

Speck and Galloway, 502 Strand.

# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

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

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## Review of the Week.

THE late news from India must have made a deep and painful impression throughout the country. The death of General HAVELock on the 25th of November, a few days after the relief of Lucknow, is a national loss. Great as have been the deeds of many of his brethren in arms, there has not been another upon whom the interest of all observers has so completely centred. But deeply as we lament his loss, we draw some small consolation from the knowledge that, at least, he lived to see the women, children, and helpless ones, for whom he had so gallantly laboured and dared, finally placed in safety. It is consoling, too, to know that Parliament has provided for his family, even though he knew nothing of the fact. But he did know what the country thought of him.

Another painful item in the news is the one defeat which we have incurred. On the 27th of November, General WINDHAM engaged the Gwalior rebels, some eight thousand strong—a complete army, in fact, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery—and the British troops were obliged to retreat with the loss of the whole of their tents, which were burned by the enemy. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL at once left Lucknow for Cawnpore. In a message sent by him to the Governor-General, he states that, on the 7th of December, he fought a battle with the Gwalior Contingent and totally defeated them, capturing sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages of various kinds, and an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, &c., comprising the whole baggage of the force. The dispersion of these Gwalior rebels, who have hung vulture-like upon the rear of the forces operating upon the capital of Oude, will relieve Sir COLIN CAMPBELL from that anxiety, and enable him to act with freedom and decision as soon as the reinforcement of his forces can be brought up to the required number.

Some of the points of Lord PALMERSTON'S new Indian Government Bill have become known. The head-of-the-department-of-the-new-Government will be a member of the Cabinet, in whom the patronage will be vested. He will be assisted by a small number of commissioners; and his department, upon the whole, will not be very dissimilar in its organization to the Board of Admiralty. A considerable increase will be made to the European army in India, which will be placed upon exactly the same footing as the imperial army, with regard

to its periodical relief, &c. The pay of the European regiments while on service in India will be defrayed out of the Indian revenue. All orders and regulations will be issued to it from the Horse Guards. The native army will be composed of merely local corps, and placed upon the footing of the local troops in our colonies. An outcry has already been raised at the great amount of patronage proposed to be placed at the disposal of one man, and that man a member of the Cabinet. The alarm is wholesome.

One of the strongest signs of the importance attached to the promised Reform Bill is the circular, or manifesto, signed by thirty-one Liberal members of Parliament, which was issued a few days back. The document repudiates any other desire than that of awakening public attention to what the subscribers think ought to be the leading features of the new measure of Parliamentary Reform. The most consistent Radical Reformers throughout the country are taking up their ground, defining their position, and coming to an understanding with each other. Their object is, not to get up a separate agitation, but to be ready for dealing effectually with the whole subject when it comes before Parliament.

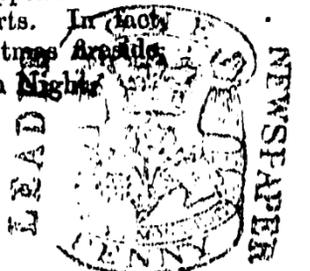
The Prussian journals are full of speculations and anticipations of good results from the marriage of the son of the Prince of PRUSSIA with a Princess Royal of ENGLAND. That the Liberal cause gains an immense accession of strength by this alliance appears to be generally felt. In England, and particularly in London, the details of the ceremony are the all-important concerns of those who busy themselves with royal marriages. With all these persons the feeling uppermost is one of mortification that the Chapel Royal at St. James's should have been selected in preference to the Abbey. Balked of even the remotest chance of 'assisting' at the show, they take out their vexation in condemning the parsimony—or whatever other consideration it may have been—which has led HER MAJESTY to exclude her interested and sympathizing people from participating in the coming national ceremony.

An important misconception, it seems, was at the bottom of the report which was lately current on the subject of the, so-called, Crown-jewels of Hanover. The fact turns out to be, that some of the jewels (not the regalia, as was said) belonging to GEORGE II. and to Queen CHARLOTTE were left to the Crown of Hanover; these having upon several occasions been claimed, HER MAJESTY has lately

submitted the claim to competent legal authority, and its validity has been affirmed. So the matter rests.

The unexplained departure of Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE from Constantinople, with its attendant circumstances of an apparent desire on the part of his Lordship to avoid notice by declining the customary salute of cannon, set curiosity to work to discover the motive of the great diplomatist's absence. The mystery, it is not too much to say, is still a mystery. Why Lord STRATFORD is not at this moment at his post—at which the death of REDSCHID PACHA, if confirmed, would make his presence extremely desired by all who hold by his Eastern policy—has not even been guessed at with anything like a probability of a near approach to the true reason. He has for many years desired to return to this country for family reasons, and for those reasons may now be on his way hither. But, *en route*, he has stopped at Vienna and Berlin, not merely for the sake of breaking a long journey, we may be sure. His next place is Paris, where, it is perfectly well understood, he will be received by the Chief of the State as one of the highest authorities upon Eastern affairs. Altogether appearances are totally against the supposition that his return to England signifies the termination of his diplomatic career.

As many suspected, the treaty, or protocol, which the *Spectateur* asserted to have been concluded between England and Austria 'some time last year,' with the object of 'isolating' France in Europe, is nowhere to be found. The French press has taken to the subject with real good will, and has left the *Spectateur* with only one leg to stand upon—that of reiterating its story, and calling for confirmation from Mr. DISRAELI! In its attempts at reply, it affects to be surprised that anybody should think its revelation so very remarkable. The journal most likely to be best informed on the subject in this country certainly expresses no sort of surprise, but simply declares it to be a 'weak invention of the enemy.' The same journal gives the directest contradiction to the rumours which have been flying about of a difference between Lord PALMERSTON and the Emperor NAPOLEON on the affairs of China. The fact of the French Government having sent a force to Cochin-China to demand satisfaction for wrongs done to French missionaries, and insults offered to the French flag, appears to have formed the ground for these reports. In each of these are only stories for the Christmas Eve to be forgotten on this side of Twelfth Night.



There would seem to be more likelihood of new difficulties on the side of Persia, where Russia is still busily pursuing her intriguing course. The latest news is to this effect:—Mr. MURRAY, the British Envoy at the Court of Teheran, has protested against the recognition of the new heir to the throne. According to European custom, **ABBAS-MIRZA**, brother to the late Shah, would have been the next to ascend the throne; but during the late war with England he showed himself so well disposed towards England as to incur the strong animosity of Russia, by whose influence he was banished to Bagdad. Subsequently the same power succeeded in inducing the late Shah to pass over his brother's claims and to adopt the **EMIR-MIRZA**, who now ascends the throne, and who is a child some five years old. **ABBAS-MIRZA** has protested in legal form against the proclamation of this child as heir to the Persian throne, and the British Minister at Teheran is said to be the only foreign representative who has consented to receive the protest.

Death has been busy with persons of great name. This week we have to record no less than three—**SIR HENRY HAVELOCK**, **MARSHAL RADEZKY**, and **RACHEL**. Perhaps it is in the loss of the soldier of ninety-two years that England will feel least interested. Austria has lost the representative man of her policy: no man has done more to carry out the Austrian system of repression. Lombardy will rejoice. The world of Art is in tears: a **RACHEL** is not to be replaced. The death of **HAVELOCK**, the Christian Hero, is a personal grief to us all.

Religious opinion at home is unanimous in adopting the language of one of the servants of the Indian Government, which describes the policy of that Government as making us appear 'cowards in the eyes of men and traitors in the eyes of God,' and there is little doubt but that the feeling of the country will go along with that of the meeting at Exeter Hall, presided over by **LORD SHAFTESBURY**, on Tuesday. The opinion evoked by **LORD SHAFTESBURY**'s long and highly suggestive speech, was that the new Government of India must be practically, as well as in fact, a Christian Government, whatever be the difficulties, or even perils, that may stand in the way of the realization of this idea; and that the first act of the new Government must be to proclaim itself—not, indeed, the suppressor of Brahminism, but the champion and defender of Christianity.

And the special services movement continues to make way at home: it has converted Westminster Abbey into a great hall of Christian meeting; it has drawn special congregations into district churches at night—it makes, at least, much stir. We have yet to see what will come out of it.

To go from the Church to Mammon—we have Bank discount once more at 6 per cent., and even that is much above the level in ordinary trade and on the Continent; while business is certainly reviving—with fine promises from Paris, America, and even Germany. We have passed the darkest part of the year.

### THE ORIENT.

#### EGYPT.

The financial crisis has reached Egypt. Money is excessively scarce, and business dull. No failures, however, had occurred up to the 20th of December, the latest date yet received. The Viceroy has left for Upper Egypt, to levy tribute among the Fellahs.

It is stated that the Circassian chief, **Nasb Emin Bey**, who had been detained some time at Damascus, and who escaped from that place, has arrived in Egypt.

The Roman Catholic mission of Soudan established at Chartoum has been compelled, after numberless sacrifices, to abandon its task, in consequence of the repugnance and obstinacy evinced by the natives. The members are about to quit the colony which they had endeavoured to found.

#### CHINA.

The latest despatches from Hong-Kong speak of the attack on Canton as being arranged to take place on the arrival of a detachment of five hundred marines, who left Singapore in the *Adelaide* on the 2nd of December.

It is stated that the principal merchants and most influential inhabitants of Canton have presented an address to **Admiral Seymour**, requesting that, in the approaching assault, their houses and property might be spared, in consideration of a ransom in merchandize, and of the fact that they are altogether unconnected with the cause of quarrel.

## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

DISASTROUS intelligence has arrived from India this week, though it is not unaccompanied by news of victory to our arms. First on the catalogue of misfortunes is the loss of the greatest hero of the struggle—the man whom England at once honoured and loved. **Henry Havelock** is dead—dead before the news of his honours could have reached him, and before (which to him would have been of far greater moment) he could have known of the complete safety of those brave and suffering women, those heroic wounded, and those famished children, for whose deliverance he had fought in so Titanic a way, and in whose service, and that of the entire nation, he has now laid down his life. Worn out by exposure and anxiety, by months of fatigue encountered in his sixty-third year, he succumbed to dysentery on the 25th of November, leaving behind him a name which will be a part of the popular traditions of England as long as England lasts. The circumstances of his death are similar to those of **Lord Raglan** in the Crimea; but **Havelock** died in the full glory of deeds such as **Raglan**, with all his chivalric daring, never achieved. Our Indian hero, moreover, has filled a space in the popular heart which, now that he is gone, seems empty. One by one, and two by two, our best men are shaken off into the inactivity and repose of death; and India darkens at their loss.

Simultaneously with the receipt of this mournful news, we learn of a lamentable defeat of our troops under **General Windham** on the 27th of November. The hero of the **Redan** was attacked—it is conjectured suddenly and by surprise—by the **Gwalior Contingent** near **Cawnpore**. Our men were forced to retreat, with the total loss of the tents of the 64th, 82nd, and 88th regiments, three thousand in number, which were burnt by the enemy. The 64th regiment is reported nearly cut up. Such are the only details of this disaster with which the electric telegraph has furnished us; but it is supposed that the **Gwalior Contingent** must have been in great force (their numbers have been variously stated at 5000 and 8000), and it is known that they were well supplied with artillery and ammunition, and that they are expert soldiers. Our troops under **Windham** are said to have amounted to 3000.

The **Gwalior** men, however, were speedily brought to a sharp account:—

"A message, received by the Governor-General from **Sir Colin Campbell**, of the 7th December," says the *East India House* telegram, "contains an account of an action fought by him with the **Gwalior Contingent** near **Cawnpore**, in which the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of sixteen guns, twenty-six carriages of different sorts, an immense quantity of ammunition, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. The British loss was insignificant, one officer only killed, viz., **Lieutenant Salmon**.

"All the women and children, sick, &c., from **Lucknow**, have arrived in safety at **Allahabad**.

"The *Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary* contains a very deeply-interesting detailed account of the defence of **Lucknow**, being the official report of **Brigadier Inglis**. The privations endured by the heroic garrison, and particularly by the ladies, were fearful.

"**Colonel Rooke**, 19th Regiment, died at **Calcutta**, from cholera, 30th November. **Captain Day**, of the 64th, is reported killed at **Cawnpore**.

"The following regiments have arrived at **Calcutta**:—8th Regiment, 87th Regiment, 79th Highlanders, 7th Hussars, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of artillery."

We must await with patience the arrival of the full details which will throw a light on our misfortunes and our successes.

#### MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

**Sirdar Soorat Singh**, a native chieftain of **Oude**, has been presented by some English gentlemen with a set of fire-arms, consisting of rifle and pistols, manufactured expressly at **Birmingham**, and beautifully ornamented in gold and silver. The silver plate of the grease-box of the rifle shows the following inscription:—"Presented to **Sirdar Soorat Singh** by some English gentlemen of **Benares**, **Jaunpore**, and **Oude**, in token of their admiration of his loyalty and gallant conduct during the rebellion of 1857."

Some intelligence with respect to the reinforcements for the seat of war are brought by the India and China mails. We read:—"The *Indus* passed the **Peninsular** mail-**packet Alhambra** on the 2nd inst. off **Cape** **Is-** **perhel**, from **Lisbon** en route to **Cadiz** and **Gibraltar**. The **Bombay** mail arrived at **Suez** several days before the **Calcutta** mail—the **Alma**, which conveyed the latter mail, having broken her main shaft between **Point de Galle** and **Aden**. In consequence of the breaking down of the **Alma**, the troops will be taken on by the **East India Company's** frigate **Adagaha** and the mail packet **Oriental**, both of which were at **Suez**. The traffic across the **Isthmus of Suez** at the present time is immense. The railway will be completed between **Alexandria** and **Suez**, it is expected, by next **May**.

Another batch of long official despatches from India has been published during the present week. They relate to actions, the main results of which have been already communicated to the public.

### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

THREE persons have been poisoned at **Shoreham** in a mysterious manner. A man named **Puttick** and his wife and son lived together in a small cottage. **Puttick** had been a butcher, but had recently got his living chiefly by catching rats. On Thursday week, the three dined off bacon, greens, and a hard pudding, the last-named being made from some flour which had been previously used without any ill result. On the present occasion, however, all were seized, shortly after dinner with violent sickness and pain in the stomach. The wife and her son rapidly got worse, the latter dying the same evening, while his mother lingered till the following morning. **Puttick** himself remained dangerously ill till Saturday, when he gave symptoms of recovery. The disaster seems to have resulted from **Puttick** keeping arsenic in the house for the purpose of killing rats. The inquest on the bodies of the woman and her son was opened on Monday, when **Puttick** was examined by the coroner in bed at his own residence. The chief facts elicited from him and others were that the arsenic was kept in a chest in an up-stairs room, while the flour of which the pudding was made was stored in a cupboard down stairs; that the wife sometimes had the key of the chest, her clothes being kept therein; that the pudding was spread over with some butter; that **Puttick** was in the habit of mixing the arsenic for killing rats with butter; and that **Mrs. Puttick** was subject to fits in the morning, and was said to be of rather intemperate and peculiar habits. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight.

**M. Mullendorff**, President of the Chamber of Commerce of **Verviers**, in **Belgium**, went some days ago to inspect a spinning manufactory belonging to him at **Pel-lour**, and, on looking down a staircase on the second story, the banister gave way, and he fell head foremost to the bottom, a height of about forty feet. His skull was fractured, but he was not killed. Hardly any hopes of his recovery, however, are entertained.

**Mr. Whitehead**, the **Leeds** Borough Treasurer, died very suddenly on Tuesday evening. He was seized with a fit while transacting business, and speedily expired.

A singular accident, ending fatally, occurred on Monday night at the **Thelwell** station of the **Warrington** and **Stockport** Railway. A gentleman named **Knowles**, and his father-in-law, were making for the station with the intention of taking the next train to **Manchester**. When they were near the line, they saw the train approaching, and began to run. **Mr. Knowles** had lost an arm when a boy, which probably rendered it difficult for him to stop his momentum at the right time. Accordingly, though several persons tried to seize him, he fell over on to the line, just as the train was coming up. The wheels passed across both legs, dreadfully mangling them. On the guard and stoker going to him, he held out three halfpence, and said, "Get me a ticket," apparently unconscious of what had happened. He was removed in a vehicle to **Lymm**, and died in about three hours from collapse.

Five 'navvies' have been run down on the **Caledonian** Railway. They were crossing over a branch on to the main line, when they heard the noise of a train of empty waggons coming behind them. They therefore crossed from the up to the down line, but had no sooner done so than they perceived the **Carlisle** down goods train dashing along in front. Thus threatened on both lines, the men became panic-struck; but the greater portion succeeded in getting away. Five, however, were killed by the goods train; two were seriously wounded; and one of the waggons was thrown off the line. The sufferers were mostly Irish. They were infringing a rule of the company, which forbids trespassing on the line; but the carelessness of the 'navvies' often leads to accidents.

Four men have been killed in descending a pit at **Killmarsh**, near **Rotherham**, owing to the breaking of the rope.

A boat has been upset off the bar at **Shields**, owing to the roughness of the sea, and the four men in it were thrown into the water. Three were rescued, but the fourth was drowned.

A boiler explosion occurred at the **Aberychan** Iron-works on Tuesday, and resulted in the death of three persons.

### STATE OF TRADE.

**MANCHESTER**, during the week ending last Saturday, experienced some slight revival of trade. Prices were steadier, and the amount of business transacted was rather larger than it had been for some time past. At **Birmingham**, a reduction has taken place, in the price of finished iron, of twenty shillings per ton. This has necessitated a reduction of a shilling a day in the wages of the puddlers and millmen generally throughout **South Staffordshire**, to take effect from about the close of next week. The coal trade of the district has continued extremely dull, and a great many of the pits are at a standstill. There were no fresh failures in **South Staffordshire** during the week; but some apprehension has been

felt that the list is not yet closed. The general trades of Birmingham do not as yet show any signs of resuscitation; but money matters are easier. An improvement as regards textile fabrics is reported from Norwich; and at Dublin business is sound, but dull, as usual at Christmas. At Nottingham, Leicester, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and Kidderminster, trade still continues very languid, and there are many unemployed persons.

"The stoppage of machinery and the working of short time," says a communication in a daily paper, "are telling with increased severity upon the labouring classes in the borough of Bradford. According to a return laid before the board of guardians at their last meeting, the total number of persons in receipt of parochial relief in the week ending the 23rd ult. was 5072, of whom 4368 were outdoor recipients. In the corresponding week of last year, the total number of all classes of paupers was 3177; consequently, the increase in the week ending the 23rd ult. was 1895 as compared with the year 1856. The number of able-bodied men employed at test labour, or to whom the labour test is applicable, has now reached about 500. All the men employed at test work turned out on the pay day last week and held a meeting, at which some violent language was uttered. They afterwards went in a body to the workhouse, their object being to obtain an additional allowance of money. At the workhouse they were informed that the guardians had determined to add another shilling to the weekly relief of every family. This intelligence seemed to pacify them, and on the following day they returned to their labour. Relief has been distributed on three days of last week among the unemployed workpeople of Bradford by the executive committee appointed to dispense the fund raised by subscription for the purpose of alleviating the prevalent distress."

"The general business of the port of London during the week ending last Saturday," says the *Times*, "has been very inactive. The number of ships reported inwards was 128, including 9 with cargoes of sugar, 4 with dried fruit, and 17 with corn, flour, &c. The number cleared outward was 96, including 19 in ballast; and those on the berth loading for the Australian colonies amount to 50, out of which 2 were entered outwards in September, 9 in October, and 19 in November."

#### IRELAND.

**DEATH OF JUDGE MOORE.**—After an illness of some weeks, Judge Moore, of the Irish Court of Queen's Bench, died about eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday week, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

**VICEREGAL APPOINTMENTS.**—The Earl of Carlisle (who has recently returned to Dublin after a rather long absence) has made the following appointments in his household:—Major George Bagot, to be Controller; Mr. Robert Williams, to be Gentleman Usher and Master of the Ceremonies; Mr. Frederick Willis, to be Chamberlain.

**THE GOLD MANIA.**—A strange story of the panic is told by a Cork paper. During the height of the run for gold, a man residing in the neighbourhood of Carrigaline, determined to draw out from one of the Cork banks the sum of 700*l.* which he had deposited there. He did so, but soon became alarmed lest his house should be attacked at night and the money be abstracted. Accordingly, he sat up night and day, armed to the teeth, and at length, his reason giving way, he fancied that the house was actually being entered. On Christmas-eve, he became so violent that it took four men to restrain him; and he is now in a lunatic asylum.

**THE BANK OF IRELAND** has issued a notice reducing the rate of interest for deposits to four per cent.

**NATIONAL EDUCATION BOARD.**—Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, Q.C., and Assistant-Barrister for the County of Dublin, has accepted the office of Commissioner of National Education.

**SUSPECTED MURDER.**—James Barrett, a milesman on the Killarney Junction Railway, was found last Saturday morning lying dead in a cutting on the line at Gortmore, distant about half a mile from the Lombardstown station. The body was a good deal mangled, and it is thought the man was murdered.

#### AMERICA.

**KANSAS** continues to occupy much attention, both within and without the walls of the Senate and House of Representatives. Mr. Douglas in the Upper and Mr. Banks in the Lower House, have introduced bills authorizing the people of Kansas to form a State Government. Governor Walker has sent in his resignation, and there is a doubtful report that General Lane has been shot by a Government official at Leecompton in a disturbance at Fort Scott. Several lives, it is added, were lost, and some troops were despatched to quell the outbreak.

Despatches from the Utah expedition have been received. They state that the whole force, with the exception of Colonel Cooke and his command, had concentrated at Black's Fort, and were moving towards Fort Bridger. Their progress was very slow, only two or three miles a day being sometimes made. The animals were 'giving out' hourly, and it was thought all would perish. The supply trains had reached the military, and provisions were abundant.

Orders have been issued to the Federal officers at the South to stop all vessels bound for the relief of Walker,

and also to arrest the steamer *Fashion*. Captain Chatard, of the *Saratoga*, is to be superseded for allowing Walker to land. At Mobile, a revenue cutter has fired into a new steamer under the impression that she was a filibustering vessel.

A vessel has been seized at New York on suspicion of being a slaver. Some other slavers have been captured by American and English vessels. Fifteen persons were killed by the burning of the steam-ship *Colonel Edwards*, on the Red River, on the 19th ult. The navigation on all the New York canals is closed by ice. Barnum's house at Bridgeport was totally destroyed by fire on the 17th ult.; the loss was one hundred thousand dollars.

The frigate *Jamestown* has been ordered to Greytown; and a resolution calling for all correspondence with reference to alleged losses by the bombardment of that city has been adopted in the Senate. That assembly has confirmed the appointment of Mr. Lamar, of Texas, as Minister to Central America, and has passed a bill authorizing the issue of 20,000,000 dollars of Treasury notes. The operation of the Act is limited to one year, and notes of a less denomination than one hundred dollars are prohibited. The aspect of commercial affairs continues to brighten. Mr. James M. Buchanan, of Baltimore, has been nominated Minister for Russia. The correspondence which took place about a year ago with reference to the bombardment of Greytown has been published. It contains the negotiations between the Government and the French Minister as regards the claims for compensation by French subjects at Greytown, but leaves the matter in abeyance. No correspondence with the English Minister is published.

From Yucatan we learn that the revolution in Campechy has been suppressed.

The roads in Mexico are described as being literally in the hands of the brigands. The Pronunciados have adopted, as a means of getting money, the plan of seizing the managers of the large farms and keeping them in durance till a large ransom is paid for them. The Government forces have had an encounter with the rebels near Puebla, and beat them, at the same time inflicting on them great loss.

#### 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 late unseasonable warmth of the weather at Paris has changed, as in London, to very great cold, accompanied by fog. The Paris winters used to be distinguished for their bright clearness; but recently the fogs of London have made their way across the Channel to the capital of our neighbours.

"Auguste Martin, the author of a book entitled 'True and False Catholics,' and M. Briere, the printer of the work," says a letter from Paris, "have been tried before the police-court of Paris for an attack on the liberty of worship and on the respect due to the laws. Martin's book professes to teach that the liberty of religious worship renders the action of the Church impotent. It blames the Government in strong language for admitting certain heresies which it authorizes, and particularly the Protestant sects. It reminds the Government that both the Divine and human law regard those as accomplices in evil-doing who possess the power to prevent the commission of sin and permit its perpetration. It warns those who govern men that their duty is, if there be resistance on the part of their subjects, to use all material means to force them to silence. The court sentenced Martin to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of 2000*fr.*, and Briere to pay a fine of 1000*fr.*"

The *Moniteur* publishes six columns of names of military men on whom the Emperor has conferred decorations.

Rossini has addressed a letter to the president and members of the Society of Musical Composers and Publishers at Paris, expressing his readiness to accept the post of member of the society, to which he had been named during his absence in Italy.

The first number has been published of a new weekly paper under the editorship of M. Granier de Cassagnac, Deputy of the Corps Législatif, and one of the *rédacteurs* of the *Constitutionnel*. The first article is written by M. de Cassagnac himself. It is divided into ten chapters, and the object is to show that the current literature of France, whether of the press or of the stage, is depraved and poisonous, and that it stands greatly in need of reform. The writer therefore undertakes 'to wage the same war against bad literature' as he had previously 'waged against bad politics.' Of the latter he thinks the least said is the soonest mended. "When a Government is weak, journalism is strong; but now France has a strong administration, and so 'questions and affairs remain within the circle of Government. . . . The press on-venomed questions without solving them; the Government solves them without envenoming them." With respect to this state of things, M. de Cassagnac exclaims, "Let us praise God for it!" The article altogether is a curious exemplification of the peculiar intellectual phase through which France is now passing.

"I am informed," says the *Daily News* Paris corre-

spondent, "that the Emperor has personally congratulated the Sardinian Ambassador, M. Villa Marina, on the result of the vote on Count Cavour's motion for an inquiry into the alleged illegal manoeuvres of the clergy at the late elections in Piedmont. This is a very important fact, because Count Cavour grounded his motion in part upon the generally encroaching policy of the Catholic priesthood, as evidenced by their recent conduct in France as well as other countries."

Great precautions are being taken to prevent the transmission of yellow fever from Lisbon to the French ports.

Several of the small military posts in and about Paris have been suppressed.

Villet, Bourse, and Lemaire, the three leaders of the band of assassins and robbers which had long infested Picardy, were executed at Amiens on Thursday week. They died with courage, though with a singular mixture of religion and levity.

The Empress is seriously indisposed.

#### RUSSIA.

A rescript, dated the 17th ult., has been addressed to the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, and signed by the Emperor Alexander, establishing a special committee in the government of St. Petersburg, to be composed of two members from each district, elected by and from the nobles possessing property in those districts, and of two members selected by the Governor-General of St. Petersburg from among the most enlightened proprietors, the whole presided over by the Marshal of the Government noblesse, and to proceed immediately to the elaboration, for the government of St. Petersburg, of the project already published intended to ameliorate the condition of the peasants.

#### ITALY.

An important debate has taken place in the Piedmontese Chamber of Deputies, on a protest addressed by the Mayor of Strambino to the Assembly against the election of the Marquis Birago, a gentleman belonging to the Roman Catholic party, who has hitherto been greatly respected even by his enemies. The protest is on the ground of spiritual intimidation having been exercised, and bribes offered by the priests, to secure the election of the Marquis. A long discussion ensued on the reading of this document; but the speech of the evening was that delivered by Count Cavour, who made some admirable remarks, in which, while freely admitting the right of the priestly party to spread their opinions in all open ways, and to influence the elections by fair canvassing and agitation, he denounced their tendency, as evinced not only in Sardinia, but in Switzerland, France, Belgium, and Ireland, to go back to the tyranny and darkness of the middle ages, and to interfere with the free action of the people by spiritual terrorism. While they keep within the law, he would respect their proceedings, and did not fear them, because he had faith in progress; but, if they endeavoured to reconquer ancient privileges—if they exceeded or broke the law—then he would oppose them with all his strength. He thought there should be an inquiry into the facts alleged in the protest; and, if the abuses were proved, it would be the duty of Government to correct them by existing laws, should such exist, or, if not, to introduce a law which should meet the necessity. Count Solaro della Margherita, in opposing the inquiry, said that the priestly party desired reconciliation with the Holy See. This declaration was received with laughter by the Liberal party. The debate was adjourned. On being resumed the following day, the proposition before the House, which was moved by Signor Cadorna, and which affirmed "that the use of spiritual means on the part of the clergy to influence the elections constitutes a moral pressure which may give occasion for inquiry," was carried by about two to one in a more than average Assembly.

The submarine telegraph from San Giovanni to Messina has been broken, in course of laying, across a sharp rock, in consequence of excessive tension. The distance to be traversed was only five miles; but seventeen days were consumed in the proceedings before the accident. The cable will now be laid from Reggio to Messina, a distance of twenty miles.

Pocri and the other Neapolitan captives in the prison of Montesarchio were subjected a few weeks ago to a rigorous search for secret correspondence; but nothing was found. Indeed, they are so closely guarded that it is almost impossible that any document could reach them without the cognizance of the authorities.

Thirty thousand persons were bled in Naples after the earthquake, as the Neapolitans always have recourse to the lancet when they have received a shock to their nerves. The barbers have had so much to do that they have hardly been able to answer the demand. Very distressing accounts are still received of the disastrous effects of the earthquake. It is thought that, at the most moderate computation, the dead cannot fall short of thirteen or fourteen thousand. Shocks are still felt from time to time in the city of Naples, and grave apprehensions are entertained.

Four short but severe shocks of earthquake were felt at St. Gervais (Savoy) on the 28th ult., at intervals of three or four minutes each.

The cutting through of Mount Cenis has commenced, and about twenty yards have already been excavated. The system employed thus far has been the ordinary one

of blasting but the great machine specially constructed for boring through the mountain will soon be brought into use, as the cuttings for facilitating access at each end are completed.

A correspondent of the *Nord* states that an extensive insurrection has been organized in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the *matériel* and preparations for which had been collected at Tunis, whence an expedition was to sail for the Neapolitan coast. The enterprise was to be made under the name of Prince Murat. The affair for the present has failed, owing to the vigilance of the Neapolitan Government.

## AUSTRIA.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe left Vienna on the 29th ult., after a stay of eight days. During his sojourn in the Austrian capital he received great attention.

A pretty entertainment took place on Christmas-evening in the Hall of the Caryatides at Milan. The Archduke and Archduchess gave a Christmas-Tree party to a hundred and forty-six poor children, being an equal number of boys and girls. On a long table were arranged presents for the young ones, who were attended to by the Imperial host and hostess. A complete suit of upper and under winter clothing, a loaf of milk bread, a small basket filled with fruit and sweetmeats, a missal, and a golden ducat, were distributed to the little guests, who were afterwards allowed to help themselves to the gilt knick-knacks which hung on the trees.

A curious story is told by the *Times* Vienna correspondent:—"Some historians have related that the Turks, when they last besieged Vienna, carried their mines under that part of the city which is known as the 'Freyung.' The correctness of the statement has been questioned; but, not long since, proof positive was acquired that the historians spoke, or rather wrote, no more than the truth. An acquaintance of mine was building a house at the corner of the Strauch Gasse (street) and Freyung; but, after the walls had been carried up some thirty or forty feet, they began to sink. On examination, it was found that there were Turkish mines some twenty feet deeper than the foundations and cellars of the old house which had been pulled down."

## PRUSSIA.

From the first day of the present year, the circulation of any foreign paper money, other than of the notes issued by State Governments, between buyer and seller, is unlawful in Prussia. Any one violating this law is liable to a fine of fifty thalers.

"The President of the Council," says a Berlin letter, "has prepared a bill for the coming session of the Prussian Chambers, enacting that two millions of thalers (7,500,000fr.) shall be annually applied, for fifteen years, to the development of the navy. It is not intended to create a large fleet, but one equal at least in strength to the Danish one."

## TURKEY.

The calumet of peace was smoked, or rather the dinner of reconciliation eaten, by M. de Thouvenel and Redschid Pacha, a week or two ago. A few days afterwards, the Turkish Minister, according to a telegram which, however, is not yet confirmed, expired.

A subject of difference has just occurred between the Greek and Ottoman Governments. On the Custom-house officers attempting to board a Greek fishing-boat off one of the quays at Constantinople, the captain repelled them, and the crew, it is said, even levelled their muskets at the Captain Pacha, who was close by on shore.

A commission on financial reform and the consolidation of the Turkish debt has been appointed.

## SPAIN.

A Royal decree, published in the *Gazette*, authorizes the Government to collect the taxes and to pay the Treasury Bonds in 1858 until the Budget is approved by the Cortes.

## BELGIUM.

The Government has just ordered Colonel Charras to quit Belgium. He was once before expelled in 1854, under the Ministry of M. Brouckère-Faider.

## SWEDEN.

The Royal Academy of Stockholm has just awarded a prize to Prince Oscar as the author of a poem on the Swedish fleet.

## THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

A young Greek has assassinated the President of the Civil Tribunal at Bucharest. The Judge decided against him in a lawsuit, the consequence of which was that he would have to sell all his property. On hearing this judgment, the Greek drew a pistol from his breast, and shot the President through the head, exclaiming, "Justice is at length rendered." He then attempted to commit suicide, but was seized before he could effect his purpose.

The report of the European Commissioners on the proceedings of the Divans is said to be nearly concluded. It is rumoured that the English, Austrian, and Turkish Commissioners are of opinion that the resolutions of the Wallachian Divan tend to a separation from the Turkish Empire; and they allude more especially to two resolutions as having this effect—one of which demands that the orthodox church be declared independent of all authority, while the other requires the rectification of the frontiers of the two Principalities by the European Commissioners.

At the last sitting of the Moldavian Divan, the fol-

lowing resolutions were passed *nem. con.*:—1. Property of all kinds to be respected; 2. Gratuitous, but obligatory, instruction in all towns and villages.

The Moldavian Divan has closed its sittings. It has abolished the compulsory labour of peasants, and voted the secularization of ecclesiastical property.

## OUR CIVILIZATION.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The January session of this court was opened on Monday, when the calendar was found to contain the names of only sixty-three prisoners—an unusually small number. In swearing the grand jury, an objection to take the oath on religious grounds was made by Mr. George Vicesimus Wigram. He considered that by the form of the oath he was pledging the power of God, which he conceived he had no right to do. The Recorder inquired if he belonged to the Society of Friends. He replied that he did not. The Recorder observed that, as the law at present stands, no persons can claim exemption from taking an oath unless they are members of the Society of Friends, Mormons, or Separatists. A bill was brought in of a more general kind; but unfortunately it was not passed, and the court had no power to relieve any person from taking the oath required by law unless in the excepted cases to which he had referred. Mr. Wigram here stated that he was not a Separatist, and he belonged to no particular sect of religion. The Recorder inquired whether Mr. Wigram had ever before made a similar objection in a court of justice. Mr. Wigram said he had made the same objection upon a former occasion at Clerkenwell, and he was excused. The court appeared to be in some difficulty as to the course that should be adopted under the peculiar circumstances; but it was put an end to by another gentleman who had been summoned volunteering to supply the place of Mr. Wigram, and that gentleman was then relieved from further attendance.

John Mitchell, described as a soldier, was then indicted for assaulting John Hatchard Welch, the usher and gaoler at Marlborough-street police-court. The offence was committed as far back as last August; but since then Mitchell had been insane and confined in a lunatic asylum. Being now recovered, he was put on his trial. It appeared that he had been ordered to find sureties at the Marlborough-street police-office for creating a disturbance at the shop of Messrs. Swann and Edgar, and, on being removed to the cells, he committed so violent an assault on Welch that he was disabled for some months, and is even now not entirely recovered. Shortly afterwards he was found to be in a state of *delirium tremens*, and this deepened into temporary insanity. He was now found guilty of a common assault, and was sentenced to hard labour for four months.

John Hoydon Thornhill surrendered and pleaded guilty to a charge of having in his possession for sale a large number of indecent prints. Mr. Sleight, who appeared for the prisoner, said he had now given up the disgusting traffic with which he stood charged. He therefore hoped that the court would simply order Thornhill to enter into sureties to appear and receive judgment, if called upon to do so. Mr. Bodkin, who appeared for the prosecution, said he could not consent to that course without consulting with the Home Secretary. The matter was accordingly postponed to the next session, the accused in the meanwhile being set at liberty on his own recognizances. The same result has been come to in three similar cases.

William Wallace Thompson pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with embezzling money to the extent of nearly 3000l. from his employers, Messrs. W. T. Jones and Co., wholesale oilmen, Leadenhall-buildings. He was their traveller, and it appeared that he also took with him on his journeys a female companion, who of course increased his expenses. The whole of the money was appropriated between last May and November. He was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

The trial of Mr. Edward Auchmuty Glover, the late member for Beverley, has been postponed till next session.

Christian Sattler was tried on Wednesday for the murder of Charles Thain, the detective officer, while in his custody on a charge of felony, and during their passage to England from Hamburg. The facts will be within the recollection of our readers, as the murder was committed no longer ago than November 22nd. The defence was that Sattler had been illegally arrested and treated with great violence, and either that he had committed the act while smarting under a sense of wrong, or that it was purely accidental. He was found guilty, and sentenced to death. During the delivery of the sentence, Sattler interrupted Mr. Baron Martin (who, together with Mr. Justice Willes, tried the case), and said with great vehemence that he had not had a fair trial, and that the moment he looked at the jury he could see that they were not persons likely to understand the matter, as they were ignorant of law. He added that he was convicted without any actual evidence, and upon nothing but probabilities, and he declared that there was nothing to prove that he had been guilty either of robbery or murder. He then exclaimed that he was murdered, and that he liked the English laws, but despised the English people. The Judge, on re-

suming, was again interrupted by Sattler, who passionately exclaimed:—"I am sentenced upon probabilities; I did not shoot the man; it was done by accident. I intended to shoot myself, and he caught hold of my arm, and the pistol went off and shot him. Do what you like with me; roast me or kill me." The sentence having been concluded, the culprit was removed in a very violent and excited state.

Albert Adolphus Armstrong, a young man of twenty-one, has been found guilty of bigamy. On his counsel pleading for mercy, the counsel for the prosecution said that the prisoner had offered marriage to nearly twelve other ladies, and in six or eight cases had succeeded in seducing them. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

Robert M'Eacham surrendered to take his trial on a charge of assaulting John William Norris on the high seas. It was alleged that, in consequence of this ill usage, the lad committed suicide by leaping overboard; but it was made pretty clear that he fell into the sea, and it could not be shown that the captain had done anything more than correct the boy. The charge was then withdrawn.

Frank Valentine Saunders, the tide-waiter who last session was found guilty of assaulting his superior officer, came up for sentence, and was condemned to two months' imprisonment.

Henry Perry White, a tallow chandler, has been found guilty of receiving some of the property stolen from the house in Great Portland-street which was robbed by the policeman Sankey. He was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

William Jessop was indicted on Tuesday for a robbery committed with violence on Harriet Davis. The girl was a light character, and one night Jessop went home with her. A dispute arose with reference to five shillings which Jessop had given the girl, and (according to her account), on her resisting his attempts to regain it, he severely injured her with a pair of tongs. The defence was that the man himself was attacked, and that ultimately the girl (who, together with Jessop, was very drunk) fell into the road, and so hurt herself. The prisoner was acquitted.

Edward Powell, Thomas Griffiths, and Joseph Clarkson were tried on the same day with conspiring to defraud Messrs. Shoobred and Co. of goods. They forged an order for the goods in the name of Major Martin, a gentleman residing in Worcestershire, and a customer of the prosecutors; and the things were sent as directed. Having been found guilty, the men were sentenced, Powell to four years' penal servitude, and the others to a year's hard labour.

James Brown, a carman, has been acquitted of the manslaughter of Mary Coney, a child. The facts of this case were mentioned in our Postscript last week.

Charles Hartley, a shopman, was tried on Thursday on a charge of feloniously altering a telegraph signal on the London and Greenwich line. He had formerly been in the service of the Company, but is now a shopman. On the night of the 29th of November, he was travelling on the rail, and, getting out at Deptford in a state of intoxication, went into the private room containing the signal, and altered it, so that, instead of its indicating to the next station that the line was blocked, it stated that both lines were clear. The defence was that the alteration was purely an accident, occurring during Hartley's drunken bungling to get out. His counsel expressed a very strong opinion that an instrument of such importance ought to be more carefully guarded. The judge and jury concurred in this remark, and the prisoner was acquitted.

**THE KEIGHLEY POISONING CASE.**—The inquest on the body of Barbara Sagar, the wife of the master of Keighley workhouse, Yorkshire, has ended in a verdict to the effect that the woman died from the effects of arsenic, but that there was no evidence to show who administered it. Sagar, however, has not been discharged from custody, but has been examined before the West Riding magistrates. The inquest was adjourned in order that Mr. Morley, of Leeds, might analyze the contents of a bottle found at Sagar's house, labelled 'Bessemer's Gold Paint.' At the adjourned inquest, it appeared that the powder found in the bottle consisted chiefly of copper mixed with a little silver. Sagar has had nine children, all of whom, it is said, died before they were four years of age. Stories of this kind, however, are always told of persons suspected of having used poison; and it would clearly be unfair to receive with too much confidence the inference sought to be established against Sagar with respect to his children.

**MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.**—Henry Morgan, a policeman whose duty lay in the direction of the Mile-end-road, died last Saturday from the effect of injuries inflicted on him by an Irishman named Jeremiah Kallagher. On the evening of the 26th ult., Kallagher, who is ordinarily a very quarrelsome and disorderly fellow, and who on this occasion was in a state of raving intoxication, was running about the road, striking every one he met, without any provocation. He was afterwards joined by several other Irishmen, who chased people about with savage persistency, screaming and swearing all the while, and putting many in peril of their lives. One of the pursued fled for refuge into a public-house; but the Irishmen followed, and, after a great deal of rioting, were expelled. Kallagher had a large pointed

stone tied up in a handkerchief, which he used as a sling, and, when Morgan endeavoured to arrest him, a shout was raised by the Irish of "Down with the police!" Kallaher was rescued, stones were thrown, and it was found necessary to send to the station for a reinforcement. A sharp contest then ensued, which ended in the dispersion of the rioters and the apprehension of Kallaher and five others, including two women. Several of the police received very severe contusions and gashes; but Morgan fared the worst. Besides other injuries, he had had a severe blow on the head from the sling wielded by Kallaher. This caused his death, after a week of lingering pain. On the rioters being brought before the Thames magistrate the Monday following the Saturday in question, Kallaher was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the others were fined or bound over to keep the peace. Since the death of the constable, some other persons concerned in the riot have been arrested, and they, together with Kallaher, have been arraigned for the wilful murder of Morgan.

**MURDER IN CUMBERLAND.**—Robert Irwin, an old man residing in a cottage at the village of Fenton, which lies in a secluded part of Cumberland, has been murdered on the high road. He lived with his married daughter, her husband, one Jacob Skelton, their three children, and an old woman. On the morning of Christmas-day, the old man rose about half-past five o'clock, in order to attend a prayer meeting in the village. Skelton also got up, and would seem to have lighted a fire; but there are contradictory statements as to whether he went out or not. However this might be, the old man was found about an hour afterwards on the roadside, weltering in blood, and insensible. He was taken home, and died the next day. Skelton is said to have frequently ill used the old man, and expressed a desire for his death. He has therefore been taken into custody.

**PAUPER RIOT AT PRESTON.**—The pauper labourers at the relieving offices, Saul-street, Preston, have created some rather alarming disturbances on account of an attempt on the part of the guardians to make them work the entire day, on pain of receiving only sixpence pay instead of a shilling. The men resisted this endeavour to 'starve them to death,' as they called it, and, flocking together in masses, made very inflammatory harangues. The police assembled, and tried to persuade the orators to keep silent; but this request was not heeded, and at length matters looked so serious that it was determined by the guardians to concede the point until the end of the week, and in the meanwhile to make preparations for enforcing the new rule on the following Monday. This was accordingly done.

**CONVICTION OF A BURGLAR.**—A well-known Shrewsbury burglar, who has been recently arrested in London, and who gave the name of Palmerston, though he is better known by the cognomen of Black Bill, has just been found guilty at the Shrewsbury sessions of committing a burglary, and has been sentenced to four years' penal servitude. He cross-examined the witnesses with great skill, and defended himself in a speech which the Recorder characterized as evincing great ability.

**THE STATE OF THE HAYMARKET, &c., AT NIGHT.**—A meeting has been held at the Chambers of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in order to consider the disgraceful state of the Haymarket, Coventry-street, Regent-street, Portland-place, and the adjoining thoroughfares, which are thronged from an early hour in the evening to a late hour of the night by crowds of abandoned persons of both sexes. Resolutions were passed, affirming that the evil should be dealt with by Government, and appointing a committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of promoting and aiding the efforts of Ministers to suppress the scandal to our public morality. The meeting then adjourned. A further meeting was held on Wednesday, when great discussion took place as to the propriety of confining abandoned women to one quarter of the town, as in some of the continental cities; but this was for the most part discouraged. One of the speakers stated that, although the parish of St. James's is only half a mile long and three quarters of a mile broad, there are no less than one hundred-and-five brothels in it. A proposal was made to establish a Board of Moral Health; but this was overruled. A resolution was finally agreed to, to the effect "that the meeting pledged themselves to use their best efforts to strengthen the committee, by bringing to its support such influential persons as they can induce to join them in the object for which they are associated."

**APFRAY WITH POACHERS.**—A desperate encounter between the gamekeeper and watcher of Lord Bagot's preserves, and four poachers, has taken place on some grounds near Ruthin, Denbighshire. The keepers were seriously hurt, and the poachers escaped; but their identity is well known, and they will probably be apprehended.—One of the keepers has since died.

**ROBBERY OF BANK-NOTES AT LIVERPOOL.**—Two men, who slept a few nights ago at the coffee-shop of a Mr. Armitage, in Dale-street, Liverpool, absconded in the morning with 185*l.* in Bank of England notes and gold, together with two gold brooches. Owing to one of them having had a letter directed for him, while staying at the place, to a college man in Greenwich Hospital, it was presumed that the thieves might be heard of in that quarter; so Mr. Armitage and a police-officer immediately

started for the spot. As they were sitting together at a tavern in Greenwich, the band of the Royal Marines passed through the town playing. The attention of the officer and of Mr. Armitage was attracted, and, while they were looking on, the latter caught sight of the two men of whom they were in search. Having obtained the assistance of other constables, the thieves were forced into a cab, and one of them threw something out of the window, which proved to be a 10*l.* note. Another man and two women have also been apprehended; and 64*l.* in gold and seven 5*l.* notes have been taken possession of by the police from a man with whom they had been deposited, but who appeared to be innocent of all knowledge of the theft.

**A DRUNKEN MOTHER.**—Sarah Bennett, a middle-aged woman, has been charged at Lambeth with causing such injuries to her daughter, a girl of sixteen, that she now lies in a highly dangerous state in the infirmary of Camberwell workhouse. The girl's deposition was taken down by the magistrate last Saturday evening. It reveals a most shocking story, and runs thus:—"About Monday fortnight, my father and mother were quarrelling. My father wanted to beat her, and I tried to prevent it, and she gave me a push and threw me down stairs. My father hit her, and gave her a black eye and set it bleeding. I was suffering then with erysipelas, and was going to lie down on the bed, but she turned me out of it, got into bed herself, and compelled me to lie on the floor. My mother was very tipsy at the time, and my father on coming up-stairs found me on the floor, and this was the reason for his hitting my mother on the eye. I was following down stairs and begging of my father not to have any more words with my mother, when she pushed me down stairs, and I fell with the back part of my head on the edge of the stairs. The push she gave me was a violent one, and mother always spat her spite on me when she had a quarrel with father. Immediately after the fall, I felt great pain in my head, and I have been no better since. I had been ill a fortnight before this, and had not done anything to provoke her. When mother gets drunk, which she does at least once a fortnight, she is like a mad woman. She has struck me many a time, but not so badly as this; but I hope you will not punish her, for she has a young baby."

**ASSAULTS.**—A man named James O'Neale has been charged at Guildhall with a murderous attack on another man, named Richardson. There had been a dispute between the two men, and Richardson wanted to fight O'Neale, which the latter refused to do. Richardson then followed his adversary up into his room, but shortly afterwards exclaimed that O'Neale had got a poker. He then ran down stairs, bleeding from the head, and it appeared that his skull was fractured. He was taken to the hospital, where he remains in a precarious state. O'Neale has been remanded.—Captain Crauford Crossman has been charged at Marlborough-street with violently assaulting Major-General George Warren. The latter, who had returned from India about six months ago in company with the wife and children of Captain Crossman, was walking up the Haymarket, when, just as he was about to turn into Jernyn-street, he was suddenly confronted by Crossman, who, stopping in front of him, exclaimed "Now I have met you. Shall I tell you what I think of you?" Major Warren replied that he did not wish to have anything to say to his questioner, and was proceeding on his way, when Captain Crossman said that he would give Major Warren his opinion of him, and immediately applied to him a very offensive epithet. Major Warren, however, took no notice of this insult, but still walked quietly on, hoping soon to get rid of his companion, but Captain Crossman struck him a heavy blow on the head with a walking-stick, which cut the brim of his hat completely through. For the defence, it was urged that Major Warren had carried on a criminal acquaintance with Captain Crossman's wife. The Major denied this; he had only escorted her about London after their return from abroad, and had occasionally assisted her with money. Mr. Bingham ordered Captain Crossman to find sureties to keep the peace towards Major Warren for the next twelve months.—A young man, of the name of Richard Birch, has been charged before Mr. Broughton, at the Marylebone police-office, with severely injuring a gate porter at the workhouse of that parish. He applied one evening at the workhouse gate for relief, and the porter, by order of the relieving overseer, gave him a quartern loaf and a ticket for work in the stoneyard. He refused to accept this relief, and struck the porter a blow on the mouth which knocked him down, cutting his lip quite through; he then kicked and otherwise ill-used him to such an extent, that he was taken to the workhouse surgery. The relieving overseer stated to the magistrate that Birch was an associate of thieves, and had often before been convicted at that court of assaults and other offences. He was committed for trial, and, having pleaded Guilty at the Middlesex Sessions, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—A third case of this nature was brought before the Lambeth magistrate, the accused in this instance being a licensed hawk of the name of Arthur Taylor, who was charged with stabbing a man named Batchelor on the head and face in five places, in consequence of which his life is endangered and he was

entirely disabled from attending in court to give his evidence. A policeman stated that Batchelor's wife had left him and lived with Taylor, who some time afterwards met Batchelor at a public-house at Peckham, where, a quarrel having arisen between the two men, several blows were struck on either side, and, during the fight, Taylor pulled out a knife, with which he wounded his adversary five times on the head. Taylor said that the other man had very much injured him, and one of his hands was stained with blood.—He was remanded.

**THE CASE OF THE COLOURED GIRLS.**—The black man, father of the two coloured girls who recently excited some commiseration by their pretended story of being runaway slaves, died at Chelsea workhouse on the 30th ult. The mother (an Irishwoman) called the following day, accompanied by one of the girls, to see the corpse, and acknowledged the deceit, which had been practised, and which she said had been suggested by others. These facts have been communicated to the Southwark magistrate, by whom the girls were befriended until the fraud was discovered.

**THE ROBBERY FROM THE CORN EXCHANGE, MANCHESTER.**—Charles Browness, a foreigner, pleaded Guilty on Tuesday at the Manchester city sessions to a charge of having stolen in the Corn Exchange, Manchester, on the 10th ult., a pocket-book containing 311*l.* 18*s.* in notes, bills, &c., the property of Messrs. William and Frederick Thompson, corn-millers at Wakefield. The pocket-book was taken off a desk at the Exchange. Browness was sentenced to a year's hard labour.

**THE LATE MURDEROUS ASSAULT AT TORQUAY.**—Jane Stone has given birth to a male child, the offspring of her seducer and assailant, Jonathan Roose, who was recently convicted. The deplorable condition of the poor girl has excited the sympathies of the inhabitants of Torquay, and a public meeting of sympathy was held there on Monday evening. Subscriptions have been opened at Torquay and at Exeter, her native city.

**ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.**—James Murray, a labouring man living at Oldham, made a desperate attempt, on the night of New Year's-day, to cut his wife's throat with a table knife in a public-house. She had been assaulted outside by a man, and her husband afterwards accused her of improper conduct with him. He inflicted some slight wounds on her neck and hands, knocked her down, and kicked her. Previously to using the knife, he sharpened it on a stone. When brought before the magistrates, he said his wife was a drunkard. He was committed to prison for a month—surely, a too lenient sentence.

**THE MILITARY DISTURBANCE IN WESTMINSTER.**—The two privates of the Coldstream Guards, who so savagely assaulted the police in the Broadway, Westminster, on Thursday week, while one of them was being taken into custody on a charge of felony, have been committed for trial.

**ILLEGAL TREATMENT OF THE DEAD BODIES OF PAUPERS.**—Alfred Feist, taskmaster of the Newington Workhouse, is under remand at the Lambeth police-court on a charge of taking away the dead body of a pauper, named Mary Whitehead, for sale for anatomical purposes. The relatives attended what they conceived to be the funeral of the dead woman; but in fact the body had been removed. From the evidence of the undertaker to the parish, it appears that these sales of the dead bodies of paupers to the surgeons, and consequent imposition on the feelings of the relatives by the substitution of some other corpse or portion of a corpse, are very common in the parish.

**CARD-SHARPING IN THE NORTH.**—About ten or eleven days ago, as a French gentleman was walking about the environs of Edinburgh, he met a respectably dressed man, with whom he entered into conversation, the latter discoursing on the beauties of the place. This after a time led to a proposal from the stranger to visit an old castle in the neighbourhood, in which Queen Mary had formerly resided. The Frenchman having consented, he and his acquaintance went together in a cab to the place mentioned, and were about to ascend on foot the hill on the top of which the castle stands, when they encountered two men playing at cards. The guide, on seeing this, immediately forgot all about the castle, and joined the other men at their game, the Frenchman all the time looking on quite unsuspectingly. When, however, his friend requested him to advance 1*l.* on his watch, he discovered the kind of company he was in, and therefore took to his heels and returned to the cab in which he had ridden to the spot. He proceeded to Edinburgh, and on his way he found that he had been robbed of a valuable silver snuff-box.

**STEALING A CHILD.**—Eleanor Emmerson, a young woman of nine-and-twenty, has been tried at the Middlesex Sessions on a singular charge of stealing a child. The mother, a Mrs. Richardson, having to go out to work, entrusted her infant, which was under a year old, to the woman Emmerson. One day, it was found that Emmerson and the child had both vanished. Information was given to the police, and the woman was apprehended. She then said that the child was dead and buried; it had died of measles; and though, as she stated, medical advice was called in, the case terminated fatally. The mother, however, conceives that the child died for want of the breast. Emmerson was found Guilty, and sen-

tenced to seven years' penal servitude. Her motive for taking the child does not appear.

**FRAUD ON THE EAST AND WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY.**—Robert Walter Shanley, a youth of eighteen, lately clerk in a shipping broker's office in the City, is under remand at the Thames police-office, charged with forging an order for the delivery of goods by which he obtained five cases, containing property of the value of 500*l.*, belonging to Captain Lloyd, an officer in the army, who sailed a few days ago for Rangoon.

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

**MR. REED** applied last Saturday to Mr. Commissioner Murphy in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on the part of Mr. Richard M. Sayer, for the assistance of the court under peculiar circumstances. The insolvent is secretary to Major Ouseley, the agent of the King of Oude. He petitioned under the Protection Act, but did not appear before the court, on the ground of ill health. Subsequently he was arrested, and is now in prison. The counsel applied to the court to grant a new order for hearing under the pending proceedings, or for the court to allow an application to be made under the 28th section of the Act for a 'protecting order.' The insolvent states that his misfortune is owing to the mutiny in India, the imprisonment of the King of Oude, and the consequent stoppage of the usual supplies to Major Ouseley. Mr. Commissioner Murphy granted leave to file a petition under the Prison Act, including all debts, on which the former petition would be dismissed.

Mr. Samuel Warren, the Recorder of Hull, made some observations, at the opening of the Christmas Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the borough, on the spread of commercial immorality, which he attributed to that 'making haste to be rich' which is denounced in the Bible.

The accommodation bills question was again brought before the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Monday, in connexion with the insolvency of Edward Tucker, an agent for the discount of bills of exchange, who on that day applied to be discharged. He was opposed on the ground of a general objection to his mode of conducting his business. He had been bankrupt in the year 1825, and since then had petitioned this court on three several occasions, having been relieved from debts amounting on the whole to nearly 12,000*l.* Upon this, his fifth, insolvency he owed 851*l.* Many of these debts were liabilities upon bills of exchange which the insolvent had endorsed, receiving no consideration beyond a commission for obtaining discount. Mr. Commissioner Phillips said that "the system of accommodation bills is becoming frightful. He had endeavoured to check it as much as lay in his power, but more stringent measures are required. A very excellent suggestion had been made in the City article of the *Times*, to the effect that accommodation bills should be regarded in a criminal light; and, unless something of that kind were done, the evil would remain unchecked. The insolvent would be discharged in six months from the date of the vesting order."

An examination of the balance-sheets of the banking firm of Harrison, Watson, and Co., who failed last September, took place in the Hull Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday. The liabilities are about 560,000*l.*, the assets about 180,000*l.*; and the private estates of the two gentlemen will bring in together about 64,000*l.* Some questions were asked with respect to the advances of 90,000*l.* to Taylor and Bright, the latter of whom was convicted at York, two or three weeks ago, for forgery; of 140,000*l.* to Mr. Hassall; and of 94,000*l.* to a champagne company, consisting of Hassall and two other persons. The answers exhibited a singular amount of carelessness and mismanagement. Another meeting will be held on the 18th.

A charge was brought on Tuesday, at the Southwark police-office, against a Mr. Charles Burtwell, a master plumber, of having applied the proceeds of a promissory note for 100*l.* to his own use, though the note belonged to others. The proceedings were taken under the recently passed Fraudulent Trustees Act. The bill had been deposited in the hands of Mr. Burtwell as security for the sum of 100*l.*; but it was denied that he had any authority to use it. His counsel, however, affirmed that he had done nothing wrong, and stigmatized the proceedings as oppressive. The prosecutor had been sued by Mr. Burtwell on the note, and it was to stop that course that the holder was given into custody. The charge was ultimately abandoned, and Mr. Burtwell was discharged, the magistrate observing that there was not the slightest pretence for apprehending him.

Mr. Pownall Pellew Cotter, a master in the Royal Navy, has been charged with deserting his wife, and leaving her chargeable to the parish. He paid 50*l.* into court (part of which went towards remunerating the parish), and was discharged.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**More Military Rioting.**—Some men belonging to the Dublin Militia, now quartered at Burnley, Lancashire, got intoxicated on New Year's Eve, and, sallying forth, struck with their belts all who opposed them. A picket,

aided by the police, got some to the barracks, and afterwards visited several parts of the town. The picket then became seized with the riotous spirit, and began smashing windows right and left. Several persons were chased about the streets at the point of the bayonet, and a good many were seriously stabbed. Some took refuge in houses, and the militiamen then thrust their bayonets into the doors in their baffled rage. At other persons bayonets were flung when they got out of reach of the plain thrust. After satisfying themselves with these savage amusements, the Irishmen returned to their barracks. A detachment of the same regiment has committed similar outrages at Ashton-under-Lyne; several of the men are in custody, and have been committed for trial. The whole regiment has been removed to Aldershot.

**SHIPWRECK.**—The barque *Sibella*, Captain Pizzev, with a valuable cargo, has been wrecked, while on her return voyage to London, off the rocks nearly opposite the lighthouse at Colombo, during a heavy gale. All the crew but four were saved by the exertions of the Governor and others. The loss exceeds 40,000*l.* in value.—The Catherine Adamsen, Captain G. Stuart, was wrecked inside the North Head, Sydney, on the 24th of October. Twenty-five passengers are said to have been drowned.—The French ship *France et Brésil*, 645 tons, Captain Honasse, from Liverpool for Rio Janeiro, was wrecked on Monday night at nine o'clock off Kingstown, Ireland. Some of the crew were saved, but others perished.

**THE LEVIATHAN.**—A further attempt to launch this unfortunate ship, which was expected to take place on Monday, was postponed on account of the preparations not being sufficiently forward. In the course of the day, a barque coming up the river ran into the steam barge containing a large portion of the windlasses and gear used in operating on the giant ship, and sank it—another chapter in the long story of accidents. The launching operations were resumed on Wednesday and continued without interruption till night, when the signal board showed a further progress of ten feet aft and about nine feet six inches forward. Upwards of sixty huge fires were kept burning in the yard, to prevent the pumps and feed-pipes from freezing. Since then, the ship has made further progress, and there seems now to be a chance of getting her soon afloat.

**WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.**—The *Times* understands that, consequent on the new postal arrangements for a weekly mail to and from India, which commence this month, the directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to despatch four steamers per month from Southampton to Alexandria, instead of two, as at present. The additional service is, it is said, to commence in February, the vessels leaving on the 4th and 20th of each month taking passengers and cargo for Madras and Calcutta, and those on the 11th and 26th, for Bombay, taking letters and papers only to Calcutta and Madras. Four or five additional steamers will be added to the Company's fleet during the next few months.

**RECRUITS FOR INDIA.**—Upwards of 1600 recruits enlisted during the previous week for regiments serving in India. This number does not include the volunteers for the Royal Artillery or the East India Company's European troops—nearly four hundred for the last-named service having been enrolled during the same period.

**THE LASH.**—At eight o'clock on Monday morning, the men of the 9th Battalion Royal Artillery assembled in the Riding-house Establishment to witness the carrying out of a sentence of court-martial upon James Stirridge, a gunner, who had been condemned to receive fifty lashes and one hundred and twelve days' imprisonment at Fort Clarence, and subsequently to be discharged from the regiment with ignominy. His offences were desertion and theft.—John Williams, a private in the 6th Company of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, received fifty lashes at Chatham on Thursday for absence from barracks and selling his kit. He is a notoriously incorrigible person.

#### OBITUARY.

**GENERAL HAVELOCK.**—We have noticed elsewhere the death of this noble soldier; but it will be expected that we here briefly sketch the chief incidents of his life. He was a native of Bishopwearmouth, near Sunderland, where he was born on the 5th of April, 1795. His father's family had been settled in Lincolnshire ever since the time of the Saxons, and it was said to be derived from Guthrum, the Dane. The hero's immediate ancestors were largely engaged in trade and commerce. Henry Havelock himself was educated at the Charter House School, London, where the gravity of his demeanour earned for him the title of 'Old Philos,'—a contraction of 'Philosopher.' He studied for a short time under Mr. Chitty for the law, and thus formed an intimate acquaintance with the late Judge Talfourd; but he soon gave up this employment, and was gazetted to a second lieutenancy in the Rifle Brigade a few weeks after the battle of Waterloo. He obtained this favour through the influence of his brother William, who was already in the army, and had distinguished himself in the great contest which crushed the fortunes of Napoleon. This brother was killed in action with the Sikhs at Ram-

nugger on the 22nd of November, 1848. In the year 1824, Henry Havelock, having by that time exchanged into the 13th Light Infantry, served in the Burmese campaign; and, at the conclusion of the war, he and two others went on a mission to the Court of Ava, and had an audience of the monarch, by whom the Treaty of Yandaboo was signed. In 1827, Havelock published a short account of the war, remarkable for the freedom of its comments. In 1838, he was promoted to a company, and attended Sir Willoughby Cotton as one of his staff in the invasion of Afghanistan. Through the whole of the campaign he served with great distinction, and was present at the storming of Ghuznee in 1839. He published a memoir of this as well as of the Burmese war. He afterwards served as Persian interpreter in the Punjab, and in Cabul, and was present at the forcing of the Khoord Cabul Pass, the action of Tezeen, and the other engagements which occurred during the passage of the troops to Jellalabad. With some others he shared the chief direction of the memorable defence of that place, and wrote all the despatches relating it. These were highly praised by the late Sir George Murray. The services of Havelock were rewarded by granting him his brevet majority, and by his promotion to a Companionship of the Bath. Some few years later, he accompanied the English army to Gwalior, and was present at the battle of Maharajpore; and, having obtained the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, he proceeded, in 1845, with Hardinge and Gough to the Sutlej, where he was actively engaged in the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sohraon. Strange to say, though he had many narrow escapes, he was not once wounded. At the conclusion of the war, he was appointed Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Royal troops at Bombay, and afterwards Adjutant-General of the Queen's Forces in India, which post he held till the breaking out of the war with Persia towards the close of 1856. He then commanded the land forces at Mohammerah, but had no opportunity of distinguishing himself, as the Persians ran away. Peace having been concluded, he returned to India, and was wrecked off Ceylon last April in the *Erin*. Almost directly afterwards, he was drawn into the vortex of that tremendous rebellion which has proved his death. The details of his heroic exploits against the mutineers are burnt too deeply into the national mind to need recapitulation here. Havelock was a man of an enthusiastic and religious habit of mind, and was a Baptist. He was married in 1827, and has left a family of three daughters and three sons. The eldest son holds a captain's commission in the 18th Royal Irish, and served under his father in the present bloody struggle.

**FIELD-MARSHAL RADETSKY.**—One of the most prominent and remarkable figures in the entire history of the present century, and even of a portion of the last, has at length disappeared from the stage which he had occupied so long as to seem almost like one of the elements of the European system. Field-Marshal Radetzky died at Milan on Tuesday morning at eight o'clock. His illness, which appears to have been paralysis of the chest, lasted only about a week; in fact, it may be said that he died of extreme old age. He was in his ninety-third year, and his demise was probably hastened by an accident which recently befel him. The Countess Wallmoden had called on him, and, when about to leave, the old General rose to escort her out. She insisted that he should not do so, and left somewhat hurriedly to prevent him from stirring. She was still in the ante-room when she heard a fall. Hastening back, she found that Radetzky had fallen and broken his thigh. He had probably risen again with the intention of paying the last courtesies to the countess, and had stumbled in his haste. The broken limb was not set, on account of the General's great age, and thenceforward he was confined to his couch. Previously to this, however, he had been unable to mount his horse, and was compelled, much to his vexation, to witness from a carriage a review given in Austrian Italy during the late visit of the Emperor and Empress. On that occasion, the Empress paid the old Field-Marshal the utmost attention. The incidents of Radetzky's public life, spreading over more than seventy years, can only be briefly glanced at in these columns. He entered the Austrian army as a cornet as far back as 1784, and first distinguished himself in the war with Turkey in 1788-9. Afterwards, during the struggle with Revolutionary and Imperial France, he behaved on several occasions with conspicuous gallantry and skill, and was present at many of the most important and sanguinary battles of those stirring times. To the success of some he contributed in no small degree. After the peace of 1815, he occupied posts of mingled military and administrative responsibility in the Lombardo-Venetian territory and in Hungary, and in 1831 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Austrian Italy. In 1836, he was made Field-Marshal. During the revolutionary movements of 1848-9, Radetzky occupied the field in opposition to the armies of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia; and, though at first defeated, he ultimately triumphed, and crushed the hopes of the Liberal party in Italy. On the 4th of August, the Sardinians were compelled to capitulate to Radetzky at Milan; but the war was shortly afterwards renewed, only to be utterly extinguished, on the 23rd of March, 1849, at the disastrous battle of Novara. The campaign had only lasted a week. Honours of all kinds, from

most of the European sovereigns, were showered on Radetzky, who was made a Russian Field-Marshal, and presented by the Czar with a diamond-studded gold bâton. His bust was placed in the Bavarian Walhalla by order of the King; and the joy of the Absolutist party knew no bounds. On the 30th of August, Venice fell before the Austrian conqueror, and the war was over. An attempt at insurrection at Milan, in February, 1858, was speedily put down by the Field-Marshal. In 1857, he resigned his command in Lombardy, owing to the increased infirmities of age; and on this occasion the Emperor wrote him a very cordial letter, expressing his high sense of his services. At the same time, he was offered the title and rank of a Prince of the Empire; but this was declined on account of family reasons. Radetzky was below the middle height, broad-shouldered, with piercing eyes, and a great power of attracting the attention of others. He married in 1797, and had five sons and three daughters. Only one son and one daughter survive him. He was one of the last of the old school of military rulers; and, though he served his master faithfully, let us hope that the system to which he belonged will speedily pass from the face of the earth which it desolates and oppresses.

**THE REV. EDWARD PRICE**, one of the priests attached to the Royal Sardinian Chapel, at one time editor of *Dobson's Magazine* and of the *Catholic Standard* newspaper, and the author of some Papistical works, died a few days ago of inflammation of the bowels, in the fifty-third year of his age.

**DR. FORBES ROYLE**, the distinguished botanist, whose profound knowledge of the material resources of India gave his information on such subjects a very high value, died last Saturday at his residence at Acton, after an illness of some weeks, which, however, was not expected to terminate fatally.

**SIR JAMES FELLOWES**, F.R.S., formerly Inspector-General of Hospitals, and a distinguished soldier during the last war with France, died on Thursday week at Havant, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

**MR. AENEAS MACDONNELL**, a gentleman who occupied a conspicuous position in Irish politics, and who was the agent of the Roman Catholic body in England during the struggle for emancipation, died a few days ago at Lora, county Kildare, the residence of his son-in-law.

**MR. HACKBLOK**, M.P. for Reigate, has died during the present week, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was returned for Reigate in the Liberal interest at the last general election.

**REDSCHID PACHA**.—The Grand Vizier of Turkey is dead. He was born in 1802, and, having attained the rank of Pacha, was made special Envoy to Paris and London in 1834. Becoming celebrated as a diplomatist, he was at length appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it was while he held this office that, on the 3rd of November, 1839, the Tanzimat, or statute of Gulhané—the basis of the new civil and religious law of Turkey—was promulgated. Redschid Pacha read the document out loud to an immense assemblage of the populace and of men of mark from various countries, drawn up in an open space belonging to the pavilion of Gulhané. This sweeping reform put an end to the excessive power of the provincial Pachas, and effected various improvements of a liberal nature, including greater tolerance with respect to the Christians. Since that important event, Redschid Pacha has several times held the appointments of Grand Vizier and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1841, he was again Ambassador to England. During the early part of the war with Russia, he was at the head of the Sultan's Government, but in the spring of 1855 was dismissed. Once more called to office, in the middle of last year, he has now died in the possession of power, almost immediately after his reconciliation with M. de Thouvenel, the French representative, with whom he had had a disagreement. He was very European in his taste and habits, as an instance of which it should be mentioned that he had only one wife, and kept no harem.

**MADemoiselle RACHEL**.—Dramatic art has sustained an irreparable loss in the death of Mademoiselle Rachel, who expired at eleven o'clock on Sunday night at her villa near Cannes. She was the daughter of Jewish parents, and was born in March, 1820, at the little Swiss village of Münf, where her father and mother, who were hawkers, were staying at the time. Her early years were passed at Lyons, but in 1830 the family removed to Paris, where Rachel's elder sister used to sing at cafés, while the future actress went round among the guests, collecting the sous. They attracted the attention of M. Choron, the founder of the Institution for the Study of Sacred Music, who first of all thought of bringing up Rachel as a singer, but, finding her voice better suited for declamation, he transferred her as a pupil to M. St. Aulaire. Afterwards, she was admitted to the Conservatoire, and made her debut at the Gynnaise on the 24th of April, 1837, in a piece written expressly for her, and called *La Vendéenne*. She did not make much sensation; but, having studied further under Samson, she astonished the Parisian public on the 12th June, 1838, by her performance of Camille in *Les Horaces*, at the Théâtre Français. Thereafterward she rapidly rose, and soon gained the summit of fame and popularity. The uneducated and the educated—the populace, and the citizens of the republic of letters—were alike astounded and fascinated by the

marvellous power and genius of her acting. She was one of those isolated beings who, in the midst of our more commonplace times, seem to preserve something of the mythical grandeur of the antique world. With her pale, intense face, her lithe figure, and her sculptural instinct, she seemed to reproduce that half-divine majesty of grace which made the ideal forms of Greek art a species of mute poetry. She called to life the fixed and moveless grace of the old marbles, and put into them all the tenderness and passion, all the flux and reflux of emotions, all the subtle intertangles and delicate modifications of feeling which dwell in the living heart of humanity. She could exhibit the subtlety of the serpent, the fierceness and beauty of the panther, the love of the true woman, and that most difficult and most terrible union of bitterness at present wrong with tremulous tenderness for the memory of old affection. She was probably the last representative of the stately French classical drama; but in one respect she was deficient. Her comedy wanted heartiness and mirth. It was well said of her *Célimène* that she played with her fan as if it had been a dagger; but in private life she had a shrewd and biting wit. A rumour that she died a Catholic has been contradicted. The Théâtre Français was closed on Tuesday evening, and again yesterday, on the occasion of her funeral.

**ADMIRAL DOWNMAN**, one of the naval heroes of the time of Nelson, died on Monday at his seat in Hampshire, in his ninety-sixth year.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT**.—The approaching marriage of the Princess Royal continues to occupy attention. The public will be admitted to the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by tickets, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and the two following days; and to the Chapel and State apartments in the following week. Tickets of admission will be issued at the Lord Chamberlain's office on Tuesday, the 26th inst.

**THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR AT PORTSMOUTH**.—Ferukh Khan and his suite, in all thirteen persons, under the escort of Captain Lynch, the appointed envoy, arrived at Portsmouth last Saturday morning from London, to view the objects of interest at the arsenal. They spent the day in viewing that establishment, as well as the dockyards, &c., and in the evening visited the theatre, where they saw *Jane Shore* and a pantomime. On the following day, they embarked in the Commander-in-Chief's barge and visited the three-decker St. Vincent and the Queen's state yacht Victoria and Albert. The barge carried the Persian flag, and the Blenheim saluted with nineteen guns in passing. In the evening, they returned to London.

**NEW YEAR'S-DAY IN THE METROPOLITAN PRISONS**.—On New Year's-day, the inmates of the several metropolitan prisons partook of a dinner consisting of round of beef, bread, and potatoes, and one pint of porter each, at the cost of the sheriffs, Mr. Alderman Lawrence and Mr. William Ferneley Allen. The mode of distribution was as follows:—Whitecross-street Debtors' Prison, 250 prisoners and 30 officers; Holloway Criminal Prison, 400 prisoners and 15 officers; Newgate, 100 prisoners and 15 officers—making a total of 810 persons who were regaled. Miss Burdett Coutts has also given a New Year's Day entertainment to poor persons.

**AUSTRALIA**.—Trade at Melbourne continued depressed at the date of the last advices (November 17th). The bills for the construction of railways from Melbourne to Mount Alexander, Bendigo, and the Murray, and from Geelong to Ballarat, have passed both Houses. The estimated expense is 8,000,000*l.* sterling. The Upper House has rejected the Land Bill.

**FIRES**.—A very destructive fire broke out on Sunday morning on the premises of Mr. J. Thompson, Government ship boat builder, Horseferry-stairs, Rotherhithe. The premises, which were very extensive, were partly consumed, and three adjoining houses were damaged.—The oil, colour, and glass-works of Mr. A. Ledger, Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields, were partially burnt down on Wednesday.—Three large conflagrations occurred at manufactories in Norwich on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. The total loss is roughly estimated at 4000*l.*

**WILL OF THE LATE EARL FITZHARDINGE**.—This will, which was made by the deceased on the 20th of September, 1856, was proved by the executors, his Grace the Duke of Richmond and Admiral Sir Maurice Fitzhardinge Berkeley, in Doctors'-commons about a fortnight since, when the personalty was sworn under 300,000*l.* The testator bequeathed the whole of his estates and effects (save as therein excepted) unto his executors for the use and benefit of his eldest brother, his brother's issue in tail, and, in the event of the death of his brother without issue, to the surviving issue of his brothers, and, after the determination of that estate for the want of such issue, to the issue of his sisters, according to seniority. Among a number of small legacies to certain persons therein mentioned, he gave, devised, and bequeathed unto Jane Barker, her heirs and assigns, the advowson and presentation to the rectory of Evesbach; also the estates and all the interests arising from the estates of Helmore and Acton, for her own sole benefit, use, and advantage, and not to be subject or

under the control of her present or any future husband, and he directs that her own receipts to the executors shall be good and sufficient discharges. He also gives her the sum of 5000*l.*, and bequeaths to her his dog Prince, with an annuity of 25*l.* per annum for his maintenance. He likewise gives legacies to Mrs. Barker's child, leaves to herself German-cottage and Camden-villa, in Cheltenham, and directs that there shall be a forfeiture of the whole of her legacy if she should commit adultery. The testator gives 1000*l.* cash to Mrs. Bunn and an annuity of 700*l.* per annum. To Olney Berkeley, his nephew, he leaves 700*l.* a year. The will is written on thirty-one sheets of paper, and contains one hundred and sixty folios of writing.—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

**THE 'DRUIDS' AT OXFORD**.—The annual gathering of 'Druids' took place in the Town-Hall, Oxford, on the evening of Friday week, when Mr. Langston and Mr. Cardwell, the city members, were present, and made some observations on passing events. Mr. Cardwell, after alluding with pride to the glorious achievements of our countrymen in India, and to the patient spirit of endurance manifested by our countrywomen at Cawnpore and Lucknow, spoke of the state of affairs on the Continent, and congratulated the Sardinians on the progress in their country of religious and political freedom. "He was told that it was by no means an infrequent thing in that country for the people to speak of themselves as Anglo-Italians, because they have adopted our forms of government and are desirous of imitating our example." This was received with loud cheers.

**MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS**.—A Mr. James Buchanan, who died a few days ago at Edinburgh, has made in his will three bequests of 10,000*l.* each for educational and charitable purposes, and has devoted another portion of his property to the institution of an industrial school in Glasgow (his native city), to be conducted on unsectarian principles, and in which the children will either be boarded or reside with their parents, receiving their food in the institution. For the endowment of this institution 3000*l.* are appropriated annually for ten years; and if the institution shall be found successful, a like annual payment is to be continued during the lifetime of Mr. Buchanan's widow, at whose death the residue of his fortune is to be applied to the permanent maintenance of the institution. In this department the bequest cannot be less than from 150,000*l.* to 200,000*l.* A condition is imposed on the city of Glasgow to provide and maintain the necessary buildings for the institution, and it is provided that if Glasgow shall not accept the offer it is to be made successively to Liverpool, Manchester, and New York.—The widow of the late John Hinchliffe, Esq., of Notting-hill, having recently died, in her ninety-second year, some very munificent bequests under the will of the husband have fallen in. They amount in all to 14,000*l.*, and are distributed among various asylums and charitable institutions.

**A POPULAR ERROR**.—A comparison of the mortality of London with that of continental cities has led to a general opinion, somewhat abruptly formed, that London is the healthiest city in the world; the recorded annual mortality being about twenty-five per thousand, whereas in continental cities the ratio varies from thirty to forty. Therefore, runs the popular belief, London is the healthiest city in the world. Amidst all this jumping from conclusion to conclusion, a rather important circumstance seems to have been hitherto overlooked. However careful and reliable are the returns of the Registrar General, they are by no means accurate guides as to the public health; by which is implied the sanitary condition of the living. And it may be seriously doubted whether the pleasant fiction about the general healthiness of the inhabitants of London is even founded upon fact. The statistics recently published afford some significant evidence on the subject. They show that if only two-and-a-half per cent. die in each year, twenty in every hundred, amongst one class alone, are yearly so ill as to require gratuitous medical treatment at hospitals and dispensaries. The medical attendance gratuitously bestowed on the sick poor of London far exceeds that provided in any other city in the world. There are six hundred medical men constantly and officially employed, without fee or reward, in staving off death from the poor.—*The Lancet.*

**JOHN BELLINI**.—With the end of the fifteenth century religion almost disappears from Art. John Bellini, dying ninety years old in 1516, was the last and one of the greatest of the long line of artists who had loved Art as the means granted them of serving God upon earth. The manly vigour of his conceptions, the tender and holy purity of his imagination, the delicate strength of his fancy, are not to be discovered in the few pictures that bear his name at Manchester. His pictures are to be fairly seen only at Venice, where, in out-of-the-way churches, over tawdry altars, his colours gleam undimmed by time, and the faces of his Virgins look down with a still celestial sweetness. But there is one picture here, by a Venetian contemporary of John Bellini, before which we shall do well to pause. It is a St. Catharine, by Cima da Conegliano. It is the picture of a noble woman, full of fortitude, serenity, and faith. The richness of the colour of her dress, her calm dignity, the composure of her attitude, recal to mind and make her the worthy companion of the beautiful St. Barbara of

the church of Santa Maria Formosa. It is well to look at her, for we are coming to those days when such saints as these were no longer painted; but in their places whole tribes of figures with faces twisted into every trick of sentimental devotion, imbecile piety, and pretended fervour. But before this time, somewhere about the middle of the fifteenth century, the fashion of painting pictures upon panel for private purposes, though as yet religious subjects were principally chosen for treatment, had already begun; and we find the masters of the early part of the sixteenth century represented with tolerable fulness at Manchester. English collectors have long had a passion for Raphael, and England is almost as rich in his works in oils as Italy herself. Italy, however, keeps his frescos; and may she long keep them! There are more than thirty works ascribed to Raphael hanging on the walls of the Exhibition. Many of them are of doubtful genuineness; many of them have been restored.

—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

**PROLIFIC SPEAKERS.**—Scotchmen are not merely prolific when looked at from the Registrar General's point of view; they are prolific in most things. They are prolific speakers. The amount of palaver that takes place in a Scotch kirk session or a Scotch town council passes knowledge. It is a luxury that can be had cheap. It costs them nothing, and certainly they don't grudge it. I once attended a town council meeting where the subject under discussion was, whether an additional six-and-eightpence should be given to the parish beadle. The *wut*, wisdom, eloquence, and loquacity of that meeting will haunt us to our dying day. They sat six mortal hours, abused each other like pick-pockets, and then, on the motion from a corpulent bailie, adjourned the discussion till the following month. So the unlucky beadle did not get his increase of salary for another month at least; probably he has not got it yet. For anything I know to the contrary, they may have talked on till this very day.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.**—Mr. Serjeant Byles will be the new judge, in the room of Mr. Justice Cresswell, appointed to the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes. Mr. Serjeant Wills is appointed the new judge of the Supreme Court in India.

**MADAME PFEIFFER.**—It appears from information received by the *Athenæum*, that, after great difficulty, Madame Pfeiffer reached the sea-coast, at Madagascar, and embarked again for Mauritius. She had caught the terrible Madagascar fever, and was seriously ill after her arrival at Port Louis. Thanks to the climate of that island, and the kindness of her friends at Vacoa, she was quite convalescent at the departure of the overland mail on the 14th of November. Madame Pfeiffer was then meditating a voyage to Australia.

**A GIANT CHIMNEY.**—Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, are just completing a new chimney in connexion with their works at Dean Clough, which will be of extraordinary dimensions and weight, and will outstrip every other that has ever been built, even in Lancashire. Although placed in a valley, it has attained a level with the summit of Beacon Hill. Its height is one hundred and twenty-seven yards, the width at the bottom being ten yards. The weight of brick and stone used in the erection is estimated at 9685 tons.—*Builder.*

**EARTHQUAKE IN ALGIERS.**—The *Echo d'Oran* states that a shock of earthquake was felt on the 19th ult. at St. Denis-du-Sig. The oscillation lasted about fifteen seconds, and the direction was from the S.W. This shock, although violent, caused no accident; on the contrary, it is stated that one of the inhabitants, who was laid up in bed by a violent fever, was cured by the emotion excited by the shock.

**REFUSAL TO SERVE AS HIGH SHERIFF.**—Mr. Smyth, of Ashton Court, who has been elected as High Sheriff of Bristol, has refused to serve, on grounds not specifically stated, and has obtained legal opinion to the effect that he is not liable. The Town-Council, however, have resolved to take legal steps to force him to do so.

**THE REFORM MOVEMENT.**—A meeting of working men was held at Birmingham last Saturday night, at which resolutions were carried in favour of a broad and liberal reform of Parliament.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.**—A series of services for the benefit of the working classes has been held during the present week in four different parts of London—viz., St. Pancras; St. Mary, White-chapel; St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; and St. Barnabas, Kensington. The preachers have included the Bishops of Oxford and London, the Very Rev. Chenevix Trench, Dean of Westminster, the Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, &c.

**COLLISION BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH AT MADAGASCAR.**—A rather serious collision has occurred on the coast of Madagascar between an English cruiser and a French ship taking Africans on-board to work at the Ile de la Réunion. Angry feelings are sought to be created by this right of search on the east coast of Africa, and it is said that Russian influence seeks to envenom the affair.

**SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.**—A large quantity of alum shale cast up from a mine in Westerdale Head, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, has taken fire spontaneously, and there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of the combustion ceasing. The only inconvenience arising from this circumstance is a very strong and offensive sulphureous smell.

**THE MERSEY DOCK AND HARBOUR BOARD.**—The first meeting of the new board, which takes under its management the dock works on both sides of the Mersey, the collection of the town dues, the conduct of the Liverpool Observatory, the conservation of the river, Leasome embankment, &c., was held on Tuesday at Liverpool, the whole of the members, elective and Government nominees, being present. Mr. C. Turner, who presided over the defunct committee, was elected chairman.

**CHRISTIANITY REVISED.**—A correspondent of the *Times* states that he saw, a few afternoons ago, a lady refused permission to take two charity children into the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. He also once saw a poor man fiercely driven out of St. Martin's Church. In Westminster Abbey, 'no praying is allowed' outside the choir.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—There has been a succession of Ministerial crises at Adelaide. The Government of Mr. Finnis resigned at the latter end of August in consequence of a dispute between the Legislative Council and the Assembly. A cabinet was then formed by Mr. Baker; but this was overthrown in a few days by a direct vote of want of confidence. The Governor next sent for Mr. Torrens, the mover of the resolution, by whom another Ministry was formed; but this in its turn speedily gave way, in consequence of a resolution passed by the Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Hanson, censuring its conduct with regard to the waste lands. Mr. Torrens had advised the Governor to revoke the regulations for granting pastoral leases under the Old Waste Lands Acts. This was stigmatized by the Assembly as unwarranted and illegal. The Hanson Ministry had not been perfected at the last dates.

**ARCHITECTURAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION.**—An exhibition of the collection of photographs made by the committee of this association was opened at the galleries in Suffolk-street, on Monday evening. The chair was taken by Mr. Cockerell, R.A. The exhibition will continue open daily till February 24, and on every Thursday evening till January 18, at half-past seven o'clock.

**SUICIDE.**—A Miss Stewart, an elderly maiden lady lately living with her sister in Charles-terrace, Lewis-ham-road, was found by a policeman, on Wednesday morning, dead in a water-butt in the back yard. Her manners had been very strange for some time past, and her sister had recently left for the country.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—The total number of deaths registered in London in the week that ended last Saturday was 1431, of which 755 were deaths of males, 676 those of females. In the ten years 1847-56, the average number of deaths in the weeks corresponding with last week was 1288; and if, for comparison with last week's return, the average is raised in proportion to the increase of population that has taken place since the deaths in those years occurred, it will become 1417. Hence it appears that the number of deaths in the present return differs only to a small extent from the estimated amount. Six nonagenarians are included in the present return. One was 90 years of age at death, one 92, two 93, one 96, and one 97 years. Besides these, a man in Aldgate was registered at the age of 100 years.—Last week, the births of 1041 boys and 892 girls, in all 1933 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-56, the average number was 1437.—*From the Registrar-General's Weekly Return.*

**FRANCIS DAVIS,** the Belfast poet, has received from Government a pension of 50*l.* a year.

**CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.**—A public meeting in aid of the propagation of Christianity in India, was held, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, at Exeter Hall on Tuesday. The resolutions which were adopted affirmed that the Christian Scriptures should be taught in all public schools in India; that there should be perfect toleration of all faiths; but that no religious system should receive the direct encouragement of Government; and that all cruel and obscene rites should be suppressed.

**YOUNG WASHINGTON.**—Himself of the most scrupulous gravity and good breeding, in his communication with other folks he appeared to exact, or, at any rate, to occasion, the same behaviour. His nature was above levity and jokes; they seemed out of place when addressed to him. He was slow of comprehending them; and they slunk as it were abashed out of his society. "He always seemed great to me," says Harry Warrington, in one of his letters many years after the date of which we are writing; "and I never thought of him otherwise than of a hero. When he came over to Castlewood and taught us boys surveying, to see him riding to hounds was as if he was charging an army. If he fired a shot I thought the bird must come down, and if he flung a net the largest fish in the river were sure to be in it. His words were always few, but they were always wise;—they were not idle, as our words are, they were grave, sober, and strong, and ready on occasion to do their duty. In spite of his antipathy to him, my brother respected and admired the General as much as I did—that is to say, more than any mortal man."—*The Virginians*, No. III.

**THE ADELPHI CHRISTMAS PIECE.**—In taking our aerial flight, last week, through the Christmas fairy world at the theatres, we omitted, by an accidental slip of attention which we greatly regret, to notice the pleasant combination of pantomime and burlesque produced

by Mr. Webster under the title of *Harlequin and the Loves of Cupid and Psyche*. It is very elegantly brought out, and includes some graceful acting and singing by Miss Marie Wilton, Miss Mary Keeley, Mrs. Billington, and others, to say nothing of M. Desirais's troupe of dogs and monkeys.

**PRINTING BY WATER POWER.**—The *Montrose Standard* is now printed by water power. The engine consists of two oscillating cylinders with pistons acting on the shaft of a driving pulley, the pistons being moved by water, as those of a locomotive or other steam engine are by steam.

**THE LATE DR. PARIS.**—It is with much satisfaction we are able to state that her Majesty has granted a pension of 150*l.* per annum to the daughters of the late Dr. Paris. This gracious act of the Sovereign was communicated to the Misses Paris by a letter from Lord Palmerston, forwarded to them through Sir Henry Holland. This honourable testimony to the worth of the late Dr. Paris cannot fail to be gratifying to all, especially to men of science and to the medical profession. We have pleasure, also, in announcing that Mr. Paris, the eldest son of the family, has just received an appointment from Mr. Justice Cresswell, in the new Court of Probate—an office for which his literary habits render him especially qualified.—*Lancet.*

**A TREMENDOUS IDEA.**—A member of the Académie des Sciences of Paris, who is also an eminent chemist, has invented (says a Paris paper) an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the sea as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasures now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimates at about 800,000,000*l.* sterling the harvest of treasure to be gleaned on the route between England and India only.

**ACCIDENTAL DEATHS FROM POISON.**—The *Moulmein Advertiser* records the melancholy death from poison of Mr. J. C. K. Bond, assistant surgeon on the Madras medical establishment, and civil surgeon, Moulmein, in his thirty-fifth year. It appears that the doctor returned in the best possible health from a friendly visit to a neighbour in the evening of the 28th of October, and, previous to retiring to rest, took what he supposed to be two blue pills, but which unhappily proved to be pills containing a grain of strychnine each—prepared for the destruction of the pariah dogs, with which the compounds of all the houses in the vicinity of his residence are infested. The unfortunate gentleman, who was very highly respected, expired in a few hours from the effects of his fatal mistake.—An inquest has been held at New Cross touching the death of a manure merchant named Williams, who recently died in a fit, accompanied by much vomiting. The body exhibited no evidences of poison except a very slight trace of mercury, which might have been given as a pill; but there was a mysterious entry in the deceased's letter book with reference to a certain 'Elizabeth' having threatened him with strychnine. The jury returned an open verdict.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, January 9.

### THE LATE GENERAL HAVELOCK.

WE hear it questioned in some quarters whether the Baronetcy intended for General Havelock does not formally fall to the ground, from the fact of the death of the lamented General preceding the date of the patent. He died on the 25th of November, and the Baronetcy was conferred on the 26th. It may therefore be an error to describe Captain Havelock as "Sir Henry Marsham Havelock, second baronet." Lady Havelock is Lady Havelock by reason of Sir Henry having been previously created a K.C.B. The grant voted by Parliament is also not yet completed, the bill authorizing it having been postponed till after the recess. Some entirely new arrangement must therefore be come to; and it is needless to say that the Government and Parliament, in providing for his family, will give every consideration to the long and distinguished services of General Havelock.—*Globe.*

**THE LATE MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.**—The remains of the great French actress were buried at Paris yesterday.

**LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE.**—Two accidents with fire occurred yesterday. The first case was that of Eliza Emily Sewell, aged five years, who resided in Isabella-street, Blackfriars-road. The mother left her, and a younger child in the room by themselves, while she went down stairs. The infant got playing with lighted paper, and set her sister's dress on fire. The inmates were alarmed by shrieks, and on entering the room found the child nearly burnt to a cinder. She was taken to Guy's Hospital, but died shortly after her admission.—In the second case, Ann Glover, aged sixteen years, in the service of a lady at Peckham, was in the act of taking the tea-kettle off the fire when the wind wafted her apron against the grate, and she was enveloped in flames. She rushed up the kitchen staircase, the flames mounting in the air, when she dropped down. After a time, the fire was extinguished, but not the slightest hopes are entertained of the girl's recovery.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

Several communications unavoidably stand over.

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.

\*\* A SUPPLEMENT containing the TITLE-PAGE and INDEX for the Eighth volume of the 'LEADER,' is this day published, gratis, with the present number.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 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.

### FINANCIAL PROSPECTS OF 1858.

WE have a great distrust of modern prophets. Neither JOE SMITH, nor Dr. CUMMING, nor MOORE'S Almanack numbers us as believers and votaries. We have as much curiosity about the future as most people, and would willingly lift the veil, and trace by anticipation the windings of the history of the new year. We should be proud to be able to speak confidently with reference to the future on the great subject of Reform, on India, and on European politics; but necessity compels us to continue in the more sober course of recording and commenting upon events as they arise—in guiding and giving expression to public opinion.

In offering, therefore, a few remarks upon the financial prospects of 1858, we need scarcely disclaim any pretension to prophetic inspiration. We know that all things are double one to another; and all we can do is to compare the present with the past, and offer such inferences as may be fairly drawn by experience from the records of bygone years.

The year opened with an exceptional state of things. A high rate existing at the Bank, but few borrowers there—Consols rising daily, railways rapidly improving in price in the face of declining traffic—even foreign undertakings once more lifting up their heads—all betokening that on the Stock Exchange there is again a speculative feeling that the public will come in as buyers, and relieve the dealers of what they are holding with borrowed money. So decided is this conviction, that as much as 8 and 9 per cent. have been given for loans for a term of six months on the security of railway shares. Trade is dull, most dealers being uncertain what to do until the course of affairs is more decidedly marked. Should the tendency towards a rise in the prices of produce continue (as it probably will), the concurrence of buyers will, at no very distant date, bring quotations to very nearly the old levels. The terrors and anxieties of the end of 1857 will be speedily forgotten, no complaints will be heard about the Bank Charter Act, and all will go on swimmingly again until—But we protest we are not prophets by profession, and must leave our readers to finish the sentence at their discretion.

Within the last few days, considerable arrivals of bullion have swelled the deposits in the Bank cellars, and very large amounts are known to be on their way at this moment from the Australian diggings. Almost any sum can now be readily borrowed on Government securities at under 4 per cent., and there is every indication that for a time at least there will be a considerable difficulty in placing out money in a satisfactory manner. Events are repeating themselves; after the last monetary convulsion the rate of interest ran down rapidly, so that in 1848 less than 3 per cent. was to be obtained. Then, indeed, the prices of stocks did not rise as they now have done; a feverish feeling prevailed in Paris, which ended in the expulsion of the reigning monarch, and shook every European Government. This naturally prevented the rise that would have otherwise taken place had politics run in their ordinary course.

Immense efforts have been made in Paris to mitigate the monetary pressure, and the Executive has been constantly occupied in maintaining the amount of bullion, and keeping down the rate of interest. While money here commanded 8 per cent., the price there was lowered to 5; it might have been expected that this would lead to bullion being exported from France, to seek employment here at the higher rate; but whoever wished to effect such an operation found numerous impediments in the way, which were not at all smoothed down by the agent of police, who was constantly paying him a remarkable, and even unpleasant amount of attention. None knows better than the Emperor that he has no foe to dread so much as a financial difficulty; and all the powers of that remarkable man's mind are constantly directed towards the development of the natural resources of the country, and the attracting, by various inducements, foreign capitalists to invest their surplus moneys in French securities. The year 1858 will no doubt see a considerable issue of railway obligations at such rates as will induce some holders of English Three per Cents. to exchange into an investment paying a tempting interest.

The last fortnight has witnessed but few failures, and encourages the general belief that the crisis has passed. But we may yet see commercial houses fall which have stood the shock up to this time, especially those which have engaged in speculative purchases of silk and cotton. The markets have gone entirely against them, and in many cases the large profits of preceding years are more than absorbed by the frightful losses of 1857. The men of Liverpool still look grave, as if they dreaded some further calamities to be added to the disastrous chronicle of the late crisis. Long-dated bills have yet to fall due, which are as entirely speculative as any that found their way into the portfolios of the Western Bank of Scotland. It is scarcely possible that the banks will renew them; the recent lesson has been too severe to permit the holders, for a time at least, to continue their advances on accommodation paper.

Some curiosity is felt respecting the course which the joint-stock banks will take. As we lately showed, the deposit system does not permit the keeping of any reserve worth mentioning to meet current demands, and the excessive interest allowed compels the closest investment of the money in second and third-rate securities, if first-rate cannot be had. So great has been the demand for paper to be discounted in consequence of the extension of this system, that a new trade has sprung up to meet the wants of the banks of deposit. Men of straw have been getting a good living by accepting bills to any amount at a small charge per cent.; and 'banking facilities' have been so extended that there

was no difficulty in getting this wretched paper discounted. Yet we shall have harmonious meetings of these banking companies—considerable dividends will be declared—the losses will be set down as next to nothing, and things will look so pleasant that shareholders will be led to believe the crisis was all a delusion, their anxieties groundless, the immense losses imaginary, or that by some extraordinary and inexplicable good fortune, the establishments in which they have the good luck to hold shares are losers to a very inconsiderable degree on the millions of bills of exchange—good, bad, and indifferent—which must have passed through their hands.

A very important question has escaped public observation lately, which will soon force itself again on the notice of all who have payments to make. The natural effect of the enormous production of gold from California and Australia is to raise the price of all commodities; and many persons were so deeply impressed with this idea, that they some time since converted their Consols and other securities bearing a fixed rate of interest, into houses, land, and investments of a similar nature, from which the return would increase with the increasing value of commodities. Quite contrary to general expectation, the large addition to the precious metals has been, up to this time, attended with a rise, instead of a fall, in the value of money. The year 1852 saw interest at 2 per cent.; five years later it was 7, 8, and 10 per cent. But the remarkable fact accompanied this high rate of interest, viz., a high price of commodities. Formerly, when money was dear, commodities, as a rule, were cheap; until within the last few weeks, both money and goods have ruled high. May it not be fairly presumed that the annual production of gold is already making its effect felt on the price of articles? America has now a large gold currency, and in many parts of the world gold is to be found where it was before unknown. In France it is coined into pieces of small denomination, and is rapidly replacing the old silver currency. The same thing, but in a lesser degree, is observable in many parts of Europe; and concurrently with this distribution of gold, we hear everywhere abroad complaints of the dearness of the necessaries of life. There is good ground, then, for believing that the immense accession of gold is telling upon prices. The news of the riches of California and Australia spread rapidly through the world, and the consequence was the projection of schemes everywhere for railways, harbours, docks, steam-ships, and telegraphs. Mercantile houses extended their connexions, branch establishments were set up at every port, and this extraordinary commercial activity has for a time counteracted some of the effects that were naturally expected from the yearly increase of gold distributed throughout the civilized world.

And it may be confidently asserted, that as there is nothing new under the sun, so we shall see, when the immediate effects of the pressure are past, engineers and lawyers preparing plans to absorb all our savings for the next few years. Projectors of all kinds are watching anxiously the right moment to launch their schemes. A few weeks more may, perhaps, suffice to see the broad sheet of the *Times* filled with advertisements from various new companies, established for the benevolent purpose of paying at least 10 or 12 per cent. to all who will confide money to their keeping. Russia, too, is biding her time; her network of railways is yet to be made, and BARINGS are too able and experienced to let any fair opportunity slip of persuading JOHN BULL to lay out some of

his surplus capital in the St. Petersburg and Sebastopol Direct Railway. Canada is constantly issuing new bonds; her railways are yet unfinished, and anybody may have 5 or 6 per cent. for some time to come from this dependency. Australia wants eight millions for railways, every penny of which is expected to come from the old country. And what shall we say of India, with its millions of acres of rich lands; with its cotton and indigo fields; with its railways, steam navigations, and banking establishments? It is extremely probable that here will be the next great field of speculation, and that various associations will spring up to develop in a hundred ways the undoubted and enormous resources of that vast territory. Money will be wanted by the Government to meet the immediate expenses of the war; and let it be arranged as it may, a great part will pass indirectly, if not directly, from this country.

Brazil has also its railways to make, and Chili will soon be coming for a new loan; while Brother JONATHAN will, at the very earliest moment possible, again begin to play his very safe game of dealing with the old country. His own account of the matter is brief and accurate: 'when our people fail it is the foreigners who suffer; we keep the goods, they lose their money.'

Our years of commercial trial have come at decennial intervals: first 1837, then 1847, then 1857, and each has been more momentous than its predecessor. In these days of rapid intercommunication, when electric telegraphs are too slow, and invention is busy in accelerating them—when the whole world is being girt by that magic chain which is binding together the most distant lands—when men that you shook hands with, it seems but yesterday, have been to India and back, and a merchant takes a return ticket to Australia as coolly as we should for Greenwich—when the world is travelling at such a rapid pace, we may fairly venture to predict, without forfeiting our non-prophetic character, that we shall not have again to wait ten years for the return of commercial difficulties—that we may expect before November, 1867, a recurrence, in a still more fearful form, of the disasters and anxieties of the crisis from which we have just emerged. Committees of both Lords and Commons may sit for months, ample evidence may be collected, and well-digested reports be issued in orthodox blue covers, but it is only by the oft-repeated lessons of bitter experience men learn that well-directed industry is the only reliable source of wealth, and that, when gambling speculations take the place of honourable trading, the winnings of the early part of a career are pretty certain to be more than counterbalanced by the subsequent ill-luck of further ventures.

#### BASIS OF A LIBERAL AGITATION.

THE demand for reform is no longer a clamour or an exaggeration. It is calm, rational, persuasive. The Liberal party throughout the United Kingdom is organizing itself; political unions, as suggested by the *Leader*, are being established in the midland counties upon an extensive scale; a distinguished array of signatures supports the programme of the United Reformers, and a strong tide has set in, which, if not slackened before the meeting of Parliament, must materially affect the policy of the administration. It is to no purpose that Cabinet journalism pretends to gallop, in a few phrases of contempt, over the basis laid by the parliamentary Liberals; there is a movement in progress, the expansion of which does not depend upon the studied insincerity of organs which profess liberalism as the best

means of checking reform. For some years, questions of this class have been in suspense; but the conviction of most intelligent Englishmen is, that a new Bill for Amending the Representation of the People in Parliament has become a direct necessity of the times. This opinion, working gradually from class to class, has at length assumed shape, and within a few weeks it is anticipated that the address signed by Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. MILNER GIBSON, and other political leaders, will be adopted by the principal towns in all parts of Great Britain. It will then be seen whether the public regards all discussion of details as premature. The truth is, that the depreciation of impatience is a pretext. No journalists are more ready with their pleadings against triennial Parliaments, the Ballot, and other 'details,' than those who affect to discourage such considerations as premature. The Reform party understands its position, and has its own work to perform. It is not about to wait for a declaration of Lord PALMERSTON'S pleasure. If the Government Bill is unsatisfactory, attempts will be made to amend it, and it is perfectly right that the sentiments of the public should be elicited, not only on the general subject, but on such points as the duration of Parliament, the Ballot, the rectification of electoral divisions, and the urban and rural suffrage.

We have hints of a Ministerial measure that will lower the county as well as the borough qualification, admit new classes to the franchise, and merge some of the most rotten constituencies; that, however, will not satisfy. The Ballot is indispensable; but the Premier will not propose it. What then is the duty of active politicians, if not to invite a demonstration of popular opinion? It is quite true that we can expect no cataclysm of agitation, no peals of party thunder. But political action has revived; the millions that once mustered to a wild and random cry have made great intellectual advances since 1848; the natural habit of freedom has outgrown its turbulence; but enormous influences are in existence which may be gathered and united for a definite purpose, as effectually, if not as violently, as in 1832. Our strength is, that we rely no longer on fitful efforts of violence. We appeal to no passionate mob—the materials of mobs are rapidly diminishing in England; we stand apart from continental formulas. The motive of the true Reform party is not hate or envy; their object is not a chimera. Therefore are they powerful and confident. They lead the Liberals of the nation, but not so far ahead as to lose sight of realities, exigencies, and possibilities. Here is a basis which neither Toryism nor Whiggery can ridicule. The policy of moderation extorts a reply, and destroys a sneer. Honest and wholesome Reform—these words are not cabalistic. The agitation now originated does not spring from working-class distress, or middle-class exasperation, but from a conviction that our parliamentary institutions do not secure ministerial responsibility, or fairly represent the interests or the intellect of the nation. Without this conviction animating the body of the people, journalism could effect nothing; it is the exponent and auxiliary, not the substitute, of public opinion. The mere fact, then, that journals of all classes are now engaged in discussing the Reform to come, is proof that the apathy of the last ten years exists no longer. The Reform Bill of 1832 stands condemned, and we ask for another which shall be less imperfect. The logic of the position is impregnable. A system of general election that gives five per cent. of the candidates returned to be convicted of bribery or unconstitutional inter-

ference is manifestly defective and corrupt, and it is utterly untrue that the law has remedied the evil. The House of Commons has not the will, if it had the power, to remove this taint from its constitution. But the country can do it, without burning ricks, threatening landlords, calling husky voices out of the asylums or exile, or vituperating the throne. The unrepresented classes have formed positive opinions; they mean to proceed by argument instead of outcry. They say that there are important classes and interests shut out of the representation; that the electoral system is exposed to pernicious and debasing influences; that vast numbers of Englishmen are affected by legislation in which they are allowed no voice; that while capitalists sit bodily in Parliament, there is scarcely a member, in either House, who has really at heart the welfare or the wishes of the laborious; that Oxford and Cambridge enjoy a monopoly of University representation; and that territory and rank enjoy more than a just share of power in the Legislature. Upon these grounds the United Reformers have addressed the nation, and we believe the result will prove that the nation is not indifferent to the appeal.

#### POLITICAL PLANS FOR INDIA.

THE public must be on its guard against any attempt on the part of Ministers to convert their Indian Reform into a colossal job. If ever Parliament had a duty to perform worthy of an imperial senate, it is that of protecting British India against a Whig surprise. Lord PALMERSTON'S scheme, if anything be really known of it, will be nothing less than a plot for grasping at new patronage upon an enormous scale. Whig prints satirize the alarms of liberal politicians, and ask whence the patronage is to come. From the army. From fifty to eighty thousand men, probably, will be kept up as a permanent establishment in India, distinct, perhaps, from the native forces. And what will the nation say if it be proposed to hand over the military government of the East to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE? When the Horse Guards are referred to, it must be remembered that the Royal Duke is the Horse Guards; but there is more than a suspicion afloat that his policy as Commander-in-Chief is an affair of constant consultation with one of those ambiguous back-stairs statesmen commonly called personages. If, then, it be contemplated to augment the European army in India, to separate it from the native army, and to assign to the Horse Guards the sole power of issuing orders and regulations, and distributing patronage, we say the project is alarming, and one that Parliament should never sanction. A native army under a local government, and a European army under Horse Guards government, would be an innovation but no reform, especially as of late years the practice has crept in of treating the office of Commander-in-Chief as permanent. Responsibility is thus evaded, and constitutional checks become nullities. Such a scheme would include more than the vices of the existing system, besides being positively dangerous to the independence and purity of the House of Commons. Lord PALMERSTON may go too far in his conspiracy to avail himself of the Sepoy rebellion to convert India into a basis of parliamentary action. The East India Company will not fall without a conflict; and the one thing necessary to invest it with popularity would be an impression in the public mind that the enormous interests of our Eastern dominions were about to be snatched as perquisites of the Crown. The Court of Directors will not be without its friends; it is no easy matter to shake down the abuses of a City corporation; but

what if the East India Company, appealing to the Legislature and the nation against a plan for nominating an obsolete Whig peer as Minister for India, and adding a large army to the jurisdiction of the Horse Guards, should array in its favour the public out of doors, and the independent sections, including the Conservatives, in Parliament? If the Reform for India is to be a bargain between Lord PALMERSTON and the Court, the influence of the Crown will be increased, the political power of the Minister extended, the honesty of the Legislature still more completely worn away, and the dangers of our Indian Empire multiplied.

The country is prepared for a plan which would create a new Indian department, and would not be astonished—only insulted—were Lord CLANRICARDE nominated to be its head, with a fine sweep of civil patronage at his disposal. It anticipates also a Council for Indian affairs, merely consultative, the members of which, the *Daily News* says, would probably be selected, in the first instance, from the present Court of Directors, and remain more uninfluential than junior Lords of the Treasury. But the military plot, if it be such as is reported, staggers credulity itself. We are insisting upon Parliamentary control over India, and is Lord PALMERSTON to suggest the Horse Guards? That department is the most secret, arbitrary, and irresponsible in the State; with another golden swarm of commissions in its mouth, we may conceive what influence it might exert upon the plastic portion of the Parliamentary community. We do trust that the independent Liberals will meet the Government, when the session reopens, with a determination to oppose, to the last formality, any measure that would arm with new prerogatives and facilities of corruption the Crown as well as the Cabinet of the day. It is necessary to speak plainly. We are in one reign now; when we may be in another, or what purgatory we may undergo, is a question of the future. At all events, it would be indiscreet to pour millions of hush-money into the coffers of a Commander-in-Chief, to be dispersed at the pleasure of himself, his patrons, and his colleagues.

As to the non-military patronage of India, a large proportion of it is already in the hands of the Cabinet. Nevertheless, the East India Company, partly through unrecognized channels, has exercised functions of check; its power of *veto* has at times been beneficially exerted. The competitive system would at least not be a drag upon the wheels of jobbery. Its efficacy is sometimes doubted; but, as is well known to many persons, appointments on public grounds have been made at home under the new system, which would never have taken place under the old. But the main question, at present, is that of military government. How will a native army under local authorities, and a European army under authorities in England, work together? How is Parliament to perform its duties with the most important department of the Indian service beyond its control? And how is the British Indian Empire to be consolidated and secured if rank majorities are to be purchased by Indian patronage, and if the government of neglect is to be succeeded by the government of corruption? Against any such scheme we hope public opinion will resolutely make war. It may be that nothing is positively known of the Ministerial plans. It is probable, indeed, that the idea of Lord CLANRICARDE's appointment to the Principal Indian Secretaryship will be reconsidered; but the dead silence of the Government is suspicious, and we are at least justified in anticipating some grand scheme of deception and jobbery.

### THE REGIS SLAVE TRADE AND ITS SUBSTITUTES.

THE abolition of slavery is one of the gravest—but by no means the gravest—problems of social science. England, after holding to the tyrannous right of keeping slaves, not only in her colonies but in the mother country, until a much later date than is generally supposed, has long set her heart upon the final eradication of the obnoxious practice. In this pious labour she has spent millions upon millions of money, and God only knows how many thousands upon thousands of British lives. At the present moment, she stands practically almost alone in her endeavour to suppress the trade in human kind. Without for a single moment undervaluing the nation's labours in this cause, we are bound to say that, so far, they have been ineffectual, inasmuch as they have only succeeded in placing obstacles in the way of the slave-trader—obstacles which he may and does constantly find means to overcome—but have not in the smallest degree helped to remove the causes which call the detestable traffic into requisition.

Nothing can put a stop to slave-trading while there is an unsatisfied demand in tropical America for efficient labour, which the negro alone can supply. It is one of the first and soundest principles of commerce that demand creates supply; and whether the demand be for nails or for negroes, while men seek the best markets to trade in, there will inevitably be found traders to supply the commodities wanted. This is the stumbling-block to all treaties upon the subject. Let us take a very late example.

The French colonies of Guadeloupe and Martinique have long been suffering from the want of efficient labourers. The Emperor NAPOLEON, compelled to observe the treaties by which France stands bound to this country, and to respect the endeavours making for the suppression of the slave-trade, adopted the notable idea of importing into the said colonies 'free emigrants' from the coast of Africa. The scheme owed its origin to a M. RÉGIS, a merchant of Marseilles. When it was first talked of here it was discussed rather as a doubtful experiment than as a movement which was to endanger the dearly-bought successes of nearly half a century of sustained endeavour on the part of this country to implant the healthy seeds of civilization in Africa. As everybody anticipated, M. RÉGIS found no 'free' natives to emigrate; but he had created a demand, and the supply was very soon forthcoming. A letter, dated September 3, 1857, from Mr. CAMPBELL, British Consul at Lagos, gave us a startling insight into the state of affairs produced by the French demand. Mr. CAMPBELL said:—

"His Imperial Majesty of France having taken to purchase slaves in this quarter, a whole host of unwashed, unbearded faced Spaniards, Portuguese, and Americans have followed his example; and if his Imperial Majesty persists in continuing to purchase slaves at Whydah, I fear we must say good-by to cotton from this part of Africa. Already the Abeokutans have gone to hunt for slaves. The Ibaddons, a more numerous and warlike people than the Abeokutans, are preparing to do the same in the Jabod country, near to Lagos."

The prospect of a profitable traffic being opened to the chiefs, the labours of the missionary and of the industrial instructor were overthrown in a moment by the wild acquisitive desires of the natives. Man-hunting, for the purpose of supplying the market-demand for men, was twenty times more attractive to savage instincts than the slow, dull labours of civilization, with its constant restraints and intangible spiritual rewards. The injury done at Whydah by M. RÉGIS's experiment appears to be almost irreparable.

That he was himself deceived, is hardly to be supposed; it is generally believed that his representations—whether sincere or not—totally misled the Emperor. It is now supposed that the Emperor has determined to abandon the scheme, and so graver consequences will be averted; for possibly there is at present no subject upon which Lord PALMERSTON would have taken a more determined attitude, even at the risk of the French alliance.

But the French want of negro labourers in the West Indies differs in no respect from our own want. Our rich possessions there are absolutely pining for the want of such labour as the African could give, and possibly the African only. At all events, the attempts made to supply the fatal deficiency by the introduction of Coolies from India have been almost abortive. And it may well have been so; for the Coolie is about as well adapted to furnish the labour required in the West Indian Islands as the camel would be to make up for a deficiency of draught-horses in this cold, wet country. A short time ago a suggestion was published, and received with much favour, that a number of Sepoy convicts should be transported to the West Indies. We were inclined to treat the scheme seriously, but it must be confessed that the objections raised by more than one correspondent are of so alarming a nature, that we are now compelled to regard the idea in a different light. As first struck out, it seemed reasonable; but what answer can be given to the following argument of a valued correspondent?—"How the necessities of these colonies are to be relieved has long been an anxious question, and an answer has lately been given—such an answer as has turned my northern blood cold; it is—transport thither the condemned Sepoys! And scarcely has this suggestion—full of horror to my mind—been made, than we hear of British Guiana expressing itself as ready, not only to receive this loathsome addition to its population, but to pay its share of the cost of transportation. Nor does it appear that the Emperor of the French looks upon the scheme as being repulsive or unfeasible; and it is understood that his consent to finally abandon the 'free' emigration plan of M. RÉGIS has been aided by the expectation of being permitted to supply the labour-wants of his West Indian colonies from China and India.

"Now, it is not so many years back that whispered stories of atrocities committed by the convict population of Van Diemen's Land and New South Wales upon the free populations of those countries reached this country. The crimes said to have been committed were so revolting, so devilish, that generally they were discredited, not only in England, but in the colonies where they were said to have taken place. Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, however, was not incredulous, and through his exertions a committee of inquiry was granted by the House of Commons. Then it was discovered that the most frightful reports that had been current were less frightful than the simple facts upon which they had been founded. At a later date, the very talk of restoring transportation to New South Wales, and of making Moreton Bay a penal settlement, led to unmistakable threats of resistance, and the scheme was abandoned. But, at the worst, what could the settlers of Australia have had to dread from the criminal refuse of the mother country, compared with the horrible dangers to which the planters of the West India Islands would be helplessly exposed by the influx of a horde of villains, carrying with them every vice to which the imagination can attach the idea of possibility? What they have already done under the in-

stigation of long-cherished revenge, the whole civilized world has shuddered at; I believe that the whole civilized world will shudder at the thought of what they would do if let loose within the islands of the West Indies or the woods of Guiana. Hopelessly banished from their own country—the only country tolerable to them—cut off for ever from the women of their race, their caste destroyed, forced to perform daily labours that are hateful to them, life would be worthless and unbearable; and, urged on by passion, fanaticism, and malignant hate, they would devote their whole energies to the accomplishment of whatever vengeance would inflict the greatest torment, the most revolting degradation, upon their foes. If parents in Van Diemen's Land could not protect their little children from the convicts, how would parents in the West Indies manage better with the Sepoys? I say again, that this idea of sending convict Sepoys to supply the labour needs of our West Indian possessions fills me with horror."

Nevertheless, the want is imperative, and to us it appears that there is but one way of relieving it—that is, to throw open the coast of Africa to tropical America and permit her to supply her wants even to repletion. By this means, in the course of time an amount of trained negro-labour would be available to meet the demands of every country in the world requiring such labour. And there is little probability of an extension of slave-holding states in America by this process. The negro can barely exist, cannot form an effectual labouring class either to the North or the South. Let tropical America, then, gorge herself with negroes, that they may—educated, civilized, and in course of time *free*—regurgitate to Africa, the West Indian Islands, and throughout the tropics, the trained labourers of their side of the world—the civilizers.

#### CHRISTIANITY OR CASTE?

A PUBLIC opinion is gradually rising up which puts before Government a very simple alternative. It is the patronage of Christianity or of caste in India. Lord SHAFTESBURY has constituted himself the spokesman of public opinion, which advocates Christianity as the preferable influence. He has had so many successes, that, when he undertakes a cause, it has an additional chance of success; and in this particular instance, the proposition is one sustained by simple common sense. Lord SHAFTESBURY became the advocate for children in factories, for women in mines, and he obtained from Parliament those laws which he considered to be necessary for the protection of his clients; he arrested the short-time legislation; and he, it is said, has influenced the selection of Lord PALMERSTON'S episcopal appointments: in short, he is one of the men who considerably impel and guide the action of this country. We differ from him in many respects; we consider him to be on some questions tenacious of his opinion to bigotry, almost avowedly the upholder of dogma as against argument; but we must confess that he has throughout his public life become every year more candid, more frank, more considerate of other persons' opinions, more liberal in his action, more Christian and less sectarian. No man has done more on his side of the question to enlarge to useful proportions the action of the clergy in this country, and we recognize in him, therefore, a coadjutor in a mission which we believe ourselves to assist in from another standing-point. In the present instance, Lord SHAFTESBURY, moved by strong convictions of his own, animated by success, has identified himself with a newly-awakened public feeling, and we say, with

the dictate of common sense. Hitherto we have discouraged Christianity in India: in the exercise of an impartiality carried to burlesque, we have positively made Christianity a disqualification. Native soldiers who have been converted have been discountenanced; civilians have been excluded from public office; and the mutiny tells us how far that policy succeeded.

We look back to the causes of the mutiny, and we find them to be two: they are the disappointed ambition of Mahometan and Hindoo chiefs, who thought that their conquerors had fallen asleep, and resolved to seize the opportunity for getting their own again; but they wanted a public opinion to work upon, and they found it. In India a certain tribe whose origin is the despair of ethnologists, exercises by birth the office of clergy. It attained the very highest influence in the country, superior even to the military, and it maintained its position by instilling into the other castes superstitious calculations to create a belief in overwhelming powers which would constantly interfere with the business of life. The most elaborate ceremonials were set on foot and gradually developed in India, even since a date not very ancient. They were allied with natural phenomena, perhaps with the secrets of freemasonry, and they were engrained in the very occupations of trade and industry. Once entangled in the belief, the Hindoo believer found his creed confirmed by the change of seasons, the aspect of the skies, the visit of the storm, the behaviour of castes about him; by his own happiness, his own sufferings, the constitution of society, and the labour of his own handicraft. With such a creed, the more abominable and revolting it is, the greater its exhibition of power, the more obstinate its tenacity; and if Spain abandoned its Inquisition in fear, India cannot without many a groan and many a pale convulsion, abandon the faith in Juggernaut, the truth of which was testified by the burning of the wife, the slaughter of the infant, and the exulting passion of the wretch that hung swinging upon an iron hook. Such a creed must engender ruffians by the million, must breed assassins whose hopes as well as malignity would constitute them the coadjutors against any alien, more simple, and more beneficent faith. The real cause of the late mutiny was Hindooism.

Hitherto our policy in India has been to tolerate and encourage that creed, with the empirical exception of forbidding some of its rites. We excluded and discouraged the creed that brings men together, unites aliens, stamps crime as the curse to him that commits it, and calls forth the best feelings of our nature. We repelled the allies whose original instincts of humanity induced them to join us, even from that hotbed of crime and superstition. The practical and energetic Sir JOHN LAWRENCE has been one of the first in the present day to break down the law of policy established by traditional expediency, and already the new rule that native Christians shall be encouraged for public service is at work in the Punjab, proclaimed with the sanction of LAWRENCE by MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner, that is, Deputy-Governor.

Will the people of England endorse the policy of LAWRENCE, or insist upon reverting to the 'traditional' policy? Lord SHAFTESBURY has constituted himself leading counsel for the LAWRENCE policy; he has put it before the public, he has no doubt impressed it upon the Government, which is supposed to be 'impartial' upon the matter; and he will lay it before Parliament; we must say that we have little doubt as to the ultimate decision.

#### WORKMEN IN THE CHURCH.

THERE is a stir of life in the Church of England. Its ministers are now fully awake to the fact that the Church of England has not been the church of the people. Though supported by endowments and by compulsory rates, it has been a church for those who could dress well and pay for pews. One could tolerate pews in dissenting chapels built by peculiar Protestants; but that the national church, supported by the State, should have been parcelled out in pews for rich men, leaving the narrowed aisles for the parish poor, was an ingenious perversity of things. The present services for the working classes are an attempt to redress this anomaly. Westminster Abbey was worthily used when thousands thronged to it last Sunday to hear the Word of God; and though many were curious and idle deserters of their own parish temples, yet the doors were opened without money and without price, and the poor were free to enter. Dean TRENCH pointedly rebuked the attendance of ordinary churchgoers, and subsequent services will probably show the effect of his admonition. The Bishop of LONDON has been going to our meanest districts, preaching the Gospel to the very poor; the Bishop of OXFORD brought his fervid eloquence to St. Pancras Church on Tuesday; and Dr. HOOK, of Leeds, preached on Wednesday to the working folk of White-chapel. It is said by some that he preached over the heads of his audience, and failed to touch their hearts.

It is not easy to preach to the poor. There is danger in bringing down Christianity to their level of ideas: and there is uselessness in not enabling them to rise to the height of your argument. If you talk of no aspect of Christianity but that which comes home at once to them, you may leave out the noblest part of your theme, and give them the idea that your religion is mean, merely practical, and poor. If you talk to them only on themes familiar to them—on the hardships of the poor, and the lowliness of their lot—you speak of what they know better than you, and of what they feel more keenly. Men seek in religion 'something afar from the sphere of their sorrow'—from that daily sorrow that surrounds them: religion must, in its true meaning, re-attach them to that Heaven that lay about them in their infancy, when the children even of the poor are free from the worldly cares that increase with years. But to take them out of their sphere of worldliness—for the poor are worldly to excess, always forced to think of daily wants and daily tasks—you must come down and lead them out of their daily life. A simple sermon on the beauty of holiness would be foreign to the hard-pressed mechanic; but if you could by illustration show that you thought of him in his workshop and at his hearth, you would, starting from the platform of a mutual sympathy, lead him on to the holiness of the truths which it is your mission to expound. The rich and varied records of the Bible supply plenty of illustrations. But beware of expounding intellectual subtleties in place of spiritual truths. A very simple intellect can conceive the very grandest spiritual ideas, but intellectual truths can only be grasped by educated minds. The labourer in our fields can be taught the idea of an all-seeing God, can understand the loving kindness of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, and can share the *spirit* of gratitude in which the sick soldier kissed her shadow as she passed. But you cannot hammer the clashing clauses of an Athanasian Creed into his head, nor explain to him how people predestined to be damned are free to be saved. You can take the labourer, in spirit, from his ill-lighted, mean room and show him the glory

of his future mansion; you can take him from his own dark thoughts of suffering and of penury, the company of the public-house and the penny theatre, and show him with 'that inner eye which no calamity can darken' the angels of God 'flinging down on the jasper pavement their crowns of amaranth and gold.' But you will omit the best part of your task if you fail to lead him back to his daily life. Recal him from anticipations of the bright future—his garments, like PILGRIM'S, still shining with the light of another world—lead him back to the narrow street and the small room. Teach him that even there he can make an array of pure thoughts to ornament his house; he can bring imaginings of Heaven to light and to lighten hourly work:

Who sweeps a floor as in God's sight  
Makes that and the action fine.

It must not be taken as ungenerous if we say that the new movement in the Church has emulation for its mainspring. The Puseyite clergy commenced it. Their theory of a church is Roman Catholic and despotic; they would all be high priests, independent of the State and above their congregations. The theory has sometimes worked well—in the middle ages, when monks resisted lawless men, or popes cowed kings. Contrast the pope, in the first days of American discovery, proclaiming Indian slavery an abomination, and modern Protestants truckling to slavery in the South. In our day we do not like spiritual dictators, and the Puseyites have been unpopular. But if they have been arrogant, it has sometimes been that they arrogated all the hard work of the parish; that they were brothers and sisters of mercy in truth and reality. The aching heads they have supported, the parched lips they have refreshed, and the dying eyes they have cheered, have never thought or expressed horror at their monastic habits and 'glittering cross.' If the light beauty of POPE'S heroine could win forgiveness for that symbol worn as a trinket, should not the beauty of holiness in some of the good women of this section of our Church teach us to forgive them a little fanciful parade?

The Evangelical clergy have their own faults and their own merits. They seek too much to make Christianity a claptrap. Instead of drawing the people to church they go into some rather unholy haunts, catch sinners where they congregate, and then they are 'in for a sermon.' When thousands have heard a sermon, the work is said to be 'successful,' and it is rejoiced over as if so many souls were saved—as if, in this fast age, souls were saved *en masse*. And all this while the churches, sanctified by holy associations and the prayers of successive generations, are deserted and mouldy—echoing the sexton's tread and the pew-opener's lonely cough. There is in this a seeking after novelty and 'drawing houses;' if it flourishes and extends, we shall, in a few years, have Exeter Hall and the Surrey Music Saloon denounced as slow and unsuitable, while the real fast preacher will insist upon holding forth in Cremorne Gardens, or making his sermon an interlude at the Adelphi. But the Evangelicals have the redeeming merit of not shutting themselves up in the Church; they admit Dissenters to co-operation, and they ignore minor differences of doctrine. Their most recent concession to the spirit of good work is their union with the High Church clergy in this movement of Church services for the working classes. When we see preachers in one series alternately chosen from the rival sections of the Church, we have some slight hope that the great work to be done may be fulfilled by the energies of the Church of England itself, and that the Church of England may become in truth the Church of the People of England.

#### DEATH OF GENERAL HAVELOCK.

UPON the general intelligence announced in the telegraphic despatches from India it would be premature to offer an opinion. We simply know that General WINDHAM'S detachment had received a severe check from the Gwalior rebels, and that the Gwalior rebels themselves were afterwards defeated by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who had marched upon them from Lucknow. But the dark and definite spot in the news is the loss of General HAVELOCK. That able and gallant commander had achieved a sudden fame by his intrepid advance upon Cawnpore, and the signal services rendered by him to the garrison of Lucknow. He was no common conqueror. Upon the march and in the field he exhibited those noble qualities that endear a soldier to his comrades of all ranks. It is not too much to say that the nation has literally sorrowed over the announcement of his untimely death. But can we really say that the story of HAVELOCK'S career is an encouragement to the young? HAVELOCK served a lifetime in India; at forty-three years of age he obtained his company; at sixty-two he was a colonel. Then arose the Indian mutiny, and men of genius and valour were summoned by events from comparative obscurity. The gallant colonel took command of a column. In eight days he marched a hundred and sixty-five miles, fighting eight battles, and within the last three months of his life, he led his troops victoriously into ten severe engagements. Was this encouraging, to be a captain at forty-three, and a colonel at sixty-two, and then to begin acquiring a public reputation? When HAVELOCK'S achievements were known at home, slowly and grudgingly was doled out the official reward. First, a good-service pension; secondly, after a popular protest, the dignity of a Companion of the Bath; thirdly, the rank of a field-officer; fourthly, a knighthood; fifthly, a baronetcy; then a pension; lastly, the colonelcy of the Buffs. Of the baronetcy, the pension, and colonelcy, he did not live to hear; the baronetcy dates after his death, the pension has still to be voted; but Ministerial writers had paraded the lengthening list of rewards as though it redounded to the honour of the administration. But we will suppose a case. Had Sir RICHARD AIREY gone out to India instead of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL—this, we believe, was the original scheme of the Horse Guards—and had he *seen* a battle, how long would he have waited for a coronet? HAVELOCK'S services were scarcely paralleled by those of any of his contemporaries. For far less Sir JOHN KEANE obtained his peerage. But HAVELOCK had no high friends at court. His was a modest name; his were the achievements of an unostentatious hero. Living, he did not obtain justice; dead, he claims a monument. To the British people it is left to do all that remains in honour of General Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, of Cawnpore and Lucknow, a man whose memory the world will not willingly let die. His mortal part may moulder in Indian dust; but to men like HAVELOCK all the world's a monument.

#### WORK FOR 1858.

ENTERING now into the New Year, in what spirit shall its work be undertaken? We may follow a marked course, or drift with the tide. Drifting was the principle of 1857; 1858, if not worthless, must be a year of policy, not in Parliament or the Cabinet only, but in the country. Let dreams be left to sleepers unawakened; it is not the Utopia of time that we are approaching. From this January forth, until the berry is red on the holly again, the four seasons will very much resemble those

which have just elapsed. And yet, if there is to be no progression, why all these flourishes of trumpets heralding nothing? We have to atone for our national sins. India has been criminally neglected; the price has been paid; and surely, unless this people be dead to reason and justice, it will tighten the reins of constitutional responsibility in its Eastern empire. The records of the next session will show whether Parliament repents of its omissions; and how many times the House of Commons is counted out by a motion on an Indian subject. If not once, 1858 will be a year of political grace, for the representatives of Great Britain have never hitherto consented to forsake an opera, or suffer a dull speech in the interest of British India. Then, they are summoned to amend the system which makes them what they are—to purify the genesis of the Legislature, to take from family insolence its privilege, from moneyed craft its power, from Government its faculty of curbing popular majorities. We should believe much of the new year if we hoped that this task would be honourably undertaken or consistently carried through. Hitherto, real Conservatism—not the Conservative party—has been a ponderous, impenetrable mass, and Reform has hung over it like a vapour; will the one dissolve and the other become concrete? Not, we think, in the twelve months, whose revolving march has begun. An optimist eye sees an avatar on the horizon; but it is a quality of optimism to be dazzled, and it is a quality of the horizon to recede as the explorer advances.

Nevertheless, the new year can scarcely fail to leave a deep imprint upon history. It must produce an administrative revolution in India, and date in that region as the inauguration of a political epoch. It must bring to an issue long-pending questions between Great Britain and China, and thus immediately influence the affairs of five hundred millions of people. Nor can it elapse without at least advancing the question of self-government throughout Great Britain, thus cutting off the future from the era opened in 1832. After a quarter of a century, there will be a new stamp affixed to the principle of Parliamentary Reform, and the concession is due A.D. 1858. Here are three great works to be carried out—two of war and one of peace. In India, nothing but complete victory, in all quarters, can terminate the war. We are not fighting an enemy with whom we can open negotiations. Treaties are out of the question. We have to resume our supremacy over several vast provinces of which the military classes are in full revolt. In a spirit of humane equity and politic severity, we have to crush this insurrection, not staining our arms with indiscriminate slaughter, yet not so sparing the rebels as to create doubts of our courage or authority. Nothing could be worse than that the mutiny of 1857 should engender in the English mind a feeling of hatred or contempt for the people of India. The insurgent army, whatever have been its crimes, has at least reminded us of our duty.

In China, diplomacy has been set aside. Indeed, a diplomatist in that empire, unaccompanied by a fleet, is a paradox. There, gun-boats negotiate with more success than Excellencies. But, after all, Admiral SEYMOUR is only Lord ELGIN'S Iron-Mace-in-Waiting; his share of the work is to break open the doors of the imperial audience chamber. Afterwards, Lord ELGIN will have to break through something more dense than slabs of gilded cedar, or even Cantonese ramparts twenty feet thick: a system of restrictive enactments aggravated by habitual insolence and brutality, which shuts out our merchants and manufacturers from an immense field of commerce. We have a right to say that, should Canton be captured, it would be madness to restore it, until satisfactory relations had been established with the Chinese Empire, admitting our trade into the interior, and allowing our exporters to compete with those Asiatic artisans who clothe in blue cotton garments three hundred millions of persons. If our operations of artillery and diplomacy are rightly conducted and concluded, the year 1858 will leave its mark upon China. At home, we have our domestic questions, to which separate attention must be given. Parliamentary, Social, and Law Reform, Religious Liberty, Education, Public Works, Administrative and Military Improvements, stand high on the list; but, on the threshold of a new year, let us say, if no spirit of earnest energy be thrown into the work, class interests and jobbery will retain their power, and the best that can be hoped is that the servants of the public will blunder at times into some measure for the public advantage.

## INDIAN OCEAN INTERESTS.

THIS is not a time at which Great Britain can afford to lose territory, trade, or influence in Asia. The Indian mutiny and the Persian and Chinese wars have put us on our trial. The commercial community would therefore view with deep regret and surprise the abandonment of the settlement established by Lord PALMERSTON at Labuan. The announcement made in these columns that notice had been sent out that the settlement was still retained conditionally upon its success within a specified time, has attracted serious attention, for it is felt that to lose the half-way station between Singapore and China would, at this juncture, be most unfortunate and impolitic. Up to the time of its cession by the Sultan of BORNEO, the island of Labuan was a dreaded haunt of pirates, whose galleys cut off a large proportion of the sea-going commerce of Brunè, the large and populous capital of Borneo. These marauders were expelled, of course, and replaced by collectors of coal and camphor. It was anticipated that the Chinese, Malays, Bugis, and Cochin-Chinese would flock to the settlement, and render it another Dobbo, and that even the Dyaks would send an offshoot into the island. All this has happened to a certain extent, but the establishment is not directly remunerative. This, we conceive, has been the fault of the Government. Happily—in one sense—for the territory of Sarawak, but unhappily for British interests, they allowed the connexion between Labuan and Sir JAMES BROOKE to close, and they did not protect the island. It has several times been threatened by roving Malay squadrons, although never actually assaulted. Its slender means of defence suffice to deter attempts at invasion from the floating locusts of that sea. But this is not enough. To render Labuan a safe and attractive *entrepôt* for the native trade, a swift war steamer should have been permanently stationed in these waters. Such, indeed, is the most conspicuous want of Borneo. If those who, admiring the highest moral purposes, and the most thoroughly English courage in putting them into effect, determine, before Rajah BROOKE again quits England, to indemnify him for his losses during the Chinese outbreaks, we say the commercial community of this country would do itself honour by presenting Sir JAMES BROOKE with a light but powerful armed steamer, adapted for sea as well as river navigation. Nor would such an act of generosity be long in bearing its fruits. There is a great field for commercial enterprise in Borneo, if our merchants and shippers were resolved to work it. In nearly all parts of Borneo Proper, cotton, coffee, the sugar-cane, and the finer sorts of spice, may be cultivated with success, while coal and other minerals, and precious stones, and valuable woods and pearls, abound along or near the coast. That a free port at Labuan would, if legitimately fostered, be of large importance to the commerce of these regions, was shown by the conduct of the Dutch Government, which, soon after the hoisting of the British flag, opened rival ports, upon a similar principle, in Celebes and Sumatra. Labuan, moreover, has been of practical service to the Sultanate of Brunè, where our consul-general is established. To the neglect of the Government at home is attributable, however, the comparative failure of the settlement, which might rise, at least, to a distant rivalry with Singapore—the most successful political and commercial experiment ever made by Great Britain in the Eastern seas. We are persuaded that it is not yet too late to develop the views originally entertained by Sir JAMES BROOKE and his friends; but there is an obvious duty for the Government to perform.

## A METROPOLITAN QUESTION.

WE resume this week our analysis of the Present System of Rating for the Relief of the Poor in the various parishes of the Metropolis. In our last number we explained the futility of the complaints made by the rich districts respecting the deterioration of property that would follow the admission of paupers into their parishes, by showing that no compensation is made to the poor districts when metropolitan 'improvements' drive the necessitous classes into humbly-populated parishes. We compared the aggregate ratable property of seven rich City parishes with that of seven poor parishes, and showed the disproportionate results. We also described the extent to which the construction of new streets, or other public alterations, had unhoused the poor, and driven them to seek shelter in remote quarters. We will, with Mr. GILBERT'S aid, resume the subject.

If we glance at the Surrey side of the water, we find the change effected by improvements and alterations to be no less considerable than those in the neighbourhood of the Commercial Docks, Shadwell, and Whitechapel. The construction of the Greenwich and South-Eastern Railway, as well as the extensive terminus, naturally destroyed innumerable tenements which were the residences, in fact, of the poorer classes. Where did these dispossessed tenants seek shelter? The question is easily answered. From the census of 1851 it appears that the population of Lambeth had increased to 139,325; that of Shoreditch to 109,257; and that of Bethnal-green to 91,123. On the other hand, we find in the City district, whose area is covered with lofty warehouses, stately offices, and uninhabited banks and public buildings, the population, which in 1801 amounted to 65,401 souls, had been reduced to 55,932 in 1851, solely by the operation of those natural laws to which we have alluded. And the cruelty of the system is likely to be permanent, since the Board of Works is for ever contemplating new schemes and carrying out new alterations, without for a moment reflecting that the poor they turn out must necessarily flock to the poor localities of Chelsea, Marylebone, Notting-hill, Whitechapel, St. George's-in-the-East, &c., the richer districts of Tyburnia or Belgravia not affording tenements sufficiently within their means. Thus it is that the poor are compelled to support the poor, whilst the rich are altogether exempt from the most obvious social duty. Nor is this the only way in which the wealthy inhabitants of the West-end evade their share of the national burden. It is notorious that the servants whom they may have had in their houses for years are turned adrift when no longer capable and useful, and these, as there is no shelter for them in the parish in which they have been located, are obliged to take refuge in the bordering parishes of Hammersmith or Chelsea.

The Bank of England comprises the whole parish of St. Christopher-le-Stock. The building and ground upon which it stands are valued at a million of money, or 50,000*l.* per annum, though this is below the average price other property in the neighbourhood has realized. The amount it contributed to the relief of the poor in 1852 was 72*l.*, or a little more than a farthing in the pound, whilst two of the poorest parishes in London—St. Ann's Blackfriars, and St. Mary Mounthaw—were assessed at six shillings in the pound, or two hundred and eighty-eight times more in proportion than the Bank of England. Again, twenty houses in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, pay together 1200*l.* a year poor rate, whilst the two parishes of St. Mary, Woodchurch, and St. Mary Woolnorth, comprising the Mansion House, part of Lombard-street, Cornhill, and King William-street, pay together 615*l.* In St. Ann's, Blackfriars, St. Mary Mounthaw, Queenhithe, Allhallows-on-the-Wall, and some others, the increase of rate, in consequence of the late war, averaged 1*s.* 1*d.* in the pound; while in St. Michael's Cornhill, and six of the wealthier parishes, its average was only one halfpenny in the pound, and in St. Christopher-le-Stock one-seventh of a farthing.

We may further analyze the working of the present system, and prove still more forcibly with what cruelty it presses upon the poorer classes. The merchant, the banker, the public company, the shipowner, and the broker, is comparatively exempt, being content with an *étage*, or room or two, or perhaps an uninhabited house. An instance might be adduced, by way of example, of a company, whose paid-up capital exceeds a million, renting a floor at 370*l.* per annum, and paying a poor-rate not exceeding 10*l.* a year. But the shopkeeper is not so conveniently situated for escaping the duty of relief. The retail tradesman requires the size of his shop to be commensurate with the extent of his business, and the amount of his rate depends on the space his shop occupies, according to the value of house property in the City. To draw still further from Mr. GILBERT'S statistics, another illustration is presented by the Dock Companies. St. Katharine's Dock, for example, employs, with sailors and labourers, a thousand poor, the last chiefly residing in the Whitechapel district. The merchants and shipowners really employing these men have small offices in the City almost wholly untaxed; their residences are either at the West-end, or possibly in some genteel suburban district, while the mass of pauperism is left to the poor parishes in the Eastern union. In Whitechapel the dock labourer relieves the Spitalfields weaver in his distress, and

the weaver relieves the dock labourer. Nothing is more common here than for a summons to be served on a house for default of poor rates when a portion of its inmates are actually receiving parochial relief; while other and wealthier classes are exempted. The St. Katharine's Docks comprise a whole parish, in which no poor can reside. In the year 1852 it contributed to the enormous expenditure of the Whitechapel union only 414*l.*; yet the majority of persons applying for relief are directly or indirectly connected with shipping. The London Docks form a part of the large and poor parish of St. George-in-the-East, and are therefore called upon to contribute their full share to the pauperism caused by them in the parish; and while, in 1856, the amount paid by the St. Katharine's Dock Company to the relief of the poor was only a few hundred pounds, the London Docks Company contributed no less than 19,756*l.* If the rates were equalized, the London Dock Company would certainly be greatly relieved, but the St. Katharine's Dock Company would be called upon to contribute its just quota. To return, however, to the West-end, we find the same evils exist, varying in intensity according to local circumstances. Comparing three wealthy parishes west of Regent-street with six east of Mark-lane, it is stated that in the former, where the rental averages 2,148,293*l.*, the poor rate is only 16,340*l.*, whilst in the latter cluster of unions, where the rental does not reach one million and a half sterling, the poor rates amount to 62,481*l.*, or 46,141*l.* more than the three West-end districts.

THE SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The first of these services took place last Sunday. A vast crowd of persons assembled outside the railings for an hour before the time at which the service was appointed to commence; and it was evident from their appearance that they did not, for the most part, belong to the poorer orders, whom it was sought to benefit, but were members of the comfortable, regular church-going classes who had left their ordinary places of worship for the sake of 'the sight.' Many arrived in private carriages, and several others in cabs. When the doors were thrown open (only two places of ingress were provided for the people), there was a most unseemly rush and struggle for admittance. Women were driven violently against the railings, and, screaming in terror or from pain, added to the confusion; the officials, seeking to moderate the rush, injudiciously closed the doors every now and then; and those who remained outside had to encounter a double pressure, backwards and forwards. At length, as many got in as the Abbey would hold; and the rest were obliged to go home, disappointed of seeing the show which had attracted them. The grand old building looked peculiarly impressive and picturesque by the artificial light thrown upon it by the gas burners which have been introduced specially for these occasions. A choral service having been performed, prayers were said by the Rev. J. C. Haden, Priest in Ordinary to her Majesty's Chapel Royal, and rector of Hutton, and the lessons were read by the Rev. Lord John Thynne, sub-dean. The New Hundredth Psalm was then sung by the whole congregation; after which, the Very Rev. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster, preached the sermon. In doing so, he specially invited the poor to those observances, and said he trusted that the upper and middle classes would not leave their ordinary places of worship in order to come there, and thus keep out those for whom the Abbey was thrown open. Dr. Trench having pronounced the benediction, the congregation dispersed. According to some accounts, several artisans were observed among the congregation.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—The new series of special services at Exeter Hall commenced last Sunday evening. The hall was well filled.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The latest intelligence from the Cape is most satisfactory. The colony is peaceful and prosperous. About 80,000 Kaffirs have taken shelter within its boundaries. Some of them make good servants. 1147 are engaged on public works at King William's Town. All the troops from England have arrived in good health.

THE CROWN JEWELS.—The paragraph lately going the round of the papers upon the subject of the Crown jewels contains an important inaccuracy. The jewels constituting the Regalia at the Tower are not those respecting which there has been a question between our Court and that of Hanover. Some jewels belonging to George II., and some in the possession of Queen Charlotte, were, it seems, the subject of a bequest to the Crown of Hanover. Under that bequest they were claimed, and, her Majesty having submitted the claim to competent authority, its validity was admitted. The Crown of Hanover, however, has nothing to say to the Regalia, which will remain as at present.—*Globe*.

THE MANCHESTER WORKHOUSE FARM.—The pauper labourers employed at this farm struck on Thursday morning for higher labour and better food. After an interview with the Board of Guardians, the men consented to resume work.

## 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.*

*Fraser* begins the new year with a number of more than average excellence, most of the articles being equally valuable and interesting. The first, by a literary veteran, Mr. THOMAS KEIGHTLEY, 'On the Life and Writings of Henry Fielding,' is a contribution towards what is still wanting in our literature—a good biography of the great novelist who founded the realistic school of English fiction. Our great novelists have been unfortunate in their biographers, none of them, with the exception of SCOTT, and perhaps GOLDSMITH, having found one worthy of his fame. In some cases, no doubt, the materials are scanty; but even where they are tolerably full they have never been turned to good account. Sir WALTER SCOTT's own short sketches of his brother novelists are even now the best lives of them we possess, being replete with broad views, masculine sense, and a quiet insight at once critical and sympathetic. Mr. LAURENCE's *Life of Fielding*, published two years ago, though certainly a great advance on MURPHY, was still only a step in the right direction. The life of FIELDING has yet to be written, and Mr. KEIGHTLEY's papers (a second is to follow) will furnish useful hints to the future biographer whenever he shall appear. The most striking and attractive article in the January number of *Fraser*, is, however, one entitled 'Northern Lights—City Poems, and City Sermons,' by SHIRLEY. It is as readable as it is well worth reading, being written in SHIRLEY's pleasantest vein, and SHIRLEY is generally most instructive when he is most amusing. Manly earnestness speaks in the playful irony of his words, and there is a delicate and sterling criticism in the genial flow of his familiar talk. With the rich and various observation of life and manners, the keen but kindly insight, the easy, brilliant writing which mark the papers under this signature, the readers of *Fraser* are already familiar. We are tempted, however, to extract a specimen or two. How good, for example, is the following sketch of a marked feature in Scottish character:—

Scotchmen are not merely prolific when looked at from the Registrar-General's point of view: they are prolific in most things. They are prolific speakers. The amount of palaver that takes place in a Scotch Kirk Session or a Scotch Town-Council passes knowledge. It is a luxury that can be had cheap. It costs them nothing; and certainly they don't grudge it. I once attended a Town-Council meeting where the subject under discussion was, whether an additional six-and-eightpence should be given to the parish beadle. The *vout*, wisdom, eloquence, and loquacity of that meeting will haunt us to our dying day. They sat six mortal hours, abused each other like pickpockets, and then, on the motion of a corpulent bailie, adjourned the discussion till the following month. So the unlucky beadle did not get his increase of salary for another month at least; probably he has not got it yet. For anything I know to the contrary, they may have talked on till this very day.

The Kirk Session is a great ally of the Town-Council. The man who can't get into the one goes into the other; and between the two, the whole male population (that part of it, at least, which belongs to the lower grades of the middle class) become civic or ecclesiastical orators. There is no remote corner in the North which does not boast its burgh Demosthenes, its village Chatham. They are plentiful as blackberries. One knows the man at a glance. He is very seedy around the gills; his mouth is large and hungry, like the wolf's in *Red Riding-Hood*; he has a permanent soreness about the lower part of the bronchial tube which communicates a solemn acerbity to his speech. Your Conservative of this class is a fine specimen of the order. He declaims in the Town-Council against the poor-rates; his soul is bitter within him when he denounces Mr. Moncrieff and his 'indegested legislation.' The county paper reports him; so he speaks like a man who is aware of the responsibility that lies upon him, and who—accepts it.

The *City Sermons* are those recently published by the most eloquent of living Scottish preachers, Dr. GUTHRIE, which were reviewed last week in the columns of the *Times*. The writer in the *Times* signalizes the weakness, not to say absurdity, of the preacher's practical suggestions as to the best means for correcting the evils incident to great cities, which he so eloquently deplores; and the writer in *Fraser* traces this weakness to the severe Calvinism of Scottish theology. "Dr. GUTHRIE," he says, "is a good man, in practice, and apart from his creed; but when he begins to write or reason, behold how vague and irrelevant he becomes! We do not blame him; it is the system, not the man, that is to blame. A benevolent Calvinist must regard our 'sins and sorrows' with blank bewilderment; do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame—for it is at the expense of its logic, at the peril of its consistency; and he must retreat from its speculative and practical dilemmas into vague metaphor and windy palaver." It is certainly rather characteristic of Calvinism that it should call in the strong arm of the law to suppress moral evil, as it emphatically asserts in its fundamental principles the utter impotence of all moral means to change the individual or reform the race. In its eyes no man is in a more hopeless state than the merely moral man, and no instrumentality is predestined to more certain failure than one which depends for its success on moral influence. A consistent Calvinist, therefore, is necessarily a physical-force reformer. The *City Poems* are those recently published by Mr. ALEXANDER SMITH. SHIRLEY ably defends Mr. SMITH both from his enemies and his friends. To the poet himself he offers the following sound advice:—

So far for Mr. Smith's assailants: will you, Mr. Smith, allow us to say a few words to yourself? If you cannot work out the suggestions we are going to offer, then we counsel you in perfect sincerity to cease from writing dramatic, and to write didactic poems in their place. If you had thrown the various reflections upon nature and human life which occupy the pages of *City Poems* into a poetical form resembling Thomson's *Seasons* or Wordsworth's *Lacursion*, we have no hesitation in saying that you would have produced an effective poem. Your thoughts are quite as original as theirs, your language much more terse and pregnant. And yet your volume is eminently unsatisfactory and ineffective. Why? Because you have tried to be a

dramatist—that is, you have tried to make us believe that you were not speaking in your own person: that some one you had imagined and created was speaking in your place. You challenge us to estimate you as a dramatist; and when we read through your book as a drama, and find that it is not a drama, we are unavoidably disappointed; and the apt epigram and the striking reflection, instead of being relished as they would have been had they found an appropriate setting, are read at a fatal disadvantage. A sense of incongruity between the form and the material quite destroys the enjoyment of the reader. We do not say to you, as yet, that you must at once abandon the drama, for there are lyrical bursts here and there in your volume, where, under the pressure of a strong emotion, you lose the sense of your own personality, that are, we think, essentially dramatic; but to produce a consistent and continuous dramatic poem there are many requisites to which you must attend in the meantime.

Why do your Idyls of English life, for instance, differ so much from Mr. Tennyson's? There are many points of resemblance—the rich colouring of feminine loveliness, the vivid descriptions of natural scenery, for instance: and yet, while Mr. Tennyson's are complete and satisfying to the mind, yours are not. Why? Because Mr. Tennyson has gained a clear insight into the characters of the men and women he introduces, and you have not. He gets a firm hold of them in the first place, and having entered as it were into their hearts, then, and not till then, he writes, and with this result—that they are perfectly natural, perfectly consistent throughout. They are not pieces of brilliant patchwork. They never say anything merely because it is ornamental. When the laureate portrays a boy in a Glasgow factory, for instance, he does not think of putting into his mouth the beautiful descriptions and reflections which make your 'Boy's Poem' in a certain sense the best that you have yet written. And why? Because he wants to bring the peculiar feelings of a boy vividly before us, and he has no wish whatever to unroll a picturesque panorama of the Clyde—no doubt a very good thing in itself, and on a fitting occasion, but quite irrelevant and incongruous to the main work he is then engaged on. Now you do not attend to this law. It is the Clyde, and not the boy, that you care about. There is barely an expression in the mouth of any of your heroes which is characteristic; which identifies him; which that man, and that man only, would use. And the result is, that not a single human being stands out clearly or articulately before us in your poetry: we get a dim and confused notion of a throng of somewhat blackened and dirty faces: as far as we can see, all very much alike, and bearing an unmistakable resemblance to the *Deus ex machina* who stands in the background and pulls the strings of the puppet-show.

The absence of vital energy is fatal to a dramatist. His actors must stand on their own feet, and not be indebted to any one else for support. And to the true dramatist this is congenial work. He has no satisfaction in describing—he must embody. It is a necessity of his nature. Now, our Scotch poet always seems thankful to get back to description. There he feels that he is on *terra firma*. He can describe a passion in two lines; he cannot embody one in forty pages. We say to Mr. Smith, Select your subject, and then force your characters to work out their story, *without a single word of description or explanation*. Embody, do not describe. The result will be, no brilliant poetic mirage certainly, but, if you have the dramatic power in you at all, genuine smiles, genuine tears.

And this brings us to speak of the selection of a subject. There are, it appears to us, two or three fundamental mistakes in Mr. Smith's principle of choice.

Before leaving the Magazine we ought to say that it contains an excellent translation of GOETHE's *Helena*, by Mr. THEODORE MARTIN.

*Blackwood* opens the year with a dissertation on Hunger and Thirst, which has the merit of being at once popular and scientific, the facts collected being really interesting, and the explanations given lucid and complete. A good review of *Debit and Credit*, the German novel recently introduced to English readers by Chevalier BUNSEN, follows. One of the best articles in the number is that on the Scottish Universities. Judicious, almost judicial, in tone, sound in argument, and extremely seasonable. The writer takes a middle course between the extreme reformers and their opponents, explaining the true character of the Scotch university system as opposed to the English, urging, that this character should be retained in its integrity, temperate reforms by which this may be best secured. From the well-written and acute article on BÉRANGER we can only afford space for the following extract, which will, however, probably tempt many readers to seek the article for themselves:—

There are no abrupt breaks in the songs of Béranger. They are not a succession of verses cut into arbitrary bits, but dainty little separate existences, tuning their periods with an intuitive music, long enough to interest the fancy, and not too long to burden it. And they are not songs of passion. This extraordinary *chansonnier*, of all things in the world, thinks proper to confess that he has never had the luck to know the love of romances and poets, and his verses accordingly lack that charm; but if they are not love-songs, they are, what is still better for their purpose, songs about everything—sparks struck on the moment from every passing blaze of popular emotion, from every event in one of the most crowded chapters of history; and it becomes possible to understand, through the interpretation of Béranger, the real weight of that saying, which does not seem to have much application to our literature and country, though it is perpetually quoted in regard to them, "Let who will make the laws, if I make the songs."

This fundamental difference, however, makes it very strange that any one should call Béranger the Burns of France. It would be almost as just to call him the Milton. The burning heart of the Ayrshire peasant bears as little resemblance to the lively intellect of the Parisian bourgeois as the lightning does to the lamp. True, they have both written songs; but the songs of the Scot are songs of passion, fiery effusions of an exuberant and overflowing ardour—words that burn. There is an *effusion*, an *abandon* (strange that we should find names for this wild overflowing exuberance in a language which produces so few examples of it!), a plunge of the entire spirit into the utterance in the verses of Burns, which does not exist, nor a shadow of it, in Béranger. Wild mirth, wild love, wild despair, all the big passions of a giant, glow in the songs of the ploughman; but as for the Parisian, he has not very much to do with passions. He is not a Burns, startling the quiet with his great emotions. He is not an Anacreon, rose-crowned and flushed with wine—rich in the power and inspiration of a poet, he is, nevertheless, simply a citizen, living as everybody else does, thinking as everybody else thinks, throwing his sentiments about everything freely from him in lively and melodious verses, in happy refrains, in delightful turns of expression, which one loves to take into one's lips, as a child does a *bonbon*. It is not lovers, it is not pleasure-seekers who find expression for their fancies provided to their hand by the *chansonnier*. It is everybody who lives in the same age, who sees the same event, who shares with him in the universal sentiment. He is not seeking popularity by a choice of popular themes; but, living in the midst of the common world, he sings what he thinks about what he sees, and the people, whom the same events have moved perhaps to similar fancies, crowd round him in delighted surprise,

taking the chorus from his lips. He, too, thinks just as we have been thinking. *Vive Béranger!* It is the secret of his fame.

The *Dublin University Magazine* contains a second paper by Doctor LATHAM on the 'Ethnological Relation of the Irish to the Northmen,' in which he wars vigorously against the originality of the Norse mythology and literature. 'Harry Lorrequer,' who has been so long absent from the pages of the *Dublin*, resumes his old place in the present number. The title of the new story is 'Gerald Fitzgerald, the Chevalier.' The leading characters are Jacobites, the period the middle of the last century, and the scene of the opening chapters the neighbourhood of Rome.

Are the days of monthly magazines gone by? We do not include in this expression of a doubt *Blackwood* or *Fraser*, which are institutions; but we speak of new, and likely, competitors. The conductors of the *Train* begin the new year with great spirit, and their motto, *Vires acquirit eundo* is at all events realized in the contents of the present number, which are sound and strong in character and substance. It is difficult for a periodical to shake off its first reputation: *On est toujours l'esclave de son premier talent*, and the *Train*, by its very title, and, perhaps, by the names of its conductors, has been supposed to be necessarily a 'fast' publication. Some of the articles have occasionally, we confess, been a little too *Towny* for our taste, and probably for the taste of that important personage, the General Reader; but there has always been a wonderful amount of interest and amusement for the price—a shilling! And the *Train* has now settled down into a sober rate of speed, with, we trust, a proportionate increase of safety to all concerned. The light literary skirmishers are reinforced by a big gun or two, and the instructive is added to the amusing without any loss of character. The January number opens with the first instalment of a story, 'The Dead Lady's Ring,' by the author of 'Sketches of Cantabs,' reminding us more than once of the peculiar power of WILKIE COLLINS; we can scarcely pay it a higher compliment, or give a better idea of the force with which it fastens upon and compels the reader's interest and attention until he stops breathless at the close of the chapters, and with feverish impatience asks for more. Mr. GODFREY TURNER'S sketch of a London Fire is very pleasant reading, and his verses, 'The Fleeting and the Abiding,' prove that he has heart as well as wit. Indeed, wit without heart is but crackling thorns. Under the title of 'Soothing the Savage Breast,' Mr. YATES describes the nightly vocal haunts of London with a graphic fidelity due to an intimate acquaintance with his subject, and to a shrewd, kindly, and observant eye for London life.

Two young periodicals deserve special notice—*The Atlantic Monthly* and *The Month*. *The Atlantic* is based on the principle of cordial co-operation between British and American authors, and claims a distinct place among monthly magazines. *The Month* is the first 'monthly' established in New South Wales. It is carefully written and pleasantly varied, and promises to do credit to the colony.

### THE CAMPAIGN OF 1815.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

*Histoire de la Campagne de 1815: Waterloo.* Par le Lieutenant-Colonel Charras.

London: Jeffs.

THE results of the operations of the 17th June, as we have shown,\* were decidedly in favour of the allies. At dawn on the 18th, the chances which, a few hours before, had ranged themselves under the banners of Napoleon, had passed over to Blücher and Wellington. Napoleon had, indeed, succeeded in uniting two-thirds of his force in front of Wellington's chosen position; but while he was separated by nearly twenty miles from Grouchy, and while Grouchy was at sunrise as far distant from Blücher, that audacious veteran had united his whole force at Wavre, within little more than half the distance of Wellington's right flank. At dawn on the 18th, when Bulow's corps was moving up to St. Lambert, and Blücher was preparing to follow with the larger part of his army, Grouchy was still at Gembloux, 'anxious and undecided,' and uncertain what route would put him on the track of the Prussians; and it was not until he arrived at Sart-lez-Walhain that he knew for certain that Blücher was at Wavre. When from the garden of the notary Hollaert he heard the first cannonade at Waterloo, Bulow had nearly reached St. Lambert, and Blücher was galloping along the road to join him. While he was debating with Gérard whether he should '*marcher au feu*,' and strive to take part in the grand battle which it became evident was in progress in front of the forest of Soignes, or whether he should move upon Wavre, the superior energy, promptitude, and daring of the allied commanders had effected that combination which decided the fate of Grouchy's master, of his own, of France, and of Europe. Napoleon was fairly out-generaled. He believed the Prussians were far away—they were near at hand; he believed he was the strongest at the decisive point—a few hours disclosed to him the terrible fact that his enemies had effected the masterstroke in war, and had brought the larger to bear upon the smaller force with irresistible effect. They and not he were the stronger at the point of contact.

Here we may dismiss Marshal Grouchy. Colonel Charras partially attempts to vindicate his conduct at the expense of Napoleon. It is a tempting theme which Charras treats at great length and with great force, but not altogether to our satisfaction. Obviously, we cannot enter into the merits of Grouchy's manœuvres here; nor can we afford space to explain why he exercised no practical influence whatever on the battle of Waterloo. We will not enter into the question whether he could have done better than he did. The single fact that he was taking breakfast at Sart-lez-Walhain at mid-day on the 18th, upwards of five-and-twenty miles from the extreme

right of Napoleon's position, is sufficient in itself to show that he and his force did not press with a feather's weight either on one side or the other.

Grouchy thus neutralized, Napoleon was left to fight it out alone on the field of Waterloo. All things considered, there was at first a pretty close approximation to equality between the combatants. Napoleon had a splendid army. He had a slight superiority in number; he had more infantry, more cavalry, and between seventy and eighty more guns. But, above all, he had an army composed of the soldiers of one nation, nearly all inured to war. These were his advantages over his rival. But Wellington had in his favour a very strong position, and the promise, the certainty of Prussian support; and he knew well that, if afforded at all, that support would be afforded in a manner the most advantageous to him and the most disastrous to his enemy. He had also 23,000 British troops, and upwards of 20,000 Germans, some of them hardly inferior to the best of their British comrades. These were his advantages. On the other hand, he had upwards of 17,000 troops Dutch-Belgians, upon some of whom he could not rely at all, and upon the remainder he could only place a partial reliance. These were his disadvantages. For the rest Colonel Charras only finds one fault with Wellington—the fault of not concentrating his whole force upon the field of battle. Strongly impressed with the belief that Napoleon might attempt to turn his right by Nivelles, he had actually upwards of 20,000 men detached upon his right and rear. If we take the tactics of Napoleon, who threw the whole of his force into the fight, as a standard, this was undoubtedly an error. The strategy of Wellington, however, may be regarded from another point of view; and the detached troops, the greater part of whom could have been easily rallied to the main body, may be looked upon as a precaution against a disaster.

This is not the place in which to attempt a popular description of the battle of Waterloo even in outline; but we may pause a moment over some of its grander features, and afterwards correct some of the errors in the detailed, but hardly happy, account in the pages of Colonel Charras.

Eager as he was to make sure that Wellington still held his position, Napoleon, apprehensive, as he alleges, that the ground would be too heavy for his artillery, delayed the moment of attack until the forenoon was nearly spent. Colonel Charras, rejecting the plea that the state of the ground and the fatigues of the troops rendered this delay necessary, thinks that the French army might have been thrown into action as early as eight o'clock. "Tout le temps écoulé depuis," he says, "était du temps livré à l'inconnu, perdu absolument; et souvent, à la guerre, des pertes de ce genre ne se réparent pas. Wellington devait mesurer avec bonheur les retards de son adversaire." The weakest part of the British line was the left wing. The right, covered by Hougoumont, was impregnable; the centre, naturally strong, was rendered stronger by the outpost at La Haye Sainte. Napoleon recognized at a glance the weakness of the allied left, and determined to assail it, hoping to break through, and thus effectually sever the British from the Prussian army. He did not even suspect, as Colonel Charras justly remarks, that Wellington had a good reason for accepting battle with his left 'in the air'; that reason being the confidence he felt in the early support of the Prussians, without which he would not have fought the battle at all.

The combat began by a persistent and fruitless attack upon Hougoumont, and a tremendous fire of artillery (heard by Grouchy at Sart-lez-Walhain) from the right centre of the French position. This fire was intended to shake, disorganize, appal the British troops, and to prepare the way for the first grand attack—that of the infantry of the French right wing upon the British left. But before D'Erlon could launch his columns the wandering gaze of Napoleon had caught sight of troops at Chapelle St. Lambert. They were Prussians; yet even when he learnt that they were Prussians, when he learnt that the whole Prussian army had concentrated at Wavre on the evening of the 17th, he still believed he could check Bulow's corps, and beat Wellington. Colonel Charras evidently thinks that Napoleon should have retreated the moment he discovered that a Prussian army was marching direct upon his right flank and rear. He did not. He trusted his 'star.' Lobau was detached to control Bulow, and D'Erlon was sent against the British left. As our readers probably know, this grand infantry attack, the first great event in the sanguinary drama, was an utter failure. The heavy French columns advancing in echelon, left in front, were met by Picton's division and our heavy cavalry, and literally hurled backwards by the rapid application of the bullet and bayonet, or the irresistible charge of the British dragoons. Of the four columns, not one remained entire; five thousand men were put *hors de combat*, between two and three thousand of whom were made prisoners; two eagles were taken, and upwards of thirty—Charras says fifteen—pieces of cannon rendered useless for the rest of the day. Colonel Charras attributes the defeat of the French to the strange formation of the columns. This is an interesting point:—

"Soit malentendu," he writes, "dans la transmission de l'ordre, soit aberration du maréchal [Ney] ou de d'Erlon, les divisions se formèrent, chacune en masse pleine, par bataillons déployés, à cinq pas de distance les uns des autres. . . . [There were four echelons.] La distance d'un échelon à l'autre fut de quatre cents pas; chaque division avait huit bataillons, excepté celle de Donzelot, qui en avait neuf. Ces étranges colonnes présentaient donc ici douze, là vingt-quatre et vingt-sept rangs d'épaisseur et un front variant de cent cinquante à deux cents hommes, suivant la force des bataillons."

Colonel Charras says that this formation placed the infantry at the mercy of cavalry. But it cannot be denied that it placed them at the mercy of infantry also, for the moment they came within short range of Brown Bess, the concentrated fire from the thin red line put them into confusion, and they found it impossible to deploy. The bayonet and the sabre did the rest; no attack was ever made with more spirit; no attack was ever more completely repulsed. The French infantry were routed from the field. Not a single column gained the crest of the position, except where the flight of Bylandt's brigade had left an interval. This brigade was not, as Colonel Charras states, overthrown and dispersed by the impetuous shock of the French. There was no overthrowing, no shock. Before even the skirmishers could reach them, Bylandt's men, appalled by the sight of the masses in their front, fled to the rear.

Unfortunate in his great infantry attack, wasting many men in an obsti-

\* See Leader, December 19.

nate and prolonged assault upon Hougoumont, disquieted by the gathering force of the Prussians, Napoleon turned his efforts from the left to the centre of the British line. He carried La Haye Sainte; but not until its defenders had exhausted every cartridge (a fact which, in speaking of the 'fight' of Major Baring, Colonel Charras leaves unnoticed), and he followed it up by the first of those magnificent cavalry attacks, which, brilliant as they were, made no substantial impression on the British infantry. Hurling in vain against the squares, but never charging home, the French horsemen were assailed in turn, and driven off, by the wreck of the British cavalry, which charged so often, so aptly, and so successfully during this bloody day.

It was now approaching five o'clock. With constantly increasing strength, now rapidly coming into action, Bulow and his Prussians had already compelled Lobau to throw all his force into the fight. The French line of battle gradually began to lose its beautiful array, and to shape itself so as to assault the British in front and control the Prussians on the flank. Wellington had drawn his right towards the centre, and called up part of his reserve. He divined Napoleon's purpose, and opposed fresh obstacles to the tide of cavalry which was preparing to rush up the slope and over the crest. Ney attacked once more, and Kellerman's gleaming squadrons came bounding on in support, shouting, and confident of victory. They made a great effort; they sustained an astonishing combat for nearly two hours; they rode at, but not into, the squares. Not once only, but a dozen times these gallant fellows swooped upon their invincible foes; until broken, disordered, decimated by the fire of the infantry, and charged by our cavalry, they were chased once more into the valley. Napoleon had now used up his cavalry. He had been compelled to reinforce Lobau with the Young Guard, and to move the Imperial Guard up on to the battle-field. Wellington's losses had been terrific. He had at once repelled the attacks on Hougoumont, opposed an impassable line to the infantry of the French right, and sustained the great cavalry attacks without flinching. But fewer still and fewer had grown the allied troops. Little squares and little columns were dotted about upon and in rear of the ridge. Squadrons still less, or rather regiments reduced to squadrons, stood close in rear of the infantry. Wellington had a reserve as well as Napoleon, but unhappily, except Vivian and Vandeleur's cavalry brigades, it consisted mainly of Dutch-Belgian infantry. He had, therefore, to win with his British and Germans; and with them he won.

On his last grand attack, that made by the Imperial Guard, Napoleon staked the issue of the battle. From this point it is that we can measure the share of the Prussians in determining the victory. Soon after seven o'clock the French army actually presented a right angle opposite the British left, so stoutly had the Prussians pressed on, although not one brigade was yet in communication with the British army. Had Blücher not repeated his attacks again and again on the French right, Napoleon would have had the whole of the force sent against Blücher wherewith to strike a decisive blow at Wellington in the most critical hour of the conflict. As it was, the defeat of the Imperial Guard was little less than a miracle, and it was, that defeat which wrested the victory from Napoleon. Nothing could be finer than the swift counterstroke dealt by Wellington, or better timed, or more conclusive. One moment, while awaiting the onslaught of the Guard, and sustaining the fierce and incisive fire of the swarms of French skirmishers on his left, Wellington's line may be said to have swayed to and fro, like a wall about to give way. A brief interval filled with deadly volleys ensued; and then the French columns, heretofore so compact and resolute, were seen loosening and scattering over the field, from La Haye Sainte to La Belle Alliance, from Hougoumont to Papelotte, furrowed by the red lines of British cavalry, and swept away by the irresistible ardour of the infantry, so long restrained. The charge and pursuit of our Guards and of the Light Infantry Brigade had decided the battle. The British left and Prussian right were now in contact; the Prussians had grown stronger than the French; the victory was won.

Dans toute l'armée française, il ne resta plus un bataillon, un escadron en ordre. La déroute fut complète, absolue. Napoléon avait perdu la bataille la plus décisive de notre âge. Wellington par sa tenacité inébranlable, Blücher par son activité audacieuse, tous les deux par l'habileté et l'accord de leurs manœuvres avaient produit ce résultat. . . . Jamais armées ne s'étaient livrées de plus furieuses, de plus sanglants assauts. Mais, malheureusement pour la France, jamais, non plus, armée française n'avait subi défaite si terrible, si funeste.

We need not pursue the further career of Napoleon, nor discuss with Colonel Charras his fall. We can only find space to mention that our author has most ably and pitilessly analyzed the writings of Napoleon relating to the campaign, and has found them, as others had done before him, wanting in veracity. Napoleon was physically and mentally demoralized—demented, in fact—by power. His genius flashed, it did not shine with that steady blaze which lit up all the world in the latest years of the last and the earliest years of this century. We may here give the estimate which Colonel Charras has formed of Wellington and Napoleon:—

Certes, la différence était grande entre le général anglais et Napoléon. Mais elle l'était beaucoup moins que celui-ci ne se l'imaginait et que, longtemps, on ne l'a cru dans notre pays abusé par des mensonges.

L'un avait le génie de la guerre à la plus haute puissance; mais la politique insensée de l'empereur altérait, troublait les conceptions merveilleuses du stratège; et l'énergie, l'activité physique faisait souvent défaut aux nécessités dévorantes, aux durs labours des expéditions de guerre.

L'autre n'était qu'un général de talent, mais d'un talent si complet, enté sur de si fortes qualités, qu'il atteignait presque au génie. Doué d'un bon sens extrême; politique profond; religieux-observateur des lois de son pays; excellent appréciateur des hommes; instruit à fond de tout ce qui constitue la science et le métier des armes; faisant parfois des fautes, mais sachant ne pas s'y obstiner après les avoir reconnues; soigneux du bien-être de ses soldats, ménager de leur sang; dur au désordre, impitoyable aux déprédations; habile à concevoir et à exécuter; prudent ou hardi, temporisateur ou actif suivant la circonstance; inébranlable dans la mauvaise fortune, rebelle aux envieux du succès; âme de fer dans un corps de fer, Wellington, avec une petite armée, avait fait de grandes choses; et cette armée était son ouvrage. Il devait rester et il restera une des grandes figures militaires de ce siècle.

Né en 1769, il avait quarante-six ans, l'âge de Napoléon.

The ungracious task of pointing out some errors cannot be shirked, ungracious though it be. Colonel Charras says that Ponsonby's Union Brigade was posted in the reserve, and only brought up when Wellington saw D'Erlon preparing to fall upon his left. Ponsonby stood on the left and Somerset on the right of the Charleroi road, at the beginning of the action. In describing Ney's cavalry charges, our author says, "Des carrés entiers furent renversés, dispersés, écrasés,"—an assertion made without foundation. No square was broken on that day. The Prince of Orange, much admired by Colonel Charras, caused the destruction of two German battalions and a brave general, as he had caused the destruction of a British regiment at Quatre Bras, by sheer stupidity. Colonel Charras, led away by gratitude to the Dutch, erroneously states, and renders his error emphatic by a flourish of trumpets, that it was Chassé and the Dutch, and not Colborne with the 52nd Regiment, who charged decisively on the flank of the Imperial Guard. But Colonel Charras commits a graver error, for he describes the double attack of the Guards as one attack, and the double defeat as one defeat, 'sous la pression du nombre.' There are other mis-statements, but we need not particularize them. The book, upon the whole, as we have already said, is a valuable contribution to military history, written in good faith, and as such it will no doubt be generally received.

#### LUDLOW'S INDIAN LECTURES.

*British India: its Races and its History considered with Reference to the Mutinies of 1857.* By John Malcolm Ludlow. 2 vols. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THESE lectures were addressed to the students of the Working Men's College. Mr. Ludlow was requested to undertake the task on account of his well-known familiarity with Indian matters. It does not appear very clearly whether he has had local experience, but that is a question of no particular importance. Some of the very best books written on Eastern affairs are the works of men who never travelled out of Europe; indeed, Mill considered it an absolute disadvantage in the writer of Indian history to have been in India. The point may be pushed too far, but Mr. Ludlow has other qualifications to plead. His kinsmen form a clan of Anglo-Indians; his friendships ramify through all the Indian departments. Thus, he has been led to study the subject with interest and even enthusiasm, and to educate himself in special views which find strong expression in these discourses. The contents of these two volumes, therefore, bear a certain impress of authority, and, having been neatly and industriously compiled, may be recommended to readers whose means of information have hitherto been similar to those of the students addressed in the first instance by Mr. Ludlow. The taint of the work consists in a peculiarly morbid tone, accompanied by an occasional heat of language which detracts from the value of the narrative, and of the disquisitions interspersing it. Mr. Ludlow is an antagonist of the East India Company, and generally of the policy which has been pursued by Great Britain in India; but we think, considering the rapidity with which he got together his materials, and the comparatively narrow space through which his researches ranged, that he would have done well to avoid rhetorical interludes after the manner of the parliamentary orators of the last century. In several instances he has decided hastily and unjustly, and permitted his Indian sympathies to carry him beyond the limits of historical evidence. Before discussing any of the points to which we allude, it is necessary, in order to present a fair account of Mr. Ludlow's book, to indicate upon what plan he has gone to work. The basis laid is a general description of India, its geography, natural divisions, products, and capacities. Into the immense and brilliant theatre Mr. Ludlow then introduces the native races, distributed into aborigines, Hindoos, Mohammedans, and Christians, his sketch being very intelligent and popular. To this topic four lectures are devoted. Next, he treats of the British rule in India, arranging the principal events in groups, and dedicating, as is proper, almost as much space to the story of internal administration as to that of war and conquest. The British authority, established, organized, extended, is traced as far as the last of Lord Dalhousie's annexations, all of which are bitterly—and some unjustly—condemned, and at this point a retrospective lecture is interpolated, summing up what, in Mr. Ludlow's opinion, are to be considered as 'the lessons of the past.' Thence he proceeds to deal with 'questions of the present,' the military, the religious, that of race, the political, that of police, justice, and taxation, the condition of the country and the people, and the state of public opinion at home. We do not think any reader can follow Mr. Ludlow through these successive chapters of narrative, analysis, and criticism, without being informed and interested; but we would warn students, especially those of the Working Men's College, not altogether to trust the work as a manual, but to compare it with others more philosophical in their impartiality, and grounded upon views of statesmanship more practical and not less lofty. It seems to us that Mr. Ludlow is a philanthropist and not a politician. He might be both; he could not be the latter, in a strict sense, without being the former. But good-will goes a very little way towards the government of the world, unless it be associated with a thorough comprehension of national exigencies. The utility of the Lectures, indeed, is attributable to the abundance of information they present on matters of fact. Working men of all classes want to know what India is, and what it contains. Mr. Ludlow tells them, plainly and pleasantly; he draws clear pictures of Indian art and industry; he sets forth in a few succinct pages the annals of the native races as developed during the successive epochs of their progress and decay; he brings out, as upon a palimpsest, a view of the old times in which, before Hindooism was known in India, cities were built and roads constructed, and temples reared by architects who employed no cement, but fitted one gigantic block of hewn stone to another. The ancient aboriginal rituals, solemn and marvellous, rise like shadows flecked with blood behind the dim and colossal fabric of Brahmin history. But when Mr. Ludlow is polemical, he descends to flippancy, and is unnecessarily and inconclusively arrogant. We do not think him successful in his attack upon Lord Macaulay's characterization of Warren Hastings. Nor does he at all prove his case when he asserts that throughout India the worst Mussulman government is preferred to the British. Population statistics have proved the reverse. Is the administra-

tion of the Nizam's territories preferred to that of Mairwara? Is the North-Western system so hateful as that of Oude under its native princes? Mr. Ludlow's own statement, in his thirteenth lecture, is an admirable commentary on the random rhetoric of the ninth. Of the public works executed under British superintendence he gives, upon the whole, a tolerably fair account, drawing a useful contrast between the improved and the neglected provinces. His tendency, however, is to impeach the Company's government at all hazards, so that it is literally painful to read his version of the Sattara supercession. Of Lord Dalhousie he writes ungenerously, uncandidly, and in a spirit of defiant dogmatism, which, we hope, did not mislead his hearers at the Working Men's College. They must seek elsewhere for an authentic view of Lord Dalhousie's Indian policy, which has been made the subject of so much cruel misrepresentation. The future will show whether he deserved ill or well of the Government he served with so much devotion and vigour. But a single illustration should teach those who read as students the danger of trusting too implicitly in the counsels of a fluent and forcible lecturer. What would Mr. John Malcolm Ludlow do? He would restore the dethroned dynasty of Oude and the boy-Rajah of Sattara, and grant increase of territory to Putteala and Jheend, to Gwalior, Indore, and Jodhpore. That is to say, the rebels of Oude should be rewarded for their rebellion, and India should be taught that conquered territories may be regained by their deposed dynasties, on condition of a massacre and a military rising. We find few traces of sound critical acumen or practical political sagacity in Mr. Ludlow's book, which is rather a popular compendium, upon which the reader may rely for vivid and accurate impressions of ancient and general Indian history. It is, in all its parts, exceedingly well written.

### THE ALCHEMISTS.

*Remarks upon Alchemy and the Alchemists, indicating a Method of Discovering the True Nature of Hermetic Philosophy.* Boston: Crosby, Nichols, and Co.

THE author professes to have discovered the key of the hermetic science. Alchemy, he contends, was not a search for an agent by which the baser metals might be converted into gold, but a philosophical method of operating upon the heart of man, the writings of the adepts being treatises on religious education, hidden in symbolical language. The words gold, silver, lead, salt, sulphur, mercury, orpiment, sol, luna, wine, acid, and alkali formed a veil, penetrable only by the initiated, behind which lurked the opinions of reformers who dared not avow their doctrines. The elixir of life, the universal medicine, and the philosopher's stone, were moral mysteries; and they have ridiculed the Cabala who never understood the secret. Those old alchemists were not mechanical Argonauts, ransacking nature in search of the power to transmute lead into gold; they were missionaries and martyrs. So runs this erudite and ingenious argument, which is certainly ably sustained, although it is not difficult to detect the writer's alchemical faculty of reducing all doubts to dross, and turning into golden philosophy every element in the Rosicrucian crucible. He builds up a system of divinity from the hermetic treatises, and translates their ambiguities as parables; but the profane, interpreting their works literally, plunged into the monomania which has overwhelmed alchemy with the reproaches of the modern world. We think the author's theory is one that deserves further examination. It is original and bold, but his citations, if by no means conclusive, are not to be disposed of by a sneer. It must be admitted, however, that if the hermetic writers of the highest class were simply philosophers, employing symbols for the mutual communication of their ideas, they might as well—so far as posterity was concerned—have written in arrowheads and the characters of the Sinaitic or Egyptian hieroglyphy. Sometimes man was designated as The Stone, antimony, lead, zinc, or arsenic; but they point to the means of his perfection as animated mercury, the serpent, the green lion, shark water, or virgins' milk. Figuier, speaking of this element, says that none of the alchemists have ever discovered it. However, according to the new American system of deciphering, it means a pure conscience—rather an obvious, but not a very satisfactory solution. The author may have caught a glimpse of some concealed philosophy, but he asks too much when he desires us to trust his dictionary of alchemic simples and compounds, translated from the original metaphors. The spirit of fire, transmuting all things, the salt of tartar, the spirit of wine, driven to the centre by cold, and the essential salt of vipers, remain mysterious, in spite of his efforts to pierce the obscurities of the hermetic dialects. The writers say that great virtues appertain to the salt of vipers; they speak often of furnaces, retorts, cucurbits, and alembics; and all this may be intended in a moral instead of a physical sense: but the version here presented is, to say the least, arbitrary. Arterphius wrote on antimony: antimony is here said to mean man; but Arterphius, whatever his intention, was illegibly obscure, and spoke of the salt of the sun and moon, to be made homogene with other imperfect bodies, of argentive, the water of life, azoth, latten, and the true tincture; Basilus Valantine adds the unicorn's horn, 'the aguish magnetified needle,' and something feminine that 'in a mysterious penetration of homogeneal forms meets her beatitude.' Conning over these books, as the author says, 'a hasty reader might be mystified a little.' If Bishop Berkeley knew what *Alabest* meant, and if Kunkel was wrong in his application of a physical law to demonstrate its impossibility, it may safely be affirmed that no one has ever reduced to clear common sense the works of Geber the Arabian. Of course, the language of the adepts was not designed for ordinary readers, being expressly designated as the magic language and the language of angels; this, however, does not prove it to have contained any philosophy more practical than that which occupied itself in studying the secret of transmutation. What was of a mixed nature between fixed and not fixed, and partook of a sulphur azurine? What was a raw, cooling, feminine fire? Or the Austral water that cleansed the earth? We somewhat suspect the facility of the American interpretation. Three flowers are to be sought by the alchemist, say the masters of the science—the damask-coloured violet, the milk-white lily, and the amaranth. Gathering the fresh violets on the bank of the golden river, when they have put on the most delicate colour of the dark

sapphire, 'the sun will give thee signs.' This may be fancy, or mysticism, or nonsense, but it is of a different texture from that hermetic pattern worked into the Romance of the Rose. Pure gold, violet, citrine, virgins, milk, purple, and transcendent redness prove that, as Eyræneus says, 'this art is very cabalistical.' And cabalistical, we think, it will remain. The American author has suggested a clue to the secret of that strange philosophy, and has been too diligent a student to deserve ridicule; but it must be confessed that the subject remains where it was before Kopp or Figuier published their disquisitions.

### THE SPORTS OF MERRY ENGLAND.

*Merric England, its Sports and Pastimes.* By Lord William Lennox, Author of 'Compton Audley,' 'Percy Hamilton,' 'Philip Courtney,' 'Wellington in Private Life,' &c. &c. Newby.

THE season has arrived when 'Old Christmas brings his sports again,' and the appearance of a book specially full of anecdote and information on matters connected with the favourite recreations of the English people is most opportune. This circumstance, combined with the author's previous reputation, will ensure for the volume an extensive popularity.

"No cavalry officers like my brave fox-hunters," said Wellington at Salamanca. And certainly the man who sits his horse like a centaur; who by a judicious bridle hand, can, as it were, lift the noble beast over every spot of difficult ground; whose judgment of distance is perfect, from following the chase through a wild and difficult country—must be allowed to have passed no unworthy novitiate, ere entering upon that nobler hunting where the game is man. Skill and daring are almost intuitive in the English sportsman. He canters his horse over the green sward, and 'crams' him at a six-foot stone fence, or charges a twenty-foot winter torrent with equal indifference. Impelled by this bold chivalrous spirit, the author of the book before us, being a sojourner at Brussels when the Duke marched into it, followed him to Waterloo *en amateur*, and as we believe, in plain clothes, charged with the cavalry throughout the whole of that bloody fray, and left it only when carried wounded to his tent. The introduction to *Merric England*, enumerates the 'points' which guided our forefathers in their selection of a good horse. He should, said they, have fifteen good 'propyrtees and condicions,' to wit—three of a man, three of a woman, three of a fox, three of a hare, three of an ass. Of a man, bold, proud, and hardy; of a woman, fair breasts, fair hair, and easy to move; of a fox, fair tail, short ears, with a good trot; of a hare, a great eye, a dry heel, and well running; of an ass, a big chin, a flat leg, and a good hoof. The following accurate and graphic picture of an onslaught of poachers upon a game preserve about Christmas time may perhaps help to banish from many of our readers' minds their sympathy for that worthless and desperate caste of sylvan marauders:—

On a dark and cloudy night in November, I observed five men stealthily crawling through the thickly covered underwood of my retreat. "Here's a likely place," whispered one, as he drew from his pocket a wiry noose, and placed it across a cutting in the plantation. "Here Jim," cried another, "drop the *beans* between the hedge and that stack of buckwheat." "Look out on the right branch of that larch; a pop from your walking-stick will settle him," cried a third. In a second, the whizzing noise of an air-gun was heard, and a splendid cock pheasant fell from his roost, at the feet of the poacher. "All right!" exclaimed two others who were patrolling outside the plantation. During this awful moment I was crouched up under a hedgerow, within a very few yards of the principal speaker, but happily escaped observation. Day now began to break, and showed numbers of my furry brethren, noosed and struggling in the agonies of death, while many a gorgeous pheasant cock fell stricken with almost instantaneous death. Footsteps were now heard among the crashing underwood, and a party of keepers approached. "I thought how it was," exclaimed their leader, as with his knife he cut open the glossy green, blue, and purple neck of one of the victims, and brought out a *horse bean* pierced with strong bristles. "All these birds have been choked by the rascally gang."

'Ascot Heath on the Cup day,' is a lively, life-like sketch, and the royal procession up the course, headed by the Master of the Buckhounds, in his uniform of Lincoln green and gold, with the golden dog-couples dangling from his baldric, is a very pleasant sylvan spectacle. Not so the red-collared, red-cuffed, blue livery Windsor uniform, worn by the 'astute' of diplomatists—Punch's *protégé*, and by his ministerial *confrères*. Their appearance in the rear of all, so suggestive of a body of district letter-carriers in a post-office van, is regularly hailed by shouts of laughter from the populace.

Passing over the chapter entitled 'Chanting for the Million,' which has some excellent admonitory suggestions to 'young gentlemen in search of a horse,' we come to the author's enthusiastic description of his first mount with the Goodwood hounds, whilst passing the Christmas holiday at his Grace of Richmond's. The hounds met at Valdoe Wood. "'Gone away!'" shouts old Tom Grant, the huntsman. 'Hold hard, gentlemen,' cried that first-rate sportswoman, Mrs. Dorrieu, as she was herself preparing for a start. 'Give 'em time,' said old Tom, approaching me, who, rather cowed upon this, my first appearance, had shrunk back behind the redcoats, whom I then regarded as wonders of the world. 'Come along, youngster, I'll show you the way; there, down that ride, turn short to the right; the fox is sure to sink the wind; as you are well mounted, set your pony's head straight, and you'll get the brush.' We approached Hulseker; part of the palings had been broken down; I spied the gap, and went at it, as the huntsman afterwards said, 'like a Briton.' The fact is, that even with the top broken down, the fence was a stiff one. The huntsman followed me. 'Bravo, young 'un,' shouted old Tom, 'you're one of the right sort; we've set the field.' 'Set the field!' thought I. Wellington after Waterloo was not prouder than I was at this, my first victory. The fox went straight down wind ten miles, over a beautiful flat country, and the hounds ran into him upon Houghton-bridge as he was crossing the Arundel river. No one except the huntsman, the first whipper-in, and myself, were up, the field having been thrown out at Hulseker Park. The brush was presented to me with great congratulations, and to this day I retain it as a proud and well-earned trophy."

Turf amusements of course hold a conspicuous place in a book treating on English field-sports. Racing was highly in vogue as early as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and many a wealthy lord literally brought his noble to ninepence, by an unbridled devotion to this pursuit. Among the most eminent personages who, during the last century, maintained a racing stud, was Charles James Fox.

In 1772, Fox won at Newmarket 16,000*l.*, principally by betting against the celebrated horse Pincher, who lost the match by only half a neck. The king's messenger was sometimes obliged to appear on the course, seeking one of his cabinet ministers among the sportsmen, to deliver despatches. The messenger, when on these errands, always concealed his badge of office—the Greyhound—not wishing the public to know his errand. But Fox liked Newmarket better than Downing-street.

In August, 1804, took place on the last day of York races a match between Colonel Thornton's wife and Mr. Flint, for five hundred guineas, and one thousand guineas bye; distance four miles. Three days before the races, the fair jockey mounted on Vingarillo, took a four-mile gallop. She was dressed in Mazarine blue, and wore a neat black jockey-cap, looked very well, and was in high spirits. Starting off at a canter, she sat her horse firmly, drew him out to the top of his speed, and showed that she had his powers perfectly in her command. All the knowing ones were astonished at the style of horsemanship in which she performed her gallop, and declared it equal to that of Chifney or Buckle. Unfortunately, when within about three distances from home, the saddle-girths gave way, and she came with considerable violence to the ground. By great good luck, the bold equestrian did not sustain the slightest injury. But to the race. One hundred thousand persons assembled to witness it. The lady took the lead for upwards of three miles in most capital style; her horse, however, had much the shorter stroke of the two, and when within a mile from home, Mr. Flint came up and passed her. Mrs. Thornton used every exertion; but finding it impossible to win the race, she pulled up in a sportsmanlike style, when within about two distances. Never, surely, did woman ride in better style. It was difficult to say whether her jockeyship, her dress, or her beauty were most 'admired.' The whole was perfect. Mrs. Thornton wore a leopard-coloured body, with blue sleeves, the rest buff, and blue cap. The race was run in nine minutes and fifty-nine seconds. No words can express the disappointment felt at the lady's defeat. The spirit she displayed, and the good humour with which she bore her loss, greatly diminished the triumph of many of the winners. Not less than 200,000*l.* were pending on this match.

In addition to the subjects already brought under notice, there is a good historical chapter on the ancient pastime of archery, and some clever hints for successful sea fishing. We perfectly agree with the author in thinking that angling in salt water will gradually supersede the, at present, miserable pottering in fresh water streams. Fly-fishing on the sea-shore is more exciting than any sport our most carefully preserved salmon rivers can afford. The fish, instead of being reckoned at a few score per mile of water, exist in tens of thousands. Poachers cannot diminish or interfere with our amusements; the sea is a great salt water lake, free and unrestricted for all.

*Merric England* overflows with racy, pungent anecdotes of a generation but just passed away, of which readers in general know infinitely less than of times and persons who flourished a century before. The book is destined to lie upon the library and boudoir tables of many a country mansion; and its contents are specially adapted to please the tastes of those ladies who, born and nurtured among sportsmen, have learned to take an affectionate interest in the cherished pursuits of husband, father, brother, lover.

#### DR. FELL'S TREATMENT OF CANCER.

*Report of the Surgical Staff of the Middlesex Hospital upon the Treatment of Cancerous Diseases on Dr. Fell's Plan.* Churchill.

The Middlesex Hospital is the only general hospital in London which has a special endowment for the maintenance of patients afflicted with cancer. On this account numerous *sot-disant* inventors of remedies for the treatment of that incurable disease have, during the last fifty years, addressed themselves to that institution, offering their services; but they have one and all failed to effect a real cure. Some of them, in their desire for a lucrative reputation, resorted to most disgraceful practices in order to impose upon the officers of the hospital; the notorious Mr. Ashby, for example, who pretended to extract cancerous reptiles by an application of his own, but was detected in putting the worms into his specific. This and similar cases of imposition led to the adoption of very stringent rules on the point, so that even medical men found it difficult to gain the ear of the hospital authorities, and therefore quite an extraordinary reputation, already gained, was necessary to induce the Weekly Board of Middlesex Hospital, instead of being applied to, to apply themselves to Dr. Fell for assistance in their wards. At first the communication, owing, we suppose, to some formality on the part of the hospital authorities, came to nothing; but subsequently Dr. Fell consented to treat a certain number of cases in the hospital wards, and conditionally to disclose his remedies, and it is the report of the results of this treatment, published by order of the Quarterly Court, which lies now before us.

Dr. Fell commenced his course in the hospital on the 22nd of January last. Twenty-five cases, some of them of long standing, had been selected to test the efficacy of the new remedy, and, as the report of the staff-surgeons of the hospital says,—

Very early in the course of our observations we were satisfied, not only that this method of treatment was an improvement upon those previously known, but that it might prove a boon to many persons hopelessly suffering from advanced cancer. Accordingly, the principle upon which patients were selected for treatment was soon altered. Those first chosen were, for the most part, such as might have been subjected to a cutting operation; and it was our object, as well as that of Dr. Fell, to compare the results of the two modes of treatment in cases adapted for either. But when cases unsuited for the knife presented themselves, in which there appeared a reasonable prospect of conferring real, though it were only temporary, benefit by the treatment, it was adopted in them also. Dr. Fell made no reserve for the sake of

his reputation if any amount of good could be done; and accordingly cases will be found detailed which would never have been selected if regard had been had only to the appearance they would make in a judicial report.

Dr. Fell's treatment proved a decided success. Of course we have no space to enter into details of a purely professional nature, and are content therefore, to mention that the highest eulogium is bestowed in the Report on the new remedy:—

Nothing could be more striking (it is said there) than the contrast between the distressed condition of patients before they were treated and their comparative ease afterwards. Every such patient restored to comfort, and with life prolonged, is a witness to the value of this treatment; and we cannot but esteem him happy who could thus suggest and adapt to practice a method by which life and ease are extended to many persons previously without hope of either.

Whether a cancerous predisposition can be extirpated is another question; that the disease, in its active state, can be effectually arrested Dr. Fell has proved.

#### AN EX-CHANCELLOR EN DÉSHABILLÉ.

*A Handy Book on Property Law, in a Series of Letters.* By Lord St. Leonards.

William Blackwood and Sons

THERE is a dignity in the latter years of the lives of our Chancellors which is eminently characteristic of the unsullied integrity and incorruptible independence of the administration of justice, in a land of ordered freedom. Compare the old age of a Brougham, nobly active and beneficent, with the rapacious servility of a Dupin, and you have in 'this picture and this,' the contrast of two governments and two nations. In the closing years of the Roman republic, when national virtue was not quite extinct, the great lawyers and statesmen withdrew gladly from the toil and turmoil of public life into the familiar tranquillity of the Villa or the Farm, *tanquam in portum*, and there, afar from the troubled winds and waves of faction, wrote and talked imperishably on the science of politics, on public law, on letters, philosophy, and art, and sometimes on the highest and grandest hopes and speculations of humanity. These conversations, these letters, have outlived the glory and the decadence of Rome republican and imperial, and are text-books of fine thought and familiar wisdom for the select minds of all nations and all times. In our own England, which has so much of ancient Rome in its public spirit and *temperament*, many of our great statesmen and lawyers have been even more honoured in retreat than in power. Rising calm and clear above the mists of party, the light of their patriotism and intelligence has shone like a sunset. We may be pardoned for a somewhat digressive introduction to the very small, but very useful book which has suggested the historical comparison. One of the most consummate lawyers that ever occupied the woollack, and whose treatises on real property are among the very highest authorities on all that important branch of English law, has lately sat down in the leisure of his home to give a friend, possessed of an estate, and unlearned in the law, and (in the latter sense at least) aptly representing the general public, a few clear, practical notions on law and 'legal points;' more particularly on the law in its relations to real property, and in all its manifold dispositions in the nature of contracts, sales, purchases, mortgages, leases, settlements, wills, trusts, &c. &c. Into twenty-five clear, concise, and familiar letters, Lord St. Leonards has compressed the pith and essence of the law on all these matters. How inestimable such precepts from such a hand, to every man who, as Lord St. Leonards says, 'cannot always have his solicitor at his elbow,' it were superfluous to say, and the precepts, omitting nothing, explaining everything, are conveyed with a lightness and ease—we were going to say a friskiness—of style which irresistibly remind the reader (be it said with all reverence) of a fine old hunter turned out to grass and kicking his heels at the sound of a horn. We are not so gratuitously sceptical as to imagine that the matter is from one hand and the manner from another; we gladly attribute the useful and the pleasant to the same admirable pen. In the presence of this happy mixture of sterling wisdom and quiet wit, we seem, *mutatis mutandis*, to be listening to a delightful old lady teaching social tactics to an enterprising granddaughter. What treasures of learning and sagacity condensed into a few light tripping sentences, and what a fine vein of irony penetrating the *stratum* of accumulated experience! Difficult as it must be to know so much, it is even more difficult to bear such a weight of knowledge so gracefully and, as it were, so unconsciously. Lord St. Leonards's Handy Book will be read by lawyers with pleasure, and read again and again by laymen with pleasure and profit. Every one, it has been said, has some interest in real property: either the interest of a defender of a fortress, or of an assailant; while the lawyer, perhaps, may be said to feel the interest of both. The Letters on Wills, on Trustees, on the Rights of Husband and Wife, on their several Properties, on Judicial Separation and Divorce, have a special value at the present time, when the new legislation on those subjects is coming into force.

#### REPUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Blackwood have reprinted from *Blackwood's Magazine*, in two volumes, Mr. George Eliot's *Scenes of Clerical Life*, including 'The Sad Fortunes of the Reverend Amos Barton,' 'Mr. Gillil's Love Story,' and 'Janet's Repentance.' Their quiet and original humour, the delicate insight into character displayed, the tender and subtle pathos of the several stories, have gained for Mr. Eliot a considerable and not a common reputation, which will of course be largely increased now that *Scenes of Clerical Life* have passed out of a magazine into the circulating libraries.

Another republication of a story well known to our readers is Mr. G. J. Whyte Melville's *The Interpreter: a Tale of the War*, reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine* by J. W. Parker and Son. It is a thoroughly vigorous and dramatic narrative, with flashes of admirable writing, and an abundance of incidents and telling sketches of character.

Mr. Murray sends us a very acceptable reprint in one neat volume, price six shillings. It is the 'Staff-Officer's' *Letters from Headquarters*, a book which has called forth no little discussion, and is one of the few valuable contributions to the history of the campaign in the Crimea, as conducted by

Lord Raglan. It is sufficient to announce that the work has been republished in a popular form.

A similar notice will suffice for a smaller but even more remarkable volume, also issued by Mr. Murray. This is *The Rise of our Indian Empire*, by Lord Mahon, now Earl Stanhope, being a history of British India 'from its origin till the peace of 1783.' The price of the volume is three shillings and sixpence; and it is offered 'for railway reading.' The narrative is taken from Lord Mahon's *History of England*, which most readers know to be a work of singular clearness and integrity.

A third and very important republication issued this week by Mr. Murray, is Mr. Craik's *Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties*, which has been revised and enlarged. It appears in two illustrated volumes. Being a classic of its kind, and a fountain of incentives to the young and high-minded, the book is beyond recommendation.

Mr. Bentley has published the third volume of an English version of Lamartine's *Celebrated Characters*, which was reviewed in these columns on its first appearance. The reader will probably call to mind the wonderfully fascinating and fanciful portraits of William Tell, Madame de Sévigné, Antar, and Bossuet—so rich in colour, so graceful, idealized, and characteristic of Lamartine himself. They will, of course, be popular in England.

At present we merely announce the tenth volume of *The Collected Works of Dugald Stewart*, edited by Sir William Hamilton, and published at Edinburgh by Mr. Constable. The eleventh volume, containing translations of the passages from ancient and modern authors, quoted by Dugald Stewart in the course of his writings, with a general Index to the whole works, will afford us an opportunity to say more of this noble edition, which is creditable to every one concerned in its production—indeed, to Edinburgh itself.

#### MANUALS.

MR. G. F. GRAHAM has published an elaborate volume, entitled *English Style; or, a Course of Instructions for the Attainment of a Good Style of*

*Writing, with an Historical Sketch of the English Language, &c.* (Longman and Co.) We have examined it carefully, and can scarcely recommend it as a trustworthy guide for 'the higher classes in colleges and schools.' Mr. Graham is not a perspicuous writer, and his theory of style is commonplace in the extreme. Some of his chapters might suggest useful studies; but the student might take counsel with many and more trustworthy teachers.

*The Knights of the Cross.* By Mrs. Agar. (Newby.) Mrs. Agar has written a book which young and old may read without fatigue. Its clear and graceful style, the freshness of its sentiment, and the religious earnestness of the narrator, are peculiarly attractive. The volume is not a mere compilation from obvious authorities, but a work of care and research, which parents may well wish to see in the hands of their children. Mrs. Agar takes up the story at the time of Peter the Hermit, and passes lightly and swiftly through the dazzling succession of adventures, battles, and scenes of epic movement that surrounded the White and Red Cross Knights with so much romance and glory. As in the career of the Knights of the Cross not a day was uneventful, so in their story not a page is dull.

*The Stars and the Angels; or, The Natural History of the Universe and its Inhabitants.* (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) This is a volume of picturesque and ingenious disquisitions on the natural history of creation. The chapters on the Stars, the Moon, Celestial Chemistry, Meteors, the Sun, and Nebulæ, contain a systematic elucidation of the latest discoveries; but the author's controversial object places his work beyond the reach of detailed criticism.

*The Housekeeper's Guide.* By J. Walsh. (Routledge and Co.) This is a manual really adapted for household use. Its directions are ample, practical, well-assorted, lucidly set forth, and arranged in excellent order.

*All About It; or, The History and Mystery of Common Things.* (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) We have here an admirable little book, full of careful and interesting instruction, set forth in the best possible manner; that is to say, simply, comprehensively, and with the aid of a complete index.

THE UNEMPLOYED SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—A meeting of the unemployed silk weavers of Spitalfields and Bethnal-green was held on Sunday evening at the Duke of York tavern, Bethnal-green-road, to consider their condition. Several persons spoke at great length, and the general opinion seemed to be that matters had been worse instead of better since free trade, and that the Bank Act of 1844 had had a mischievous effect. One speaker said that he had prophesied, at the time it was passed, that that measure would cause children then unborn to curse the name of Sir Robert Peel; and he still held to that view. He also remarked:—"A very grand event was shortly to take place at the Royal Palace, and he regretted to say that the Duchess of Kent was the only one who was to be dressed in silk of English manufacture. Neither the Queen nor the Princess Royal, nor any of the Court, were to have anything but foreign dresses on that occasion, and he thought it was not right to patronize foreign trade when the natives of this country were starving. The Court dresses had all been made in Germany and on the Continent. (*Cries of 'Shame!'*) The reduction in the price of labour had been very much in this country, and amounted to no less than sixty per cent. One-third of the working population was out of employ, another was on half work, and the other third was on half wages, and he calculated that at least 60,000,000*l.* a year was taken out of the pockets of the working people of this country by the free-trade measure of Cobden and his colleagues, to be placed in the pockets of the foreign artisan, while the English workman was left with a diminished income to bear all the burdens of the taxation of his country." The report having been agreed to, the meeting separated.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

HODGSON.—On the 17th Sept., at sea, on board the *Agamemnon*, the wife of Lieut. Hugh N. Hodgson, H.E.I.C.S.: a daughter.

PEACHE.—On the 31st Dec. last, at Heckfield, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Alfred Peache: a daughter.

DESHON.—On the 2nd inst., at Fermoy, county Cork, the wife of Brevet-Major Deshon, 48th Regiment: a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

MILDMAY—BUCKLEY.—On Tuesday, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Miss Geraldine Mildmay, niece to Sir Henry Mildmay, Bart., of Dogmersfield Park, Hants, and sister of the Hon. Mrs. George Barrington, to Mr. Buckley, eldest son of General Buckley, M.P., one of her Majesty's Equerries, and the Lady Catherine Buckley, daughter of the Earl of Radnor, and granddaughter to the late Earl and Countess of Lincoln.

STRAITH—DE BUTTS.—On the 2nd inst., at Brighton, Major Hector Straith, late 95th Regiment, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Joseph Dobinson, Esq., of Egham Lodge, Surrey, and widow of the late Captain William De Butts, 88th Regiment.

##### DEATHS.

ICHESTER.—On Sunday, at Melbury House, the family seat in Dorsetshire, after a brief illness, the Earl of Ichester, in the 71st year of his age.

CHRISTIAN.—On the 6th inst., at Ryde, I.W., Thomas Hompesch Christian, Esq., Commander R.N., eldest son of the late Rear Admiral Hood Hanway Christian, and grandson of the late Rear Admiral Sir Hugh Colbury Christian, K.B.; also, killed, at Seclapore, in June last, Geo. Jackson Christian, Esq., B.C.S., one of the Commissioners for Oude, only surviving brother of the above; and, at the same time and place, Sophia Raikes, his wife, and their only son Hompesch.

## Commercial Affairs.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, January 5.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—JOHN KING WESTROP, Staining-lane, City, glove manufacturer and general commission agent—MARTIN COLLETT, Stanley Downton, Leonard Stanley, Gloucestershire, miller—CHARLES WELCH, Wells, Somersetshire, innkeeper.

**BANKRUPTS.**—JOHN BROADHURST, Sutherland-place, Walworth, Surrey, spiced beef manufacturer—JOHN LEVY MIERS, Fore-street, Cripplegate, City, wholesale clothier and merchant—ROBERT KING, Pentonville-road, builder—EDWARD BAKER, Rosherville, Northfleet, Kent, hotel-keeper—JOHN LEWIS EVANS, Longton, Staffordshire, grocer—RICHARD JOHN STRONG, Frome, Somersetshire, hotel-keeper—JOHN LEAKEY BOWHAY, Modbury, Devonshire, agricultural implement maker—JOSHUA FEARNLEY and JOSEPH FEARNLEY, Brighouse, Yorkshire, silk dressers—CHATBURN COCKCROFT, Stansfield, Halifax, Yorkshire, pickle maker—WILLIAM QUAYLE, Liverpool, ship broker—HENRY BARTON, Liverpool, ship owner—JOHN CAMPBELL M'DONALD, Liverpool, wine and spirit merchant—EDEN CLARK, Manchester, ironmonger and hardware dealer—JOHN SHAWCROSS, Bowdon, Cheshire, cotton spinner, manufacturer, and commission agent—WILLIAM HARRIS, School-hill, Bolton, Lancashire, manufacturing chemist.

Friday, January 8.

**BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.**—THOMAS TAYLOR, Hastings, Sussex, hatter—GEORGE WARD, Sandgate, Kent, hotel keeper.

**BANKRUPTS.**—JABEZ CHAMBERS, Cheltenham, grocer—WILLIAM HARRALD, Bury St. Edmund's, butcher—THOMAS TAYLOR, Hastings, tailor—DANIEL DAVIES, Bread-street-hill, clothier—GEORGE WILKINS, Portsea, Hants, grocer—WILLIAM HUSTWILL, Wilson-street, Finsbury, linendraper—WILLIAM TEBBY, Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square, cheesemonger—JAMES METCALFE, and CHRISTOPHER METCALFE, Richmond, Yorkshire, tailors, dealers, and chapmen—PAIN ARNOLD, Manchester, manufacturer—WILLIAM HANCOCK, Manchester, builder—JOHN STUART, Wigan, coffeehouse-keeper—WILLIAM MOWBRAY LOOKUP, Staindrop, banker—In the matter of GROUT'S Improved Soap Company (Limited), the Commissioner has appointed Tuesday, Feb. 2, at the Court of Bankruptcy, for the settlement of the affairs of this company—JAMES PARKER, and JAMES RONALD, Bread-street, commission agents—JOHN BULLEN, Leather-lane, Holborn, butcher—THOMAS BUTLER, Priory-road, Wandsworth-road, licensed victualler—ANDREW THOMPSON HONEYMAN DALZIEL, Liverpool, licensed victualler—WILLIAM OXLADE, York, coal merchant—JAMES MOORHOUSE, Howgill, Yorkshire, cotton spinner—CHATBURN COCKCROFT, Stansfield, Halifax, pickle maker—THOMAS OLIVER and ANDREW OLIVER, Nottingham, lace manufacturers—TOM SMITH and WILLIAM FLETCHER, Bradford, commission agents—EDMUND COCKSHOTT and JOHN COCKSHOTT, Bradford, worsted manufacturers—JOHN MAYOR BROWN, Kingston, Warwickshire, apothecary—JOSEPH THOMPSON, jun., Dudley, Worcestershire, plumber—EDWARD R. DAUNT and BROTHER, Liverpool, general merchants—JAMES LAIDLAW, Liverpool, insurance broker.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—JOHN MOFFAT, Annan, tanner and currier—CHAPPELL and ANDERSON, Glasgow, brickmakers—WILLIAM RUSSELL, Glasgow, grocer—OAY, OGILVIE, and COMPANY, Leith, merchants—DONALD M'GLASSIAN, Edinburgh, wine merchant—ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Glasgow, manufacturer—JAMES MORRISON, Port Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, innkeeper—ROBERT PHILIP, Glasgow, builder.

London, Friday Evening, January 8.

THURSDAY'S sad news of the death of Sir Henry Havelock and General Windham's defeat caused a universal depression at the opening of the markets, but large purchases made by the public soon restored their buoyancy. As had been anticipated, the Bank of England reduced the

rate of discount to 6 per cent. from 8, at which it had been fixed for the past fortnight. This measure produced but little effect on funds and securities, it having been discounted in the Stock Exchange for some time previously. Indeed, some few expected the rate would have fallen to 5 per cent. The long and anxiously expected 4th of the month has happily passed over without any failure, save one of moderate extent. In France, too, where the turn of the year was watched with great interest and some trepidation, all has progressed favourably, and confidence is restored.

Large parcels of gold are still pouring in, and the influx is likely to continue for some time. The demand for money was moderate at the Bank. In the Stock Exchange loans on Government securities were easily obtainable at 3½ and 4 per cent. The London and Westminster Bank has again lowered the rate on deposits 1 per cent. on large and small sums, and discount houses have reduced their rates 2 per cent. for money at call. This day the house was all alive with the settlement of the Consols account. Quotations have ranged during the month nearly 4½ per cent., large transactions having been effected during the account. Considerable differences become payable, and the passing of cheques to-morrow will be observed with interest.

This morning stocks and shares opened flat, and close, at better quotations, as under:—

Blackburn, 94½; Caledonian, 89, 89½; Chester and Holyhead, 38, 40; Eastern Counties, 60, 61½; Great Northern, 99, 100; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 99, 100; Great Western, 58½, 59½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 94½, 95½; London and Blackwall, 6½, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 108, 110; London and North-Western, 98½, 99; London and South-Western, 97½, 98½; Midland, 93½, 94; North-Eastern (Berwick), 97½, 98½; South-Eastern (Dover), 73, 73½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6½, 7; Dutch Rhenish, 3½, 3 dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 28½, 28½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 7½, 8; Northern of France, 39½, 39½; Paris and Lyons, 35½, 35½; Royal Danish, 16, 16; Royal Swedish ½, ½; Sambre and Meuse, 8½, 8½.

#### CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, January 8.

ENGLISH and Foreign Wheat have advanced 2s. Good runs of English red are 48s. to 51s.; fine Hamburg, or Stralsund, 52s. to 54s. per 400 lbs.; soft St. Petersburg 45s. Barley is also dearer; Norfolk malting 38s. to 42s., free on board there; Sable 37s. to 39s. in London; Odessa 24s. 6d. to 25s. per 400 lbs.; and Oats fetch for Archangels 22s., Odessa 20s. to 22s.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	217	219	220	220	220	220
3 per Cent. Red.....	94½	94½	95	94½	95½	95
3 per Cent. Con. An.	.....	.....	.....	.....	94½	94½
Consols for Account	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	95½
New 3 per Cent. An.	94½	94½	95½	95	95	95½
New 2½ per Cents...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ans. 1860 .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2 1-10
India Stock.....	.....	.....	.....	220	.....	.....
Ditto Bonds, £1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ditto, under £1000	par	2 d	5 p	5 p	.....	.....
Ex. Bills, £1000 .....	6 p	5 p	10 p	11 p	11 p	12 p
Ditto, £500 .....	7 p	7 p	10 p	11 p	11 p	12 p
Ditto, Small .....	7 p	9 p	10 p	8 p	11 p	14 p

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds .....	100	Portuguese 4 per Cents. ...
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents .....	95	Russian Bonds, 5 per
Chilian 6 per Cents.....	103	Cents .....
Chilian 3 per Cents.....	73½	Russian 4½ per Cents....
Dutch 2½ per Cents.....	94½	Spanish .....
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certf.	98½	Spanish Committee Cer-
Equador Bonds .....	.....	of Coup. not fun. ....
Mexican Account .....	20½	Turkish 6 per Cents.....
Peruvian 4½ per Cents....	70½	Turkish New, Aditto .....
Portuguese 3 per Cents. ...	44½	Venezuela 4½ per Cents. ...

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.**  
 Her MAJESTY the QUEEN has graciously signified her intention of HONOURING with her PRESENCE a SERIES of FOUR FESTIVAL PERFORMANCES, intended to be presented at the period of the approaching Nuptials of her Royal Highness the PRINCESS ROYAL with his Royal Highness the Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM of PRUSSIA.

The general arrangements are under the direction of Mr. Mitchell, in co-operation with Mr. Lumley, and favoured by the assistance of the following Managers of the Metropolitan Theatres:

- Mr. Smith..... Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.
- Mr. Buckstone..... Haymarket Theatre.
- Mr. Webster..... Adelphi Theatre.
- Mr. Harrison and Miss Pyne..... Lyceum Theatre.
- Mr. Robson and Mr. Emden..... Olympic Theatre.
- Mr. Phelps..... Sadler's Wells Theatre.

The programme will comprise the following Entertainments:—

On TUESDAY, January 19,  
**MACBETH.**

Produced under the direction of Mr. Phelps. Macbeth, Mr. Phelps; Lady Macbeth, Miss Helen Faucit. With Locke's Incidental Music, under the direction of Mr. Benedict.

And Mr. Oxenford's Farce of  
**TWICE KILLED.**  
 In which Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will perform.

THURSDAY, January 21,  
 Balfe's New Opera,

**THE ROSE OF CASTILLE,**

By Miss Pyne, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Weiss, and the Operatic Company of the Lyceum Theatre; Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon.  
 With a COMIC AFTERPIECE.

SATURDAY, January 23,  
 AN ITALIAN OPERA,

By Madlle. Piccolomini, Signor Giugliini, and the Principal Artists of Her Majesty's Theatre.  
 And a FESTIVAL CANTATA composed by Mr. Howard Glover.  
 With a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.

Fourth Performance,  
 AN ENGLISH COMEDY,

By Mr. Buckstone's Company of the Haymarket Theatre. And an AFTERPIECE, in which Mr. Wright and Members of the Adelphi Company will perform.

On each occasion the National Anthem will be sung after the first Performance on each evening.

Admission to the pit (for which a limited number of tickets will be issued).....10s. 6d.  
 Gallery Stalls (reserved and numbered)..... 6s. 0d.  
 Gallery..... 3s. 0d.

Applications for boxes, orchestra stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box-office of the Theatre, and at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

PROFESSOR WILJALBA FRIKELL.  
 ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

**PHYSICAL AND NATURAL MAGIC,**  
 WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3, and EVERY EVENING at 8. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Private Boxes, Two Guineas, One Guinea and a half, and One Guinea. Places to be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

**MR. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC,**  
 NAPLES, POMPEII, and VESUVIUS, EVERY NIGHT (except Saturday), at Eight, and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons at Three. Places can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, daily, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**—166th Concert, Polygraphic Hall, Strand.—ITALIAN OPERA NIGHTLY.—Morning Performance on Saturday, commencing at 3, evening at 8. Stalls, 3s.; Arca, 2s.; Amphitheatre, 1s. Seats can be had at Mr. Mitchell's, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall.

**DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY**  
 OF SCIENCE, 3, Tichborne-street, facing the Haymarket. Programme for the Christmas Holidays:—GUEMAL'S APPAREIL URANOGRAPHIQUE constantly in motion; LIVING OBJECTS in the large Oxy-Hydrogen Microscope; Hundreds of new Anatomical Models of a most interesting character. Lectures by Dr. KAHN, at 3 o'clock, on the Physiology of Digestion, and at 8, on the Physiology of Reproduction; and by Dr. SEXTON, at 4 past 1, on "The Air we Breathe"; at 4, on the Mysteries of the Human HAIR and BEARD; and at 9, on the Wonders of Electricity; all the Lectures illustrated by Brilliant Experiments, Dissolving Views of an entirely new character, &c. Open for Gentlemen only from 12 till 5, and from 7 till 10. Illustrated Handbook, Sixpence. Programme Gratis. Dr. Kahn's Nine Lectures and a Programme sent post free on the receipt of 12 Stamps.

RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.

Price of a single Truss, 10s., 21s., 20s. 0d., and 31s. 0d.—Postage, 1s.  
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 Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. 0d.—Postage 1s. 10d.  
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 Jan., 1858.

**EPSS'S COCOA.**—This excellent preparation is supplied in lb. and ½ lb. packets, 1s. 8d. and 10d. A tin canister, containing 7½ lb., 11s. 6d.—JAMES EPSS, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

**SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!** at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 103, 12s. None are genuine, unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

**ZUTOC CIGARS!** at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes containing 14 very fine Zutoc Cigars for 2s.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 105, 21s. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

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12 Table Spoons.....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 18 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 6	0 10 6	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 6	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl.....	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 6	1 12 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 6	0 5 9	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 6	1 0 0	1 1 0
1 Sugar Sifter.....	0 4 0	0 4 9	0 5 9	0 8 6
Total.....	11 14 6	14 11 3	17 14 9	21 4 9

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