambition never became a crime, and he possessed the genius which creates its own opportunities. The third personage of the drama is Richelieu, an inferior being, a man more cunning than wise, who regarded life as a game of hazard, who needed chances to be thrown in his way, but who knew how to use when he found them. Mazarin gambled in politics still more deliberately, and these two cardinals flung the dice while they lived, sometimes in their own favour, but now and then to the advantage of their enemies—the foreign potentates, or the queens at Paris. In contrast will stand forth the image of Wallenstein, and M. Michelet reprobates the apposition of that "scourge" with the King of Sweden. Wallenstein, he thinks, was a heartless speculator, a most illustrious *coquin*, an epicure whose table was spread with a hundred dishes, and who had a hundred carriages in his train. He was an Attila when drinking the blood of Europe, but not an Attila when feeding from a golden platter, for the Hun served his courtiers upon massive plate and eat his own meal from a wooden bowl.

Notwithstanding that M. Michelet devotes his principal admiration to Gustavus Adolphus, the character of Richelieu he has drawn in this volume is the most interesting of the ample series; and the least exaggerated. He does not call him Messiah or Satan; he does not rank him above humanity or below it. He has been fascinated by Gustavus Adolphus, and he hates Wallenstein; but he appears to comprehend Richelieu. Consequently, as an historical study, his delineation of that churchman and statesman is of unique and original value. It is not a calm analysis; it is not a critical examination; it is not the panorama of a public career, processional in its grandeur and dignity; but it opens up by a series of swift transitions, in which the links of circumstantial relation are never lost, the policy and personal idiosyncrasies of the cardinal. As a picture of Court manners, moreover, this volume is of rare interest, for though St. Simon was not yet there to lay up every anecdote and incident in an incomparable treasury of sketches, there were writers of memoirs, letters, and monographs who contributed their fragments to the archives whence M. Michelet's authorities have been drawn. Certainly, the account of Mademoiselle de Hautefort's planned crusade against the asceticism of Louis XIII. is one of the most characteristic episodes in the royal chronicles of France. It suggests a marvellous contrast with the tone of mind into which Louis XIV., by servile historians surnamed the Great, fell when he used to cram his carriage with women, whom he took as much pleasure in torturing as in seducing. His spirit was congenial to that of the Lower Roman noble, who invariably flogged his female slaves almost to death after he had debauched them.

M. Michelet's summary of history during the epoch of the Thirty Years' War is additionally interesting as a close and independent view of the ramifications of French policy through Europe, and the effect of French domestic events upon the general affairs of the Continent. Humiliating Richelieu as he does to the level of a great political trickster, he does not conceal the surprising power with which the ecclesiastical minister disposed of men and profited by events, even converting to his own advantage the victories of Gustavus Adolphus, and sparing France, so far as she was spared, from the exhaustion of the internecine war of Europe. It was left to his successor, and to the successor of Louis XIV., to raise up monuments and bequeath an impoverished realm to a corrupted dynasty. But M. Michelet does not occupy himself principally with state papers and public archives; he understands, and develops, the importance of the personal and domestic part of history; he knows what a window of light may be opened by a single anecdote, and what a flow of colour may burst from the disclosure of any historical scandal. Thus, his narrative, written as usual in sparkling, often astonishing, and sometimes repulsive epigrams, includes a variety of details to which writers of his class do not always condescend; but it is, on that account, the more brilliant and the more impressive. If having many times characterized M. Michelet as an historian, we must recur to general criticism, it is impossible to avoid saying that he mars his narration by extravagances, by startling conceits, by antitheses so violent as to be grotesque, by passages in which the boldness of the allusion is its only merit, and by occasional figures of speech which in any language appear profane. Saying this, and adding that M. Michelet is not less personal in opinion than in style, we have still to describe him as one of the most remarkable and suggestive writers of his time.

PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. LONGMAN and Co. have now completed the new edition, in seven volumes, of Lord Macaulay's History. This edition is a precious boon to a large and increasing class of readers, to whom the original library octavo was inaccessible.

The worker ennobles the work, and the noble art of printing finds a *sales sacer* in Mr. Henry Bradbury, a name identified with some of the most brilliant enterprises of the press in this classic land of freedom. *Printing: its Dawn, Day, and Destiny* (Bradbury and Evans), is the title of an Address delivered at the Royal Institution, and now dedicated to the Prince of Wales. With sustained elevation of thought, enthusiastic feeling, and refined expression, with all the resources of wide and various reading, and all the authority of experience, Mr. Bradbury illustrates the history of printing as an intellectual agent in the past, the present, and the future of civilization.

Of the works which are daily issuing from the inexhaustible fecundity of the press the vast majority are almost as ephemeral in their reputation as the newspaper advertisements which announce their birth. It is only now and then that some work of profound learning and research appears which it would be an impertinence to dismiss with a hasty and indifferent salutation. Such a work is *A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Old Testament, with a new Translation*, by M. M. Kalisch, Phil. Doc. M.A. (Longman and Co.), of which the second part, containing the Book of Genesis, is now in our hands, and reserved for studious investigation. Dr. Kalisch has undertaken no ordinary task, but he has approached his labours in a fearless and reverent spirit, armed at all points, and fully sensible of the demands of what he justly calls "a new era of religious thought." His work is destined to fill an important place in the library of every sincere truth-seeker who is not afraid of the new lights putting out the old.

We cannot at present follow the Rev. Edward Huntingford into the *Practical Interpretation of the Apocalypse*, which, under the significant title *The Voice of the Last Prophet* (Skellington), he has contributed to the field of inquiry already traversed with disinterested audacity by Dr. Cumming; a field, it would appear, ravaged by an army of "Sceptical Locusts," in whose ranks we fear Dr. Cumming will be charitably disposed to reckon all who are not fully convinced that his latest publication, *Thy Word is Truth: an Apology for Christianity* (Arthur Hall, Virtue, and Co.), is a sword and shield against the assaults of reason and science. If the Christian scheme could be killed by an apology, Dr. Cumming would be the death of it; and we earnestly recommend him, in the interest of his own reputation, to leave science alone, and stick to the easier and more remunerative business of insulting his fellow-Christians of the Catholic Church.

A fifth edition of Mr. D. Puseley's account of *The Rise, Progress, and Present Condition of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand* (Edinburgh Wilson), enables us to recommend it to intending emigrants and to readers who have friends or relatives in those colonies. With the exception of some extraneous reflections, which Mr. Puseley might have omitted without prejudice to his book, we can speak favourably of its useful information.

Dr. Armstrong's *Observations on Naval Hygiene and Scurvy* (John Churchill) are in every respect a valuable and authoritative contribution to a branch of medical practice which in a maritime country deserves to hold a high place. Dr. Armstrong writes with special authority, having served in her Majesty's ship Investigator on an Arctic expedition, and having kept a careful journal of his practice during the whole course of that trying service. His experience in the treatment of scurvy has taught him the means of prevention, and the results of his experience, as contained in these pages, deserve the serious attention of our mercantile marine. Dr. Armstrong's remarks on Naval Hygiene generally, written under the highest professional sanction by a man of direct personal experience and scientific acquirements, constitute a text-book for the medical officers in the service, and at a time when so much is thought and written about Sanitary Reform in the Army, claim at least an equal share of public interest.

Messrs. Routledge and Co. have published a new and cheap edition of Mr. Disraeli's *Biography of Lord George Bentinck*.

A cheap and condensed edition of the *Memoirs of Frederick Perthes* is published by Messrs. Constable and Co. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co., London), excluding "all that does not bear directly on Perthes's Life, Character, and Doings." The chapters on the Religious Life of Germany in the larger work have, however, been retained, "though to some extent rearranged." We noticed the *Memoirs* at some length on their first appearance in an English translation, and we have only now to add that the *Life and Times of Frederick Perthes*, as the present abridged form of his *Memoirs* is entitled, is a most readable and delightful book.

Choice Notes from "Notes and Queries" (Bell and Daldy) is the first instalment of a series of collected treasures from the columns of our valued contemporary. The present volume is devoted to History, and is full of curious matter; pleasant to read *en passant*, and well worthy of preservation in a permanent shape.

The Education of the Human Race (Smith and Elder) is a translation from Lessing's noble pages, written in a high and generous spirit, which may be commended to the disciples of Dr. Cumming for profitable study and imitation. Here is a passage from the Preface, of wide application:—"Each little sect of religion has doubtless had some germ of the truth within it which has rendered it subservient to the great purpose of fertilizing the world—but so long as the professors of either of them think that they are favoured children of the Divine Father, whom he regards with a complacency with which He does not view the rest of humanity, so long is the fulness of God's idea not attained by them."

Mrs. Ellis, the well-known author of "The Women of England," sends us two volumes, which we shall read with pleasure. Under the title of *Friends at their own Fireside* (Bentley), this estimable lady has set herself to paint in faithful colours "The Private Life of the People called Quakers."

It was a happy notion of Messrs. Blackwood and Sons when they determined to collect and republish in a compact and portable form, and in a clear

type for railway readers, their *Tales from Blackwood*. A monthly number for sixpence, and a volume such as we have now before us for eighteenpence, is cheap literature indeed. There is plenty of literature in the market which cannot be said to be cheap at any price; but most of these *Tales from Blackwood* would be cheap even at a much higher price than this.

It is no joke for the most conscientious critic to deal with a new novel by Lady Bulwer Lytton. We are a little surprised that this much-enduring and much-abusing lady should hate the opinion of a press peopled (if the public will believe her) with hired bravos and brigands whose pens can be purchased by a glass of gin-and-water. We have always been disposed to make large allowance for the circumstances under which Lady Bulwer's complimentary language has been penned, and although a lady who treats you as a cut-throat if you are honestly severe, and as a humbug if your severity is not unaccompanied with a respectful sympathy, is, we repeat, somewhat difficult to deal with, we are glad to record a more favourable first impression of Lady Bulwer Lytton's new "Photographic Novel," *The World and his Wife; or, a Person of Consequence* (Skeet), than its immediate predecessor had permitted us to anticipate. When Lady Bulwer Lytton calls her new novel "Photographic," we fear she refers to the "chemicals" in which her pen is dipped, as much as to the pitiless reality which she aims at in her descriptions. But we shall have more to say of her latest production next week.

Messrs. Routledge and Co. are publishing a novel, written by the author of "Too Clever by Half," &c. Most of the scenes are laid in India. We hope that Mr. Lang will prove that he has not fallen off—so far as that country is concerned—since the days when he wrote "The Wetherbys" in *Fraser's Magazine*.

The Arts.

THE DRAMA IN PARIS.

A PIECE of some pretensions is just now playing at the THÉÂTRE-FRANÇAIS, by MM. SCRIBE and LEGOUVÉ. It is entitled *Fairy Fingers—Les Doigts de Fée*—a pretty name enough. The story, which now develops into five acts, oscillating violently between drama and farce, would perhaps have better suited a vaudeville. A poor relative of a noble family of Brittany, skilled in needle-work, finds herself rather coldly treated, disappears, becomes a fashionable milliner, accumulates wealth, and is ultimately received back again. There is, of course, a cousin, who is a lover. The idea would have been very pleasing if presented in smaller dimensions, and somewhat less emphatically. M. LEGOUVÉ, who supplies the philosophy of the piece, has got hold of a wrong theory; or at any rate, he addresses a very limited public. Nobody now, or nobody worth speaking of, cares about these struggles, in which the prejudices of birth form the chief pivot. In France, especially, M. Legouvé is an anachronism. His *Par Droit de Conquête* was not more wanted than his *Doigts de Fée*. If there be people who object to receive such a man as *George Bernard* as a son-in-law, they live in some out-of-the-way corner which the general public never visits. The drama should deal with the great facts and great follies of the day, not with absurdities which may have survived in a few insignificant persons. It would be too late now, for example, to make fun of the old ladies who protest against railways, though some such no doubt still exist. For the same reason, it is impossible for an audience to sympathize at all with the distress of the *Ploernels*. On the other hand, M. Legouvé has a tendency to sentimentalize rather disagreeably in an opposite direction. He follows and exaggerates the fashion which among literary men, who perhaps know their public, is to adulterate labour as birth was formerly adulterated. All this is very false. There is nothing sacred in labour, which, if not a curse, is at any rate a painful obligation. Excellent for human kind it is evidently, but as a chastisement or a chain. What makes it respectable is simply that, like every other respectable thing, it is connected with the idea of duty. To make it the subject of an enthusiastic speech, especially when it takes the form of millinery, is high treason against taste, perhaps against morality. The French *ouvrier*, cocked up into the idea that if he earns five francs a day he is an estimable citizen, is only too apt now to answer all reproaches directed against his debauchery, his egotism, his uselessness, by hiccoughing out, as solemnly as he is able, *Je travaille, moi; je suis un honnête ouvrier, moi.* See how surely in the drama a false ethical theory leads to false and weak situations, which the author thinks peculiarly strong. The whole fourth act of a piece which has some pretensions to be a sentimental comedy turns on the adventures of a muslin gown! In the serious parts it is impossible to help laughing; in the comic parts the spectator feels that he looks blank, and shrugs his shoulders, and mutters "pish," in order to give himself a countenance, as the French say. All this arises from the adoption of a wrong tone. The ideas are in general proper, the situations are cleverly contrived, the dialogue is sparkling, the acting is superb; but one feels ashamed to be amused, because a wrong class of feelings is addressed. We do not at all share in the idea put forward by some French critics that the reason this piece was coldly received at its first appearance was because a noble young lady was changed into a *couturière*. Such a metamorphosis might have been brought about by a poetical mind in such a manner as not to shock the most delicate taste. But there is much that is equivocal in *Mademoiselle Hermance's* position; and, moreover, the tone of apology is too evident. It is not the public whose aristocratic feelings are offended; it is the plebeian author who is too ashamed for his noble-blooded heroine. It is a pity that M. Legouvé has what shall we call it?—this morbid desire to correct the world in a matter which has occupied the attention of novelists ever since novels began, but which novelists have very properly abandoned since their principles have triumphed, except in some very limited circles. We are nearly all agreed that the handsome young man, who is so clever and generous, ought to marry the noble, and beautiful, and virtuous young lady. We are also nearly all agreed that when said noble, and beautiful, and virtuous young lady has no fortune, she ought to work, instead of pulling away until she ends in consumption on the pavement. There are other tougher problems to grapple with, and M. Legouvé is capable of dealing with them. With M. Scribe to furnish that admirable skill, which makes the flimsiest story acceptable, he might still do great things; but we cannot feel interest in a poor oppressed girl, who, after living in dependence for years, finds she has "the diamonds of her mother" to fall back

upon, an unknown friend to lend her money, all the belles of Paris at once to give her work, genuine, virtuous ladies (for *Diana* decked herself out at the Duke's expense, it is expressly hinted, before *Hermance's* time), and who, after buying the greater part of a house, has sixty thousand francs to dispose of, in a drawer, and all this in less than two years. To talk of the sacredness of labour after this is almost an impertinence. *Hermance* was a capitalist of taste and skill, who hires the services of dozens of work-girls, who are painted as

vulgar, prying, full of immoral suggestions. However, *Les Doigts de Fée* has some excellent scenes, plays well throughout, and is maintained from beginning to end by that admirable character created by GOR, the most gentlemanly, and elegant, and amiable stutler we have ever seen. DELAUNAY, M. BROHAN, and DUBOIS, with the others, were all up to the mark. But GOR was the most lucky in his rôle. At the end of the third act he is almost always recalled in the most tumultuous and enthusiastic manner.

THE POLITICAL REFORM LEAGUE.—This society, under the presidency of General Thompson, M.P., has issued an address, which says:—"If the right to the franchise be dependent on being a householder, then clearly all householders should have votes, and any limitation must be arbitrary, whether it be ten pounds or five pounds; and to the extent to which householders are excluded is the limitation unjust. But the idea of household suffrage is founded on fallacy. It supposes that householders are the sole representatives of the opinions of the governed, and that they alone have either natural or acquired interests in the control of the Government of the country. Neither of these positions can be maintained successfully. In our large towns, the majority of the adult population are lodgers, and, consequently, unknown to the local rate collector; and, if the question of an extension of the suffrage had reference to the appointment of councillors to manage the affairs of each corporation, we could understand why householders should have votes, but the electoral franchise for the whole kingdom cannot in justice be thus restricted. Our system of taxation is so ordered, that it permeates through every grade of society, and lays its iron grasp on nearly every shilling expended. However poor a man may be, he must pay taxes. The necessities and the luxuries of life alike furnish streams of wealth to Government; and if, instead of applying the corporation franchise—where the case is so dissimilar—we applied the principle of that franchise, then representation would be co-extensive with taxation, and we should have manhood suffrage. Let us have manhood suffrage, and Parliament will become a fair reflex of the national mind, class legislation will cease, and every legitimate influence will be strengthened. The other points in the programme will work harmoniously with the principle of manhood suffrage. The ballot will enable the working man to protect his vote. The abolition of the property qualification for members of Parliament will leave constituencies free to elect whoever may best represent them. The rearrangement of electoral districts will give to wealth and population their fair share of influence in the Legislature, and triennial Parliaments will tend to keep up a good understanding between electors and their representatives."

A PESTILENT WELL.—During last autumn, seven cases of fever (one, a child, being fatal) having occurred in the police-station, Camberwell, and diarrhoea also being common among the men for the first time, and cholera having been severe during both epidemics, the Medical Officer of Health caused a careful inspection of the drains to be made. Notwithstanding the report as to the drainage being perfect, a rigorous scrutiny discovered that the drain was not connected with the sewer, but discharged itself into an old well four or five feet wide, of unknown depth. "The mouth of the well opened within the building beneath the flooring. Ten feet of abominably fetid soil were removed, and the remainder, which had become hard with age, was covered with lime. The well was then filled, and all necessary works were carried out. It is scarcely necessary to add that all bad smells have since ceased, and there can be no doubt that the cause of fever has been removed."—*Weekly Return of the General Board of Health.*

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The general meeting of the members of this society was held last Saturday at their house, Hanover-square. Lord Berners, the President, was in the chair, and the Duke of Marlborough was elected President for the ensuing year. Several other officers having been appointed or re-elected, the report was adopted, the financial statement read, and the meeting separated.

FUNERAL OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.—The remains of the late Duchess of Orleans were interred last Saturday at the Roman Catholic chapel erected by Miss Taylor a short distance from the railway station at Weybridge, Surrey, where the bodies of Louis Philippe and the Duchess de Nemours were deposited. Many French statesmen and military men left France expressly to attend the funeral. The body had lain in state at the house at Richmond where the Duchess expired; and on Saturday the church-bells of Richmond and of the villages through which the funeral passed, tolled in honour of the deceased lady. The roads, also, were crowded. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, arrived at Weybridge from Osborne some time before the funeral procession had reached the village from Richmond, in order to be present at the ceremony. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar also came from town to attend the obsequies of his relative. All the members of the French deposed Royal family resident in this country were present on the occasion—namely, the ex-Queen Amélie, widow of Louis Philippe; the Count de Paris and the Duke de Chartres, only sons of the Duchess of Orleans; the Duke de Nemours, the Prince

and Princess de Joinville, and the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, with the youthful members of their respective families. The cavalcade reached Weybridge at one o'clock, and the ceremony was concluded by two o'clock. [In noticing the death of the Duchess last week, we were mistaken in asserting that she changed her religion for Roman Catholicism on marrying the Duke of Orleans. She always remained a Lutheran, and the service of the Lutheran church was read over her remains.]

MR. HENRY WATT.—The public will be glad to hear that Mr. Henry Watt, well known as the chief engineer of the Cagliari, is, though far from being quite well, improving in health and spirits. He is at present residing at the sea-side.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—General Chesney writes to the *Times* to advocate "the establishment of a double line of communication with India." He thinks that "the East India Company should lay down a cable from Kurrachee to Ras El Had, for the common use thus far of the double lines by way of the Red Sea and Turkish Arabia, leaving the task of laying them down to the rival companies. Captain Pullen's examination has confirmed the statement which I have made, that neither the depth of the water nor the coral rocks would cause any particular difficulty in laying down cables, which should, I presume, pass along the Southern Coast of Arabia and again between headland and headland to Suez. As concerns the other line, a cable could be laid along the Persian Gulf to the estuary of the Euphrates, and thence either by land or in the bed of the Tigris to Bagdad; and again from the latter city to Constantinople. The greatest part of this distance is as safe as if it were in England. Between Bagdad and Diarbekir it may be otherwise; but the strong hand of Omar Pacha and the favourable disposition of the Sheikh of the Shammar tribe cause me to feel much more confident regarding the security of the wires than I felt at one time. Indeed, the Sheikh of the Shammar sent me a message to Constantinople, expressing his readiness to give me some 5000 workmen and other assistance as soon as I reached his territory." Mr. W. P. Andrew, Chairman of the European and Indian Telegraph Company, also pronounces in favour of a double line.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

BUCKLE.—On the 10th April, at Belgum, Bombay Presidency, the wife of R. T. Buckle, Esq., M.D., H.M.'s 6th Regiment; a daughter.

PATERSON.—On the 6th April, at Nynce Tal, the wife of Captain Adrian H. Paterson, late of the 68th Native Infantry; a son.

VERNON.—On the 23rd inst., Lady Harriet Vernon; a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRADSHAW—BULLER.—On the 19th inst., at Lanreath, Cornwall, Frank Bradshaw, Esq., of Abshot House, Hants, to Emmeline, second daughter of the Rev. Richard Buller, of Lanreath.

LEAKER—WAY.—On the 20th inst., at Bishop's Hall Church, Taunton, Mr. George Aaron Leaker, of Taunton, to Miss Sarah Way, of West Camel, Somerset.

MORRIS—METCALFE.—On the 20th inst., at Hawes, Yorkshire, Joseph Morris, Esq., of Ashfield Villa, Upper Tulse-hill, London, to Susanna, only daughter of the late Christopher Metcalfe, Esq., of Hawes.

DEATHS.

GOWER.—On the 22nd inst., the Lady Margaret Leveson Gower, aged 28.

HANCOCK.—At Kotah, in Rajpootana, on the 14th April, from the effects of injuries sustained by the explosion of one of the enemy's magazines at storming of the town, on the 30th March, Lieutenant Charles Hancock, of the Bombay Engineers, second son of Major-General Hancock, of the Bombay Army, aged 21.

OUSELEY.—On the 10th February, at Assumption, Paraguay, William C. Ouseley, only remaining son of Sir William Gore Ouseley, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission to Central America.

THACKWELL.—Killed by the enemy at Lucknow, on the 20th March, aged 22, Lieutenant Osbert D'A. Thackwell, 15th Bengal N.I. He was several times engaged with the mutineers near Mundesore. At Jeerum, where two officers were killed and four wounded out of the two companies engaged, he and private Conolly, of H.M.'s 83rd Foot, were the first to enter the enemy's fortification. He was publicly represented some months ago as having rendered signal service against the rebels at Neemuch.

Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, May 28.

THE abrupt termination of the ministerial difficulty on Mr. Cardwell's motion and the arrival of a considerable amount of bullion has tended to keep Consols at about 98 all the week. Money has been very easy at 2 and 2½ per cent. The sluggish state of the market, however, continues without change. Turkish Sixes are dull at 96. Brazilian new loan commands 1 premium. Buenos Ayrean, Peruvian, and Russian Fives are very firm. French railway shares are a shade flatter, the Bourse strangles any attempt that a line

makes to advance in price. In Trunk of Canada and Great Western, Buffalo, and Lake Huron, &c., there exists no demand. East Indian shares have had a great reverse, the old original stock having fallen from 113 to 106. The guaranteed shares of all Indian railways show weakness. Punjab that commanded 17 to 17½, 5s. premium are absolutely at sale for 1-16 discount. The number of the schemes guaranteed by the East India Company fairly swamp the market. Southern of India, upon which only 2s. is paid, stand at ½ premium to 1, with precisely the same guarantee. Bahias and Pernambuco continue flat. In the heavy market there is no recovery, all shares are flat. In Caledonians and Dovers, there has been a fall of 17 to 17½, 5s. per share. Berwick, Great Northern, and Sheffield, are also at a depreciation. The demand for Joint-Stock Bank shares is languid, and there is no marked feature in this market. Mining shares are dealt with but sparsely. Australian Agricultural shares remain at 30. Money is very abundant, and were men's minds equally at ease about the state of France and its dangerous classes—the "Army"—there would be a wholesome revival of real business.

Blackburn, 9½, 10½; Caledonian, 8½, 8½; Chester and Holyhead, 34, 36; Eastern Counties, 61, 62; Great Northern, 102½, 103½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 102, 104; Great Western, 54, 54½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 90½, 92½; London and Blackwall, 6, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 108, 109; London and North-Western, 92½, 93½; London and South-Western, 94½, 95½; Midland, 92, 92½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 91, 92; South-Eastern (Dover), 68½, 69; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½, 5½ x.d.; Dutch Rhensish, 5½, 5, dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 24, 24½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 7½, 7½; Northern of France, 36½, 36½; Paris and Lyons, 28½, 29½; Royal Danish, —; Royal Swedish 2½, 2½; Sambre and Meuse, 7½, 7½, x.d.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	222	222	222½	221	221½	221
3 per Cent. Red.....	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	97½	98½	97½	98	97½	97½
Consols for Account.....	97½	98½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3 per Cent. An.....	96	96½	96½	96½	96½	96
New 2½ per Cents.....	81	—	—	—	—	—
Long An. 1860.....	—	1½	1½	—	—	—
India Stock.....	—	—	22½	223	—	221
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	—	—	21 p	23 p	21 p	—
Ditto, under £1000.....	21 p	—	—	—	—	—
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	44 p	—	38 p	36 p	36 p	33 p
Ditto, £500.....	—	40 p	—	—	36 p	35 p
Ditto, Small.....	30 p	44 p	—	43 p	36 p	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.

Brazilian Bonds.....	101½	Portuguese 4 per Cents.....	—
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents.....	83½	Russian Bonds, 5 per Cents.....	—
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	104	Russian 4½ per Cents.....	—
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	—	Spanish.....	45½
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	—	Spanish Committee Cert. of Coup. not fun.....	—
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.....	—	Turkish 6 per Cents.....	96½
Ecuador Bonds.....	14½	Turkish New, 4 ditto.....	—
Mexican Account.....	—	Venezuela 4½ per Cents.....	—
Peruvian 4½ per Cents.....	86½		
Portuguese 3 per Cents.....	40½		

CORN MARKET.

THE arrivals of wheat from abroad have this week been liberal, but of flour the receipts have been moderate. The trade in Mark-lane this morning, without being active, was firm at Monday's quotations. Barley was easier to purchase, particularly grinding qualities, which must be quoted 6d. cheaper. Oats were in good supply and prices receded 6d. per quarter. Beans and peas firm.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 25.

BANKRUPTS.—LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, Threadneedle-street and Cannon-street, City, and Westbourne-terrace—REUBEN ELLY, Wolverton, Buckinghamshire, innkeeper—GEORGE MARE, Newcastle-under-Lyme, miller—WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Nottingham, and Acton-green, florist—SAMUEL FORSTER, Morley, Yorkshire, dyer—CHARLES OATES, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, woolstapler—ROBERT LANE, Cirencester, agricultural implement maker—JAMES SIMMONS, Sevenoaks and Westerham, Kent, coachmaker—JOHN MEES, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, upholsterer—MARGARET BLACKWELL, Sheffield, coach manufacturer—ROBERT SPECK, Oldham, Lancashire, tailor—HENRY CLEMENTS, Hythe, Kent, corn factor—THOMAS RICHARD BOWKER, Manchester, commission merchant—RALPH TURNBULL, North Shields, news agent.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. WALLACE, Dundee, music-seller—W. CHRISTIE, Auchterarder, grain and potato merchant—G. REID, Barrhead, spirit dealer—W. BOWIE, Falkirk, merchant—S. YOUNG, Airdrie, baker.

Friday, May 28.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.—SAMUEL JOHN BUCHANAN, 86, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, corn dealer.

BANKRUPTS.—HENRY SMITH, Vassall-road, Brixton, bottle beer merchant—WILLIAM BALDWIN, Bristol, hop merchant—BENJAMIN FREEMAN, Commercial-road, Newcut, Bristol—CHARLES EASTWOOD, Manchester, fruit dealer—CHARLES HAWLEY, Tipton, Staffordshire, grocer—JOHN HEWITSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, optician—DANIEL THOMAS, Carmarvon, draper—CHRISTOPHER TURNER, Marsden, Lancashire, cotton spinner—FRANCES BRIGG, Oxford-street, Hyde-park, lodging-house keeper—WILLIAM HENRY BARNES, Hawthorn-street, King's-road, Ball's-pond, and 1, Spencer-terrace, Spencer-road, Stoke Newington, builder—THOMAS CHAFFER and BENJAMIN CHAFFER, Liverpool, stone merchants—RICHARD AUGUSTUS HOLLIS, Judd-street, New-road, grocer—WILLIAM UNDERHILL PARKES, Painswick, Staffordshire, baker and grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—JOHN GORDON, Muirton, Ross-shire, farmer—WILLIAM BROWNIE, Oranienburg, Lomarkshire, grocer—JAMES LITTLE, junior, Edinburgh, tobacconist.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.
Titians, Alboni, Ortolani, Piccolomini, Giuglini, Belart, Beneventano, Aldighieri, Vialletti, and Belletti.

Tuesday, June 1.—**LES HUGUENOTS** and Ballet, with Mlle. Tagliani.

Thursday, June 3.—**LE NOZZE DI FIGARO** and Ballet, with Mlle. Pocchini.

Saturday, June 5.—**IL TROVATORE** and Ballet.

Monday Morning, June 7.—**DON GIOVANNI** and other Entertainments. The Ballet will include Mlle. Pocchini and Marie Tagliani.

Tuesday, June 8, will be produced, for the First Time, Verdi's Opera, **LUISA MILLER**.

Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

MR. BENEDICT'S ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT, under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty

THE QUEEN.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, will take place at **HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE**, on Monday, June 21st, on the same grand scale of former years. Particulars and Tickets may be had at Mr. Benedict's residence, 2, Manchester-square, and at the principal Libraries and Music Warehouses.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday), at 8; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at 3.—Places can be secured at the box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.

ROSA BONHEUR'S New Pictures, LANDAIS PEASANTS GOING TO MARKET and MORNING IN THE HIGHLANDS, together with **HER PORTRAIT**, by Ed. Dubufe, are on view at the German Gallery, 168, New Bond-street. Admission 1s. Open from nine till six.

GRAND CEREMONY and FESTIVAL on the 18th June next, at the **OPENING of the SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME**, Hampstead, by his Royal Highness the **PRINCE CONSORT**, who, with his Royal Highness the **PRINCE of WALES**, have been graciously pleased to purchase Presentations to the Home.

Several Military Bands will play in the beautiful Grounds of the Home. Admission by purchased tickets, to be had only at the Office of the Home, No. 7, Whitehall (exactly opposite the Horse Guards). A single ticket for the Ceremony and Grounds, 10s.; a double ticket for two, 15s.; a reserved seat for the Ceremony and the Breakfast, 20s.

An Omnibus starts from the Tottenham-court-road end of Oxford-street every twelve minutes, reaching Hampstead without changing, in 40 minutes.

H. L. POWYS, Major, Chairman.

CITY EXHIBITION. — MODERN PICTURES.

The **SECOND PORTION** of Mr. WALLIS'S COLLECTION of CHOICE MODERN PICTURES, principally of the British School, including the latest productions of T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A., T. Creswick, R.A., Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., J. Linnell, W. Linnell, J. B. Pyne, F. R. Goodhall, A.R.A., J. D. Harding, J. F. Herring, sen., G. B. O'Neill, Calcott, Horsley, A.R.A., &c. &c., is NOW ON VIEW at **LEGGATT'S NEW CITY GALLERY**, No. 19, "Change-alley." Principal entrance by the side of 28, Cornhill.

Admission, including Catalogue, 1s. each.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL and PA-THOLOGICAL MUSEUM,

3, Tichborne-street, opposite the Haymarket. Open daily. Admission, One Shilling.

Lectures by **DR. KAHN** at *Three and Eight*.

Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures on the Philosophy of Marriage, &c., sent post free on receipt of 12 Stamps.

MUSEUM of SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and the WONDERS of NATURE, 47, BERNERS-STREET, OXFORD-STREET. Open daily, for Gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. **ADMISSION ONE SHILLING.** **KNOW THYSELF!** A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the Human Body and the Mysteries of Creation than years of reading. The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating EVERY PART of the **HUMAN BODY, the CIRCULATION of the BLOOD, the BRAIN and NERVOUS SYSTEM, the REPRODUCTION of the SPECIES, the PATHOLOGY of DISEASES, &c.**

LECTURES by **DR. W. B. MARSTON**, whose Medical Work, together with an Explanatory Catalogue, is presented **GRATIS** to every Visitor.

SEEDS TO BE DEPENDED ON.—Timothy Bridgen, Seedsman and Florist, begs to announce that his unrivalled collection of **AGRICULTURAL, VEGETABLE, and FLOWER SEEDS** is now arranged, of which Priced Catalogues will be forwarded free upon application. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with P. O. order.—Seed Establishment, 10, Railway-arcade, London-bridge, London.

THE FATALITY OF DISEASE.—HOL-

LOWAY'S PILLS.—It is distressing to look around us and see the numbers that are hourly carried prematurely to their graves, simply through not trying to avert disease and its fatal consequences. In the majority of cases this is caused by the impure state of the blood, which disseminates through the system the seeds of disease. A course of Holloway's Pills would prevent this. They expel from the secretory organs and the circulation the morbid matter which produces inflammation, pain, fever, debility, and physical decay, thus annihilating by its purifying properties the virulence of the most painful and devastating disease.

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CAUTION.—The advertiser regrets to find that of late several disreputable quacks have dishonestly adopted this plan of pulling off their deceptive books.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. JOSEPH MAJOR, V.S., has Removed from Cockspur-street to **MASON'S YARD, 129, Piccadilly**, where he can be Consulted as usual, and where his celebrated "Remedies" may be obtained.

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From the Report which was read, it appeared that during the year ending 1st March last 470 Policies were issued. The Sums thereby assured amounted to 213,970l., and the Annual Premiums thereon to 7033l.

The following was the position of the Society at 1st March, 1858:—

Amount of Existing Assurances	£4,957,144
Annual Revenue	182,717
Accumulated Fund	1,099,400

Copies of the Report may now be had at the Head Office, or from any of the Society's Agents.

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30	1 1 9	3 6 0	0	30	2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3
40	1 9 2	2 18 4	3		2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4
50	2 2 6	4 5 0	6		2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5
60	3 6 8	6 13 4	9		2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6

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