

*Head and Tailor, 102 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.

BY many signs it has been made manifest during the week that we are rapidly approaching the end of the Ministerial tragi-comedy. Lord DERBY's position, but more obviously the position of his Chancellor of the Exchequer, is, at the present moment, barely tenable; strength there is none in the Treasury benches, and any moment may see their occupants sprawling. Mr. DISRAELI is preparing for the fall; Lord DERBY dares it. Mr. DISRAELI has discovered that the straw thrown to him by Lord JOHN RUSSELL will not keep his head above water, therefore he returns to the wreck which he had abandoned, and determines to go down at least with the appearance of gallantry. In moving on Monday evening that the House should, on Friday evening, go into committee for the consideration of the resolutions on the Government of India, he took occasion to tell the House a bit of his mind with regard to the bill out of which those resolutions have sprung. The bill had been abandoned, 'murdered' Lord PALMERSTON said, by Mr. DISRAELI; but as his hope of realizing the object for which the murder was committed has become fainter and more faint, he has returned to better feelings, and, at last, has made an attempt to resuscitate the memory, at least, of the destroyed measure. But the thing was a lifeless form, which no breath could reanimate; and which, upon the whole, it would have been more decent in Mr. DISRAELI to have left in peace. One result of his move on Monday night is plain: it is, that while he lost by it, Lord PALMERSTON did not gain. The House, however, had no objection to his proposal of going into committee on Friday.

But with the publication of the amendments to be moved in committee by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, all hope of making anything out of the Indian resolutions must have passed away from the soul of Mr. DISRAELI. These amendments expose the utter weakness of the Government resolutions, and in effect not only set them aside, but India Bills Nos. 1 and 2 besides; they may, in fact, be taken as the outline of Bill No. 3; and, as Lord PALMERSTON has amendments to propose, we may begin to look for Bill No. 4—or 5?

Upon the chief clause in the Oaths Bill by the House of Lords the Ministry has lost way enormously during the week; the opposition of Lord DERBY and his new LORD CHANCELLOR appearing almost reckless.

Again upon LOCKE KING's motion for extending the franchise in counties in England and Wales, against which motion, after moving the previous question, Mr. DISRAELI had not the courage to go to a division. In both these cases, again, Lord JOHN gained to the full all that the Government lost: the rejection of the 5th clause of his Oaths Bill, giving admission to Jews into Parliament, will give him a large accession of popular sympathy; and with reference to Mr. LOCKE KING's proposed extension of the franchise, his position was that of the director of the House of Commons. To Mr. DISRAELI's tattle about a "larger measure," he answered that "a bird in hand was worth two in a bush," and he advised the House to close with Mr. LOCKE KING's instalment of the long-coming "more comprehensive reform;" the House at once accepted the advice.

The church-rate question is one upon which ingenuity is put to the rack to invent evasions of the final result demanded—namely, total abolition. The latest move is that of Mr. PULLER, who, if the dear church-rates must be given up, would substitute for them, on the plea of providing for the repair of churches and the maintenance of churchyards, a permanent rentcharge upon all property now open to assessment for church-rates. One penny in the pound upon all ratable property, said Mr. PULLER—only one penny in the pound—will give all that is required for the decent maintenance of our churches and churchyards; but he did not take any pains to show that the effect of his proposition would be to make church-rates—under another name—more absolute and offensive than ever. This is the sort of "compromise" which is again and again offered; the only safe course is that of Sir JOHN TRELAUNE and his friends—the refusal of compromise in any shape.

Messrs. SPOONER and NEWDEGATE have said their annual say upon the Maynooth endowment theme. The only difference between the speechifying of Thursday evening and of any other evening was, that it was very much shorter and very much tamer than the speeches we are wont to look for from those two supereminently Protestant orators. The House of Commons refused at once to stultify itself at the request of a few ferociously conscientious religionists, and has recorded its feeling in favour of a just and liberal treatment of the Catholics of Ireland by a majority of 55.

Mr. MOXSELL has done good service in defeating the plan for doing away with the open and direct competitive system under which a youth, whether

educated at home or at any public seminary, might offer himself for examination for a commission in the Royal Engineers or Artillery. According to the system the Horse Guards would substitute, no students but those educated at Sandhurst would be allowed to compete for commissions in the two corps; thus giving a monopoly to the Government school, with manifest injury to all the other schools in the kingdom, but more especially to the service, by limiting the number of candidates. There was no apology for the attempted interference. The scheme of open competition had worked well; and the majority against Government for its retrograde tendency has decisively marked the determination of the House to preserve the system to bring about which so hard a battle had to be fought.

Thursday night's discussion in the House of Lords, on the subject of our relations with Sardinia, has certainly advanced us a step towards a more satisfactory standing-point in that matter. The strong declaration of sympathy given by Lord MALMESBURY is worth much, if we take him as the representative of his party with reference to foreign politics; looked at in that light, it affords something like a proof of the unanimity of national feeling in favour of an active co-operation with Piedmont in her dispute with Naples. The shortcomings of the late Foreign Secretary have been fetched up; Sardinia is no longer left in doubt as to the course to be taken by her English ally, but has been directly assured of the moral support and good offices of this country in the prosecution of her claims for the restitution of the Cagliari. Meanwhile Sardinia has been advised, even in the event of a refusal on the part of Naples, not to go to war, but to call in the intermediation of some friendly power; and in this advice the English Cabinet is joined by the French Government. Here, at all events, we have a move in the right direction. The feeling of the country is too earnest to admit of any more stoppages. It does not demand of its Government—whatever that may chance to be—a "spirited foreign policy," of which its experiences are not comfortable; but it looks for frank and simple dealing in its relations with friendly foreign powers, more especially with allies, and most of all with an ally bound to us by interests and sympathies so closely as Sardinia is.

From France rumours take, to some extent, the place of news; these rumours are many and the subjects towards which they point important, and may be summed up in two words—"great changes." The rule of brute force is to be re-

laxed is the belief in "well-informed" quarters: General ESPINASSE, the representative of that state of things, giving way before a necessity stronger than a dictator's will. The policy pursued since the 14th of January is *felt* to have done more harm to the prestige of LOUIS NAPOLEON than any act or acts of his Government since the Coup d'Etat, and a milder policy is to be inaugurated forthwith. So be it.

But while the French Government is thinking of its duties to liberty at home, it is doing its best, or worst, to perpetuate the evils of slavery abroad. The notorious M. REGIS has been working with great and successful activity in furtherance of the Imperial scheme for furnishing Martinique and Guadeloupe with "free" negro labourers. The latest advices from the West Coast of Africa inform us that he has shipped off some twelve hundred negroes in two ships, and that he was so fortunate as to carry one thousand safely to their destinations, the odd two hundred having perished either on the middle passage, or in the process of landing them! The whole affair is marked by the worst characteristics of the slave-trading, against which we have waged such a long and, as it would almost appear, useless warfare. Stimulated by the demand for men, the chiefs are returning to their old trade of man-hunting; and the lightly-rooted, but promising civilization of the last quarter of a century seems doomed to be torn violently from out the soil. Of course it is idle to forbid the Spanish, Portuguese, or American slave-traders to ply their calling while the Emperor of the French sends his ships with impunity for cargoes of kidnapped negroes.

In fact, there really seems no way of settling the uncomfortable question but to throw the trade completely open, as we have before advised, when the evil of slavery must inevitably work its only remedy. Fill all the countries demanding negro labour with negroes, and the time will not be distant when their numbers and their civilization will command their absolute freedom as a social necessity. Meanwhile we go on disputing to no end with almost every Power that has anything to do with slave labour. We have been interchanging a smart correspondence with America on the subject of ships in the slave trade making use of the American flag. Our representative, Lord NAPIER, calls upon the United States to increase its preventive force on the African coast, and General CASS declines to accede to the demand, giving us one or two sharp retorts for our own doings with regard to Kroomen.

The telegram which reached London yesterday afternoon gives us stirring news from Oude. We have had a great success, not counterbalanced by a small reverse which we have sustained. On the 22nd of March Sir HUGH ROSE invested Jhansi, and on the 25th began to bombard it. On the 1st of April, while carrying on the siege, he was attacked by 25,000 rebels with 18 guns, but drove the enemy off, with a slaughter of 1500 of them. By the 2nd of April the chief fortifications of the place were captured, and on the night of the 5th the garrison fled from the fortress, the latest account leaving them in full flight, pursued by the European troops, and having suffered a loss of about 3000 men; on our side six officers had fallen. The reverse occurred at a place on the south-east frontier of Oude, not clearly indicated by the telegram: a detachment of the 37th had been compelled to retire with the loss of its baggage, and on the 24th of March was cut up at Azinghur. However, until we have full particulars, we may hope that the affair has not been desperately bad; and meanwhile we have assurance that strong detachments had been sent from Lucknow, to the relief of the harassed little force.

The news from China is becoming exceedingly interesting, the diplomatic operations appearing at last to be really making progress. The four Commissioners had succeeded in reaching Sou-tchou-fou,

a city nearly as large as London, and within easy communication with Peking. The presentation of their credentials to the Governor of the city and all the ceremonials had gone off extremely well and important results were expected to follow the communications forwarded to the Emperor. Meanwhile, poor YEN, whose obstinacy has lost Canton, is sacrificed to appease the anger of the outer barbarians; the Emperor has degraded him, and placed his office in the hands of HWANG TSUNG-HAI, a person said to be of very superior enlightenment. Altogether there appears a probability of our relations with these wonderful people rapidly ripening towards a real intimacy, barring only blunders of diplomacy.

**THE BLESSINGS OF MONOTONY.**—Some people—most people—in these run-about railway days, would complain of such a life, in such a "narrow sphere"—so they call it—as monotonous. Very likely it is so. But is it to be complained of on that account? Is monotony in itself an evil? Which is better, to know many places ill, or to know one place well? Certainly—if a scientific habit of mind be a gain—it is only by exhausting as far as possible the significance of an individual phenomenon (is not that sentence a truly scientific one in its magniloquence?)—that you can discover any glimpse of the significance of the universal. Even men of boundless knowledge, like Humboldt, must have had once their speciality, their pet subject, or they would have, strictly speaking, no knowledge at all. The volcanoes of Mexico, patiently and laboriously investigated in his youth, were to Humboldt, possibly, the key of the whole Cosmos. I learn more, studying over and over again the same Bagshot sand and gravel heaps, than I should by roaming all Europe in search of new geologic wonders. Fifteen years have I been puzzling at the same questions, and have only guessed at a few of the answers. What saved out the edges of the moors into long narrow banks of gravel? What cut them off all flat a-top? What makes *Erica ciliaris* grow in one soil, and the bracken in another? How did three species of Clubmoss—one of them quite an Alpine one—get down here, all the way from Wales perhaps, upon this isolated patch of gravel? Why did that one patch of *Carex arenaria* settle in the only square yard for miles and miles which bore sufficient resemblance to its native sandhill by the sea-shore, to make it comfortable? Why did *Myosurus minimus*, which I had hunted for in vain for fourteen years, appear by dozens in the fifteenth, upon a new-made bank, which had been for at least for two hundred years a farm-yard gateway? Why does it generally rain here from the south-west, not when the barometer falls, but when it begins to rise again? Why—why is everything which lies under my feet all day long? I don't know; and you can't tell me. And till I have found out, I cannot complain of monotony, with still undiscovered puzzles waiting to be explained, and so to create novelty at every turn.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

**GREAT FIRE IN ST. KATHARINE'S DOCK.**—A fire of a very serious and threatening character burst out at the St. Katharine's Dock about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening. On the bank of the north quay stood a pile of warehouses lettered "E" Dock. The warehouses were six floors high, and were erected on arches. Each floor was filled with merchandise, among which were hemp, jute, coir, cotton, ropes, and, it is stated, also cotton and linseed. This building was about two hundred feet long by sixty feet deep, and was faced at the eastern extremity by another pile of warehouses, equally lofty, termed the "F" Dock. On the south side were riding at anchor a great many ships, schooners, and steamers, and so near were they to the burning property, that at one time their destruction appeared inevitable. The fire was discovered by one of the watchmen, and engines were soon summoned to the spot. By twelve o'clock the worst of the mischief was over; but the flames were not entirely extinguished even then. The loss of property is immense, the value having been calculated at 100,000*l.* The extension of the flames to the surrounding warehouses was only prevented with the utmost trouble.

**THE NATIONAL PROTESTANT SOCIETY.**—The members of this society held a meeting on Monday evening at St. Martin's Hall. The object of the gathering was to advocate the stricter observance of Sundays by the entire cessation of business and amusement; and a resolution to that effect was moved; but an amendment, moved and seconded by members of the National Sunday League, and expressing the assent of the meeting to the principles of that body, which seeks to obtain for the masses rational amusement on the Sunday afternoon, was carried by an overwhelming majority.

**DISCHARGED CRIMINALS.**—The inauguration festival of the Middlesex Society for the reformation and Employment of Discharged Criminals was celebrated on Thursday evening at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, under the presidency of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Lord-Lieutenant for the county.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, April 26th.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from Birmingham praying for a better system of Government in India, and objecting on many grounds to the Government of India Bill—objections in which the Earl coincided. His Lordship withdrew his motion for certain returns connected with the Indian Civil Service. The House then adjourned.

### BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In answer to Mr. MACARTNEY, General PEELE said that every farthing of the expense of the increased British forces in India would be paid by the East India Company out of the revenues of India, and not one farthing would be charged upon the Imperial revenue. As regarded the cost of sending the troops, the expense in the first instance was paid by the Admiralty, and then, through the War Department, it was charged to the Directors.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

On the motion of the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, it was agreed to postpone the orders of the day until after the motion respecting the Government of India.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER then rose and moved that the House should, on the ensuing Friday, resolve itself into a committee, to consider the Act of the 16th and 17th Victoria, c. 95, "to provide for the Government of India." He reviewed the history of the two bills before the House. Two schools had laid two plans for the Government of India. "One of them boasted of its simplicity, and it was an argument that the simpler the form of government of India the better, and that they should establish a Secretary of State with undivided authority, for that any assistance he might require in the undertaking could be obtained from the permanent clerks in office. He would say at once that he was at issue with that school. He denied that India could be governed like any colony of the country; for, in legislating for India, they were legislating for a country consisting of many kingdoms and many nations, inhabited by a population living under different laws, with a different religion, and with a difference greater in other respects than exists in any country in Europe. Therefore, he was unwilling to concede that any man should be appointed to the Government of India on account of any Parliamentary knowledge he might possess." The advocates of the measure of the late Government also said that India must be chiefly ruled in India; but, if that principle were adopted, the Governor-General would be placed in a position of power of which the constitution of this country has hitherto been ignorant. The more he reflected upon "the simple plan," the more he was convinced of its danger and impracticability. "His bill had been stigmatized as complicated in its character; but in his opinion the charge of simplicity was one that would be considered more objectionable by the supporters of the measure. In some particular institutions which had arisen during the last half-century in Europe, and which were numerous, novelty had been introduced; but what was the fate of these new institutions—where were they at the present time? On the contrary, what was the position of our own constitution, and was not that constitution, which worked so well, a very complicated one? (*Hear, hear.*) He was not prepared to assert that constitutions, though in existence for centuries, might not be impracticable under certain circumstances. He was prepared to go further, and admit that this constitution, which might be considered as the offspring of our Parliamentary existence, might, on certain principles, be demonstrated to be the most absurd in existence. (*Hear, hear, and laughter.*) Let them only think of making a man a Prime Minister because he was connected with the aristocracy, or making a man a member of the Crown because he could make a good speech. (*Laughter.*) It might be said that a council composed of such heterogeneous materials as he proposed could not possibly work well. He believed, notwithstanding the statements made on a previous occasion, that the majority of the House were in favour of a council; but it must be a real council." Was the House prepared to yield the nomination of eighteen Indian Councillors to the Crown? The country would not approve of such a proposition; and accordingly recourse must be had to the elective principle. This, however, was objected to as unconstitutional; but he really did not know how to encounter such an objection, which baffled discussion. No doubt, the application of the principle in the present instance was anomalous; but the House was dealing with one of the great anomalies of the time. "It might be said that, in adopting the plan he proposed, they might exclude great men; but they should remember the peculiar circumstances of the case which they were considering, and that they were called on to legislate for an exceptional state of things. Was it not of vital importance that in the council proposed there should be members who could give accurate information in reference to Scinde, or other subjects where personal knowledge is required? The number of those distinguished persons from whom they would make their selection would amount to not less than



eighty, all of whom would occupy the highest position with respect to their competency. He might be told that his proposition involved the representation of class interest; but he would ask the House if the legislation there was not founded entirely upon class representation. "The premises upon which the objections were founded were false. Viewed fairly, the Government measure would secure for the council that most desirable constitution which would combine local experience and knowledge with English opinion. If they had a merely English element, they might perhaps be endangering reckless and speculative legislation." Unless an efficient council were appointed, equal in knowledge and experience to the present Court of Directors, it would be better not to renounce the existing machinery; for, if the suggestions of the "simplicity school" were adopted, the fate of our Indian empire would be sealed, and deservedly so.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that any one who entered the House during Mr. Disraeli's speech without being aware of the question before it, would have concluded that he was moving the second reading of the Indian Bill No. 2. "That measure, upon which he had pronounced so unbounded a funeral panegyric, had been murdered by himself. If he thought so well of the merits of the bill, why did he kill it?" His Lordship then threw the House into roars of laughter by comparing the speech of Mr. Disraeli to an Irish "wake," and by other personal observations on the right hon. gentleman. "He had asked 'What could be so absurd'—and he spoke from experience—'what could be so absurd as the constitution of the British Cabinet?' (Hear, hear, and loud laughter.) What could be so absurd as putting a man into the Cabinet because he was acquainted with commerce? or what could be so absurd as putting a man in the Cabinet because he could make a good speech?" (The noble Lord here pointed towards the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the action was received with loud and continued laughter.) "But, if the right hon. gentleman were not trammelled by office—if his mouth were unclosed, and he were on the other side of the House—then he could tell them how absurd it was." When two men met each other in the street, one would say to the other, "What are you laughing at?" and the other would say, "Why, what are you laughing at?" and both would then exclaim, "Why, at the India Bill, to be sure." Mr. Disraeli had said that both the bills had the defect of simplicity, which he considered a political sin. His argument in favour of the elective principle was founded upon a fallacious analogy. "It is a fundamental principle of the English Constitution, that no part of the Executive shall hold its appointment from any other right than the Crown. Then they should not let the council be composed of any elective bodies, to oppose and thwart the Minister who was to be held responsible by that House. If the councillors were better when elected than when nominated by the Crown, why not elect them all? The right hon. gentleman would give the election of one of the council to the freemen of Liverpool; and he said, 'Did they not elect Mr. Canning, and was he not made President of the Board of Control?' Mr. Canning was elected by the Crown, not because he was elected by the freemen of Liverpool, nor because he was a great orator, but because he was a great statesman, and was fitted for that most important position. He might say the same of Mr. Huskisson. Mr. Huskisson was a great man, and it was because of his great knowledge of matters of trade, that he was elevated to the high position he afterwards held. He (Lord Palmerston) did not profess to have complete knowledge of Indian business. He must have some assistance, and, if the Council all took part in it, it would be a case of 'too many cooks.' It seemed to him that eighteen were too many; and though, generally, 'in the multitude of councillors there is wisdom,' there was, in this case, great danger in it." The council ought to be convinced that they should be a council of advisers, and not a council of rulers—that they were not to consider themselves a board of control appointed to overrule the Secretary of State. In that case, the responsibility of the Executive would cease, and there would be, in fact, a double Government.

Mr. GLADSTONE disagreed with the proposed discussion of the question by resolutions, and protested against the House affirming the present motion. Mr. Disraeli had certainly not removed the scruples he had felt against the Government measure. Indeed, he could not see any elements of a good scheme. There would always be great difficulty in one people attempting to govern another people separated, not only by distance, but by blood and by institutions. "The question," said Mr. Gladstone, "which we are bound to ask ourselves before all others with all others, and above all others, is—what protection can we provide by law not only for the maintenance of those interests, but likewise for respect, care, and toleration towards the feelings of the people of India? I will say this of the Court of Directors, that it has practically been a body protective of the people of India. (Hear.) I am not friendly to its maintenance, far less am I friendly to that state of severance which exists at present between the Executive and the independent element of the Indian Government; but this I do say, that we ought not to assent to any plan which makes less efficient provision for the protection of Indian interests and Indian feelings. And I look in vain to the plan of her Majesty's Government, and still more in vain, I think, to the plan of the noble Viscount, the member for

Tiverton, for any protective power that can be compared in point of efficacy to the Court of Directors. (Hear.) But there is another topic altogether new, so far as this discussion is concerned, which nevertheless weighs upon my mind almost oppressively with regard to legislation on this question. The first great point to which we have to look is to provide protection for the people of India against the ignorance, indiscretion, and errors either of the Executive, or of Parliament, or of the Government of this country. But, besides that, there is a second question which I am afraid has hardly been named since these debates began. I know not what the feeling of others may be in regard to it, but I myself entertain so strong an opinion upon it that I am bound to notice it. It appears to me that there has grown up—partly from circumstances beyond our control, and partly by our own legislation—a system fraught with danger, not only to India, but also to the privileges of Parliament, and even to liberty as well as the public interest at home, by the undue, and, had not the Chancellor of the Exchequer frightened me, I would have said the unconstitutional, exercise of power by the Executive Government through the means of the Indian army and treasury. (Hear, hear.) I cannot look back upon the history of wars, more than one, which have been waged in India during the last twenty years without saying that the power lodged in the hands of the Queen's advisers, as it has been exercised in these instances, has been wholly at variance with the interests of the country and with the rights and privileges of the House of Commons." (Hear, hear.) Mr. Gladstone instanced the Persian war in support of this opinion, and added that what he wanted was to have a limitation of power placed on the Queen's advisers. He wanted a limitation in the Crown with respect to the use of the Indian treasure and the Indian army. He found no such principle in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bill; and he concluded by quoting the opinion of the right hon. gentlemen, who had said that, since he had been in power, every day's experience convinced him that there do not exist in this country men of that maturity of knowledge which is requisite to deal with difficulties of such a magnitude.

Colonel SYKES agreed with the observations of Mr. Gladstone, and affirmed that the East India Company had not broken down.—Sir HARRY VERNEY also defended the Company.—Mr. GREGORY considered that the House had not sufficient information to legislate upon the subject, and moved, as an amendment, a resolution, "That at this moment it was not expedient to pass any resolutions for the future government of India."—This amendment was seconded by Mr. WILLIAM EWART.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that notice ought to have been given of the amendment, since its object was to reverse a previous decision of the House. He should be sorry if the House did reverse its decision, and, in his opinion, the best mode of constituting a council would be to make the Crown—with certain restrictions and qualifications—responsible for the nomination of the members.—Mr. ROSS DONNELLY MANGLES said he felt it to be his duty to oppose any measure which would do away with the influence of the East India House. Still, he preferred the council proposed by Mr. Disraeli to that proposed by Lord Palmerston. In the name of common sense, if they had a council at all, let it be a reality, and not a sham. Let it not be dictated to by a Secretary of State, but let it have a power of appeal to that House.—Mr. BAILLIE concurred in the desire of the House to proceed by resolution rather than by bill.—Sir GEORGE GREY said that in the present position of the question, the Government bill being withdrawn, he must vote for the motion, although he differed from the scheme proposed in the resolutions. The amendment appeared to negative any legislation upon the subject at all this session.—Mr. GREGORY admitted that this was the object of his amendment.—Mr. WALPOLE said he had supported the amendment moved by Mr. Baring when Lord Palmerston obtained leave to introduce his bill; but the House having thereby affirmed by a large majority that it was expedient to legislate for the government of India, it would, by adopting Mr. Gregory's motion, affirm a resolution in April diametrically opposed to one in February. This should not be done without due notice.—Sir FRANCIS BARING likewise thought it advisable that there should be some notice.—Lord GORDONLENKIN spoke in opposition to the amendment.—Mr. HORSMAN thought that the House ought not to legislate on the subject of Indian government without previous inquiry; and that might be the result of the ensuing Friday's discussion.

Mr. VERNON SMITH did not believe that the opinions of the Liberal party or of the country had altered with regard to the necessity of legislation; but, even if so, the proposal of Mr. Horsman would be the most inconvenient for that House to adopt, since, after affirming the expediency of transferring the government of India to the Crown, the House would then stop short, and nothing would really be done for the present. He did not believe the people of India care anything about the Company, and the whole evil of the form of government now is that it is carried on in the name of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. With regard to the constitution of the council, he admitted that the elective principle is a very proper one, if practicable; but he had considered the subject while in office, and had

found it impracticable. The only fair principle of representation would be the representation of the natives; but such a representation that House dared not venture on. Therefore the only principle left to be adopted was the principle of domination; and that had been properly introduced into the bill of the late Government. That bill was also superior to its successor in doing away with the Secret Committee. He was opposed to the tendency of the resolutions; but would support them rather than an amendment which would postpone all legislation on the subject for the session.

Mr. PETER O'BRIEN strenuously protested against the assertion of Mr. Horsman, that the Liberal party generally had changed their opinion with regard to the necessity of immediate legislation, as that opinion was assented by a majority of 145 last February.—Mr. WHITESIDE said there was a great distinction between the representative principle and the elective principle, and Mr. Vernon Smith had completely mistaken the tenor of the bill No. 2, when he said it embodied the representative principle in the constitution of the council. It was the elective principle only which was there embodied.—Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE recommended the withdrawal of the amendment.—Mr. CROSSLEY said they had already been told that there could be no legislation on church rates that session; and also that there would be no legislation on reform. Now they were further told that there could be no satisfactory legislation for India; and he demanded to know what they really meant to do, for, if they suffered the session to pass without legislating in some way for India, that House would be a laughing-stock for the whole country.—Mr. GREGORY, in deference to the obvious feeling of the House, withdrew his amendment, reserving to himself the right of again bringing it forward on a future occasion.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

#### THE HASLAR GUNBOAT SLIP.

On the report of the committee of Ways and Means being brought up, Mr. BENTINCK put a question as to whether the method of hauling up gunboats at the Haslar Slip had been devised by the civil Lords of the late Board of Admiralty, or whether it was done with the concurrence of naval officers.—Sir CHARLES WOOD said the question was neither a new one nor a naval one. It had long been under consideration, and he, with every member of the Board of Admiralty, thought it a very good plan to protect the gunboats from the weather.—Sir CHARLES NAPIER thought that the boats were not hauled up in a proper place.—Mr. CORRY said there was no intention upon the part of the Admiralty of applying any portion of the 5000*l.* voted on the previous Friday night for the Haslar Slip in any other way than for the launching of the ships.—The report was then agreed to.

#### MILITARY CADETSHIPS.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Mr. MONSELL moved an address praying her Majesty that no alteration may be made in the existing arrangements which regulate the admission to cadetships in the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.—Mr. LEFROY, Sir FREDERICK SMITH, and Sir WILLIAM WILLIAMS spoke against any alteration.—General PEEL, premising that he had made no alteration in the system, and that the principle of competitive examination would continue, dissuaded the House from adopting the motion, although he suggested an inquiry as to the best method of educating the scientific branches of the army.—The motion was supported by Mr. BUXTON and Mr. DEASY.—Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT observed that, although the nomination system was gone, that of competition had been put back. He deprecated any further inquiry as superfluous.—The discussion was continued by Mr. H. G. VANSITTART (who supported the motion), Mr. PETER O'BRIEN, and Lord A. VANE TEMPEST (both of whom objected to the present system).—Mr. ROEBUCK said that the motion, in its present form, would prevent any improvement, and that the House ought to know what is the actual state of things.—Mr. MONSELL made a verbal alteration in his motion, to meet Mr. Roebuck's objection; Mr. WALPOLE recommended that the matter should be left to the Secretary for War; and Captain VIVIAN urged the necessity of immediately settling the question.—The House then divided, when the motion of Mr. MONSELL was virtually carried by 217 to 177.

#### EXCISE DUTIES BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. DEASY pleaded for the removal of certain local burdens in Ireland to the Imperial Exchequer as a set-off to this tax.—Mr. PETER O'BRIEN moved to defer the second reading for six months, and this amendment was seconded by Mr. ESMONDE.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL observed that the grounds upon which the increase of the duty upon Irish spirits had hitherto been resisted had been practically shown to be illusory.—Objections to the equalization of the Spirit Duties were offered by Mr. GREGAN, Mr. MCCANN, Mr. COGAN, Mr. KIRK, Mr. M'EVÖY, and Mr. M'CARTHY; and some of these objections were answered by Lord NAAS.—Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 227 to 35.

The CHELSEA HOSPITAL BILL and the EXCHEQUER BILLS BILL were respectively read a third time, and passed.

#### LONDON CORPORATION BILL.

Mr. BARNES moved that leave be given for the Corpo-

ration of the City of London to be heard by counsel before the Select Committee on the London Corporation Regulation Bill, against clause 66 of the said bill.—After some discussion, the motion was agreed to.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past one o'clock.

Tuesday, April 27th.

#### OATHS BILL.

The HOUSE OF LORDS having resolved itself into a committee on this bill, the Earl of WICKLOW moved the omission of the words denying jurisdiction, power, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, to any foreign prince, prelate, or potentate, within this realm. The spiritual authority thus expressly denied had been formally acknowledged by legislation. He was opposed to admitting Jews to Parliament by a side wind. If done at all, it should be done by a special act.—Lord LYNCHURST thought that, if the alteration proposed by the Earl of Wicklow were adopted, it would give rise to great difficulties when the bill went back to the other House. The power renounced was a usurped power of the Pope, clearly distinguished from the real power of the Crown.—Earl GRANVILLE and Lord CAMPBELL appealed to Lord Wicklow not to divide the House on the amendment, and he accordingly withdrew it.

Clauses 1, 2, and 3 were then passed. On clause 5 being proposed, the LORD CHANCELLOR rose to move its omission. He advanced, at some length, the various arguments against the admission of Jews to Parliament which he had frequently employed in the other House, and with which the reader is sufficiently familiar, and concluded by exhorting their Lordships to annul the clause. Whatever might be the threats that were uttered, he trusted they would fearlessly and steadily discharge their duties as legislators. He could not be disposed to think so ill of the other House, from which he had just come, as to suppose they would do what was threatened; but, if they should do so, on their own heads would be all the consequences of their own acts. If their Lordships were affected by such considerations, they would become the mere registering office of the decrees of the other House; but, whatever might be the violence or intimidation that was threatened, they should not yield to such influences.

Lord LYNCHURST said it would be idle for them to attempt to disguise from themselves the position in which they were placed. The bill before them had been sent up year after year from the Lower House by continually increasing majorities. The Legislature of this country only worked well by mutual concessions; and the House of Lords ought not to make a persevering stand against the mature opinion of the other House, backed by the opinion of the people. If it did make such a stand, it ought to be on a rock, not on a fragment of an Act of Parliament, diverted from its original purpose. Why not admit Jews to Parliament? Are they not fellow-subjects, natives of the realm, entitled to equal privileges with other natives? Three hundred years ago, the Jews might have been aliens; but that had long ceased to be the case. It had been argued that the country is Christian; but it is not exclusively Christian, for it includes Jews, and Parliament is supposed to represent the whole population. The House had sanctioned constitutions for Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, by which Jews are admitted to the Legislature; but were the Parliaments of those colonies unchristian? If not, what became of the principle?

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH, the Duke of RUTLAND, Lord DUNGANNON, and the Bishop of CASHIEL, opposed the clause and supported the amendment.—Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE urged the right of Jews to sit in the Houses of Parliament. He had been engaged in obtaining from the Government of Turkey concessions in favour of the Christians, and had been met by the Sultan and his Ministers with much liberality of opinion and generosity of disposition. His Lordship then digressed into a few remarks on the present state of Turkey, with reference to the late reforms; observing that, "so long as the results of negotiation remain on paper only, important as they may be to the interests, not only of Turkey, but of humanity itself, they will want their proper consummation. A great deal must depend upon the advice of the ministers who are on the spot; but a great deal must likewise depend upon the attention which Europe at large may continue to apply to the subject, and more especially upon the attention which may be given to it by those who preside over the councils of her Majesty."—Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY thought that a continued opposition to the opinion of the House of Commons would give rise to great inconveniences.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY believed that, in the fulness of time, Jews would become members of that House, and that their Lordships would in vain endeavour to bar the door.

Their Lordships then divided, when there appeared for the clause—

Content	...	...	...	...	80
Noncontent	...	...	...	...	119

Majority against the clause ... 39

The bill then went through committee, and their Lordships adjourned.

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS ACT.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, in reply to Mr. CROSS, Mr. WALPOLE stated that the Corrupt Practices Act was under his consideration, and that he was trying to

amend its provisions before it was introduced into the House. The result of the election petitions of last year had induced him to think that amendments should be introduced into the act, and he hoped, in the course of ten days or a fortnight, to be able to lay the bill on the table. The bill should be referred to a select committee, and afterwards discussed in committee of the whole House. With reference to the extension of the act to municipal elections, he saw no reason why it should not be so extended; but, before taking such a course, they should put the act in a good shape as regarded parliamentary elections.

#### INFANTRY IN THE EAST INDIES.

In answer to General CODRINGTON, General PEEL said that every one of the regiments sent from this country to India in 1857 had been furnished with the Enfield rifle. The regiments serving in India previous to the war were furnished with the smooth-bore muskets; but last year 35,000, and up to the 19th of last month 82,000, Enfield rifles were sent out, and he had reason to believe that every regiment is supplied with them. The distribution of these stores rests with the East India Company.

#### DUCHIES AND KINGDOM OF DENMARK.

Mr. WISE asked the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he would lay upon the table a copy of the report made in May, 1857, by Consul-General Ward, of Leipzig, to the British Government on the differences which had arisen between the Duchies and the Kingdom of Denmark, as well as a copy of any observations or reply communicated by the Danish Ministry to her Majesty's Government in reference to the said report.—Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD said the question of the hon. gentleman had reference to a subject which, as he was well aware, had created great interest in Denmark and in Germany, and upon which the Government of her Majesty might be called upon to express an opinion. The paper referred to was a report drawn up by Mr. Ward at the request of the British Government; and he thought the hon. gentleman would see that, upon a matter of this European importance, which is still pending, and as to which her Majesty's Government might be called upon to take a particular line of conduct, it was not for the interest of the public service that a confidential report should be published to the world by being laid upon the table of the House. As regarded the latter part of the question, he had only to state that the despatch of Mr. Ward was communicated confidentially to the Danish Government; but no further official communications had passed on the subject.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. M'MAHON moved for a select committee to inquire into the expediency of further improving the administration of justice by increasing the number of assizes and assize towns for civil and criminal business in the several counties of England and Wales. The suggestion, he observed, was not a novel one: if adopted, it would only be a return to ancient usage.—The motion was supported by Mr. COLLINS.—Mr. WALPOLE said that the subject had been already inquired into by a commission composed of men of the greatest knowledge and experience, and he doubted whether a further inquiry could add any material information.—The motion was supported by Mr. HADFIELD, Lord GODERICH, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. CHARLESWORTH, Mr. BOWYER, Mr. BEECROFT, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. POWELL, and Sir JOHN WALSH; and opposed by Sir GEORGE GREY, Colonel SMYTH, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, Mr. AYRTON, and Mr. MELLOR.—Mr. M'MAHON having replied, the motion was negatived without a division.

#### MASTERS AND WORKMEN.

Mr. MACKINNON drew the attention of the House to the report of the select committee of 1856, appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing equitable tribunals for the amicable adjustment of differences between masters and operatives, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable masters and workmen to form councils of conciliation and of arbitration.—Mr. WALPOLE said he would not oppose the introduction of the measure. The law upon this subject did not give satisfaction, and he thought that facilities might be offered for referring disputes between masters and workmen to arbitration.—Leave was then given.

#### THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr. LOCKE KING moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the franchise in counties in England and Wales, and to improve the representation of the people in respect of such franchise. The objection to his motion generally was the promise of a coming Reform Bill; but that excuse could not now be made. An objection was also urged to bringing forward what are called piecemeal measures of Parliamentary Reform; but, in the present state of the feeling of the House and the country, the only way in which the question of reform can be dealt with is by bringing forward small, honest, and just measures. He preferred a small, honest, and just measure to a large one, which often affords scope for the introduction of dishonest provisions. It is a disgrace to this country, where wealth alone gives a title to the elective franchise, that a person living in a house in one town paying a small rent should have a vote, and another, living in another town in a better house and paying a larger rent, should have no share in the election of representatives to Parliament. On a former occasion, the member for Carlisle had said that some-

thing should have been stated in the bill with regard to the rate at which a man was to be entitled to a vote; and he therefore had proposed that it should be a rating of 5*l.* at least.—Mr. BYNG seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said he had no objection to urge against the principle of the bill, but he believed it would embarrass those who wish to improve the franchise. It would increase the anomalous disproportion between the counties and the boroughs; and, if it passed, they would have a very large constituency returning a very small number of members, and a very small constituency returning a very large number of members. He believed the measure would lead to protracted agitation, and would fail to give satisfaction in the country. The question of the representation is one that must be considered as a whole; and there was no doubt that Parliament, approaching the subject in a temperate spirit, might extend the basis of representation with advantage. He could not consent to the introduction of a bill which, if carried, must embarrass future legislation. It was the intention of the Government to give their attention to the question of Parliamentary reform; and, under these circumstances, he felt it his duty to move, as an amendment, the previous question.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL observed that Mr. Disraeli had attempted to draw a line between the representation of counties and boroughs which was not founded on substantial justice. With respect to his argument that the question should be taken as a whole, he could find no fault with that. But, if all that is wished for cannot be obtained, let them take the precedent of the first Reform Bill, and accept as much as they could get. He had great doubts about the bill to be brought in by the present Government; and he therefore recommended the House to accept the measure of Mr. Locke King.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said he should vote for the introduction of the bill, as circumstances had altered since last year. He agreed with Lord John Russell, that little confidence is to be placed in the promised Reform Bill of the Government.—Mr. PHILLIPS opposed the measure, which was supported by Mr. JOHN LOCKE, who at the same time put in a plea for the ballot.—Mr. KNIGHTLEY objected to the proposed extension of the franchise, and Mr. CLAY supported it.—Mr. BENTINCK combated the position that the influence of a member of the House depended on the breadth of his basis—(a laugh)—in other words, the number of his constituency. The noble lord, the member for the City of London, represented a constituency of 20,000, while the noble lord, the member for Tiverton, represented only 200; yet it was generally understood that the influence of those two noble lords in the House was pretty nearly balanced. (Laughter.) Believing that the measure would only increase the anomaly already existing, he should oppose its introduction.—Mr. COLLINS, although a member of the great Conservative body, was not one who opposed a modification of the measure of Reform introduced in 1832. However, he opposed the motion.—Mr. STANHOPE also opposed the measure, on the ground that next year, probably, a new franchise might be part of the promised measure of general Reform.—Mr. LOCKE KING briefly replied, and the previous question was negatived without a division, followed by loud cheers.—Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

#### PILOTS IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT, &c.

Mr. CLIFFORD called attention to the state of the law affecting pilots in the Isle of Wight and Portsmouth districts, and moved for returns from the Trinity-house showing the rate of profits accruing to such pilots.—Mr. HENLEY made no objection, and the returns were ordered.

#### WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. JOHN LOCKE moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend an Act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 63, relating to weights and measures, one of the clauses of which contains a proviso, whereby, under decisions of the Courts, the main object of the act, that there should be one uniform measure, was defeated. He proposed by his bill to amend this defect, and to make it compulsory to sell by measure tested by weight.—After a short discussion, leave was given.

#### CHURCHES AND CHURCHYARDS.

Mr. PULLER moved a resolution, "That this House will to-morrow resolve itself into a committee to consider the expediency of providing for the repair of churches and the maintenance of churchyards, by substituting for church-rates such an annual rentcharge upon all hereditaments in respect of which church-rates may now be lawfully assessed upon the occupiers as will fairly represent the total annual amount now raised by church-rates; such rentcharge to be a fixed and uniform poundage on the ratable value of such hereditaments, and to be made a charge on the owners."—Mr. BUXTON moved, as an amendment, the following resolutions:—"That it is desirable that in some parishes power should be given to make an addition, to a limited amount, to the tithe, in order to maintain the fabric of the churches;" and "that in some parishes in towns power should be given to the churchwardens or the vestry to place a rental on a certain proportion of the sittings." This amendment was seconded by General THOMPSON.—Sir JOHN TRELAWNY opposed Mr. Puller's motion, which, so far from remedying the grievance, would per-



petuate it.—Mr. LYGON considered the abolition of church-rates a simple though dangerous expedient, and thought that means might be devised to exempt persons who have conscientious scruples.—Sir G. C. LEWIS entirely dissented from the plan of Mr. Puller, because he proposed a general, new, and compulsory charge upon the real property of the country for the purposes of the Church, whereas the present rate is a parochial rate, imposed by the vestry; and he would impose the tax in all those parishes where church-rates had been practically abolished. He objected to Mr. Buxton's amendment upon similar grounds; that would also impose a new general charge upon real property.—Mr. NEWDEGATE supported Mr. Puller's motion.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL could not understand how we could have a national church establishment, with a provision for the minister, and no provision to support the fabric of the church. He must, therefore, vote against the simple abolition of the rates (*hear, hear*); but he was ready to consider any fair proposition for the settlement of the question.—Mr. WALPOLE concurred that the abolition of church-rates without an equivalent would be putting money into the pockets of landlords to which they are not entitled; but he considered that, with regard to the specific motion before the House, the arguments of Sir G. C. Lewis were unanswerable.—Mr. ROBERTS spoke in favour of the entire abolition of church-rates.—Mr. WIGRAM supported the motion, and Mr. BUXTON withdrew his amendment.

Mr. PULLER then briefly replied, expressing his willingness to withdraw his motion.—Several members, however, objected to this course, and a division was accordingly taken. The numbers were—

For the motion .....	54
Against .....	317
Majority .....	263

Mr. AYRTON moved the adjournment of the House, with a view to preventing the introduction of Mr. Lygon's bill on the subject of church-rates without discussion.—The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER and Sir G. C. LEWIS appealed to the hon. member to withdraw his motion, which—having obtained an assurance from Mr. LYGON that he would not bring the bill forward that night—Mr. AYRTON consented to.

The motion was accordingly withdrawn, and Mr. LYGON postponed his measure to the following day.

#### COLONEL LEWIS AND JOHN BYRNE.

Mr. PETER O'BRIEN moved for copies of the civil bill ejectment tried before James Major, Esq., Q.C., assistant barrister for the county of Monaghan, at Castleblaney, at the last January Quarter Sessions, wherein Colonel Lewis was plaintiff and John Byrne was defendant; and, of the entry in the book of the clerk of the peace in relation to said ejectment, containing the names of the witnesses examined on behalf of the plaintiff and of the defendant. Of the facts of this case our readers are already in possession.—After some discussion, in which Lord NAAS said he thought the motion would end in nothing beneficial, the motion was withdrawn.

The House adjourned about one o'clock.

Wednesday, April 28th.

#### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS BILL.

Mr. CAIRD moved the second reading of this bill. Within the last fifty years, the population had doubled; but the area of the country could not increase, and, so far as they could learn the fact from the Enclosure Commissioners, the extent of waste land added during the last ten years to the arable land of the country, did not exceed 30,000 acres. The producers, consumers, and merchants are injured by the ignorance that prevails in reference to agricultural statistics. The returns show that in the year 1846 the small farmers were losers in three months, through want of knowledge of the true produce of the harvest, to the extent of one million and a half per month. Mr. Caird proposed that the acreage returns should be made to the Board of Trade, and that a department of that board should arrange the machinery for carrying out the details. Some farmers might refuse to give the information required; but the relieving officer might be employed to obtain it.

Mr. PACKE moved to defer the second reading for six months. The farmers object to the measure, which they consider inquisitorial and compulsory.—Mr. DUCANE seconded the amendment.—Sir G. C. LEWIS did not believe that these statistics would be of the smallest practical value. What would be the probable expense of collecting them in England? He doubted if they would be worth the cost. The fifth clause appeared to him compulsory, and he believed that neglect to fill up the papers or to sign them would be an indictable offence.—Mr. DRUMMOND remarked that the bill was intended to obtain information as to the quantities of grain grown every year; but it is impossible for a farmer to give a true estimate. The measure was only a means to an end, and it ended with the means.—The bill was supported by Mr. TURNER, Mr. W. S. LINDSAY, Mr. BASS, Mr. CARDWELL, and Mr. MILES; and was opposed by Mr. BENTINCK, Mr. KIR SEYMOUR, Mr. STANHOPE, Sir JOHN SHELLEY, Mr. WHITBREAD, Mr. EDWARD BALL, and Mr. HENLEY. The last-named gentleman, speaking on behalf of the Government, said that, as to the compulsory collection of statistics, he apprehended some difficulty, and he feared that some of the young farmers might take the inspector

by the scruff of the neck and eject him from the land. (*Laughter.*) The returns, he feared, would not be got in for three or four months, and then the information would be out of time, even if it were perfect, which it would not be. He would advise the hon. gentleman to withdraw the bill, and not divide the House upon it.

Mr. CAIRD having replied, and suggested that any objectionable clauses might be remedied in committee, the House divided, when the second reading was lost by 241 to 135.

The CUSTOMS DUTIES (No. 2) BILL was read a third time, and passed.

#### STADE DUES.

Mr. HENLEY moved for a select committee to inquire into the origin of the claim of the Government of Hanover to levy the Stade tolls; to consider in what degree they are detrimental to the commerce of the United Kingdom; and the effect of giving notice to determine the treaty under which this country has assented to the payment of such tolls for a limited period.—Agreed to.

#### NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Sir WILLIAM JOLLIFFE, a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for the county of Leitrim, in the room of Mr. Montgomery, who has accepted the office of Steward of the Manor of Hempholme.

The House adjourned at ten minutes to six o'clock.

Thursday, April 29th.

#### ANNEXATION IN INDIA.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the Earl of ALBEMARLE presented a petition from 12,000 of the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, praying for the restitution of the King of Oude to the throne of that country. In so doing, the Earl expressed his dissent from the object of the petition. To restore Oude would shake British rule in India to its foundations. Still, he entirely disagreed with the policy which led to the annexation of the state alluded to. He felt the utmost abhorrence of the wholesale system of annexing, or rather of confiscating, the dominions of the native princes in India. When a responsible Indian Minister would be appointed, he did not pretend to say. He had read the different measures proposed in the other House, and he did not think that any of them would answer the end in view. He begged to give notice that on Monday, the 10th of May, he would move the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this House that the principle of annexing native states in India for supposed default of heirs natural, or under pretence of mal-governance on the part of native princes, is a flagrant violation of international law, opposed to the feelings of the people of India, derogatory to the Christian character, and dangerous to the stability of British rule; that this House, therefore, pledges itself henceforward to abandon such policy."

#### DESPATCHES FOR INDIA.

Earl GRANVILLE asked, in reference to the despatch recommending clemency and discrimination in the punishment of the Indian mutineers, why it had been sent to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, as it was not addressed to any of the native chiefs or princes; and whether this was the legal and usual course.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH stated that the course taken was strictly legal. It would have been most inconvenient to make the subject-matter of that despatch public before the fall of Lucknow.

#### THE DIVORCE BILL AND IRELAND.

Lord LYNCHBURGH inquired whether the Government intended to extend the provisions of the Divorce Bill to Ireland.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said it was not the intention of the Government to introduce any measure having that object. As the compensation paid to prosecutors by the act is very large, the question of expense must be considered before applying a similar law to Ireland.—The Earl of WICKLOW observed that the late Government had promised that an act of the same kind should be introduced into Ireland.—Lord CRANWORTH admitted that that was so.

#### BARREL ORGANS.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH moved the second reading of his bill for the suppression of barrel organs; but the motion was negatived, and the bill was thrown out.

#### THE CAGLIARI.

In reply to questions from the Earl of AIRLIE in reference to the capture of the Cagliari, the Earl of MALMESBURY stated that the condemnation of that vessel by the Neapolitan Courts was not completed; and that the despatch of the Marquis d'Azeglio, of the 22nd of March, had been answered. He regretted that, in consequence of the explanation given of the error committed by Mr. Erskine in copying the despatch of the Earl of Clarendon to Count Cavour, the Sardinian Government had drawn the inference that England intended to abandon it. He could not discover that the English Government had ever made any promise to co-operate with that of Sardinia in this question. From the merely English point of view, their connexion with it was extremely slight, consisting only in the accident of two English engineers being on board the Cagliari. Her Majesty's Government had obtained their liberation, the opinion of the law officers of the Crown being unanimous that their detention was illegal; the

Government had also demanded from Naples an indemnity for their imprisonment. The feeling in Sardinia with regard to the capture of the steamer was very strong—so strong as to create a risk of war between the two Italian States. To prevent the occurrence of hostilities so dangerous to Europe, her Majesty's Government had offered its good services to Sardinia by supporting its endeavour to obtain the restoration of the Cagliari; and, in the event of those failing, he had advised Count Cavour to have recourse to the mediation of some friendly Power, according to the principle laid down in the Convention of Paris, before proceeding to any measures of hostility.

The Earl of CLARENDON was glad to hear that the Government had demanded an indemnity for the two engineers. The late Government was for a long time in complete ignorance as to the condition in which they were kept. No access was allowed to them, and the Neapolitan Government represented that they were treated well. The men were clearly entitled to an indemnity, not only for the cruel treatment they had suffered, but for the deception put upon the English Government.—Lord WENSLEYDALE called attention to the fact that a difference of opinion exists amongst the Crown officers regarding the capture of the Cagliari, and suggested that the opinion of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council should be taken on the question.—Lord CAMPBELL remarked that the Judicial Committee might not be unanimous in their opinion, and, if that were so, they would, by asking for that opinion, only add to their difficulties, and give the King of Naples a plea he does not at present enjoy for refusing compensation.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE asked for the production of the reply of the Government to the despatch of the Marquis d'Azeglio.—Lord CRANWORTH opposed any reference to the Privy Council.

The Earl of DERBY said he was sure their Lordships must be satisfied with the statements that had been made by Lords Malmesbury and Clarendon. He considered a reference to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council unnecessary, and it might be inconvenient should there be a difference of opinion in that learned body. He was not prepared to lay the reply sent to the Marquis d'Azeglio on the table at present, it being impossible to do so while the negotiations were in progress. The Government were acting in strict concurrence with the views of France. They had not tied themselves down to act with Sardinia respecting the amount of indemnity to be claimed; what they did was to promise Sardinia to give her all the moral support they could.

#### EAST INDIA BILLS.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved—"That there be laid before the House the report to the general court of the East India Company from the Court of Directors upon the two bills now before Parliament, relating to the government of India." He severely criticised the bill of the present Government, and said that it proposed an entirely new constitution for India. "The independence of the council was an absurdity; it was an independence that could not be given; and he objected to the election of the council. He had seen, with great astonishment, a statement made by a right hon. gentleman in another place in regard to the power now exercised by the present Board of Control over the government of India, that it was a power lately on the increase and one which had never received the formal sanction of Parliament. Why, the whole machinery of the secret committee had been sanctioned by Parliament over and over again. In 1853, the noble Earl opposite (Lord Ellenborough) expressed the strongest possible opinion against the principle of election being adopted with a view to anything like a representation of special interests in the council. Such interests are now represented in the worst manner. The noble Earl at that time showed a decided preference for the principle of nomination; and in that opinion he (the Duke of Argyll) now coincided."

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said he had thought the present time very inopportune for making a change in the Government of India; but, Parliament being committed to a change, there was no drawing back. The East India Company had conducted public business in a very amicable way, and he had never had a dispute with them. The great evil of the present system is the evil of delay. It was advisable that they should have in the Indian Council persons with whom the President might consult with regard to the commerce between England and India; and he thought it was by the principle of election that such an element could be best obtained. The House should take up the question of India in earnest, and not suffer a week to be wasted, as the condition of that country requires the exercise of their utmost energy.

Earl GREY believed the dangers of delay much less than those of taking a false step that might be irretrievable. It was evident that the public mind was not prepared to deal with the question; the importance of the reconstruction of the home Government of India had been much exaggerated by all parties. To the natives of India, who know no one but the Governor-General, it is of little importance.—Earl GRANVILLE contrasted the principles embodied in the present bill with the opinions expressed by the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH in

1851 and 1853.—Lord MONTAGUE thought they were only increasing the difficulties of the question by discussing it without any preparation, inquiry, or authority.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE urged the necessity of legislation for India, and said that the bill of the late Government was a rational measure.—The motion for the returns was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. NEWDEGATE said he wished to state that he was mistaken in saying, during the debate on the Oaths Bill, that Jews are not admitted into the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. He had been accused of asserting that the Jews were the original Jesuits, that they were connected with the Inquisition, and that his authority for this was the novel of *Coningsby*. He denied the accuracy of that statement, and read from a report of his speech the passage in question. It did not appear, however, materially to differ from the statement of which he complained.

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On the motion of Mr. WALPOLE, it was resolved that, on and after the 13th of May, orders of the day on Thursdays shall have precedence of notices of motions.

#### MAYNOOTH.

Mr. SPOONER moved—"That this House do resolve itself into a committee to consider the Act for the Endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund, due regard being had to vested rights and interests." He supported this motion with the usual array of arguments, which have by this time become as familiar as the east wind in spring.—Mr. WALPOLE opposed the motion, on the ground that the introduction of the bill would afford an opportunity for a revival of agitation, and would be considered by the Irish as tantamount to a declaration of war.—Mr. NEWDEGATE expressed dissatisfaction with the speech of the Home Secretary, which held out no ultimate prospect of Protestants being relieved from the burden of contributing to the support of an idolatrous creed.—The House then divided, when the motion was negatived by 210 to 155.

#### MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. AUGUSTUS SMITH moved for papers relating to an award in a cause of "The Attorney-General v. Lord Vivian and the Prince of Wales."—The motion was negatived.

On the motion of Mr. HAMILTON, leave was given to Mr. WALPOLE to bring in a bill for amending the act concerning non-parochial registers.

Mr. FITZROY moved that the resolution of March 29th, 1855, "That any member having secured a seat at prayers shall be entitled to retain the same until the rising of the House," be made a standing order; which was agreed to, after some conversation.

The Select Committee on the River Thames was nominated on the motion of Mr. KENDALL.

The House then went into committee on the POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL, the clauses of which were agreed to.

#### REGISTRATION OF COUNTY VOTERS (SCOTLAND) BILL.

Sir T. E. COLEBROOK moved the second reading of this bill.—Mr. DUNDAS objected that the bill had been but recently printed; and that there had not been time to consider the material changes it introduced, or to take the opinions of county meetings upon the subject. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.—This amendment was seconded by Mr. BRUCE; but, after some discussion, it was withdrawn, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. J. D. FITZGERALD moved the second reading of the GRAND JURIES (IRELAND) BILL; but, as he was explaining its provisions, he was counted out at a quarter to eight o'clock.

#### DEPUTATIONS.

A DEPUTATION of members of Parliament and of gentlemen interested in railways, waited by appointment, on Monday, on Lord Derby and the Right Hon. W. J. Henley, President of the Board of Trade, to call their attention to the ruinous competition carried on between railway companies, and to the various burdens affecting the railway interest. Mr. J. E. Vance, one of the deputation, observed that the amount of capital invested in railway property is 30,000,000*l.*, the whole of which is greatly deteriorated by the existing state of things. He would not waste their time by going into those advantages which had resulted from private enterprise; but what he wished was, that, in return for those advantages, their property should be protected by the Legislature. Instead of having done that, both Parliament and the Government heaped a great amount of taxation on them, and, in addition to that, a most ruinous system of competition was being carried on. Mr. Vance specifically complained of the passenger tax (now levied on the gross receipts instead of the net receipts), the parochial rates on railways, and Lord Campbell's act for giving remuneration in case of accidents according to the station in life of the deceased, and without regard to the fare paid. He also spoke at some length on the subject of the ruinous competition of the rival companies. Lord Derby said he thought the competition is to a great extent encouraged by the companies themselves. Mr. Vance replied that it is the fault of an erroneous system

of legislation. The Earl of Derby asked what was suggested to put down undue competition complained of by the deputation. Powers were now granted to Parliament with regard to railways, and what other tribunal was suggested. It would, he thought, be a difficult matter to induce Parliament to do anything that would take away its own powers. Mr. Vance suggested that a Royal Commission should be appointed, and instructed to take evidence in these matters; but he thought that there was at present sufficient evidence to justify them in dividing the country into territorial districts, each company to have its own district arrangements to secure the interests and convenience of the public. After some further discussion, Lord Derby said he would not make any promise on the subject, but would consult the other members of the Government.

On the same day, a deputation, consisting of scientific gentlemen, medical practitioners, and metropolitan parochial representatives, waited on Lord John Manners, First Commissioner of Works, for the purpose of impressing upon the Government the advisability of instituting a further research into the proposition for the deodorization and utilization of the sewage of the metropolis, before the execution of any scheme which would involve an immense outlay of the ratepayers' money, the total waste of the sewage, and the continued pollution of the Thames. After considerable discussion, Lord John Manners said that he considered the Metropolitan Board of Works would have been the proper body to have gone to on the subject, as they are empowered by Act of Parliament to carry out the main drainage of the metropolis, the Government having only the power to sanction their plans.—Mr. Nicholay and other members of the deputation said the memorialists wished the Government to withhold their sanction to any expensive plans until their scheme had been fairly tested; and they wished the Government to proceed with the experiments. The First Commissioner replied that he could give no such promise.—The deputation shortly afterwards withdrew.

A deputation, composed of members of the Protestant Association and other Protestant societies, waited on the Earl of Derby on Tuesday, on the subject of the Maynooth endowment. Mr. Spooner introduced the deputation, and the Premier, in his reply to the statement made to him, said:—"He should be glad to see a measure introduced, which, while it afforded fair and reasonable compensation, should dissolve the connexion, which was agreed to be an evil. But, until he saw any such mode, it would be impossible for him to support any measure tending to break up an arrangement sanctioned by act of Parliament, and having the assent of the great majority of the House of Commons at the present time." [Mr. Spooner: "I think not, my Lord."] "Perhaps the hon. member did not think so; but, for his own part, he could not assent to anything but an equitable and fair compromise which would enable them to get rid of all the complications of the question." After some further conversation, in which Mr. Spooner contended that the Catholics had forfeited all claim to the grant by the course they had pursued at Maynooth, the deputation retired.

#### THE ORIENT.

##### CHINA.

CANTON (according to a telegram from Alexandria, dated April 20th) continues tranquil. An imperial edict was received on the 6th of March. Yeh's conduct is condemned. He is degraded, and a successor is appointed. The latter is to settle disputes with the barbarians, who, excited to wrath by Yeh, had entered the city.

In proceeding up the coast, Lord Elgin visited Swanton and Amoy. An expedition into the country about Canton has been determined on, in order to look after the "braves" who are said to be in the neighbourhood.

Despatches from the Ministers have been forwarded to the Court of Peking through the Governor of Chekeang. The bearers of the letters were courteously received at Soochow. The Paris *Moniteur* publishes some extracts from a despatch from Baron Gros to M. de Contades, second secretary of the French Embassy, giving an account of the reception by the Fou-tai-Tehao, at Sou-Tehon-Fon, of the French, English, and American representatives. "The Governor," writes Baron Gros, "asked me if order was restored at Canton; if trade had been resumed. I told him in return that the efforts of the Ambassadors had never ceased to be exerted towards that end; that they were happy at having succeeded. 'What are you going to do with Yeh?' said the Fou-tai. One of the gentlemen present said he had gone to Calcutta. 'Will you kill him?' said Tai, in an indignant sort of voice. I replied that his Excellency badly understood the generosity of their Ambassadors and of their Governments if he thought they took vengeance on a fallen enemy. He then asked when the Ambassadors would come to Shanghai, and, without fixing a date, we thought it advisable to say that it would take place soon. During the interview, the Fou-tai charmed us by his elegance and politeness. His face, which is almost European, is very intelligent. His manners are those of a man who has mixed with the best society. In fact, M. le Baron, it would have been impossible for me to be received in a more courteous and amiable manner."

#### THE INDIAN REVOLT.

FURTHER news from India, received since we last addressed the reader, exhibits a yet unsettled state of the country, and adds one or two important events to the strange history. A telegram from Alexandria (dated April 20th) states:—

"The intelligence from Lucknow is to the 22nd of March. On the 20th, Brigadier Campbell's force returned from the pursuit of the enemy. Hutchison, of the Lancers, was dangerously wounded; and Cooper, of the Rifles, dead. On the 21st, the Nombries (Nana's) retreat was stormed. He escaped, and a reward of 50,000 rupees is offered for his head. Outram's force had discovered and destroyed rebels in Lucknow, and the Prime Minister is among those reported as killed. Cape, of the 13th Native Infantry, and Thackwell, were murdered by the enemy. Fanatics still fire on our troops. The Governor-General's proclamation calling on the Zemindars to submit had produced no effect. Oude is pacified, the enemy flying towards Sundeera. Jung Bahadoor goes to Allahabad. No civil officer had yet been sent to Lucknow by the Government. Some inhabitants were returning to the city. The heat was increasing daily. A telegram from Allahabad of the 24th states that Sir Hope Grant was sent on the 23rd to disperse a body of insurgents under Rajah Jajlal Singh at Karee, and returned perfectly successful. He took twelve guns. The Disarming Act was being enforced in the North-West Provinces. The sentence on the King of Delhi had not yet been made public."

A Foreign-office telegram, dated "Alexandria, April 26th," and received yesterday, states:—

"On the 24th March, the bulk of the army before Lucknow was proceeding northward to Bareilly, commanded by Brigadier Walpole. A heavy column, under Sir E. Lugard, started on the 27th for Azimghur, and the remainder continued at Lucknow [qy. under] Sir Hope Grant. Sir Hugh Rose reached Jhansi on the 22nd, and invested the place. The bombardment commenced on the 25th. On the 1st of April, 25,000 rebels, with 18 guns, called the army of Pashawa [qy. the Peishwa], endeavoured to raise the siege, and were defeated, with the slaughter of 1500 men. On the 2nd of April, the town fortifications were captured. On the 5th, the garrison escaped from the fortress during the night, and, by last account, were being cut to pieces in their flight. About 3000 have fallen. Six British officers are killed.

"The Rajpootana field force, under General Roberts, reached Koutah on the 20th; the town and fortress were captured on the 30th, with very little loss on our side. Near Agingseur [?], on the south-east frontier of Oude, a detachment of the 37th, under Colonel Milman, has been compelled to retire with loss of baggage, and on the 24th of March was cut up at Azimghur. Strong detachments for its relief were on their way from Lucknow.

"The country opposite Benares, and to the north-eastward, continues much disturbed. The Northern Provinces are being disarmed without resistance."

The Government has presented to Parliament during the week a document from the Secret Committee of the India House, dated March 24th, 1858, and sent to the Governor-General at Calcutta. The object of it is to suggest the proclamation of an amnesty as soon as possible wherever the revolt is quelled. The paper also states:—

"The disarming of a district having been effected, with exceptions under your license in favour of native gentlemen whose feelings of honour would be affected by being deprived of the privilege of wearing arms, and of any other persons in whom you may confide, we think the possession of arms should be punished in every case by a severe penalty; but, unless the possession of arms should be combined with other acts leading to the conclusion that they were retained for the perpetration of crime, that penalty should not be death. Of course, the possession of arms by Englishmen must always remain lawful. Death has of late been too common a punishment. It loses whatever terror it might otherwise have when so indiscriminately applied; but, in fact, in India there is not commonly a fear of death, although there ever must be a fear of pain. In every amnestied district the ordinary administration of the law should, as soon as possible, be restored."

#### NOTES FROM THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Of the probable fate of the Sepoys who have fled from Lucknow, we read in the letter of the *Times* Calcutta correspondent:—

"General Penny, with the Rohilund Brigade is advancing through Futehghur. A regiment of Europeans has been despatched to strengthen the garrison of Meerut. Sir Hope Grant, with his large force, of cavalry is thundering in their rear, and though they may make a stand it is difficult to see how they can escape. Northward they will be met by the Sikhs; eastward they are hemmed in by mountains. To go southward is to encounter Sir Colin again; and the west, defended by General Penny, will soon afford no outlet. They must stop in Bareilly until the Commander-in-Chief again draws his cordon round their entrenchments, and finally hunts them to their graves. The only drawback



to this plan is the fact that it involves a hot-weather campaign, which will waste the Europeans like snow.

"With Oude quiet, and a concentrated force of 12,000 Europeans, the resettlement of Hindostan, though a most difficult, cannot be a very dangerous task. The principal difficulties are those which have distressed us from the beginning—the enormous extent of our territories and the numerical strength of the enemy. Colonel Rowcroft, for instance, says a letter before me, is in great danger. The mutineers from Fyzabad are threatening him on all sides, and he is crying lustily for ammunition. I question if he is in any extreme danger. He has beaten these men twice, and neither Europeans nor Ghorkas are absolutely dependent on their guns. The Calpee rebels again are threatening Cawnpore, and two regiments (skeletons), the 32nd being one, were on the 19th [of March] ordered back to strengthen the garrison. They will hardly, however, venture on an attack, and, now that the Chief's attention is released, will find themselves surrounded. Large gangs of marauders incessantly cross the river into the Delhi division, plunder a village or two, and retire, the stream being fordable in a hundred places.

"Rewah is once more reported restless, and in Bundelcund, though Sir Hugh Rose is incessantly reported as capturing forts and beating the enemy, he is not yet at Jhansi. It is a bad tract, disaffected to the backbone, as all the districts are in which the hereditary aristocracy have retained their power. If there is one point settled by the mutineers it is that we have under-estimated the affection borne to this class by the peasantry. It seems to Englishmen almost incomprehensible that men should like to be oppressed, and that these men are oppressors it needs no evidence at this time of day to prove."

The *Friend of India*, writing before the escape of the rebels from Lucknow was known, says:—

"Terrible work remains to be accomplished. Oude, Rohilcund, and Bundelcund have to be cleared of great gangs of armed and half-disciplined marauders. The Doab, and in fact the entire North-West, has to be permanently tranquillized. Affairs in Central India will require attention, and there is a debt which needs payment in Bombay."

#### IRELAND.

THE CASE OF JOHN BYRNE.—We mentioned last week the case of John Byrne, a tenant of Mr. A. G. Lewis, Inniskeen, who, it was alleged, was turned out of his house because, being a Roman Catholic, he would not send his children to a Protestant school, at the direction of Mr. Lewis. That gentleman now writes to the papers to say that there is no truth in the story, and that the man received notice to quit because of a contemptuous speech which he made at a public meeting, where he said that Mr. Lewis might take up his holding at a quarter of an hour's notice, as he would not hold under him while he refused to put the school under the National Board.

THE GREAT ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW.—The yearly cattle show of the Royal Irish Agricultural Society came off on Wednesday with considerable success, and was followed in the evening by the usual meeting. Lord Eglington was present, and delivered a speech, in the course of which he touched upon several topics of general interest, precluding his address with a tribute to the merits of his predecessors in the office of Vicar.

#### AMERICA.

THE Senate has received a message from the House of Representatives, announcing its adherence to its vote on the Kansas Bill, and that it has passed the Deficiency Appropriation Bill. Mr. Green's motion, asking a committee of conference from the House on the Kansas Bill, has been carried by a majority of six.

The members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives have been afforded an opportunity of attending the funeral ceremonies of Colonel Benton, who died at an early hour on the morning of the 10th ult.

The House of Representatives has been disgraced by another personal encounter. Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, and Mr. Helper, formerly of the same State, and author of a book entitled "The Impending Crisis"—a name which now appears to have been prophetic—had, first, a quarrel, and then a fight. It was some time before the battle could be brought to a termination. The Sergeant-at-arms then took Mr. Helper into custody, and found on him a pistol and a knife, which, however, he had not attempted to use.

Captain Durham, of the bark *Adriatic*, has been requested to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, and make a statement of the facts connected with the seizure of his vessel in France, and his subsequent escape.

The Mormon settlements on the Columbian river are said to be breaking up. The settlers, it is added, are leaving for Salt Lake. Of the United States expedition we read that Captain Macey had left the camp ground on the 18th of March, with about 1200 animals, mostly mules, an abundant supply of forage, and plenty of provisions for his men. He anticipated being able to reach Camp Scott without difficulty. The grass on the Plains was growing rapidly.

The civil war in Mexico continues. General Osollo, acting on behalf of the Zuloaga Government, has taken the city of Guadalajara, capturing the entire Government of Juarez, whose officers, however, were permitted to leave the country. Osollo was on his way to the city of Mexico, and it was anticipated that he would be declared President of the Republic. Vera Cruz held out for the Juarez or Constitutional party. Tampico has been besieged by General Garza. At the latter city, thirteen prominent Mexican reactionists have been captured by Garza while attempting to land from the British mail steamer. He also fired on an American vessel, from which he had endeavoured to extort double duties.

The emigration into the port of New York up to the 14th ult. had been 8486, being a decrease of 8709 as compared with last year.

The 12,000 dollars stolen from the Grafton Bank have been recovered through the confessions of a young man named Stockwell, who was arrested for the robbery.

The steamboat Falls City burst her boiler on the afternoon of the 14th ult., just as she was leaving New Orleans. Seven or eight persons were killed, and a number of others wounded. The explosion also somewhat damaged the steamer John Simonds.

The great rise in the waters of the lower Mississippi creates the most serious apprehensions. The water is now higher than it has ever been before, and it is expected that, when the great accumulations of water from above are added to the already overwhelming tides, the devastation will be terrible. Great storms of wind and rain are prevalent in the south-west. A dreadful hurricane has passed over Bentonville, in Arkansas, by which nearly every house in the town was blown down and twenty-five lives lost. The groans and cries of the wounded could be heard for twenty-four hours afterwards from under the ruins of the houses.

Great alarm has prevailed in British Honduras in consequence of the capture of the city of Beccalor by the Yucatan Indians and the massacre of some of the inhabitants. It was feared that the savages would extend their marauding into the towns of the British colony, and troops had been sent up to Rio Hondo to protect the settlements.

#### 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 Paris elections have taken place this week, and have thus terminated:—

##### THIRD CIRCUMSCRIPTION.

	Votes.
General Perrot (Government) ... ..	10,111
M. Liouville (Opposition) ... ..	7,410
General Perrot is elected.	

##### FIFTH CIRCUMSCRIPTION.

	Votes.
M. Eck (Government) ... ..	8,774
M. Picard (Opposition) ... ..	8,590
M. Eck not having the majority required by law, a new election is to take place on the 9th and 10th inst.	

##### SIXTH CIRCUMSCRIPTION.

	Votes.
M. Jules Favre (Opposition) ... ..	11,303
M. Perret (Government) ... ..	10,166
M. Jules Favre is elected.	

M. Renée the Political Director of the *Constitutionnel*, who was removed from his post on account of an insolent article about England and the Bernard trial, has been allowed to remain.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article signed A. M. Renée, thus approves of the abandonment by the English Government of any further prosecution of Bernard:—"The English Government was right not to continue the prosecution against the accused Bernard. After the acquittal on the charge which entailed capital punishment, what would a few months' imprisonment, or a fine of a few hundred francs, signify? To convict a man of a misdemeanour who had been acquitted of a felony would have been a mockery."

An instance of the strong feeling which exists in France against the principle of Free-trade is mentioned by the *Times* Paris correspondent, who says:—"A petition was presented to the Emperor on the 28th of last month by a deputation of charcoal ironmasters, composed of the following gentlemen:—MM. Besquet (Morbihan), Vivenet-Lasey (Meurthe), Bouchette (Doubs), Celay, Brothers (Meuse), Palatien (Vosges), Durand and Picon (Dordogne), Du Taillis (Haute-Saône), Espéron, Brothers, Rossignol, Lagrez, and Sejul (Landes). The petition set forth 'That the deputation represented one hundred and thirty ironmasters, and the establishments of thirty-eight departments, for the purpose of bringing under the notice of his Majesty the disastrous situation of their industry. Wood stood at a high price, and wages had increased in extraordinary proportions; their productions would not sell. Their ruin was complete if Government did not bring forward con-

servative measures to stay this state of things. The sole cause of it was the easy admission of foreign iron. The decree of 17th October, 1855, suggested, no doubt, by an eminently benevolent feeling, had given rise to deplorable abuses. The result was an over-stock of wrought and cast iron of all kinds, and the crisis that prevailed in England had rendered the over-stock more disastrous by the sudden fall in her productions—a fall which influenced the price of French iron to such an extent that sales had become impossible unless at a ruinous loss. The charcoal ironworks draw their raw materials from the soil of France, without borrowing anything from foreigners' (how exquisitely Chinese!), 'and the workmen they employ are all from the same locality—so that if the price of wood increases it is to the profit of the soil; if the cost of labour, it is the inhabitants who are benefited. It is therefore an industry altogether national. The proprietors of woods, the communes, and the State are consequently interested in keeping up charcoal iron-works, for without this support forest property would be greatly depreciated, and a considerable number of workmen would be obliged to seek elsewhere for employment.' The last indirect threat has been partly executed. One of the most important establishments in the department of the Landes has been closed, and upwards of four hundred workmen turned adrift."

The *Moniteur* publishes the following paragraph in its non-official column:—"There are certain persons who, in order to maintain uneasiness in the public mind, daily invent false news. Thus the Parisian correspondence of the *Indépendance Belge* pretends that great maritime armaments are being made in France. This is completely untrue. There has been no change made in the budget prepared for the years 1858 and 1859."

The *Moniteur* publishes the report of the commission appointed to examine the budget for the year 1859, in which it is stated that the navy budget for that year amounts to 140,548,538fr., and that for the year 1853 to 112,155,249fr., being an increase in the navy budget of the year 1859 of 28,393,289fr. "It may not be irrelevant to remark," says the *Times* correspondent, "that the increased navy budget of 1859 was prepared during a period of profound peace, and that in the year 1853 we were on the eve of a war, which was not concluded until the year 1856. We have not learned that France has acquired any new colonies since 1853 which require an increased naval force for their protection. The report is said to have been prepared by M. Devincq, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of the deputies for the city of Paris."

A debate on the Budget took place in the Legislative Chamber on Monday, when M. Darimon, one of the Opposition members, read his maiden speech. He made some cutting observations on the financial statement; and a little more animation than is usually to be observed within those walls characterized the sitting. On the following, M. St. Paul spoke in very strong language on the manner in which the Budget is presented to the Chamber.

Baron de Talleyrand, French Commissioner in the Danubian Principalities, returned from Bucharest to Paris on Thursday night. The Baron had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Tribunal of Correctional Police has tried fifteen workmen for having formed part of a secret society for the overthrow of the Imperial Government. Ten of these men were condemned to fines (of greater or less amount), police surveillance, and various terms of imprisonment, ranging from a year to a week. The other five were acquitted.

A disastrous accident has taken place off the islands of Hyères on board the ship of the line *Suffren*, which has been fitted up as a school for naval artillerymen. A gun burst, and the result was that ten men were killed and fifteen wounded.

The controversy excited by the recent speech of Count Cavour touching the French Republic still continues. "Two more letters" says the *Times* Paris correspondent, "have been published. One is from M. Jules Bastide to Count Cavour, in reference to the Count's statement that the French champions of revolution, Ledru-Rollin, Bastide, and the rest, had refused with disdain to afford Piedmont men, money, and arms, and even a General, when asked for. M. Bastide states that no application for aid was made to France by Piedmont before the 9th of August, when Milan had been surrendered and the Piedmontese army had retired on the Ticino. It was then, he says—when the Provisional Government, of which Ledru-Rollin formed part, had ceased to exist for about two months—that Signor Ricci was sent to Paris to ask for a General and a French corps d'armée, to be paid by France, under the military command of King Charles Albert. That proposition, so framed, being militarily unacceptable, the French Government refused to comply, but without any mark of disdain. M. Bastide also denies the correctness of General della Marmora's assertion, that General Cavaignac had declared that France would not get into a quarrel with Austria to please Piedmont. M. Bastide does not give the denial from any personal knowledge of the fact, but because such a reply, he declares, was not in accordance with General Cavaignac's character. The other letter is from General Henry Dembinski, who observes that, at the

moment when Piedmont applied to the French Republic for aid against Austria, it (Piedmont) refused to afford the Hungarians an active co-operation against the common enemy, thus forgetting that 'the cause supported by the Hungarians against Austria and the Italian cause itself were necessarily indivisible.' At that period, the letter says, Guérazzi, who governed Tuscany, had offered a corps of 10,000 men, formed from the inhabitants of that country and of the Roman States. General Dembinski proposed to General Chrzanowski to incorporate these 10,000 recruits with his army, and to send in exchange 10,000 of his troops to effect a descent at Fiume, and march thence to the help of the Hungarians; but the other refused, declaring that he could not detach such a force from his army, already scarcely sufficient for himself. 'I regret,' observes General Dembinski, 'not to have communicated my project to King Charles Albert himself, for his chivalrous soul would have comprehended the grandeur of my idea.'

## ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies closed, on the 23rd ult., the general discussion on the Deforestation Bill, which was admitted in principle by 129 votes to 29. The discussion on the articles was adjourned to the next day.—In addressing the Assembly with respect to the press, Count Cavour said:—"Do you believe this new law will be fatal to liberty? The juries, better composed, will be able to remedy certain inconveniences, to render part of the press a little more civil, to compel it to adopt less brutal forms, if I may be permitted to say so; but that those juries, chosen from among the people, can wound the liberty of the press, I do not believe. If I were convinced that the law of 1852, that this one, were really an offence to our liberty, I would say, 'Let the alliance go to the wall; but let us maintain liberty.'"

The Sardinian Government has issued a circular to all its agents at foreign Courts, embodying the arguments advanced in reply to the Neapolitan despatch, and dwelling more particularly upon that part of the Neapolitan document which refers to the case of the Stromboli in 1848. It denies any similarity between the two cases. As regards the captain of the Cagliari making for Naples, the circular says:—"In the resolution taken to steer for Naples, the captain only obeyed the orders imposed by the Sardinian regulations (Law of 13th January, 1827), which orders the captain of any vessel on board of which an act of insubordination has occurred, to make a report to the consul of the King at the first port he touches."

The Roman Government has just adopted energetic measures on the subject of the affair of Velletri. Four priests of that town have been arrested and sent to prison.

## HOLLAND.

It is said to be definitively settled that the King of Holland is to be the arbiter between Sardinia and Naples in the Cagliari dispute.

## SWITZERLAND.

A general election took place on the 18th ult. in the canton of Neuchâtel, for the nomination of the Constituent Assembly, which is to proceed to the revision of the cantonal constitution. Out of 104 deputies, the Radicals have 56, the Independents 22, the Conservatives (old Royalists) 10, while 9 are uncertain. Seven of the elections are not yet terminated.

## TURKEY.

The Porte has addressed, to the Viceroy of Egypt a despatch, in which it reproaches him for having written a letter favourable to the cutting of the Isthmus of Suez, and orders him to cease from steps of that character.

## GERMANY.

The immense emigration from Germany which has gone on for some years past has alarmed the Governments of the various States. They are said to have agreed upon certain measures for checking the movement, among which is the prohibition of male emigration until the emigrants have fully satisfied the military laws of the country. "It is estimated," says the *Independence Belge*, "that within the last ten years a hundred millions of money have been taken over to America by emigrants. It is therefore intended to strike with a high rate the capital destined to be sent abroad for the advancement of emigration. The authorities will receive the order to exercise a strict surveillance—to know beforehand in the provinces, where emigration is most in favour, the use the inhabitants intend to make of the money arising from the realization of their patrimony."

## RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase establishes a tax of five kopecks on each rubleworth of goods exported or imported from or into Russia. The revenue thus accruing is to be applied for the building of custom-houses on the railways. Sugar, whether raw or refined, is alone exempted from this tax.

Up to the present time, all schools for young ladies in Russia have been boarding-schools, placed under Government control, and subjected to a species of military rules. A day school, however, has just been established under the patronage of the Emperor.

Thirty more Polish exiles have just been recalled from Siberia.

## SPAIN.

The British residents at Gibraltar and Malaga have transmitted to Lord Howden very complimentary addresses, expressing their deep regret at losing him.

## PRUSSIA.

The ordinary session of the Prussian Chambers closed at Berlin on the 27th ult. The Upper Chamber on the previous day adopted by 89 votes against 40 the law imposing a duty on beetroot sugar.

## ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

A FIRE broke out last Sunday morning on the premises of a greengrocer and fruiterer in King-street, Hammer-smith. It commenced in the lofts over the stables, and speedily ignited a quantity of straw, hay, &c. Mr. Gale, the occupier of the premises, was encircled by the flames, and was so terribly burnt that he died shortly after being removed to the infirmary.

The down mail-train from Normanton to York, last Sunday morning, ran over a couple of horses which had strayed on to the line. One was knocked into a ditch; the other was ground to pieces. The driver had observed two dark objects ahead, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour: he immediately shut off his steam, but to no avail. The concussion was so severe that the two carriages next the engine were thrown off the rails, and dragged a distance of about three hundred yards. The train was delayed forty minutes, and some consternation was created at York, when it arrived there, by the engine being found to be covered with blood, pieces of flesh, and hair.

## STATE OF TRADE.

DULNESS yet reigns supreme in many of the great manufacturing towns; but there are decided symptoms of improvement at Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, and Norwich. The differences between the iron masters and coal proprietors and their men, which have recently created much uneasiness in South Staffordshire, have been settled, the colliers and puddlers returning to work at the reduced scale of wages proposed by the employers. A communication from Sheffield says:—"There have been two local failures during the week (ending last Saturday). Mr. Thomas Fishbourne, iron and steel merchant, called a meeting of his creditors on Monday, when a statement of his affairs was submitted, showing liabilities to the amount of 4166*l.*, but of that amount 736*l.* is owing to the Sheffield and Hallamshire bank, who hold ample security; towards the payment of the 3440*l.* unsecured debts he had assets estimated at 2295*l.* The difficulties of Mr. Fishbourne were said to have been on account of losses to the amount of 1200*l.* which he had sustained from failures arising out of the monetary panic of last November. The meeting, in consequence of the absence of the largest creditor, was adjourned to Friday, and it was then agreed to wind up under an assignment for the benefit of creditors. The other failure is that of Messrs. Butterley and Hobson, sickle manufacturers. Their liabilities amount to 1300*l.*, and their assets were estimated at 1000*l.* It was arranged that the assets should be realized under an assignment." The Town Council of Norwich have adopted a petition to the House of Commons with reference to the bankruptcy and insolvency laws, in which they propose—"That the county court judges, or resident deputies duly appointed by them for that especial purpose, should have jurisdiction in cases of bankruptcy and insolvency, particularly where no district court of bankruptcy at present exists"—which is the case at Norwich.

An important meeting in the matter of winding up the London and Eastern Banking Company was held last Saturday at the chambers of Vice-Chancellor Wood, before Mr. Lemon, his chief clerk, to proceed to make a call on all the shareholders in Class A, being the holders of shares at the date of the winding-up order, and also on those included in Class C, being shareholders who had transferred their shares within three years prior to the date of such order, the amount of call proposed to be made being at the rate of 50*l.* per share. The Chief Clerk ordered a discharge of the call in respect of Class C; but a call was made on Class A, and declared payable on the 31st of May.

The Board of Trade returns for the month and quarter ending on the 31st of March were published at the close of last week. The total declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures (compared with the two preceding years) was—For the month: 1856, 9,448,570*l.*; 1857, 10,456,348*l.*; 1858, 9,000,274*l.* For the quarter: 1856, 25,149,103; 1857, 28,827,493; 1858, 23,510,290*l.*

An adjudication in bankruptcy has been made against Messrs. Keal and Roberts, merchants, of No. 3, Rood-lane, and of Prince Edward's Island. The act of bankruptcy is a declaration of insolvency. The amount of liabilities has not transpired. The assets are said to be chiefly in Prince Edward's Island.

## CRIMINAL RECORD.

STRANGE CASE OF SWINDLING.—A few days ago, a woman went to the shop of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, jewellers, Bond-street, and ordered some bracelets, brooches, rings, &c., to be sent to a Mrs. Campbell, at

14, Radnor-place, Paddington. A case containing these articles, to the value of 2000*l.*, was accordingly sent, under the care of two assistants, to the place indicated, which was reached about nine o'clock in the evening. The door was opened by the woman, who showed the assistant carrying the case into the drawing-room, the other man remaining outside. She then asked the one in the drawing-room to let her take the jewellery up to her mistress; but he would only allow her to take a diamond bracelet, valued at 250*l.* As she did not return quickly, the young man endeavoured to leave the room, but found the door fastened. The shutters were also secured in such a way that he could not open them. The fire-irons had been moved from the room, and there were no means of forcing a way out. In endeavouring to effect this, the young man broke his right forefinger; but at length he succeeded in giving an alarm, and was liberated. His fellow-assistant then told him that a woman had shortly before left the house, but had not aroused his suspicion. Of course, the bracelet had disappeared. The same woman has swindled several other tradesmen; but the police are now looking after her.

EXECUTION OF LANI.—Giovanni Lani, the Italian who murdered Heloise Thaubin, in Arundel-place, Haymarket, was hanged on Monday morning. Endeavours had been made, as usual in these cases, to obtain a commutation of the punishment, but they failed. Lani was attended, during the last few days of his life, by two Roman Catholic priests. On the night preceding his execution, he slept soundly, and eat the whole of his breakfast on the following morning with a good appetite. When, however, the ministers of death entered his cell, he appeared to be in a most dejected state. He cried and sobbed piteously; appeared scarcely able to support himself; and shuddered visibly as the prison bell began to toll. It was necessary to assist him up the steps of the scaffold; but, notwithstanding his physical depression, he struggled for a minute or so after the drop fell. The crowd that assembled was far greater than usual of late; and several women of pleasure from the neighbourhood of the Haymarket were seated at some of the windows in the Old Bailey. As soon as Lani appeared in sight, the mob raised a horrible yell, which continued until the execution was completed. We noticed last week a so-called confession of Lani's, to the effect that the woman robbed him; that a struggle ensued; that he killed her without intending to do so; and that he took her jewels away with him, as a kind of indemnification. This document has been published in full, and appears to have been the basis of the efforts for a commutation of sentence; but, at the foot of the scaffold, Lani admitted that he went home with the woman with the intention of robbing her, and that he resorted to strangulation in order to effect that purpose.

MURDER BY A MANIAC.—Henry Bloomfield, a labourer living at a lonely cottage about half a mile from the gates of Lyme Park, Cheshire, has murdered his wife with a hatchet, in a fit of insanity. The man has been constantly out of his mind before; but the wife felt confident of her ability to manage him. Religious fanaticism seems to have prompted the act. The coroner's inquest has terminated in a verdict of Wilful Murder.

DEATH OF THE ABSCONDING NOTTINGHAM BANKRUPT.—Intelligence reached Nottingham last Saturday of the death of Mr. Baxter, who absconded from that town last May, to New York, United States, leaving liabilities to the amount of 23,000*l.* behind him, which resulted in the ruin of several respectable families with whom he had been doing business.

## GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

A CASE of importance to coffee-shop keepers was decided in the Court of Queen's Bench last Saturday. The keeper of a house in Liverpool appealed on a point of law arising out of a local act for the regulation of the town mentioned. He had been summoned before the magistrates for having allowed women of bad character to meet together and remain in his house; and he contended that, as they were not behaving improperly, but had only come into the house for refreshment, he had not violated the act. Lord Campbell, Mr. Justice Erle, and Mr. Justice Crompton were of this opinion, and so the case ended.

An action has been brought in the Bail Court of the Court of Queen's Bench, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff, an aged widow, named Smith, residing in Camberwell. She stepped off the kerbstone into the road just as a cart, driven by a servant of the defendant, was passing; and she was at once knocked down, and a good deal hurt. No blame seems to be attributable to the driver, and Mr. Justice Coleridge thought there was no case against the defendant. The foreman of the jury, however, said the majority took a different view from his Lordship. They presumed that the old woman was not aware that the carriage was so close. Mr. Justice Coleridge said it was quite immaterial whether she was aware or not. The defendant's servant had every right to drive where he was driving; and Mrs. Smith had brought the accident about by her own negligence. She had no business to attempt to cross while the cart was passing by close to her. After



some further discussion and the reception of more evidence, the defendant, out of compassion to the old woman, consented, if a juror were withdrawn, to give her 10*l*. Mr. Temple (who appeared for the plaintiff) first pressed very hard for costs out of pocket, and then still harder for another 5*l*., finally saying he would leave it in the hands of the Judge. Mr. Justice Coleridge, "I do not like to be called upon to extort money." Mr. Temple: "If your Lordship thinks 10*l*. enough, I will not say another word." Mr. Justice Coleridge: "My notion is that you will be well off with it." The proposed terms were then agreed to, and the Judge concluded by making some observations on the necessity of foot-passengers taking some heed for their own safety in crossing roads.

Husbands often have to pay for their wives' extravagances; and such is the result of an action tried in the Court of Queen's Bench. The action, nominally, was between a person named Thomas and the Rev. Mr. Waldo, incumbent of St. James's, Hampstead-road; but the real litigants were the wives of those persons. Mrs. Waldo had been a Miss Price; and Mrs. Thomas, before her marriage, had served her as lady's maid. The plaintiff now sued the young lady for 35*l*. wages; and the latter pleaded that she was under age when the debt was contracted, and that she was never indebted, as it was her mother who had engaged the maid. In cross-examination, she stated:—"She was married on the 8th of last July, and had been sleeping for six weeks before her marriage in Margaret-street, Cavendish-square. Her mother was not living with her there. She had not the most remote idea where her mother was when she was married. She had not seen her mother since the 8th of March, 1857. She recollected going out with her mother when they were living at Pimlico, and telling the servants they would be back to dinner; and such was their intention, until after an interview with Mr. Crouch, an attorney. They did not go back, because she believed that her mother might be arrested. Her mother had been in difficulties for the last three years. They were living in the Isle of Wight from the first week in November, 1852, until May, 1855. Her mother left the Isle of Wight in debt to a great many tradespeople—butchers and bakers and grocers; but she (witness) owed nothing. She could not say how much her mother's debts were. They were not more than 300*l*. From the Isle of Wight they came to 49, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. There were three servants in the Isle of Wight. Two came to London, and were living with them in Park-street. Caroline Long [Mrs. Thomas] acted as lady's maid to witness by the direction of her mother. As Long went to Portsmouth with her, of course she saw her at Portsmouth. She stayed three days with Lady J. Townsend, and Long went with her and acted as her lady's maid. They were lodgings which they occupied at 40, Park-street, Grosvenor-square. They remained there from May, 1855, until August. Witness never paid the servants' wages. Long's statement that she had at various times paid her small sums was a positive falsehood. She heard that Long had applied to her mother for her wages, and Long complained that the wages were not paid. Witness said she hoped that all which her mother owed would be paid, but did not herself promise to pay. From Park-street they went to Mr. Elderton's house in Warwick-square. Mr. Elderton was her mother's solicitor. They then went to Gravesend to avoid creditors." Mrs. Waldo then gave a further account of their going about from place to place, playing at hide-and-seek, sometimes living at hotels, at other times in lodgings, and occasionally riding about in flys. The only point against Mrs. Thomas elicited during the trial was that, before her marriage, she was confined at Mrs. Price's house. The father of the child was her present husband. At the conclusion of the trial, Mr. Hawkins, who appeared for the plaintiff, requested the Judge to ask Mrs. Waldo whether her mother was not then in court. Mrs. Waldo replied that she was, adding, "I have not spoken to her. I have been on ill terms with her." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, to the amount of 23*l*. 14*s*. 4*d*.

The sentence against the man Feist, late master of St. Mary Newington Workhouse, for permitting the body of a pauper to be dissected, unknown to the relatives, has been quashed by the Judges in the Court for the consideration of Crown Cases Reserved. The question was whether the charge came within the Anatomy Act, which provides that the master of a workhouse is justified in sending the body of a pauper dying in the workhouse to any hospital for examination, unless he is prohibited by the nearest relatives of the deceased, who shall require the body to be interred without examination. The Chief Baron, in deciding that the conviction would not hold good, said:—"The prisoner had, possibly, prevented the relatives from expressing their dissent by telling a lie, and by taking steps and proceedings which to them rendered the requirements of burial unnecessary. They were all of opinion that that was wrong, and he should be prosecuted for that wrong; but he did not think it was a convenient mode of administering the law to put a criminal statute like this in motion—to say that the party was guilty of something at common law, and which might be authorized by the statute. If he did wrong by telling a lie he was to answer for telling the lie, but it was not a convenient mode of dealing with an Act of Parliament to charge him with something that certainly the Legislature had not in contemplation. It was clear that this

man had no intention of being guilty of a common law offence merely to prevent the requirement being made. The conviction must be quashed." Mr. Justice Wightman observed that there was no requirement on the part of the relatives. It was said there would have been but for the fraud of the prisoner. Was that fraud an offence? He thought it was not. It appeared to him that the prisoner had not been legally convicted. The other Judges concurred, and so the sentence is annulled.

The conviction of Sarah Smith, the wife of the Rev. Samuel Smith, recently found guilty of assaulting John Leach, has also been quashed. She had acted under the coercion of her husband, and not herself committed any act of violence.—In the case of John Smith, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court of forging and uttering a label having reference to a certain baking powder, patented by one George Borwick, the conviction was likewise quashed. There might have been, said the Court, a conviction for obtaining money under false pretences; but there was nothing approaching to forgery.

The adjourned certificate meeting in the bankruptcy of William Smith, formerly in partnership with Edmund Fearnley Whittingstall, since deceased, in connexion with the Hemel Hempstead and Watford Bank, took place last Saturday. It is alleged that Mr. Smith kept on business for a very considerable time after the death of Mr. Whittingstall, although he knew that the bank was insolvent; the effect of which step was that Mr. Whittingstall's estates were gradually relieved from the liabilities of the bank. The Commissioner recommended a further adjournment. This was agreed to, and protection was granted in the meanwhile. It was incidentally stated by Mr. Linklater (who appeared for the assignees) that a surplus of 5000*l*. would in all probability be realized from Mr. Smith's separate estate; and by Mr. Bagley (for the bankrupt) that the probable result of the arrangement with Mr. Whittingstall's executors would be that both the creditors of Mr. Whittingstall and of Mr. Smith would be paid in full, and that the general body of creditors would receive 17*s*. in the pound.

John Budgin, a youth seventeen years of age, was charged at Worship-street, last Saturday, with having appropriated a large quantity of household goods and wearing apparel, the property of his late master, Mr. David Kimpton, an upholsterer in Warner-place, Hoxton. The prosecutor, an elderly man of dejected appearance, who exhibited strong emotion, stated that some years ago he was induced, from compassionate motives, to receive the youth into his house, and had instructed him in his business. He had lately, however, discovered that there was a secret connexion going on between Budgin and his wife, who was old enough to be his mother. He had immediately turned him out of the house, and, while he was laid up in bed from illness, brought on by the shocking infidelity of his wife, she absconded in the night, taking with her furniture and wearing apparel to the value of nearly 60*l*. He subsequently ascertained that the woman had been accompanied in her flight by Budgin, and, after a laborious search, he discovered that they were living together in some apartments, where the whole of his property was found. The prisoner was therefore remanded for a week.

William Sellis, a boy twelve years of age, has been examined at Greenwich on the charge of killing John Thomas Bolton, another boy about the same age, in a fight in Wellington-street, Rotherhithe, and Henry John Hambrook, an inspector of the Thames police, is charged with being an accessory. The boys had quarrelled about some buttons, and, while fighting, Hambrook came up and told Sellis to hit Bolton under the ear. Sellis did so twice, when Bolton fell and curled his legs up. Hambrook then exclaimed, "Oh, my God!" and went away. The poor boy Bolton was conveyed to a doctor's shop, where he died in a few minutes from the rupture of a blood vessel at the base of the brain, caused by the violence of the blows. Both prisoners have been committed for trial.

A decision affecting the question of Sunday labour was given a few days ago in the County Court of Hanley. John Riley, a man employed at Earl Granville's blast furnaces at Shelton, was suspended from his employment owing to not having presented himself at the works on a certain Sunday morning, though told to do so. He understood the suspension in the sense of a dismissal without due notice; and therefore brought his action. The Judge (who felt sorry that the case had arisen, owing to the probability of its leading to difficult complications between masters and servants) gave judgment for the plaintiff, who was not bound to work on a Sunday.

Edward Jessop, a fruiterer and confectioner, of New-street, Covent Garden, has been committed for trial on a charge of receiving from three boys (who have undergone a term of imprisonment) a certain quantity of paper bags which they had stolen from their employer, a manufacturer of those articles. According to the evidence of the boys, they constantly brought him paper bags, which he bought of them at ridiculously low prices.

Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave judgment in the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, in the case of Nathan Hermann, a merchant of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street. His Honour said that, "shortly before petitioning the Court, the bankrupt had made pretended sales of goods to the amount of 421*l*. to various parties,

taking in payment certain pieces of paper, which he called bills of exchange, but which he knew to be worthless. The bankrupt, in his opinion, had acted in collusion with others to defraud the creditors. In February, 1856, he passed the Insolvent Court, giving up nothing. He subsequently, according to his own statement, borrowed 225*l*. from his father-in-law, and commenced business as a commission-agent—a very general phrase, indicating a class of traders of whom they saw many in that court. After ten months and a half of trading, the liabilities were 3516*l*., the assets (realized) only 153*l*. It was clear that the bankrupt had disposed of goods at a loss for the purpose of meeting his acceptances. There had been fraud in the case, and the certificate (third class) would be suspended one year—six months being without protection."

"A scene" took place in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Monday. A difference of opinion arose between Mr. Reed, who appeared for two creditors of one Philippe Delfosse, and Mr. Sargood, who supported, as to the exact expression used by a witness in the commencement of his examination. Mr. Sargood said he had used certain words; Mr. Reed said he did not. Mr. Sargood then made an observation to his brother counsel; on which, Mr. Reed exclaimed, "How dare you use that expression, sir? I will not permit any man to say I tell a falsehood." Mr. Sargood: "I repeat, it is a simple falsehood." Mr. Reed: "I will pass over the observation with the contempt it deserves." Mr. Sargood: "That is the best way when you can't disprove the statement." Mr. Reed: "You dare not make use of such an observation out of this Court." Mr. Commissioner Phillips: "Really, if this continues, I must adjourn the case. It is very painful to have these scenes continually occurring. They are shocking. If they are to go on, I beg that this court be not made the arena of them." Mr. Reed: "Sir, when any counsel tells me I am uttering a falsehood, I will resent it. I repeat, that the learned counsel dare not tell me so out of court." Mr. Sargood: "This is all empty bombast." The Commissioner: "If the case is to go on, this unpleasant scene must terminate. It is impossible for me to do justice either to the insolvent or to the creditors if we are to have a continual recurrence of these personal quarrels." The case was then proceeded with, and adjourned.

In the case of Mr. Edward Truelove, the publisher of an alleged libel on the Emperor of the French, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., applied to the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, for a rule calling on the Attorney-General to show cause why the indictment should not be tried at the sittings after the present term. The defendant wished to accelerate the trial, as the delay prejudiced his business. In an affidavit sworn to by him, it is stated that, by the authority of the author of the alleged libel, an offer to produce the author and to give proof of the authorship had been made to the Solicitor to the Treasury, on condition that this prosecution should be abandoned; but the offer was declined. Lord Campbell said he could not see any ground for the interference of the court, as there had been no unnecessary delay on the part of the Crown; so the application was refused.

Henry Whetstone, lately a servant of Lord Foley, Thomas de Puzey, a well-known convicted thief; George Cherry, a ticket-of-leave man; and Margaret Picket, a young woman living with De Puzey, were examined at Marlborough-street, on Monday, charged with being concerned in the robbery at Lord Foley's house. They were all remanded, and, on being removed from the office to the prison van, for the purpose of being taken back to the House of Detention, Cherry and De Puzey made a desperate attempt to escape. Walsh, the gaoler, had anticipated from the nature of the men that there might be some endeavour of the kind, and therefore had an extra number of constables at hand. The gaoler brought Cherry out first; and, on reaching the door, the prisoner called to some one outside in the crowd, kicked Walsh, and plunged furiously about; but he was thrown down, and carried into the van. De Puzey was then brought forth, and made a similar attempt. He threw down three of the constables; and it was not until a forcible grip had been taken on his windpipe that he could be subdued. The whole of the prisoners were then lodged in the van, and carried off, the confederates outside not daring to offer any assistance.

Patrick O'Brien, the police inspector charged at Hammersmith police-office with stealing two pieces of bacon from a shop-board, has been again examined, and committed for trial.

Several persons were brought before the Lord Mayor on Monday, charged with acts of robbery in the crowd which assembled to witness the execution of Lani. Some were sent to prison, and others remanded.

A petition has been filed in the Court of Bankruptcy, praying for an order to wind up the Metropolitan Saloon Omnibuss Company. The 7th of May has been appointed by the Commissioners for hearing the petition.

An action by the endorsee against the drawer of a bill of exchange for 62*l*., dated November 2nd, 1857, for three months, was tried on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer. The defendant (a dealer in fancy articles, named Rosenbeam) pleaded that he drew and endorsed the bill to one Frankenheim to get discounted; that Frankenheim returned it to him to get the acceptance altered by inserting the branch of the London and West-

minster Bank where it was made payable; that, on its being so returned, Frankenheim endorsed it; that the defendant delivered it to one Edkins to get the alteration made, and that Edkins fraudulently negotiated the bill; that the defendant never received any value or consideration for the bill; and that the plaintiff never was a bona fide holder of the bill, and took it with notice of the fraud. Edkins was examined, and in cross-examination said:—"I call myself a furniture broker, and so write in the law way occasionally—anything, in fact, for an honest living. (Laughter.) Getting an acceptance to a bill is in my line. I can't swear how many acceptances I have got for the defendant. Sometimes he gave me 10s.; at others, 2s. 6d. Reid [a person who was to have accepted the bill] lives in the Hackney-road. He kindly lends his name to poor men who want money. He is a gentleman of the Stock Exchange. I did not see Reid write 'J. Reid and Co.' I will not swear that he did write it; but I will swear that he did not. It is not true that I stole the bill. I had a running account with the defendant. I have obliged him, and he ought to oblige me." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for 43*l*. Mr. Baron Martin said he had been contemplating whether he should not commit Edkins for perjury, and he abstained from doing so solely because he did not clearly see his way to a conviction. He would, however, say this, that Edkins could not be believed in any court of justice.

Mr. J. B. Gough has commenced legal proceedings, in the Court of Exchequer, to obtain a verdict against Dr. Lees, for special damages arising out of the alleged libel mentioned in these columns last week.

The meeting before the Vice-Chancellor's Chief Clerk for the appointment of official liquidators to the Northumberland and Durham District Bank took place on Thursday, when the voluntary liquidators were provisionally named, pending an absolute decision.—In the Court of Bankruptcy on the same day, Mr. Commissioner Evans confirmed the adjudication of bankruptcy against the London and Eastern Banking Corporation. Notice of appeal to the Lords Justices was given.—The certificate of Thomas Holland, tobacco-broker, was wholly refused, on account of his having issued accommodation bills to an enormous extent, and committed other dishonest practices.

The Rev. George Radcliffe, rector of the parish of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, has been examined at the Mansion House, on a charge of making a fraudulent transfer of stock and annuities to the value of 1228*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*. Three per Cent. Consols. Some years ago, Mr. Isaac Flower, a gentleman resident at Salisbury, married a lady living in the same city, and a settlement was then made, of which the father of the lady and a Mr. Robert Raxworthy, of Rance, in Dorsetshire, were the trustees. After a time, however, the former gentleman resigned his share of the trust, and the Rev. Mr. Radcliffe was appointed to fill his place, in whose name, and that of Mr. Raxworthy, the property included in the trust afterwards stood. In the course of last July, Messrs. Capel and Trotter, stockbrokers, received a letter from Mr. Radcliffe, in which he stated that his fellow-trustee, Mr. Raxworthy, was dead, and he therefore urged Messrs. Capel and Co. to sell the stock, as he was anxious to make a distribution among the family, owing to the death of Mr. Raxworthy. A certificate of the latter gentleman's death, purporting to be signed by the officiating minister at his funeral, and likewise by another, who declared the document to be a copy of the register, was enclosed in the letter. After a little further correspondence between Messrs. Capel and Co. and Mr. Radcliffe relative to the transfer of the stock, the latter went to the Bank on the 31st of July, 1857, to execute the transfer, and received a cheque, signed by Capel and Co. for the amount for which the stock was sold, viz. 938*l*. 11*s*. Mr. Radcliffe afterwards opened an account at the London Joint-Stock Bank with this money. The dividends up to last July had been regularly paid in to the Salisbury Bank, on account of Mr. Flower, and in the January following another dividend became due, but, on going to the bank, Mr. Flower learned that the amount had not been paid in, and he therefore informed Mr. Radcliffe of the fact. The latter said he would set the matter right, and the money was immediately paid in to the banker's; but Mr. Raxworthy, not being satisfied with the appearance of things, expressed his intention of going to London to make inquiries. Mr. Radcliffe endeavoured to prevent this by personally communicating with him, and entering into an explanation of the matter; but Mr. Raxworthy proceeded to London, and ultimately the clergyman was apprehended on the present charge. The certificate of the death of Mr. Raxworthy, and the names of the persons by whom it was signed, were ascertained to be forgeries. The prisoner has been committed for trial.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**REVIEW AT CHATHAM.**—A general inspection and review of the troops belonging to the corps of Royal Engineers, together with the East India Company's Sappers and Miners, now at their head-quarters, Brompton Barracks, Chatham, took place last Saturday by Lieutenant-General Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., K.H., Adjutant-General, and Colonel J. W. Gordon, C.B., Deputy-Adjutant General to the Royal Engineers.

**REVIEW AND SHAM FIGHT AT WOOLWICH.**—The Duke of Cambridge, last Saturday, reviewed the troops in garrison at Woolwich on the common. A sham fight also took place. These proceedings are preparatory to a grand review by Marshal Pelissier.

**THE FOOT GUARDS.**—A return just printed shows that from 1839 to 1853 (both inclusive) 350 soldiers in the Grenadier Guards were killed and 214 invalided by consumption, out of 654 deaths from all causes; in the same period 12 men put an end to their lives by suicide. In the Coldstream Guards, 150 died and 49 were invalided by consumption (out of 339 deaths in all); the number of suicides was six. In the Scots Fusilier Guards, 155 were killed and 97 invalided by consumption (out of 340 deaths from all causes); in the fifteen years already mentioned, only one case of self-destruction is recorded. In the Brigade of Foot Guards, it is further shown that from 1839 to 1853, 228 non-commissioned officers and 1996 men were discharged unfit, "invalided," besides 1681 discharged at request, 188 as illegally attested, and 196 as incorrigible scamps, making a grand total of 4289 discharged. 32 sergeants, &c., and 429 men were invalided from the Foot Guards from the 1st of June, 1856, to the 1st of February, 1858, besides 13 non-commissioned officers and 716 men "on reduction," by recommendation of medical officers, and 13 non-commissioned officers and 927 men as under height. 10 officers (non-commissioned) and 77 men died during the same period (June, 1856, to February, 1858). Some causes of suicide in the Grenadier Guards are worth noting. Corporal Dutton shot himself in a fit of jealousy of his wife; Private Samuels was unable to bear up under the ignominy of having a sister who was a prostitute, and Sergeant J. Richardson hanged himself from inability to face an accusation that he had imparted to another sergeant's daughter a certain disgusting and infamous disease: a fourth man cut his throat while harassed by anxious cares for his family. One man in the Coldstream Guards hanged himself while out on furlough, possibly from the monomania consequent on *ennui* and want of occupation, or possibly from the effects of drunkenness, *delirium tremens* appearing to be a common disorder among the privates of these regiments.—*Times*.

**WOUNDED TROOPS FROM CAWNPORE.**—The first detachment of wounded troops from Cawnpore arrived at Fort Pitt general hospital, Chatham, from India on Sunday evening, having disembarked at Gravesend from the East India Company's ship Hotspur, Captain Thornby. The sick and wounded troops, to the number of 96 non-commissioned officers and men of the 10th, 35th, 53rd, 60th (Rifles), 1st battalion; 78th (Highlanders), 79th (Highlanders), and 84th Regiment, with 23 women and children, embarked at Calcutta on the 8th of January, and arrived in the Thames last Saturday, after a fine passage of one hundred and eight days. During the voyage, eleven deaths occurred on board, most of those dying having been severely wounded.

**MR. REES AND THE SIEGE OF LUCKNOW.**—Mr. Rees has addressed the following letter to Dr. Davies, of Bath:—"London, April 23, 1858.—Sir,—I much regret that, in the first edition of my account of the siege of Lucknow, I was led by a report which I heard there to state that Captain Savary had assisted the rebels against his countrymen. I am informed that this report is untrue, and I have reason to believe that Captain Savary was either murdered by such rebels or died from a severe illness, which would of itself have rendered him incapable of assisting them or of getting into the Residency. Having already withdrawn from my work the paragraph referred to, I feel it right to tender to you and the other members of Captain Savary's family my sincere apology for having inadvertently been led into any misstatement reflecting on the character of the above gentleman.—I am, &c., L. E. REES."

**ADMIRAL JOHN SURMAN CARDEN** died at the close of last week at Ballycastle, Antrim. He was born in 1771, served under Lord Howe, and distinguished himself during the last war with France.

**CAPTAIN WESTMACOTT'S PORTCULLIS CHAIN BARRIER.**—The troops belonging to the Royal and East India Company's Engineers at Chatham were engaged on Tuesday in some siege operations, for the purpose of testing the merits of a portcullis chain barrier, the invention of Captain Spencer Westmacott, R.E. One of the chain barriers was erected beneath the archway of the sallyport, leading to the Spur-battery, and Fort Amherst Redoubt, where the experiments took place. The invention consists of nothing more than a chain three-eighths of an inch in thickness, which is formed into squares of about a foot in length, and composed of five links. The merit claimed for the invention by Captain Westmacott is, that it will effectually resist the passage of troops into a fort or garrison, and that, owing to its non-resistance, it cannot be destroyed in the ordinary way by charges of gunpowder. The experiments, which were tried in the presence of about two hundred officers, were considered satisfactory.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—In Tuesday's *Gazette* we read that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of her Majesty's and of the East India Company's armies, who have been recommended to her Majesty for that decoration, in accordance with the rules laid down in her Majesty's warrant instituting the same,

on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India:—Bengal Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Tombs, C.B., and Lieutenant James Hills; 24th Bombay Native Infantry—Lieutenant William Alexander Kerr; Bengal Sappers and Miners—Sergeant John Smith; 52nd Regiment—Bugler Robert Hawthorne (the two last named were concerned in the celebrated blowing in of the Cashmere Gate at Delhi); 52nd Regiment—Lance-Corporal Henry Smith; Bengal Horse Artillery—Sergeant Bernard Diamond and Gunner Richard Fitzgerald.

**COLLISION ON THE EAST COAST.**—The brig *Jessie*, of Shields, came into collision, on Sunday night, near the Dudgeon light vessel, with a schooner (name unknown), and received such severe damage that she sank immediately. The captain and three of the crew were drowned; the rest were picked up by the brig *Ann*, of Torquay. The schooner pursued her course without rendering any assistance, though hailed to do so.

**COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.**—The *Wonder*, Captain Clements, and the *Harve*, Captain Smith, both from Havre to Southampton, came into collision on Thursday morning in broad daylight, and in calm weather. The end of the *Wonder* was completely torn away; but the passengers were safely rescued. The cause of the accident is not precisely known.

#### OBITUARY.

**THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN DODSON** expired on Tuesday night at his residence in Seymour-place, Mayfair, after a short illness. He was the eldest son of the late Dr. John Dodson, of Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, and was born in 1780. After passing through various legal gradations, he was appointed Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and Dean of the Arches in 1852. This gave him a seat in the Privy Council. He was M.P. for Rye, from July, 1819, to March, 1823.

**PROFESSOR WILLIAM GREGORY**, of Edinburgh University—an able and accomplished chemist—died last Saturday evening, after a protracted illness.

**MAJOR JAMES DOUGLAS**, of the 60th Rifles, one of the heroes of the Punjab war, and of other campaigns in India, died on the 25th ult.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—Accompanied by the Prince Consort and Prince Arthur, the Queen, last Saturday, inspected the Engineer Field Train, and the Royal Artillery practice, at Aldershot. The chief feature of the day was the use of a lasso by the newly formed corps of Mounted Engineers, who in this way seized and drew off several large guns. The military judges present, however, did not think much of the achievement, which, it appears, is nothing more than what any artilleryman could perform with the same means. The Royal party returned to the Pavilion at one o'clock; again left it at four o'clock, and drove round the camp, inspecting several regiments in passing. They then returned to London.—The Prince of Wales, on the same day, returned to Buckingham Palace from his Irish tour.—The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, went on Tuesday morning to the exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales went to the Opera in the evening.—The Queen held a Levee on Wednesday, at which numerous presentations took place. The honour of knighthood was conferred upon Mr. Adam Bittleston, the Chief Justice of Madras.—The Prince of Wales took up his residence on the same day at the White Lodge, Richmond Park.—On Thursday, the Queen went to the exhibition of the Royal Academy.

**THE REV. SAMUEL SMITH.**—We understand that Dr. Evans has officially certified to the authorities that Mr. Smith's state of health unfits him for hard work. His lungs, it is stated, have been partially destroyed by consumption. Mr. Smith requested that his labour should be digging, or any work which would give him muscular exercise, but we believe that he has been put to shoe-making.—*Bath Chronicle*.

**OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.**—Mr. Alderman S. Holme presided on Tuesday at a meeting held in Liverpool relative to the Oxford Middle-class examination, when it appeared, from the report read by the secretary, that ninety-eight candidates would be ready for examination in June.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—The first conversazione of the session took place at the society's house in the Adelphi last Saturday evening.

**FIRE NEAR ALDERSHOT.**—An alarming fire raged for some days at the close of last week in the fir plantations near Woking, and in the neighbourhood of the Aldershot camp. "Some idea of the extent of this great conflagration," says the *Times*, "may be formed, when we say that it has destroyed plantations on an extent of no less than 5000 or 6000 acres. The tract over which it has spread extends from the village of Pirbright over the steep picturesque eminences known as the Mitchel hills and towards the Frimley ridges. It seems to have commenced near Pirbright, on a lonely road through a large fir plantation, and which leads from the Guildford-road. From the fact of its having evidently commenced here on the wayside, it seems as probable as not that its origin was accidental. It commenced among the furze



and gorse and heaps of pine cones that lay about. Fed by these most inflammable materials, it seems to have spread very rapidly, advancing simultaneously along the old Guildford road and towards the Mitchet hills. The views to be got from these steep heights into the country below were picturesque beyond description, and the little glens and shady dales that lay between the ridges were exceedingly beautiful. Now nothing can exceed the desolate and weird-like aspect of the whole scene. All except the largest trees have been consumed, and the scorched and blasted appearance of these only makes the desolation still more striking in its appearance. The whole of the extensive range of the Mitchet heights appear like so many huge mounds of charcoal, the black look of which contrasts most sadly with the rich green hills and plantations to be seen around. The intense silence, too, that pervades the great extent of hill and dale over which the fire has raged is not the least mournful of its many impressive features."

MR. MORRIS MOORE'S "RAPHAEL."—We have received letters from Paris describing the host of visitors that crowd the rooms occupied by Mr. Morris Moore, 54, Rue de Grenelle St. Germain. Among them are persons of the highest rank. We have also a copy of the French journal, *L'Union*, which contains an article, if possible, more enthusiastic of the "Apollo and Marsyas" than those we have already given. Besides which, a private letter has arrived, upon which great reliance may be placed, stating that a communication has been sent (from London) to M. Mérimée, of the French Academy, and Inspecteur-Général des Monuments Historiques et Antiques de France, begging him to give no support to Mr. Morris Moore or his picture; upon which that gentleman said, "Je ne dirai autre chose que c'est un magnifique Raphael." We have already recorded the opinion given by M. Mérimée, and he is therefore too far committed to retract, even if his politeness would carry him so far.—*The Building News*.

MR. EDWARD AUCHMUTY GLOVER has been removed from Newgate to the Queen's Prison.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—In the opening speech to Parliament of Governor Grey, his Excellency announced the intention of the Imperial Government to confine the King of Delhi in Fort Cox, on the frontier. The offer to employ ten disaffected Sepoy regiments at the Cape has been declined. The attempts made to raise a regiment of Caffres or Fingoes have failed. Hostilities were apprehended between the Orange Free-State Boers and the chief Moshesh on the long-vexed boundary question. The Rev. J. Wilson has been cruelly murdered in Caffraria; several coloured herdsmen have been murdered by Caffres within one hundred miles of the metropolis, and a feeling of insecurity is spreading through the country.

THE RAJAH BROOKE made a speech on Wednesday, at the anniversary festival of the City of London General Pension Society, held at the London Tavern. In answer to the toast of his health, Sir James Brooke said:—"It is not a short-sighted view which this country ought to take of its future relations with the East. When we look at the development of our trade with China, and when we consider the recent occurrences in India, we must, if we be wise men, and be guided by wise statesmen at the helm, look somewhat forward, and consider what the condition of future generations may be. It is not the present advantage that should exclusively engage our thoughts, but the future well-doing of our country should be a subject of deliberate consideration. We might gain something from the present and preserve a great deal for the future. Care should be taken of present interests, and caution adopted to prevent the introduction of a foreign influence. As far as regards myself, such an event would be no sacrifice. But I look with the utmost confidence to the future. I will tell you, however, boldly and freely, as an Englishman ever ought to do, that, if I do not find that support, that encouragement, and that justice from the Government of this country which I expect and hope for, then, I have rendered no services to England, and all I have achieved may pass into the hands of a foreign power. I have ventured thus to tell you the truth. For the rest, I am contented to await the issue. But, gentlemen, whether in this country or in a distant clime, I shall ever remember with the deepest gratitude your kindness to-night." The Duke of Wellington presided, and the health of the Rajah was proposed by Alderman Meehi.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.—Mr. Slack, on Wednesday evening, delivered a lecture on Press Prosecutions in aid of the Prosecution Fund. The object of his discourse was to show that tyrannicide might be justified by an appeal to Scripture and to ancient and modern history, and that good monarchs need not fear assassination. In the course of the evening, Mr. Edwin James and Dr. Bernard were observed in the body of the room, and, having received an enthusiastic welcome, were obliged to come forward and address the meeting. The former said he looked on the late prosecution as an attempt to set an obsolete law in force for the sake of crushing an object of political hatred, and of pandering to an alliance with a foreign despot. The latter expressed in warm terms his thanks to the jury who acquitted him, and the people who sympathized with him.

NATURAL GAS.—Carburetted hydrogen obtained artificially from coal, peat, oil, and wood, is well known as "gas," of which such large supplies are now

needed for the lighting of our town. This gas is thrown out naturally from the coal deposits of many districts; and is sometimes, under those circumstances, used for economical purposes. The fire-temple of Western Asia were, and still are, supplied from this source; at some salt works in China they have long used this inflammable gas in evaporating the brine, and lighting the premises; the town of Fredonia, in New York State, is lighted by means of a local supply of the gas; in the Hepburn Colliery the gas from the coal is used in lighting the stables; and at Wallsend a large quantity of gas (11,000 hogsheads a minute) is brought to the surface in iron pipes, and wasted.—*Mantell's Geology*.

SUGAR.—In the *Chemistry of Common Life*, the subject of sugar is treated in detail, which renders repetition here superfluous. Two questions only need be touched on, Is sugar injurious to the teeth? Is it injurious to the stomach? To answer the first, we have only to point to the Negroes, who eat more sugar than any other human beings, and whose teeth are of enviable splendour and strength. To answer the second is not so easy; yet, when we learn the many important offices which sugar fulfils in the organism, we may be certain that, if injurious at all, it is only so in excess. The lactic acid formed from sugar dissolves phosphate of lime, and this, as we know, is the principal ingredient of bones and teeth. By this dissolution it becomes accessible to the bones and teeth, and as sugar affects this, its utility is vindicated. But a surer argument is founded on the instinct of mankind. If we all so eagerly eat sugar, it is because there is a natural relation between it and our organism. Timid parents may therefore check their alarm at the sight of juvenile forays on the sugar-basin, and cease to vex children by forbidding commercial transactions with the lollypop merchant, and cease to frustrate their desires for barley-sugar by the horrid and never-appreciated pretext of the interdiction being "for their good."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

## Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, May 1st.

## LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

In this House, the OATHS BILL was read a third time, and passed. Several other bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### THE MILITIA.

In answer to Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. WALPOLE said that the militia would not be called for training before the 30th of June.

#### MR. EDWIN JAMES.

Mr. HUNT asked the Home Secretary if his attention had been called to the part taken by Mr. Edwin James in the meeting against Press Prosecutions.—Mr. WALPOLE said that until the notice of the question was given his attention had not been called to the proceedings at the meeting in question, but he then read the report with the utmost astonishment. He was since informed that Mr. James attended, not with Dr. Bernard, but as a spectator, and that he only came forward on being called on. In many respects, the report was inaccurate with regard to Mr. James having refused a brief for the Crown in the case of Bernard; the Attorney-General applied to Mr. James to have his assistance in the prosecution, and he answered that he had been retained by the defendant and had had consultations in the case. The statement, therefore, that Mr. James said he rejected a retainer in the prosecution because it was an attempt to revive an obsolete Act of Parliament at the request of a foreign despot, was incorrect. He (Mr. Walpole) had given his full assent to Mr. James being Dr. Bernard's counsel; the regular license for the purpose was at once given. It ought to be known that the Crown never deprived prisoners of any counsel they required.

#### MUTILATIONS AND EXECUTIONS AT CANTON.

In answer to Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD said that, with regard to a statement which had appeared of certain barbarous executions at Canton, there was no information on the subject; but he was sure they could not have occurred under the cognizance of any English tribunal.

#### THE INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

On the motion for going into committee on the resolutions on the Government of India, Lord HARRY VANE moved that the change of circumstances since the first proposal by her Majesty's advisers to transfer the government of India from the East India Company to the Crown renders it inexpedient to proceed further with legislation on the subject during the present session. He reviewed the position in which the question now stands, which he contended materially altered the necessity which he, with many others, thought existed for immediate legislation. Notwithstanding the successes of our arms in India, the condition of things in that country was not favourable to the adoption of any great change of Government.—Public opinion out of doors had not decidedly pronounced as to what ought to be the future government

of India.—Mr. GREGORY, who on a former evening had made a motion for postponing legislation this session, said he had withdrawn it only in deference to the feeling of the House. He disclaimed any party motives in the course he had taken, being only actuated by a sincere belief that it was an inopportune moment to legislate for India.—Mr. ARTHUR MILLS opposed the motion, and Sir FRANCIS BARING advocated delay.—Mr. MILNER GIBSON was in favour of proceeding with the resolutions.—Lord PALMERSTON also opposed the motion, and declared his readiness to consider the resolutions in a fair spirit.—Lord STANLEY, on the part of the Government, declared their intention of proceeding with legislation in the present session.

The House then divided—

For the motion	...	...	447
For the amendment	...	...	57

Majority ... 390

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then stated certain modifications which he proposed to make on the amendments of which he had given notice on the Government resolutions.

The House then went into committee.

Mr. DISRAELI simply moved the first resolution:—"That as the territories under the government of the East India Company are by law to remain under such government only till Parliament shall otherwise provide, this House is of opinion that it is expedient that the transfer of such government to the Crown should now take place, in order that direct superintendence of the whole empire may be placed under one executive authority."

A discussion followed, in which Mr. MANGLES, Sir EDWARD COLEBROOKE, Sir G. C. LEWIS, Mr. HORSMAN, Colonel SYKES, and Mr. DISRAELI took part.

The resolution was agreed to, and the House then proceeded with the orders of the day, which finished the sitting.

## THE CONFERENCES IN PARIS.

The plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, met on Thursday, in conference at the hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to take cognizance of the final act signed at Constantinople on the 5th of last December, for the purpose of consecrating the result of the labours of the Commission created by the 30th article in the Treaty of Paris for the definition of the Russian and Turkish frontiers in Asia.

The Conference acknowledges formally to the plenipotentiaries of those two Powers the receipt of their communication.—*Moniteur*.

## THE CONTINENT.

The annual meeting of the Crédit Mobilier Company was held at Paris on Thursday. The profit was declared to be above seven millions of francs, three millions of which have already been distributed, at the rate of twenty-five francs per share. The remainder is reserved, and no dividend is announced.

"You will have noticed," says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, "the decree in the *Moniteur*, calling out 42,000 soldiers of the class 1856, which the Minister of War had, for 'budgetary' considerations, postponed indefinitely. It is now, as always, next to impossible to know whether the army is substantially augmented or not. The explanation given for the present levy is that the reductions of 1857 have brought down the effective strength of the army below the complement fixed by the Budget of 1848."

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following remarks on the Budget in the spirit of M. Vuitry's speech:—"The commission, in its report, expresses a desire to reduce the budget of the Ministry of War, which absorbs half of the Government resources. But the question is not purely a financial one; it is essentially political, and consequently can only be solved by considerations of a superior order. Save in this budget, the possibility of effecting an economy scarcely exists, so hardly pushed are we by the necessities of a civilization which constantly imposes fresh duties on the State."

General Espinasse has signed a decree interdicting the circulation in France of the *Indépendance Belge* till further orders.

The Deforesta Bill has been finally adopted in the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies by 110 to 42.

It is confidently reported at Berlin that Queen Victoria will visit the Prussian capital in September.

Mr. WALPOLE has resigned his appointment as Church Estates Commissioner in consequence of holding the office of Home Secretary, and the Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed in his place Mr. Deedes, the member for East Kent.

SIR ALEXANDER COCKBURN has been seriously ill, but we are glad to learn that he is now recovering.

MEETING OF LORD DERBY'S SUPPORTERS.—A meeting of the political supporters of the Earl of Derby was held yesterday morning at his official residence in Downing-street. Circulars, inviting members of the House of Commons who are in favour of his Lordship's general policy, were issued on Wednesday, and about a hundred—certainly not more (says the *Globe*)—responded to the invitation. According to the *Sun*, the number was 189.

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have no space at our disposal at present for the letter on Mahomedanism. The subject is interesting, but not of pressing interest just now. 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. 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.

# The Leader.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 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. ARNOLO

### THE STATE OF PARTIES.

THE House of Commons, at this moment, appears to be influenced less directly by public opinion than by the underground operations of political leaders. In the interest of Lord DERBY'S Cabinet the Tory prints have been endeavouring to persuade themselves that party government is at an end, and that the Legislature can never again be divided by a broad line between Liberalism and Conservatism; but there has seldom been a time in which party principles were more active or paramount than now. What Toryism mistakes for the decline of party is its own decay. The great schisms of the present century have in almost all cases resulted in the partial disintegration of the Conservative mass. The rupture between CANNING and CASTLEBROUGH was more detrimental to the Conservative than to any other following. Sir ROBERT PEEL'S abandonment of the powerful combination dating from 1834 was a gain to the Whigs. Whatever the Whigs have lost in party cohesion has been within the last few years—indeed, since the separation of Lord PALMERSTON from Lord JOHN RUSSELL—and what they have sacrificed in unity they have gained in numbers. The Conservatives have gradually melted away until they command only a doubtful third of the votes in the House of Commons, and their weakness is aggravated by the weight of the millstone once more fastened to their necks by Lord CHELMSFORD in the House of Peers. They were anxious, no doubt, to sink the Jewish difficulty in a Royal assent; but the sincerity of fanaticism, combined with the affectation of consistency, overpowered the convenience of party—to provide for which proxies were excluded—and Lord DERBY gained a damaging victory. It was time, perhaps, that something like a majority should dignify the votes of the Government: for their retreats and discomfitures in the Lower House had rendered their situation somewhat deplorable. Mr. MONSELL had beaten them; Lord JOHN RUSSELL had driven them round a circle until they had abandoned their India Bill; and while Lord CHELMSFORD was performing for them the most malignant offices of friendship in the Hereditary Chamber, the Elective was bearding them on the subject of the franchise. They have had one victory, and another such victory may ruin them. But they labour also under an absolute prohibition to legislate. If the theory of the Constitution were that the functions of Ministers should be exclusively ministerial, Lord DERBY and his colleagues might prosper, with occasional instructions

from Parliament—at the suggestion, for instance, of Mr. MONSELL. Lord DERBY is adroit in the reception of deputations. The Colonies, we believe, would be satisfied to keep Lord STANLEY in office, could they retain him without his party—a party with which, by the way, he is only ancestrally identified; Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, for anything that is known to the contrary, is equal to his position at the Admiralty; and although General PEEL presides dubiously in the war department, and Lord JOHN MANNERS, with capricious meddlesomeness, over public works—the Marble Arch included—the only absolutely mischievous and incompetent member of the Government is Lord DERBY'S foreign Minister. With that exception, the Executive is by no means inefficient.

But a British Cabinet, working upon constitutional principles, means more than an Executive. It leads the legislation of Parliament, and of this Lord DERBY and his colleagues are hopelessly incapable. They hold office simply until their successors are appointed. And who will be their successors? That is the question which necessitates a review of the actual state of parties. There are four distinct sections of the Opposition—the Palmerstonians, the Bedford Whigs, Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends, and the vanguard of the Liberals, with their flying columns, sharpshooters, forlorn hopes, and stragglers waiting for an opportunity to desert. Under the first head may be ranked those who entered Parliament last year blindly pledged to the Minister. Their number has decreased since the overthrow of the late Administration, partly because Lord PALMERSTON has allowed the lead of the Opposition to be taken out of his hands, partly from dissatisfaction with his conduct in the Sandhurst division, and also from other causes connected with the general tendency in favour of a new amalgamation of the Liberal party. Lord JOHN RUSSELL appears to have accumulated influence in his hands since the recent change of Ministry. The impression of the Vienna event is wearing away, on account of a conviction everywhere gaining ground that the whole story has not yet been told, and that the part reserved, when explained, will be more to the credit of the envoy than to that of the Minister who sacrificed him. What position is now occupied by Mr. GLADSTONE it is difficult to determine, but it is improbable that any accession of Parliamentary power should accrue to him or the section he represents. As for the independent Liberals, although the most growing party in the House, and with the largest popularity, they wander aimlessly apart, and exercise only a fraction of the influence which would belong to them were they to act in concert and with any sort of consistency. There have been attempts, however, to unite not only two of these divisions, but the whole four, as the basis of an administration to supersede that of Lord DERBY. Hitherto this project has failed, and the general belief is that the failure arose not so much from rival claims to the Premiership, as from the nature of the conditions proposed by the friends—who may not be the agents—of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. There is, at all events, a mutual disposition to approximate, although the Whig leader, from whatever quarter prompted, pursues a line of action not altogether intelligible even to his personal followers. He probably stands nearer the Premiership, at the present juncture, than any other member of the Liberal party, always provided that the next Ministerial crisis be not a juggle between an outgoing and incoming intriguer. It is rash to assume, as Palmerstonian advocates do, that Lord JOHN RUSSELL'S gain of influence over the Tories

is in exact proportion to his loss of influence over the Liberals. He speaks with authority to the Treasury Bench, because the Treasury Bench knows that he speaks with authority to the Opposition. Nor is his camp so far from that of the Peelites but that a junction might be effected, thus preparing the materials of a Ministry strong in talents, reputation, and popularity, with a large and distinct Liberal policy before them, views of European diplomacy at least more national than those of the late or present Cabinet, and probably no disinclination to reverse the decisions of Parliament on questions of war and peace in Asia. It is not improbable, moreover, that a certain detachment of the advancing Liberals would form part of such a combination; and under these conditions a Cabinet might be established, even without the assistance of Lord PALMERSTON.

As an outsider, it is true, Lord PALMERSTON would always be dangerous. It is not every statesman who has the nobility to assume such a part as was assumed by Sir ROBERT PEEL during the four years preceding the memorable debate on Foreign Affairs, of June, 1850, when Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, "I feel an obligation to him for the manner in which he has given that support, giving it freely, giving it frankly, and at the same time never attempting to show that it was by his support that the majority of the House were induced to uphold the measures of the Government." Keeping in view all these considerations, however, there are two points demonstrable;—that we must have a Government; and, that we cannot have the Government of Lord DERBY. The country is not to be governed by a minister whose pressing political invitation brings him less than two hundred political visitors in St. James's-square.

We can have no factious feeling in this matter. If party sentiments were to be gratified, the Liberals could do no better than punish the Whigs by retaining the Tories in office. The advent of Lord DERBY has been of positive advantage to the cause of Reform. It has compelled the Whigs to advance their banners, and a few months of privation in the nipping and eager air of Opposition might wonderfully sharpen the opinions of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Lord PALMERSTON, and others of the heaven-born family. But Parliament has other responsibilities. It has to legislate, and if Lord DERBY'S Cabinet be an obstruction, if it be an unconstitutional nullity, if the whole work of the Legislature is interrupted because a weak party is in office and a powerful party in opposition, the Liberals are bound to forego their personal inclinations, and save at least a remnant of the session for the legitimate business of legislation. Under existing circumstances, the relations of parties and the situation of the Ministry incapacitate the House of Commons from proceeding to the performance of its duties. The House is entirely beyond the control of its nominal leaders; the incurable weakness of the Government is exhibited night after night; no practical progress is made; and yet, when this state of things falls under the discussion of the press, no reply is attempted, except to challenge a vote of want of confidence. To such votes there are grave objections, unless under circumstances of extreme necessity. The confidence of Parliament is to be inferred from the general support it affords to the Ministry, and it is not pretended that this support is enjoyed by the existing Cabinet.

### INDIA BILLS, ONE, TWO, AND THREE.

THE occurrence of a mutiny in any one of the Native armies of India would have commanded a large amount of attention, but the defection of the entire Bengal Army, followed as it was by the most extra-



ordinary and seemingly insane demonstrations of ferocity on the part of the Sepoys, was an event to draw towards India the whole and absorbed attention of this country. Very little time elapsed from the first arrival of the news before it was assumed that the causes of the military defection were to be sought only in the defects of the Indian Government, and the idea was followed with vigour and persistence. Public opinion was not slow to arrive at a conclusion. Without positively condemning the Company for its rule of India, the will of the dominant party in Parliament was pretty strongly expressed to the effect that the Government would be better transferred to the Crown.

Lord Palmerston was prepared to strike the iron while it was hot, and he lost no time in preparing a bill for effecting the change. His chance of carrying his measure through Parliament seemed to be extremely promising. Short as the measure was of the requirements of the great case with which it dealt, Lord Palmerston's position seemed to be all but unassailable. Some such measure, it was assumed, would be welcomed by the country; the demand had been responded to from the throne; and the acceptance of the Government measure seemed all but inevitable. The Milner Gibson vote, however, not only removed Lord Palmerston from power, but it opened out the subject of the Indian Government, and released it from dependence upon the influence of a Minister. Separated from the necessities of party, Lord Palmerston's India Bill was discovered to be far short of the measure demanded to give security for the better government of India. To the Derby-Disraeli Cabinet the country naturally turned its eyes, not expecting that too much would be offered to glad them; and, therefore, the India Bill of Lord Ellenborough has not vastly disappointed it. The failure of this bill was seen to be certain; in the supposed elements of its popularity were detected nothing but the certain elements of its destruction. Victory seemed to be handed over to Lord Palmerston; India Bill No. 1 took its original standing; and Lord Palmerston returned to more than his original power. But a very simple movement on the part of Lord John Russell has changed the aspect of the party game, and brought the question of Indian government many steps nearer to a new solution.

Failing utterly in their bill, Ministers succeed no better in their resolutions, which were to give them a new chance of success. The fate of these resolutions is not very doubtful. By themselves they stand no chance of being accepted in committee; and therefore attention is properly directed to the series of amendments of which Lord John Russell has given notice. The Ellenborough bill adopted as much of Lord Palmerston's bill as could be appropriated without absolutely betraying the source whence the parts were drawn; Lord John Russell's amendments will, in effect, absorb the Ellenborough bill, but openly, and seeking to give it better working capabilities. The main features of a bill founded upon the Ellenborough resolutions amended by Lord John Russell would be pretty nearly as follows.

The chief amendment proposed would introduce a new principle into the formation of the Indian Council as a guarantee for the independence of members, namely, that of the tenure of office during good behaviour—the principle upon which our Judges—whose independence is beyond doubt—hold their office. It is in his amendments referring to the construction of the Council that Lord John rises highest above the Tory scheme. The Council he proposes is to consist of twelve members, including the "Secretary of State;" the whole to be nominated by the Crown, and to hold office on the principle we have mentioned. Most of these members are to be chosen for their special knowledge of India, acquired by actual service for a number of years to be limited by statute; and though their appointment will be virtually for life, her Majesty may remove any member upon an address from both Houses of Parliament. Every vestige of the old Secret Committee is to be done away; and the whole of the letters and correspondence of the Indian Government be laid open to every member of the Council. With the patronage, Lord John deals in a bold and reasonable manner; it is all, at the outset, to be placed in the hands of the Secretary of State for India; the appointments to clerkships and cadetships being thrown open to public competition, with the exception of one-fourth of the number, which are to be reserved to the sons of Indian civil and military officers.

From this it will appear that, in spite of the outcry against a "simple" mode of dealing with a

difficult and complex subject, Lord John has suggested the simplest mode possible, and at once appears to have come very near to the solution of the problem of Indian government. As to what the result of these amendments may be when they are moved in Committee, it is premature to offer an opinion. But, meanwhile, we may note that there are four parties in Parliament interested in that result, and awaiting it more or less eagerly—namely, the Government, the supporters of Lord Palmerston, the India Company's supporters, and that party which includes most of the independent Liberals, and which has accepted the dogma that the government of India must be transferred to the Crown.

The adoption of Lord John Russell's amendments would be a double triumph, disposing of the Indian measures of both Lord Palmerston and Lord Ellenborough, with consequent loss of political influence to Government and to Lord Palmerston. The desire of the Company, of course, is to see Lord John Russell's scheme of government as unsuccessful as those which have preceded it. Which will be the winning party it is not possible to determine in the present state and temper of parties. Possibly the chances are favourable to the Company. Want of a powerful lead in the House of Commons leaves a good deal to chance. What appears tolerably certain is, that Lord Palmerston's measure has little chance of finding acceptance, and Lord Ellenborough's less. But there are two results possible from the discussion of the resolutions, as amended by Lord John Russell; the independent Liberals may identify themselves with the result of these amendments, and, in the event of their being adopted, Lord Derby's Government may accept a bill based upon these amended resolutions: in either case, the victory would be to Lord John Russell.

#### THE FRENCH BUDGET.

REVIEWED from a distance, the French budget for the present year is made to wear a passable appearance. Its grand total presents a balance at which England ought not to cast reflections. Its expenditure of 70,670,000*l.* only exceeds the income by 3,120,000*l.*; and as the operation of the Sinking Fund can be suspended, the Finance Minister saves 3,320,000*l.* Income and expenditure are thus made to balance, and even a surplus of 260,000*l.* can be shown on the figures. This is so very close to the circumstances of England, that the Imperial Government might get off on the comparison. It needs scarcely a moment's reflection to show that there is no real parallel or even approach between the two cases. The Finance Minister of the Emperor Napoleon has been in the habit of composing budgets intended to produce a favourable effect on the money market; while it is notorious that the Government is constantly adding to the permanent debt at the rate of something like 12,000,000*l.* a year, without keeping its income at all up to the expenditure. There is reason to suppose that the *unacknowledged* debt is also annually increasing, and is becoming very embarrassing indeed. The system of accounts is so complicated that it favours concealment; and as we know that the Finance Minister gives to the budget the most favourable appearance, we may consider the figures now presented to cover a much more serious deficiency than that which is confessed.

The suspicion is not only suggested by the method of keeping accounts, but by the actual circumstances of France. Although the Corps Législatif, which has had the Budget under consideration, and has been debating a very voluminous report, has no real authority, there is sufficient sense of independence and conscientious work in the members to bring out some curious comments. The members have objected to the manner in which the accounts are presented; the figures are unintelligible, and the audit of them is avowed to be a farce. Even in the report, which is designed to soften the effect of censure, the reporter, M. Devinck, feels bound to excuse the excess of expenditure over income, pleading the revolution of 1848, the Crimean War, the dearth of three successive years, the monetary crisis of 1857, and other disasters, as reasons why, since 1848, the operation of the sinking fund has been suspended; but the permanent expenses, he says, have been continually growing "until 1,736,000,000*fr.*" have been added to the ordinary expenditure. "France painfully toils from year to year, saddled with badly balanced budgets;" and M. Devinck contends that the expenditure must be brought within the income, as in the case of private indi-

viduals. In England we should scarcely consider this argument correct; since it is seldom for the national interest that the expenditure should be cut according to the income. On the contrary, if any expenditure is really necessary, the national income can be enlarged to meet it; and the members of the community gain by that forced outlay. If he were interrogated before the free tribunal of a select committee of the House of Commons, M. Devinck would probably admit this axiom, and would explain that this immense expenditure of France is not necessary; only Frenchmen are not free to say so in so many words.

The commission of the Corps Législatif complain that the reductions which are laid before the Council of State are always rejected; they complain that they are precluded from interfering with the items of the budget; and they suggest that the financial condition of the country enforces the necessity of "a long peace, founded on mutual esteem, and the feeling which arises from reciprocal good will." In other words, the Corps Législatif, demands intelligible accounts, public control over the expenditure, retrenchment, and peace. A commission has been sitting in Paris, by order of the Emperor, to contrive some plan for relieving the money-market, and especially the share-market, from the fearful stagnation that has depressed it. We have not seen or heard of any final report of this commission. It is said to have suggested some cunning expedients for "bulling" the market, especially the consolidation of all railway stock, with a Government guarantee of four per cent. on dividends all round. Now, since Government would of course buy up the stock at a heavy price, and since four per cent. is *not* the average of dividends, such a plan would demand an appropriation of money altogether out of the question in the face of 3,000,000*l.* of deficit. In the meanwhile, the money market has spontaneously rebounded, railway shares are heavy, railway enterprise is to a great extent at a standstill, the iron trade fails—one effect of this stagnation. The trade returns for the quarter indeed show a prevailing decrease over the whole of French commerce. Every report that can float on the wind operates upon the money market, as if the feelings of the people were depressed and nervous in the last degree. The verdict of a London jury casts a damp on the trade of Paris. A severe comment in the French journals creates a panic. The want of employment amongst the working classes again occasions the necessity for immensely expanding the works provided in Paris and the great towns for improving the streets and furnishing work to the labourers. Thus an artificially created expenditure is rendered necessary by the declining trade and income of the country; and the dead weight of debt, which is beginning to burden the State as well as individuals, hangs like a growing storm of bankruptcy over the future—paralyzing the people, terrifying the Government, and exhausting the invention even of the Paris financiers.

#### THE ELECTIONS IN PARIS.

VERY little instruction is to be derived from analyzing the figures put forward with reference to the elections which have just taken place in Paris. We know exactly how it is over there. The mass of the inhabitants of the capital, properly so called, have been, are, and will remain hostile to the Empire. It is a positively ascertained fact that every year the lists are carefully revised, and the name of every marked oppositionist expunged. We know a person who has seen the registers, which prove beyond a doubt that in the sixth circumscription, containing the Faubourg St. Antoine, there have been five thousand erasures since the last elections, whilst several thousands of new names have been put on. In addition to this, it is as well to remember that a large portion of the *banlieue*, which is essentially Bonapartist, has been tacked on to this division of Paris. With such arrangements, after three months of terror caused by the arrest of shoals of innocent people, in the absence of all possibility of agitation, the candidate absent, forbidden even to publish an address, with his name simply printed on a few bills perseveringly torn down by the police—it would not have been a triumph for Government even if M. Jules Favre had been defeated. The fact that he has been elected by a majority of above eleven hundred, speaks volumes for the persevering republicanism of the Faubourg St. Antoine.

In one of the remaining two elections, a Government candidate passed by a large majority—thirteen

thousand electors refusing to vote. In the other, there was no return; for the Government candidate, though he had most votes, had not one clear half. We must remember that MM. Liouville and Picard were totally unknown to the electors, until their names were posted on the walls. Not a single person ventured to say a single word in explanation of who they were, or what were their principles. Their names on sheets of blue paper decorated a few pieces of dead wall. Nothing else whatever was done to secure their election. On the contrary, nearly all the Republican chiefs who formed the committees to discuss what was to be done, laboured for the last week in favour of abstention. The Opposition straggled irregularly and partially to the poll, not knowing what to do. They suffered a defeat in one place, and made a drawn battle in the other.

The fact that Jules Favre defended Orsini ensured his election in the Faubourg St. Antoine. He had little else to plead in his favour; but this was enough. Some people may affect to be surprised or shocked. Yet, what other result could have been expected? If Orsini had expiated his crime alone, he might by this time have been almost forgotten. But the Government, in the blindness of anger and fear, determined to make the whole of France responsible for the crime of a foreign fanatic and his accomplices. It gagged the press more effectually than before; and introduced a law which enables them to transport all Oppositionists by wholesale. How many individuals have really suffered will perhaps never be known until the heavy cloud of despotism which covers France is rolled away. The victims, however, may even now be counted by thousands.

It is clear, then, that the Government only is to blame for inducing the French workmen and liberals generally to make common cause with Orsini. They were punished for his offence, and naturally sympathize with his fate. No doubt the election of Jules Favre is a dangerous symptom. It means that under all circumstances the Parisian population are resolved to continue in opposition to the Empire, and that they are ready to absolve any crime which shall deliver them from it. Well, our neighbours know their own sufferings best. It is useless to reason with them, and preach lessons of morality to them. All we can do is to note the signs of the times, so that our readers may not be deluded into the belief that France is absorbed in indignation against England for acquitting Bernard, whilst in reality it has done its best to ratify that acquittal.

#### A SARDINIA ON THE DANUBE.

THIS question is to be brought before Parliament next Tuesday, by a man well fitted for the task. Mr. Gladstone—whose purest fame rests on his exposure of Neapolitan oppression—is to move a resolution in favour of the union of the Principalities. To explain the present position of the subject, we must go back a little.

At the Paris Conference, Count Walewski said that "as the union of the two Provinces satisfies the requirements brought to light by an attentive investigation into their true interests, the Congress should admit and proclaim it." Lord Clarendon said that he "shared and supported this opinion, relying specially on the utility and expediency of taking into serious consideration the wishes of the people, which it is always right," he added, "to take into account." (Protocol No. 6, March 8.) These opinions Lord Clarendon surrendered in his subsequent diplomacy. He consented to concur with Turkey and Austria in their opposition to any strong constitutional state on their frontiers.

This opposition—natural enough in two despotic powers more or less decrepid—is backed by two arguments more or less unfounded. It is said that the union would affect the integrity of Turkey. But the Principalities are not Turkey; they are frontier appanages of the Sultan's regality, and have had for years their own liberal institutions. To unite them is only to give them a better way of developing for their own good the institutions they now work without interference from any Turkish authority. It is as much a matter of internal improvement as an application by an English county to incorporate its divisions for the facilitation of fiscal business. The second argument is, that we should oppose the union because Russia supports it. In a doubtful case it might be well to regard with increased suspicion any proposal backed up by Russia; but in grave plain matters of fact the policy is rather childish. A little consideration detects the motives of Russian diplomacy in this question. Smarting from the war, Russia sup-

ported any proposition likely to annoy Turkey. But before the war Nicholas said to Sir Hamilton Seymour, in his private unreserved conversation:—"I will not have the Principalities made into a Sardinia on the Danube—a refuge for the Kossutis and Mazzinis." This was the true wish of Russia, and we defeat it by encouraging the erection of an independent state on the Danube. Honest sympathy with constitutional freedom is best for ourselves in the long run. The old school of politicians spent all their energies in supporting Austria as the bulwark of Europe against Russia; a newer school saw in constitutional states the best antagonism to Russian power. The Crimean war tested both policies: Austria was neutral, Sardinia fought by our side.

The following are the terms of Mr. Gladstone's motion:—

"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, to submit to her Majesty that this House, bearing in mind the obligations imposed by the Treaty of Paris, so far as they affect the Danubian Principalities, has observed with satisfaction the general tenor and spirit of the declaration recorded by her Majesty's Chief Plenipotentiary at the Conference of 1856, concerning the future organization of those territories; and humbly to convey to her Majesty the earnest hope of this House, that, in the further prosecution of this important subject, just weight may be given to those wishes of the people of Wallachia and of Moldavia which, through their representatives, elected in conformity with the said treaty, they have recently expressed."

It will be seen that Mr. Gladstone thus endorses the opinion which Lord Clarendon expressed at the Paris Conference, but which he and Lord Palmerston subsequently abandoned.

#### SCOTTISH FRANCHISES.

ON Thursday, the 6th of May, Mr. Caird, the member for Dartmouth, is to move a very important resolution with respect to the Scottish Franchises. It is to the effect that Scotland is entitled to a franchise equivalent to the forty-shilling freehold franchise of England and Wales. The proposal is one in which Englishmen will most cheerfully acquiesce, and we are glad to see the people of Scotland taking practical steps to assimilate their electoral rights to those enjoyed in the South, in place of fiercely discussing the angle at which the unicorn's tail should be raised in the national ensign. To show the importance of Mr. Caird's resolution to the Liberal cause in the sister kingdom, we propose to explain the present electoral system of Scotland, and the benefits which an extension of the forty-shilling franchise would confer. It is of importance to notice that the resolution cannot fairly be met by any plea for delay, urged by Government on the ground of a promised Reform Bill, as the resolution is only expressive of an opinion which Government will be expected to adopt in framing the Scotch Bill. The only franchises among our northern neighbours are a ten-pound property and fifty-pound occupancy qualification for counties, and ten-pound property or occupancy for burghs. There is nothing whatever corresponding to the forty-shilling freehold franchise, and for electoral purposes burghs are declared to be not within but out of the counties. The counties also, unlike England, return the majority of members; so that with the high county franchise, the influence of the burghs carefully excluded in county elections, and the counties possessing a majority of members over the burghs (the numbers being thirty to twenty-three), a preponderance of the legislative power of Scotland is left in the hands of the landed interest. In the county of Mid-Lothian, for example, although it contains within it actually, if not politically, the burghs of Edinburgh, Leith, Portobello, and Musselburgh, the thriving town of Dalkeith, and numerous populous villages, the Duke of Buccleugh no sooner had a son ripe for legislative honours than he issued his behests, and the sitting member, Sir GEORGE CLERK, retired, while the Earl of DALKEITH, without a contest or a murmur, took his seat. The results of the present Scottish political system are otherwise, also, sufficiently remarkable. The population of the counties of England and Wales is in round numbers 10,500,000, and of the Scottish counties, 1,753,000. The number of county electors in England and Wales is upwards of 500,000; in Scotland, only 49,537, and this number includes many dead and disqualified persons, as there is no registration act for Scotch counties, and the registers are in a most disgraceful state. Scotland ought to have 88,000 county electors, comparing her county population with that of England and Wales. Or to take a more limited example. The county of Lanark

has a population of 530,000, and only 3126 electors. The four English counties and divisions of counties of East and North Yorkshire, Cheshire, Devonshire, and Staffordshire, possess each an average population of 528,000, or very nearly the same as Lanarkshire, while the average number of electors in each is 17,995. With these facts before us, it is not wonderful to find that an association has been formed in Scotland for the purpose of obtaining an assimilation to the English franchises. The great difference betwixt the proportion of electors to population in the two countries does not arise from difference of wealth, because in the special example we have given of the county of Lanark, there can be no doubt that it is, if anything, more flourishing than the counties with which we contrasted it. The disproportion arises from the want in Scotland of the forty-shilling franchise, and from the manner in which proprietors within burghs are shut out from the county qualification. Not only are the small proprietors betwixt forty shillings and ten pounds entirely excluded from the franchise, whether the properties lie within or without burghs, but an individual might possess half the city of Glasgow and still not be privileged to vote as an elector of the county of Lanark. It is difficult with our English ideas to think of a commoner possessing the income of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER from property within burgh, and still not be qualified to vote in the county of Middlesex; but so it is in Scotland. And even this is only a small part of the injustice under which the burghs of Scotland labour, when compared with England. The gross number of English county electors exceeds that of the burghs by nearly 100,000, notwithstanding which the burgh members more than twice outnumber those for the counties. It is quite proper that such a preponderance should exist in the Lower House, as the House of Lords is in reality composed of members who more especially represent county interests. But in Scotland, with a total of burgh electors as nearly as possible corresponding to the number of voters for counties (49,668 and 49,537), the burghs return seven members less than the counties. In England, again, there is one member for 22,074 of the burgh population; in Ireland, one member to 22,512; but in Scotland, only one member to 49,396 of her burgh population. The mere extension of the forty-shilling freehold system would not, of course, remedy an injustice of this latter nature; but it is surely a strong argument why at least that modicum of reform ought to be granted, of permitting the possessors of property within burghs to qualify as county electors, wherever the properties are not those upon which they are registered as burgh voters. It would be a mere extension north of the Tweed of a right which has existed in England from time immemorial, because to the clear practical eye of Englishmen, while the county was plainly not contained within the burgh, the burgh was undoubtedly within the county, and very frequently conferred upon the county lands their greatest value. A parliamentary return has recently been issued which shows that in England and Wales 95,471 out of 504,065 county electors are registered upon properties within cities and boroughs which themselves return members to Parliament. The whole of this numerous class of proprietors are disfranchised in the Scottish counties; so much so, that the wealthy and populous city of Glasgow possesses no more influence or control over the election for the county of Lanark, in which it is situated, than it possesses over the election for Middlesex. Sir E. Colebrooke, not an extreme Liberal, was returned for the county by a narrow majority; and it is generally believed that if a new contest were to take place, Mr. Baillie Cochrane, whose views are pretty well known, would carry the election. An extension of the freehold system to Scotland would remedy such an anomalous state of things, although it is just possible that Sir E. Colebrooke and others of his class will have the suicidal folly to use their influence against Mr. Caird's resolution.

The Scotch movement to obtain the forty-shilling freehold franchise is opposed chiefly by the old Edinburgh Whigs, from the notion, apparently, that it would either increase the power of the Conservatives, or the power of the people—they don't know very well which—but in any point of view they believe it would militate against Whiggery, pure and undefiled. That is the secret spring of their opposition, but the argument publicly put forward is that there are no freeholds in Scotland. It is quite true that the tenure of land is so far different from the freehold of England, that there still subsists in Scotland a feature of the feudal system which was abolished here by the first Ed-



ward, five hundred and sixty years ago—viz., holding of what is called subject-superiors, or, more popularly, middlemen. In England, when freehold is transferred, the purchaser or successor holds of the King, just as the former proprietor did, without any title from the Crown being necessary, and no feudal superiors can be interjected between the King and the proprietor. In Scotland, however, any number of feudal superiors, the one holding under the other, may be in a manner proprietors of the same piece of property, in common with the actual possessor, each deriving some kind of interest from it, paid by the party immediately under him, ranging from a considerable sum of money to the superior immediately above the actual owner, and decreasing as it ascends, until one of the territorial magnates may probably receive a white rose at Midsummer, or a penny Scots money 'if asked only.' Practically, however, there is no such difficulty about Scotch tenures as this antiquated and absurd system might lead us to suppose. It just amounts to this, that every piece of land in Scotland confers two rights, that of superiority and that of property. If both are held by the same person, the land is in every respect identical with the English freehold. If the rights are held by different individuals, then the Scotch superior is in the same position as the owner of a perpetual chief or ground rent from an English freehold, and the proprietor proper is identical with the owner of the freehold paying the chief or ground rent, with this difference, that the Scotch owner is burdened with a double set of titles, one from his predecessor, and one from his superior, who thus recognizes him as his vassal. But the test of a freeholder is one who is the proprietor of lands in fee to the extent of forty shillings annually after paying all charges including chief or ground rent. And in Scotland the very same test may be applied by extending the franchise to those who are proprietors in fee of property yielding forty shillings annually after paying all charges including feu-duty to superiors. It seems strange that any objection to such an extension should proceed from those in Scotland professing to be Liberals, but when their objections are based upon such a purely technical ground as that we have described, we may conclude that it is an interested opposition, which statesmen legislating for the three kingdoms in the same spirit of equality and justice ought entirely to ignore.

#### A PARTICLE IN PERIL.

When the new French bill to repress false titles of nobility is passed a new *coup d'état* will be accomplished. It is even said that the imposing particle *de* is to be excised unless the owner can show cause to the contrary. What a revolution! The Parisian saloons that have so long echoed that indefinite little relic of old style (the first that revived after the Revolution), will scarcely condescend to echo the plain Dumonts and Duponts of the new era. Peter the Great succeeded, at some risk, in cutting off Russian beards; will Louis Napoleon succeed in cutting out from the French mind the personal vanity called "equality," which shapes itself like the Irishman's answer to, "Is not one man as good as another?" "He is, and better." For meddling with French parts of speech he has the precedent of Louis XIV., who changed "*ma*" into "*mon carrosse*."

One should be a Frenchman, we imagine, to understand this and many other matters. Here is a people, not on the whole men-milliners or men-monkeys—a people full of national force and grandeur, most rich in individual nobility—and yet society is overrun with men who, with something of the same poorest of poor vanities which makes a *man* use rouge, call themselves Counts and Marquises, and with such manners, "that you would think Nature's journeyman had made them, they imitate humanity so abominably." We see faults enough in English life to keep from our lips any of the phrases of the Pharisee, but we have nothing like this in England. As Louis Blanc says in his new work, we have "a respect for class distinctions." An Englishman of inferior rank will often insist on keeping up the distinction between him and the classes that may be called nobility. One instance illustrative of this almost universal feeling with the best Englishmen came under our own eye. A director of one of our best London banks—a man of wealth and taste, and with a West-end mansion, married the other day a lady, the daughter of a gentleman farmer. Some well-meaning friend inserted in the *Times* an announcement of the marriage, with the affix of "Esq."

to the names of the bridegroom and the father of the bride. The next day, to correct the impropriety, our friend inserted a plain, stiff notice, announcing the marriage of Mr. —, of London, to Miss —, of —. Here was a man, whose wealth could back up pretension, insisting that he did not belong to the esquires of the aristocracy. Yet no man would more sturdily assert the independence of the class into which he would not intrude. The French reverse all this. They will not allow privileges or peculiar respect to any superior class—they are continually decreeing the abolition of nobility, and yet the individual Frenchman covets every mark of the old nobility down to the doomed "*de*" and the bit of red ribbon at the button-hole.

The Emperor's councillors should be wary in framing the new law. If they once set up a titular guillotine for the decapitation of particles, may not some cunning foes turn it against the De Persignys and De Cassagnacs, whose ancestors were not *quite* entitled to hunt with Louis-le-Grand? Or, still worse, to expect the suppression of titles assumed without right, is it not a "culpable expectation" aimed at the "Emperor" himself?

#### THE LITERARY FUND.

To the "Summary of Facts," published by the Royal Literary Fund, Mr. C. W. Dilke, Mr. Charles Dickens, and Mr. John Forster, have jointly responded in a statement written incisively, and in its simplicity unanswerable. We are glad to receive this "Answer," since it not only disposes of the defence set up by the committee, but explains the actual position of the reformers, who have been described as hostile to the secretary, hostile to the house in Great Russell-street, hostile to the Literary Fund itself, hostile to all but the crochets of their own conceptions. Disentangling the matter in dispute from the irrelevancies artfully associated with it by the Committee, they press upon the main point—"the sharp needle," hidden by the committee in a "haystack of words,"—the fact that the cost of administering the Literary Fund is enormous beyond all precedent, that the Fund has been perverted from its founder's design, that its management covers a multitude of shams, and that its utility is grievously diminished by the system which Mr. Dilke, Mr. Dickens, Mr. Forster, and their supporters are endeavouring to reform. The compilers of the "Summary," in reply to the "Case," will take very little by their motion, for the "Answer" is, perhaps, the most damaging blow they have received. It analyzes the accounts of the Society, shows what is expended in creating, and what in distributing the Fund, exposes the fiction of the separate House Fund—which never existed, although subscriptions have been placed to its account—convicts the officials of an attempt to exclude the representatives of the press from their meetings, quotes the opinion of Mr. Justice Willes, that the reformers, by their projects, do not propose to violate the original charter, and then deals with the personalities in which it has been the pleasure of the Committee to indulge:—

"We have purposely reserved until now the many small personal allusions to one or other of ourselves, with which the committee have augmented the size of their haystack for the hiding of the needle. Our reference to them shall be very short, for we feel a natural kind of shame in becoming parties, however reluctantly, to such little-schoolboy practice. Conceive the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne crying out, 'Please, sir, when I got into difficulty, Master Dickens was there, and he never stopped me!' Or picture the Right Reverend the Bishop of Oxford, with his forefinger in his eye, protesting, 'upon my word and honour, sir, it wasn't me, sir; it was Master Dilke!' Yet this is the pervading tone of half the committee's pamphlet."

The "Summary" blames the "Case" for its remarks upon the house and the secretary in Great Russell-street. On this point it is necessary that no further misunderstanding should exist:—

"Why, we have told the committee, over and over again, that we no more object to a house than we object to a secretary. Our objection is to a costly house which is put to no use, save as a place of meeting for the committee for about two hours a day, for nine days in the year, and to a secretary who is put to no use at all."

We will quote one additional passage, which is a courteous retort:—

"The committee usually desire to know, when we present the point of that painful needle to them at the annual meetings, whether we think them capable of corruption? Whether we think they misappropriate the society's money? Whether we think they lay it out on themselves? and so forth—contributions towards the

making of haystacks, much in use among the workers in that kind of architecture. We tell them, Certainly not, and we tell them besides, that we do not in the least doubt their being just, and kind, and tender, in their giving of such relief as they do give. But, we must venture to add, in closing this 'Answer' to their 'Summary,' that they form a remarkable instance of the condition into which good-enough men will often lapse, when they get behind a large table, each with a fatal clean sheet of foolscap, a fatal clean sheet of blotting-paper, and two fatal clean pens, before him. They have become the creatures of their own conventions; they cannot separate their personal dignity as individuals, from the confession that they are glaringly in fault as a body; they cannot bear to be questioned or opposed; they have stopped the clock, and say, 'There is no time;' they have darkened the windows, and say, 'There is no day.' But, they are too sleepy and too weak for the age, and the age will bear them away. It is as certain as Death, that they must either set their house in order, or fall without their house, or fall with it."

The case against the management of the Literary Fund is now complete.

THE LATE CALAMITY IN GILBERT-STREET.—On the reassembling of the coroner's jury on Monday, it was found necessary to order a further adjournment, owing to the illness of one of the jurymen, who consequently could not attend. Before the jury separated, there was exhibited a model of an apparatus, invented by Mr. Hobbs, the American lock picker, the object of which is to show the exact locality of any fire to the persons in charge of the engines at any of the stations. The apparatus (which has been patented by Mr. Hobbs) is very simple. There is a small case in which an indicator is arranged, pointing to various figures, such as No. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., on the face of the instrument, and in every street is to be placed a pillar, through which the electric current passes, so that by simply touching a button in that pillar all confusion and delay are avoided, and the engines immediately summoned to assistance. This apparatus has been approved by Mr. Brunel, and is to be used on board the Leviathan. The adjournment of the inquest is to next Tuesday.

THE SEWAGE OF LONDON.—The preliminary report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the best mode of distributing the sewage of towns has been laid on the table of the House of Commons. "Convinced by the representations of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney," says a summary in the *Times*, "that the mere diversion of the sewage will not purify the Thames from its present foul condition, the effect of past accumulations, the Commissioners recommend the immediate execution of the embankment scheme, propounded by the Metropolis Improvement Commission of 1844. Advanced terraces being constructed, continuous on the surface, but affording convenient entrances to inner basins for the wharfs above London-bridge, reservoirs are to be formed in the embankments adjacent to the mouths of the existing sewers, into which all the sewage is to be received and deodorized, and from which—the purified water being first allowed to flow into the river—the precipitated matter will be pumped into the country or to the sea. The reservoirs and apparatus are to be beneath the surface, and consequently invisible; so that no nuisance whatever can be apprehended. The subsidiary parts of the scheme are the adornment of the river, the relief of the streets by the terrace carriage ways between London and Westminster, and the connexion by railroad of the existing termini on the southern shore. The cost of the entire works is estimated at 3,250,000*l.*, exclusive of any approaches which may be formed in connexion with the new thoroughfares." The report is signed—"Essex, Henry Ker Seymour, Robert Rawlinson, J. Thomas Way, J. B. Lawes, T. Southwood Smith, John Simon, Henry Austin."

DR. BERNARD AND MR. EDWIN JAMES.—Mr. Edwin James and a friend entered, on the evening of Friday week, the Café Chantant in Leicester-square, when the former, being recognised, was received with shouts of applause. He was introduced to the proprietor (a Frenchman), who showed his guest some civilities, and, while he remained there, the Marseillaise hymn was sung by the professional vocalists present. This little incident appears to have encouraged certain persons to announce that, on the following day, Mr. James and Dr. Bernard would "appear," in order that "the friends of liberty" might give them an ovation. Between two and three hundred persons assembled; but Mr. James and Dr. Bernard were not among them. The latter, it is understood, has expressed great displeasure at the use which was made of his name. He observed that he is not a Nana Sahib or an hippopotamus, that any one should presume to exhibit him for money.

FIVE CHILDREN AT ONE BIRTH.—A woman named Elspet Gordon, residing in Rothes, has given birth to three male and two female children. The three boys were born alive, and lived till the following morning; but the two girls were still-born. The births were premature, being in the sixth month; but all were full grown for the period of gestation. One of the boys actually had two front teeth when he came into the world. The woman is doing well.—*Elgin Courier*.

## 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*.

MOST of our readers are aware that Mr. THOMAS ALLSOP, for whose apprehension the late Government offered a high reward, was for many years an intimate friend of COLERIDGE; but they probably do not know, or may not remember, that twenty years ago he published an interesting volume entitled *Letters, Conversations, and Recollections of S. T. Coleridge*. This volume, which has long been out of print, has just been republished in a cheap and convenient form by his son, Mr. ROBERT ALLSOP, partly in fulfilment of a long-cherished purpose in order to render it more accessible, and principally just now "to show to the world what manner of man THOMAS ALLSOP is, and in what estimation he was held by one of the greatest philosophers and most profound thinkers of this or any age." Without fully endorsing this judgment of COLERIDGE, it may be at once allowed that he was scarcely likely to form a close and intimate friendship with a bloodthirsty assassin such as ALLSOP, by the Government proclamation, was represented to be. It is true, that COLERIDGE himself did not altogether escape suspicion in his earlier years, his sympathy with the French Revolution, and his philosophical pursuits—if the story told about *Spy Nosey* (SPINOZA) be correct—having not unnaturally exposed him to the charge of being a revolutionist. At no time, however, could he have been a conspirator. Even in the heyday of life his enthusiasm against tyranny and tyrants was of a very harmless kind. He lacked altogether the practical materials, the peculiar powers of speech and action out of which patriots and demagogues are made. He could neither be a conspirator, nor urge others to become so. At one time, indeed, he fancied he had a mission as a popular leader, but it was an entire mistake. His passion for liberty exhausted itself in philosophical dissertation and hazy eloquence, which even his most reverential disciples did not at all times understand. He must ever have remained *caviare* to the multitude. His love of liberty was enlightened and sincere, but the early revolutionary fire soon faded, and in later years, especially at the period of his intimacy with Mr. ALLSOP, so far was he from being a republican and an atheist, that he might be not unfairly described as a sound Tory and orthodox churchman. There is nothing very revolutionary in the letters or conversations given by Mr. ALLSOP, COLERIDGE's great social and political enemies in those days being evidently MALTHUS and the political economists of his school, against whom he wages unceasing warfare. The only reference to tyrannicide we have noticed, and which we quote for the benefit of Mr. EDWIN JAMES in the pending trials for sedition, occurs in a passage where, speaking of BAXTER, he says: "He is borne out in all his statements by Mrs. LUCY HUTCHINSON, that most delightful of women and of regicides. No doubt the Commons had a right to punish the weak and perfidious king, inasmuch as he first appealed to the God of Battles." Even such language as this is fast becoming dangerous in this country, and if the prosecution against TRUELOVE succeeds, the publishers of our English classical works, and especially MILTON, will be exposed to legal pains and penalties. In connexion with this subject—state-prosecutions of opinion—an anecdote of Lord KENYON occurs which is too good to be omitted: "Lord KENYON, on the trial of a bookseller for publishing PAINE's *Age of Reason*, in his charge to the jury, enumerated many celebrated men who had been sincere Christians, and after having enforced the example of LOCKE and NEWTON—both of whom were Unitarians, and therefore not Christians—proceeded: 'Nor, gentlemen, is this belief confined to men of comparative seclusion. since men, the greatest and most distinguished, both as philosophers and as monarchs, have enforced this belief and shown its influence by their conduct. Above all, gentlemen, need I name to you the Emperor JULIAN, who was so celebrated for the practice of every Christian virtue that he was called JULIAN THE APOSTLE.'"

It need scarcely be added that the volume abounds with illustrations of COLERIDGE's views, political, philosophical, and theological. As a curious illustration of his celebrated distinction between the fancy and the imagination, the following passage may be quoted:—

A clergyman has even more influence with the women than the handsome captain. The captain will captivate the fancy, whilst the young parson seizes upon the imagination and subdues it to his service. The captain is conscious of his advantage, and sees the impression he has made long before his victim suspects the reality of any preference. The parson, unless he be the vain sop, for which, however, his education essentially unfits him, has often secured to himself the imagination, and, through the imagination, the best affections of those amongst whom he lives, before he is seriously attached himself.

A number of personal anecdotes and reminiscences occur, some of which, especially those of CHARLES LAMB, are very characteristic. Take the following, for instance:—"MARTIN BURNES, whilst earnestly explaining the three kinds of acid, was stopped by LAMB's saying, 'The best of all kinds of acid, however, as you know, MARTIN, is unity, assid-unity.'" We conclude with an extract, curiously illustrating the way in which LAMB and COLERIDGE regarded each other's religious character:—

"No, no; Lamb's scepticism has not come lightly, nor is he a sceptic. The harsh reproof to Godwin for his contemptuous allusion to Christ before a well-trained child, proves that he is not a sceptic. His mind, never prone to analysis, seems to have been disgusted with the hollow pretences, the false reasonings and absurdities of the

rogues and fools with which all establishments, and all creeds seeking to become established, abound. I look upon Lamb as one hovering between earth and heaven; neither hoping much nor fearing anything.

"It is curious that he should retain many usages which he learnt or adopted in the fervour of his early religious feelings, now that his faith is in a state of suspended animation. Believe me, who know him well, that Lamb, say what he will, has more of the essentials of Christianity than ninety-nine out of a hundred professing Christians. He has all that would still have been Christian had Christ never lived or been made manifest upon earth."

It will be interesting to compare Lamb's estimate of the belief of Coleridge—half serious, half sportive—with this defence of Lamb from the charge of scepticism. After a visit to Coleridge, during which the conversation had taken a religious turn, Leigh Hunt, after having walked a little distance, expressed his surprise that such a man as Coleridge should, when speaking of Christ, always call him our Saviour. Lamb, who had been exhilarated by one glass of that gooseberry or raisin cordial which he has so often anathematized, stammered out, "Ne—ne—never mind what Coleridge says; he is full of fun."

Before leaving the volume, we ought to say that the letters are interspersed with reminiscences and reflections by Mr. ALLSOP, which present him in an attractive light as a genial, kind-hearted man, of warm sympathies, noble views, and considerable literary culture—a humane, reflective, and high-principled merchant—anything but a conspirator or assassin.

## THE MATERIALS OF GERMAN POETRY.

*Poets and Poetry of Germany: Biographical and Critical Notices.* By Madame L. Davésies de Pontès. Two vols. Chapman and Hall.

THE biography contained in these volumes is of more value than the criticism. Madame de Pontès, a competent translator, familiar with German literature of all ages, has prepared a series of intelligent and interesting sketches connecting the ancient folk-lore of Germany with the poetry of our own times, and those chapters of her work which are most characteristic refer to the distant sources of Teutonic fable that fed the stream of early German poetry. The Gothic quotations illustrative of these passages are rendered from the best ancient traditions, and in the exact measure of the original, with the exception of those from Walter of Aquitaine, whose Latin metre is abandoned for the fourteen-syllabled verse of the old German minstrels. A thread of history connects the literary investigations, and it is one merit of the volumes that, passing Goethe, Schiller, and other poets of superior magnitude, Madame de Pontès has thrown the light of her long and untiring research among the less known, and, so to speak, more local writers, whose careers belong to the history of their country. Madame de Staël was among the first to praise the intellect of the people whom Swift and Du Perron satirized as the most stupid in Europe; but even she knew nothing of the more primeval literature, the Niebelungen and the Gudrune, the realistic epics of fairy-land, shadow-land, and strange chivalry, which long lay in dust on monastery shelves; but when these relics were disinterred it was found that the original poets of Germany had been at work upon her mythological romance, and assuredly neither Spenser nor Ariosto possessed imaginations more kaleidoscopic and vivid. Madame Pontès notices cursorily the theory attributing a cognate origin to Teutonic and Hellenic fable, as well as that which peoples the German forests with supernatural shapes and voices from the holy land of the Himalaya; but she passes rapidly to an account of the most antique relics of the German tongue. These consist of two incantations, discovered only seventeen years ago in the convent of Meiseberg, the principal of them being a grotesque charm purporting to cure a lame horse and enumerating the divine but not immortal beings Phol, Wodin, Frea, Folla, and Balder—a singular proof of identity between the German and Scandinavian myths, an identity quite different from the analogies between the Scandinavian and the Hindu, Odin and Youdricterah. In these days poetry was darkened by a universal belief in gnomes and cobolds, with elfin sprites far less ethereal and gracious than those of Shakspeare and Chaucer, the nixes who carried off young girls to be their ladies under the sea, and killed them if they desired to return upon the earth, the wilkyres, or virgins who had died on their bridal eves, the river and swan maids, the white women, and cannibal giants. These traditions hang like a ground fog upon the primal epoch of German poetry. Above them a slight tinge of Christianity colours the second range of literary monuments, the translations of the Scripture books by Ulphilas, Bishop of the Visigoths, whose version was discovered in the sixteenth century in an ancient abbey, written on parchment in silver letters on a purple ground. It is now preserved at Upsal, and is known as the Silver Code, and from the date of its production a light began to beam through the density of mythological fable. The Hildebrand Lie—belonging to the same class with the Weissbrunnen—in the low German dialect, is the epic of an Arian hero, condemned by the Church to eternal perdition. The Walter of Aquitaine is an idealization of Atilla, altogether separated, however, from the figure drawn by history. From this and from the savage ballad of sorcery, Beowulf, the transition is rapid to the cycle of the Niebelungen, with its Achilles of the North, the immaculate and all but invulnerable Siegfried, who rescues Andromedas and Angelinas, and plays at once the part of Perseus, Orlando, and Jack the Giant Killer. The next Niebelungen lay is more gorgeous and beatific, though still wild, fierce, and stained with blood, and the lays are certainly characterized by great beauty and variety, but Madame Pontès remarks with much truth that the attempt of the Germans to place this body of poems and legends on a par with the Iliad is simply absurd. There is not even a point of resemblance in the fact that a controversy has been waged on the question whether the Niebelungen be a series of lays composed at different periods and merely collected and arranged by some rhapsodist of the twelfth century, or whether it be the work of a single individual, the Homeric doubts being now consigned to the cloisters of obsolete criticism. Madame Pontès adds: "The older manuscript of the Niebelungen extant is dated A.D. 1290. Into such profound oblivion had it fallen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that we find no mention of it, save in a work almost forgotten, by an Austrian writer, on the emigration of nations." The Gudrune is a far more romantic poem.



It opens into a world of tournaments and delicious princesses, shining castles and high-born maidens in palace towers, and the interest of the fable is real and continuous. Madame de Pontès convinces us, by her fragmentary translations, that the entire poem of four thousand seven hundred lines, "all written with the utmost simplicity, and dealing with a period so far removed from our own in manners, habits, and customs," may be read through without fatigue. The work was copied and placed among the archives of Castle Ambras, in the Tyrol, more than three centuries ago, but it was not until the year 1817 that a correct edition was published by Von der Hagen. The later epics of enchantment and chivalry introduce a goddess of love and beauty, temples of sapphire, diamond, and topaz, and a million other wonders of fancy. Then follows the era of demonology and witchcraft, when a reign of terror was established by the informers against hags and sorcerers. In a single German village containing two hundred souls, the executioner earned, in three months, no less a sum than one hundred and sixty thalers, or about twenty-six pounds sterling, by the burning of hags alone. Rich and poor, old and young, male and female, suffered, many from popular impulse, many from the informer's cupidity. A maiden of Ulm, of good family, endured the rack for nine hours, persisting in her declaration of innocence, and upon being released died from the effects of the torture. In one small town of Bavaria forty-eight women were burnt alive in the year 1582, and this belief in commerce with the devil of course exercised its influence on the literature of the period. The legend of Faust was but the type of a multitude.

In her second volume, Madame de Pontès devotes a series of biographical chapters, with analytical criticisms, to Klopstock, Lessing, Wieland, Herder, Schubarth, Voss, the Schlegels, Chamisso, Körner, and the romantic German dramatists, discussing their works and narrating their personal histories in a style which forms very agreeable reading. To the book generally we can assign uncommon merit. It contains much that will be new to all but German readers, and it is written with an ease, freshness, and vivacity altogether charming. It is a most welcome contribution to the English library of German literature.

### THE HISTORY OF RUSSIA.

*Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia.* By George Fowler. Vols. I. and II.

Low and Co.

CERTAIN advantages have been enjoyed by Mr. Fowler in writing these imperial biographies. He has travelled, has long been familiar with the history of northern and eastern Europe, and has had access to some materials not hitherto exhausted by the compilers. Several years ago a volume from his pen was issued, in which he carried the narrative from a remote date through the careers of the earlier czars; but that publication was withdrawn, and the present may be considered as virtually a new work. It presents the lives of the czars and czarinas from Rurik to Paul I., and, when completed, will bring down the narrative to the accession of Alexander II. The form is biographical rather than historical, Mr. Fowler preferring to group events round the main personages, frequently introducing in particular prominence such secondary figures as those of the Orloffs, Biron, Potemkin, and Suwarrow, and also branching into irregular yet useful accounts of the Russo-Greek Church, with its doctrines, traditions, and ceremonies, and of manners and usages among the various classes of the Russian people.

The design of the book is excellent, and the materials collected by Mr. Fowler are singularly curious; but he has a capital defect as a biographer or an historian—a want of style and method which may be detected in his diction, and in his ordering of the relation from its rise among the shadows of Muscovite legendry to the mystery of Paul's murder. In the preface we find an example of the verbal awkwardness and ambiguity to be continually detected throughout the volumes. The author says: "In the volume he is now engaged upon the reign of Alexander forms a leading feature, such as the French invasion of Russia and the great flood of St. Petersburg." In this there is neither sense nor syntax; but it is not seldom that Mr. Fowler finds his explanations difficult to manage. Intellectually, his views of Russian history are above the average. Though addicted to praise the empire and admire its emperors—which is true of most travellers in that part of Europe—he is seldom exaggerated in his estimates of character, and avoids the repetition of vulgar anecdotes. His chapters on the early history of Russia, while disfigured by a few leanings to fable, present a very clear outline of all that is critically known, and lead broadly and directly to the recorded succession of the czars, to the gradual civilization of the empire, to the reigns of the Ivans and Boris, and to the accession of Peter, surnamed the Great, who experimented upon the poisoning of children, and who built a city, as his satirists declared, that he might have a window opened in the walls of the infernal North, to gaze out upon the habitable parts of the globe. Mr. Fowler, of course, adopts the heroic view of his career, and is careful to render him as interesting as possible, although we think he misses some important elucidations to be discovered in memoirs illustrative of that period, but he is generally judicious in his appeal to authorities, and steers a middle course between Voltaire and the rabid Polish and German biographers. We are not aware, so far, whether he has consulted the great work of Oustrialoff, almost the only Russian history of Russia, which has never yet been translated into the English language; but that author's statement of Peter's achievements, while coloured by courtly preferences, is singularly free from the extravagance customarily found in accounts of Peter I. Mr. Fowler might also with advantage have consulted the Memoirs of the Duke of St. Simon for characteristic passages relative to the czar's conduct when on his travels.

Upon several controverted points we think Mr. Fowler arrives at a conclusion with suspicious facility. Thus, the question has long been disputed whether Catherine II. was an accomplice in the murder of her husband. Mr. Fowler decides in the negative. But upon what evidence? Simply on that of a letter attributed to Alexis Orloff and addressed to the empress,

in which the writer, in the language of terror and contrition, appeals to her for pardon on account of his atrocious act. Now, we regard this testimony as worthless, if urged in favour of Catherine, but damnatory if directed against her. Alexis Orloff was the treacherous poisoner, who won upon the emperor's confidence by maligning his wife, who accepted his hospitality and introduced a deadly mixture into his wine, and who afterwards strangled him, with the aid of Baratinski, the governor of the state prison. Would Baratinski have assisted in the assassination of Catherine's husband without Catherine's consent? But Catherine was undeniably an accomplice after the fact, although she took care to preserve the exculpatory letter of Alexis Orloff in a casket, and bequeath it to the Czar Paul, who then confessed that he had suspected his mother of being a murderess, which she probably was. Her lying language after hearing the news is also evidence against her. "My horror at this death is inexpressible—it is a blow which strikes me to the earth!" It was a blow which raised her to the throne of all the Russias, and it was a horror of which she was fully prepared to take all possible advantage. Her poisoned and strangled husband's body was laid out in state, after a proclamation in which the empress attributed his death to cholic and natural hemorrhage; but the multitude was not permitted, as custom prescribed, to kiss the lips of the dead czar, and not many hours elapsed before Catherine, in another manifesto, defamed his memory by every artifice of malevolence. And what became of Alexis Orloff, who had inflicted upon the empress this blow which struck her to the earth? He was created a count of the empire, and we do not find that Baratinski was knouted. So far from being satisfactorily disproved, Catherine's infamy appears to us to have been clearly established. It must always be remembered that, as a woman and a ruler, she was capable of any crime. And yet it was Catherine who elicited from Edmund Burke the homage of his "utmost possible respect and veneration" to her "high and ruling virtues," which "formed the happiness of so large a part of the civilized world." Mr. Fowler, also, has been led away by the enthusiasm of imperial historians in forming his estimate of Catherine's intellect, if not in that of her morality. Notwithstanding these doubtful passages, however, his work is one of real historical merit, which may be read with interest even by those to whom the narratives of Schnitzler and Karamsin are familiar.

### EMIGRATION.

*Nova Scotia considered as a Field for Emigration.* By P. S. Hamilton, Barrister-at-Law, Halifax, Nova Scotia. London: Weale.

THE remnant of those Scottish clans which escaped the sword and the executioner at the suppression of the rebellion of 1745, were exiled to Nova Scotia, and there became the pioneers of a civilization which has now covered the land with opulent villages, large herds of cattle, orchards, gardens, and all the usual accessories of rural abundance. Lying within a few weeks' sail of Great Britain, and to be reached by the most economic passage of any to our Transatlantic colonies—about one-fourth the cost of that to Australia—Nova Scotia offers a most desirable point of emigration to the agricultural class, and to none more decidedly than to the poor tenant-farmer, whose condition at home is infinitely worse, more precarious and dependent, than that of the labourer he employs. In this colony, indeed, the price of good land is so low as to be rather a disadvantage, since it causes husbandry to be carried on in a slovenly, improvident style, the cultivator rarely troubling himself to renew exhausted fertility by the application of manure; he at once, like a savage of Borneo, forms another clearing, only to repeat the same extravagant and unscientific process. The usual price is, at present, about one shilling and sixpence per acre. In Yarmouth county, where the upland soil is nearly of equal quality throughout, owing to a higher average temperature, farms under good cultivation yield very satisfactory returns. Two tons of pumpkins, fourteen thousand ears of Indian corn, three and a half bushels of shelled beans, four bushels of shelled peas, ten bushels of shelled corn, five bushels of carrots, and three bushels of turnips, realizing altogether upwards of 80*l.*, may be got from a single acre. Fruit of the finest quality—cherries, plums, apples, pears—abound everywhere, especially in the western counties, where they make cider of the prime quality; and in the beautiful vale of Annapolis, which is sheltered by two parallel mountain ranges extending upwards of a hundred miles, the peach and vine ripen in the open air.

But the most important inducement to the indigent emigrant is the extent and value of the Acadian fisheries. No country on the face of the globe can equal, in this respect, the neglected colony of Nova Scotia. Possessing a coast line of more than a thousand miles, there is no portion on which a highly profitable fishery might not be pursued. Cod, delicately-flavoured shad, the alewife, haddock, turbot, salmon, &c., may be caught in indefinite quantity by nets and the rudest description of sea-angling. In the opening spring, smelts—retailed in London by twos and threes at a costly price—may be scooped up by pailfuls from all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy. Bass, a delicious fish, sometimes weighing fifty pounds each, are easily taken by the deep-sea line; so are halibut—equally choice eating—of five hundred pounds; and the tunny, so prized by the inhabitants of the Mediterranean coast, here measures from six to twelve feet in length. The shores of Chedabucto Bay are visited by shoals of mackerel several miles in extent, forming a mass so dense as to impede the passage of the smaller class of trading craft. Here, then, the hundreds of unoccupied peasants gaunt with hunger, who now lounge in compulsory idleness at the "town's end" of many an English, Irish, and Scotch village,—here our whole pauper population might be conveniently located, with the certainty of their obtaining a superabundance of nutritious, palatable food, at small labour and free of cost. A lad of a dozen years old, with half a dozen fish-hooks and a hank of water-cord, by the exertion of a single day could obtain sufficient animal food to feast his whole family for a week. The seniors, now in possession of what in their most sanguine dreams of fortune they had never aspired to at home, viz. a freehold of some score acres of forest land, would do their parts, and by its clearance and cultiva-

tion the exiles would gradually be surrounded with all the conditions of rural plenty and prospective independence.

As the season now is when anglers are taking counsel concerning congenial quarters for their summer campaign, a visit to the Acadian waters is suggested and very properly recommended. In all of them, the angling is of the finest class, and totally unrestricted. A steam passage of a few days will convey the angler to his fishing-ground, where salmon of the largest size, sea and common trout, the yellow perch and shad, swarm during summer in the brooks and larger streams. These fish being rarely disturbed by sportsmen, and unacquainted with the "steel," rise freely to the lure, and the fly-book which contains imitations adapted to the lakes and rivers of old Scotland, will be found equally serviceable in Nova Scotia. Moose deer, cariboo, bear, loup cervier, fox, marten, otter, minx, and squirrel—animals valuable both for their flesh and their fur—inhabit the forests; and autumn, which here has all the serenity of summer, is yet sufficiently cool to purify and make tolerable the close atmosphere of the forest.

The English public owe their thanks to Mr. Hamilton for his very suggestive and reliable details. He describes a new and very practicable field for emigration, adapted to the present requirements of more than one grade of society. Persons living upon fixed incomes, scarcely adequate to provide comfortably for their necessities in most countries of Europe, would find their resources amply sufficient to support them in ease and comparative influence in British North America. And as regards that unfortunately too numerous class who find it difficult to obtain a fair day's wage for a fair day's labour, we repeat that the cost of emigration need not exceed one-fourth the amount required by those who contemplate a settlement in Southern Africa or the remoter islands of the Pacific.

### THE WEB OF LIFE.

*The Web of Life.* By Allan Park Paton.

Longman and Co.

In this story the author depends too much on melodramatic effect in his diction and in his incidents. The narrative is over-written throughout, and the romance deepens in intensity by degrees until it passes the limit of extravagance. Thus, nothing could be more wild or unreal than the scene in which a young actress rehearses with her father a scene from a play. They begin, torn by separate emotions, and fight a recitative duel, the daughter fulminating her blank verse with "dignity and high resolve," an "imploring" voice, and a pallid face, burning afterwards with an unearthly blush. Meanwhile, the obnoxious parent reads his part from a chair, until, terrified by the young lady's demeanour, he rises, and these two amateurs continue their operatic show until an awful climax arrives. Ellen's voice ceases, but "her mouth remained open yearningly, and her soul itself seemed passing out of these glorious lips. But in blood, and the next instant it was as if she had been changed into a statue of snow, and melting; for, first one arm slackened and fell; and then, another; then, the head drooped; and then, with a sweet, sad glance from under her brow at her father, she sank to the floor." Here the exaggeration is carried so far as to degenerate into ghastly absurdity. But the worst had not happened. The tragic father "started back a step or two. Then, he glanced rapidly all about him with a vacant countenance; then, throwing up his hands, with the fingers outspread, he drew himself up to his height, and, with a shriek that pierced the neighbourhood, cast himself upon the corpse." There is far more of this in the volume than is tolerable. The very last paragraph supplies an example of another kind. A personage entitled "Little Livy" has certain memories of a sweet one, Rotha: "he remembered even an insect like a living ruby which she had once raised out of the sunny grass, and allowed, for his wondering inspection, to course over and around her pure, light fingers, as if it were the spirit of a ring." Some passages of highly-wrought descriptive exhibit on the writer's part a more valuable faculty, and his pictures of actors' revelry, although exuberant, are clever and entertaining. He has also a warm sympathy with nature, and is skilful in the use of landscape colours; but his book is marked by all the faults of inexperience, while it has some merits which induce us to hope that Mr. Paton will study better models, literary and dramatic.

### PARALLEL LIVES.

*Parallel Lives of Ancient and Modern Heroes.* By C. D. Yonge.

Chapman and Hall.

A work was announced, several years ago, entitled *The Scale of Nations: Outlines of Comparative History*. A similar suggestion of comparative history has been adopted by Mr. Yonge, who pursues his analogies so far as to render them parallel. Most historical and biographical parallels, however, are forced, especially when distant ages, and men belonging to entirely different periods of society, are elaborately compared. Those drawn by Mr. Yonge are between Epaminondas and Gustavus Adolphus, and between Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great. In the first case he presents the ancient and modern heroes as both by nature and inclination lovers of peace, yet forced into incessant wars, and possessed of the highest military genius. Their careers as soldiers were uninterrupted courses of victory, both were inventors of new military systems which aided them in the field, and Gustavus in Germany set an example as illustrious as that of Epaminondas at Leuctra. Epaminondas and Gustavus were merciful to their enemies, and in this respect contrasts to the great commanders who preceded or vied with them; they inspired their armies with deep attachment for their persons; they died in the hour of triumph without reaping its fruits. Both were eloquent orators—the Theban in two Congresses, the Swede in his Senate; both were sagacious statesmen, and the policy of Epaminondas in Arcadia and at Messene was analogous to that of Gustavus in his actual alliance with France, his proposed alliance with England, and his development of a Northern navy. They were both patriots, and made their countries illustrious and powerful. So far, according to Mr. Yonge, of whose historical view we have sketched, of course, only a faint outline, but we scarcely think he has succeeded in marking an absolute parallel. With reference to Philip

of Macedon and Frederick the Great, they were mighty warriors and successful statesmen; they possessed learning and accomplishments; they were ambitious, unscrupulous, addicted to war; they were brave and persevering, skilful in diplomacy, persuasive as public speakers, as civil governors able and vigorous, as conquerors successful. But is this a biographical parallel? That is to say, is the life of Frederick the Great so peculiarly analogous to that of the Macedonian Philip as to form what Mr. Yonge describes as "a pair?" We do not think this has been satisfactorily shown, the more especially as Mr. Yonge destroys his own parallels by pointing to many parts of the lines which are altogether tortuous, and in no way correspond one with another. It is to be regretted that these well-written and attractive biographies should have been cramped by the peculiarity of the author's plan. In general interest, however, the book, although slight, is superior to most publications of a similar class, being the work of a scholar who uses his pen with grace and freedom, and for some readers there may be a fascination in the tracing of such parallels as Mr. Yonge has instituted between Philip and Frederick, Gustavus and Epaminondas.

### PUBLICATIONS AND REPUBLICATIONS.

MESSRS. SMITH AND ELDER have added to their cheap series of standard books a volume welcome to all classes of readers, *The English Humorists of the Eighteenth Century*, being a reprint of Mr. Thackeray's most genial and delightful lectures.

We have already noticed a cheap edition of the Rev. J. G. Wood's charming manual of natural history, *The Common Objects of the Country*. Mr. Routledge has now published the book in a new form, with illustrations by Coleman, printed in colours by Evans, and the pages are alive and bright with butterflies, moths, beetles, and lace-flies, in all the glory of their spotted wings, vermilion, violet, purple, green, gold, and yellow. These illustrations are among the most beautiful of their kind we have seen, and the volume is a wonder of cheapness.

The twelfth and last volume of the collected edition of Professor Wilson's works, edited by Professor Ferrier, has now been published by Messrs. William Blackwood and Co. It contains the poems, *The Isle of Palms*, *The City of the Plague*, and a large variety of miscellaneous pieces, sonnets, and legendary and sacred lyrics.

We have received from Messrs. Longman and Co. the sixth volume of the cheap edition of Lord Macaulay's *History of England*. It brings down the narrative beyond the massacre of Glencoe, and reiterates the accusation of faithlessness against Penn.

*Colonna the Painter: a Tale of Italy and the Arts*, forms the second sixpenny volume of fiction reprinted by Messrs. Blackwood and Co. from *Blackwood's Magazine*. This story was much admired by Coleridge, who gave the world two stanzas from his translation of Goethe's song of "Mignon," then unpublished, to stand as a motto.

From Mr. James Blackwood we have a volume of didactic moralities, often trite, but generally well selected, entitled *Readings for Young Men, Merchants, and Men of Business*.

The authoress of several popular tales, including "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam," has published a new story, *Coming Home* (Wright and Co.), written in her peculiarly earnest and graceful manner, with a moral pervading the narrative, but not burdening it.

We reserve for future notice M. Michelet's new volume of his *History of France during the seventeenth century*, *Richelieu et la Fronde* (Paris: Chamerot).

Twenty-four woodcuts from Albert Durer, with a scriptural text, edited by John Allen, M.A., Archdeacon of Salop, preclude criticism by their cheapness. They appear under the title, *The Gospel for the Unlearned*, and are published by Messrs. Routledge and Co.

The new novel, *The Cruellest Wrong of All*, by the author of "Margaret; or, Prejudice at Home," has been published this week by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

### A LITERARY VAGARY.

DR. TRESHAM DAMES GREGG, whose *King Edward the Sixth* we noticed a few weeks ago, sends us another play entitled *Mary Tudor, First Queen Regnant of England: an Historical Drama in Five Acts*, after the Elizabethan Model. (J. Kendrick.) We have already shown our readers what Dr. Gregg understands by "the Elizabethan model," and need now only say that, blank as we found his former work, we find this even more so. Not merely is the verse blank; the book is blank in every respect, and (like matter in the opinion of the Cabalists) is only one remove above non-entity. The Doctor is displeased with our treatment of his former play, and has mumbled some incoherent verses on the subject. The poor gentleman's friends ought really to look after him.

### The Arts.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—PRIVATE VIEW.

ANOTHER exhibition of the Royal Academy; another year, and its art-gatherings from studios near and far, but principally near, as we see by glancing over the alphabetical list of exhibitors and their places of abode. How many artists are there here in London, whose names the present writer, and ninety and ten in the hundred of his readers, wot not of, who manage to live, and live well, by the use of their right hands! Who shall say we are not as a nation lovers of art when we pay for it at this rate, and do not consider that our houses are properly furnished without pictures on the walls of the principal rooms? Of the six or seven hundred productions in oil colours, to say nothing of drawings and miniatures, a large proportion may be regarded as manufactured stock, waiting purchasers from among the moneyed classes. We turn from this unpleasant consideration to the more grateful task of selecting a few pictures for notice, on account of their possessing other qualities than those which will find them a



ready sale. In this brief article, however, we cannot pretend to furnish a complete list of noteworthy subjects; and shall reserve our opinion, even, on several of those which we point out as calling for special remark.

The absence of Mr. MILLAIS is first to be noticed; as those who are not forewarned will infallibly lose time in looking for signs of his master-hand. It is reported that he is throwing his whole strength into works which he has wisely determined not to exhibit until the utmost care and finish can have been bestowed on them. The school of which he is, or was, the chief, makes a not very important figure this season. Mr. PAXON does not, except in minute elaboration, follow the teachings of that school. He may be congratulated on having painted, so far as we are aware, the only excusable picture on the subject of the Indian rebellion and its attendant cruelties. His "In Memoriam" (471) exhibits a true sense of the beautiful even in the midst of horrors. There is nothing in it that can outrage, though it will without doubt cause many a pang of additional sorrow. Mr. PAXON has another picture representing a tragical incident, though one far removed from the sympathy of our experience. It is called the "Bloody Tryst" (29); and the catalogue refers us to *The Harte and the Hynde*, boko xii. A knight has jestingly "trifled with the feelings" of a proud lady-love, who, believing his tale of some fair rival to be true, has stabbed him mortally. He undeceives her with his last breath; and at this point the painted story leaves us; though there are words about Our Lady's Priory, and a confession, and a broken heart, and a grave that holds two who had loved, and whodied on one day.

There is nothing by Mr. MACLISE this year. Sir EDWIN LANDSEER has one large picture on the every way dramatic subject of the "Maid and the Magpie" (180). Mr. CRESWICK, sometimes with the aid of Mr. SIDNEY COOPER, the cattle-painter, and sometimes without, furnishes four landscapes. An equal number of works bear the name of STANFIELD, "Old Holland" (18) and the "Fortress of Savona" (141), containing the greatest evidence of his powers. Mr. WARD's state commissions are of very unequal merit. In the one which depicts "The Emperor of the French receiving the Order of the Garter at Windsor from her Majesty the Queen" (35), Mr. WARD has risen above his ordinary style, and has for the nonce completely got rid of his old leathery textures and inky shadows. But, in the second subject, namely, the "Visit of the Queen to the Tomb of Napoleon I." (254), he returns with double force to those failings. Mr. WARD also exhibits his original design, in oils, for an historical fresco-painting intended to adorn the Palace of the Legislature. The subject is the "Concealment of the Fugitives by Alice Lisle, after the Battle of Sedgemoor" (488). Mr. ROBERTS, whose interiors of cathedrals are infinitely more truthful in their effect than are his out-door scenes, has a noble picture of the "Basilica of San Lorenzo" (159). His three other pictures are all architectural.

Mr. EGG displays two compositions this year. One, which includes three distinct pictures in a partition-frame, is intended to convey a very painful story of domestic troubles. A fallen wife, made to fall much lower than is quite necessary for moral purposes, is the point round which this tale is woven. Its number in the catalogue is 372. Mr. EGG's less remarkable picture is the scene from *Esmond* (19), where *Beatrice* calls on *Harry* to kneel down, and, with a wave of a sword over his head, dubs him a knight.

"The Derby Day" (218), by Mr. FRITH, a picture which has been town talk, will not lose fame by being made public. It is wonderful in its multiplicity of incident; but we must withhold further language in the way of commendation. If a work of this class can be valuable, it must be as a perfectly true representation of the kind of life it professes to depict. There are several points where, as matter-of-fact, the clever grouping of Mr. FRITH is erroneous. Mr. COOKE, besides "Dutch Boats in a Calm" (282), has several excellent marine pieces. Mr. LESLIE has only one picture—a very careful and pleasing work on the subject indicated in that beautiful verse of Scripture, "And Jesus called a little child unto him, and set him in the midst of them" (152). Mr. HORSLEY's pictures in two compartments, "The Flower-girl—Town and Country" (350), will attract a crowd from the opening day to the last of the season. His less pretending work, "Noonday Sleep" (116), is a charming little rustic scene, full of quiet, natural feeling.

Mr. LUARD, a celebrity of not more than two years' making, keeps quite up to the mark he made by his Crimean picture. He has two very interesting and carefully painted pictures this year, "The Girl I left behind me" (242) and "Nearing Home" (444). Both are founded on military reminiscences, and both equally appeal to the love of home. Mr. FRANK STONE's "Missing Boat—Pas-de-Calais" (204), is a very attractive work, and will be long remembered for the anxious faces which help to tell its too familiar story. The appearance of Mr. THORNBURN out of his own proper field will be remarked with interest. He has two family groups, one making a rather large picture, and both in oil colours. Mr. CLARK, whose performance at the BRITISH INSTITUTION we noticed with delight, has a most affecting little scene called the "Doctor's Visit" (89), which we reserve for special notice. A picture by Mr. GRANT, embodying that passage in the life of *PAULISSY* wherein the poor artist's wife is called on to make the last sacrifice, and to yield her wedding-ring to the crucible, is worth attention. The flower-painting of Miss MURRIE is of such excellence as to warrant our speaking of it in a first notice, from which several pictures of merit are necessarily excluded. We would direct special observation to her "Azaleas" (115). The study of natural history, by-the-by, seems to be spreading among the painters. This may be owing partly to the exhortations of Mr. RUSKIN, and partly to the influence of scientific discovery.

#### EXHIBITIONS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL AND WATER COLOUR PAINTERS.

THREE exhibitions remain to be cleared off our list of outstanding notices. They are the two Water Colour Galleries and the French Exhibition. We had intended also to give an account of the show of pictures by female artists. The apology, though it may seem ungracious, must be spoken. We find that feminine art, as represented at the Egyptian Hall, does not present a sufficiently strong side for criticism to deal with. Far from being misogynists in matters of art, we yet feel called on to protest against the movement of the female artists. There is no gallery in London, or any other place that we have heard of, from which lady exhibitors are shut out. The institution, therefore, of a separate and exclusive body of female artists would be a confession of inferiority, were it not, as in the present case, accompanied by rather scornful, though not very intelligibly stated, pretensions. Of these by the way.

It is not fair or courteous to "our lively neighbours the French," as Mr. GRANT would say, to put them in such a dark, uncomfortable chamber as is the gallery of the present French Exhibition. The central skylight is of so restricted a size that, looking at any picture below the line, you cannot help interposing your body between the light and the object. This, the fifth annual exhibition, is not so satisfactory an indication of progress as we had looked

forward to seeing. Among the class of small *genre* pictures we are glad to see the influence of EDOUARD FRÈRE prevailing, rather than that of SCHLESINGER and other painters *de l'École*, whose pictures never call up a pure thought, or can be remembered with any true pleasure. M. FRÈRE exhibits five "Scenes in Humble Life." They are not perfectly painted, but they have a singular value which Mr. RUSKIN has pointed out. They are scrupulously true to fact. One subject, "The Little Epicure," is the figure of a child deeply engaged with a slice of bread and jam. The chubby forefinger wandering over the smooth plain of sweetness is a touch of nursery life which quite accords with the situation. M. TRAYEN is one of those who appear to be following in the steps of the last-named painter. "A Market Day in Brittany," is, however, on a larger scale, and includes a numerous group of figures. For variety of life-like expression it is not equalled by any one work in the gallery. M. PLASSAN, though he paints with a finical smoothness, which reminds us of a school utterly opposed to that of EDOUARD FRÈRE, is evidently animated by a desire to represent humanity in its natural aspect. "The return from Nurse," tells a little story of French life with earnest feeling and grace. The portrait of a large sporting dog, by Mlle. ROSA BONNEUR, is a fine dashing piece of art; but the same painter's "Ploughing" scene has a little disappointed us. It will not bear any comparison with her group of cattle, now on view at LEGGART's gallery, in Cheapside. The use of positive black, in the shadows of daylight scenes, is a custom of hers which, in the present picture, is more than usually apparent. Injudicious admirers of this artist are wont to adduce her productions as evidence that a woman is capable of painting with boldness and power equal to the boldness and power of a man. Now, for any effect that the argument may have, we ought to determine the precise kind of boldness and power that may be meant. Power to do what? Power to paint rough, common objects, as roughly, and with as bold an observation as a man's habits will generally enable him to bestow? This is a power which, in any artistic sense, hardly deserves its name. Where genius is in question, it is not difficult to show that something else than roughness belongs to the rougher sex. To be coarse, to be bold even, is not of necessity to be masculine. There is ARY SCHEFFER's picture of "Margaret," in this gallery; as pure and tender, as pathetic and beautiful as a picture can be. The lovely weakness of the face may not, and does not, speak to us of the fact that a man's mind was at work when the face was painted; but where is the woman who could have painted it?

At the Old Water Colour exhibition there are changes this year. Mr. LEWIS, the President, whose wondrous elaboration fully accounted for the numerical paucity of his productions, has seceded. Mr. A. P. NEWTON is made a new associate member, and celebrates his promotion by a special display of ability, in a highly finished landscape, entitled "Declining Day—View in Argyllshire." Of the real school of water-colour painting their remain very few representatives. All the striking pictures in this, as well as in the gallery of the New Society of Water Colour Painters, are modifications, in which the nearer an approach has been made to the method of oil painting, the greater is the success of the work. For instance, the most brilliantly finished piece of colouring, Mr. CARR HAAG's "Bürgermeisters Tochter of Salzburg," is, in all points where brilliancy and finish are most observable, painted in body colours. The wonderful birds'-nests, plums, bunches of grapes, and sprigs of may, which are more wonderful and more unmistakably HUNT's than ever they were, are almost entirely painted with the same opaque substance. The works of DAVID COX are free from it certainly, and we are glad to find them in considerable number this year. Cox does not tempt the Nemesis of his reputation by painting clear skies and bright objects. The dirty weather, which is always making his desolate heaths look more desolate and more uncomfortable, is the element in which his fame has flourished. In short, the simple and monotonous character of DAVID COX's painting adapts itself naturally and easily to the practice of "washing in" pure water colour. While speaking of DAVID COX, we must not omit to give a capital bit of lady-criticism which we heard in the room. "Who ever saw nature so untidy?" was the comment upon that blotched and ragged view of Pennine Bach. Mr. BENNETT's well-wooded landscapes at the New Society's Exhibition approach in character the works of DAVID COX, being like them, specimens of water colour *pur et simple*. The younger painter's "Fields in Surrey," and "A Shady Stream," are good examples of what can be done without stepping beyond the proper bounds of this field of painting.

Mr. DUNCAN is, as usual, a leading exhibitor at the Old Society's Exhibition. His "Winter Scene—Carting Ice," must have been painted with frozen fingers, or it could not have been so true to nature; yet, how wonderfully it is painted, even in the smallest details! The power which this artist possesses of making distant objects appear to melt into thin air is quite peculiar to him. No painter can so delicately convey the effect of a morning or evening mist, broken by struggling sunbeams. As it is in quiet natural scenes, without much interest or action of human life to raise them into the rank of subject pictures, that this exhibition is most entitled to praise, we will name those artists who have chiefly aided in giving such character to the general display. They are, besides those already named, Mr. DAVIDSON, whose "Early Spring," and, still more, whose "Beach at Hastings" are successful departures from a style to which he has lately seemed to be wedded; Mr. J. D. HARDING, whose "Beilstein on the Moselle" deserves a closer inspection than at the first glance it would appear to ask; Mr. NARTEL, who is as fresh and cheery as bright green and blue can make him; Mr. GEORGE FRITH, who is everywhere at once, after his custom, and who seems to have no particular choice between Piedmont and Pevensy in Suffolk, or Bettwys-y-Coed and Southend; Mr. BRANWHITE, whose manner is a trifle too ponderous; and Mr. W. C. SMITH, whose "Bridge on the Lynn, Lynn-ton," is equal to any landscape of its class in the exhibition.

We have noticed by implication the lack of subject-pictures here. Certainly such productions as Mr. JOHN GILBERT's illustration of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona," being the scene between *Launce* and *Speed*, do not go far in any account which can be opposed to our general remark. The taste for pictorial publications need have some virtue to counterbalance the evil which it has produced in the case of one such artist as GILBERT. People who gladly give a penny for a foolish pamphlet, because it bears on its front page a clever woodcut designed by Mr. GILBERT, may see by a visit to this gallery what effect the publishers' commissions have had upon his genius.

The New Society of Painters in Water Colours has, for some years past, settled into a very sober condition of permanent average. One season's exhibition is neither better nor worse than another's. We have, without any chance of failure, one large work each by Messrs. WARREN, CORBOULD, and HAGHE, with generally a few small pictures from the same hands. Opportunities are given us of perceiving, year after year, that Mr. WARREN, the President, is the most unequal of painters, whether in water colour or in anything else. For Mr. CORBOULD we confess a liking. There is immense tact in all he does, combined with a remarkable amount of inventive faculty. His choice of material does not trouble us greatly; for if any man has established a right to employ special

means to an artistic end, by clearly showing that such means are the best adapted to his capacity, it is Mr. CORBOULD. The chief attraction this year is young Mr. WARREN's picture, a genuine study in the Forest of Dean, every touch having been given, we are told, in the open sunlight and on the actual spot. Of this picture we can speak with unqualified praise—unqualified as regards the natural and unaffected truth of the painting, though tempered with a regret that the artist should not have painted this magnificent old tree, and the russet carpet of last winter's leaves, and the cold, clammy moss on the trunk, with a brush dipped in oil-colour. That same moss, and to a considerable extent, that thick-piled carpet, with the flecks of light falling on it from between the overspreading boughs, are painted, it will be seen on close inspection, in body colour. Indeed, the brightness of the work is wholly attributable to the use of this material. Mr. WARREN's picture is not a water-colour painting, but a compromise with the Society of Painters pledged not to paint in oil. We hope

to see him break the pledge, and forswear water entirely and for ever. Mr. HAGHE, as if to prove the superiority of oil-painting, works pretty equally with both materials. The British Institution is next door to the New Water-Colour Gallery: let people who doubt the justness of our view step from one exhibition into the other, and compare Mr. HAGHE's "Peter Von Boel arranging his Model" (painted in oil) with the best of his pictures in water colour.

Mr. PROUT has been severely, and we do not think justly, criticised this year. Perhaps he is not quite just to himself. By such undeviating constancy to the architecture of two or three old cities, he challenges a comparison with the elder artist of the same name. For our own part, we cannot see that the comparison is one which he need greatly dread; but mere repetition is always to be avoided if it be possible; and our remembrance is in fault if Mr. PROUT be not an artist who has a wide scope of original ability.

**MISS ARABELLA GODDARD'S SOIREE.**—The second of these admirable and delightful performances of classical pianoforte music took place on Wednesday evening, and attracted a brilliant audience. The programme, it will be seen, included pieces of extraordinary difficulty, but to Miss Arabella Goddard difficulties are triumphs. Part I.—Sonata Duo, in A (pianoforte and violoncello), W. S. Bennett. Prelude and Fugue, in A minor (à la Tarantella—by desire), J. S. Bach. Sonata, in F ("Ne Plus Ultra"), Woelfl. Part II.—Grand Sonata, in A flat ("Plus Ultra"), Dussek. Grand Quartet, in B minor, No. 3 (pianoforte, violin, viola, and violoncello), Mendelssohn. Signor Piatti, M. Sainton, and Mr. Goffrie, were the assistant instrumentalists.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—At Mr. Ella's second Matinée on Tuesday last, Herr Joachim, the great Hanoverian violinist, who, at the age of fourteen, surprised the world of music by the early maturity of his powers, reappeared, after an absence of some years, before the élite of the musical world of London. The following was the programme of the concert:—Quartet, D minor, Mozart; duet, B flat, Op. 45, Mendelssohn, pianoforte and violoncello; quintet, C major, Op. 29, Beethoven; song, "Neben Dir," Meyerbeer, with pianoforte and violoncello accompaniment; solo, violin, Joachim, Chacone, Bach; solo, pianoforte, Andreoli. Executants: 1st violin, Herr Joachim; 2nd violin, Herr Goffrie; violas, Messrs. H. and R. Blagrove; violoncello, Signor Piatti; pianist, Signor Andreoli; vocalist, Herr Reichardt; accompanist, Herr W. Ganz. Signor Andreoli is a young Italian pianist, who made his first appearance in London last year. Rubinstein is announced to play at the next Matinée on the 11th instant.

**WILHELMINE CLAUS.**—The charming pianist, Madame Szavady (Wilhelmine Clauss) has arrived in London, and will shortly appear at a Matinée Musicale under the auspices of Mr. Mitchell.

**ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.**—CARLO ANDREOLETTI.—Mr. Mitchell announces the advent of a new Italian conjuror, who has been creating a prodigious sensation in the fashionable salons of Paris. He is to give three performances at the St. James's Theatre, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next.

**ART-UNION OF LONDON.**—The annual distribution of prizes to the members of the Art-Union, took place in the Haymarket Theatre, on Tuesday. Lord Montague, the President, occupied the chair. The report was read by the honorary secretary, Mr. Godwin; Lord Montague addressed the meeting: the report was unanimously approved; and two young ladies were appointed to draw the prizes, which, independently of prizes for statuettes, vases, porcelain, and bronzes, consisted of one hundred and eleven sums of money, varying from 10l. to 200l. to be expended in works of art belonging to the Union.

**MR. DICKENS AT ST. MARTIN'S HALL.**—Mr. Dickens, on Thursday evening, read his *Cricket on the Hearth* to an enormous audience at St. Martin's Hall. Previous to doing so, he thus addressed the meeting:—"Ladies and Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, be known to you that, for a few years past, I have been accustomed occasionally to read some of my shorter books to various audiences, in aid of a variety of good objects, and at some charge to myself both in time and money. It having at length become impossible in any reason to comply with these always accumulating demands, I have had definitively to choose between now and then reading on my own account as one of my recognized occupations, or not reading at all. I have had little or no difficulty in deciding on the former course. The reasons that have led me to it—besides the consideration that it necessitates no departure whatever from the chosen pursuits of my life—are threefold. Firstly, I have satisfied myself that it can involve no possible compromise of the credit and independence of literature. Secondly, I have long held the opinion, and have long acted on the opinion, that in these times whatever brings a public man and his public face to face, on terms of mutual confidence and respect, is a good thing. Thirdly, I have had a pretty large experience of the interest my hearers are so generous as to take in these occasions, and of the delight they give to me, as a tried means of strengthening those relations, I may almost say of personal friendship, which it is my great privilege and pride, as it is my great responsibility, to hold with a multitude of persons who will never hear my voice, or see my face. Thus it is that I come, quite naturally, to be here among you, at this time. And

thus it is that I proceed to read this little book, quite as composedly as I might proceed to write it, or to publish it in any other way." Mr. Dickens then read the story with all his accustomed dramatic force and perfect, because natural, elocution. The work need not be criticized here. Though less known than the *Christmas Carol*, it is no less animated with the author's glowing genius, hearty humour, and profound pathos; and the applause of the audience was long and loud.

**SHAKESPEARE'S BIRTHDAY.**—Eight-and-thirty years ago, Leigh Hunt suggested in the *Indicator* that England ought to "keep" the birthday of Shakspeare as a national festival, and proposed to Elliston, then the lessee of Drury Lane, that, if he would illuminate his theatre on the occasion, he would warrant him a call from the pit, and shouts of acknowledgment. The idea has at length been carried out by Mr. Buckstone, who, on the 23rd ult., not merely lit up the outside of his theatre, and caused one of Shakspeare's plays (*Much Ado about Nothing*) to be acted inside, but himself presided at the annual dinner at the Town-hall, Stratford-on-Avon. After dinner, the jovial actor made a genial and hearty speech, in which he acknowledged that he had derived the idea of illuminating on that occasion from the poet-essayist. On the same evening, Mr. Kean, at the Princess's, played *Midsummer Night's Dream* in honour of its author.

**RESTORATION OF SHAKESPEARE'S HOUSE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.**—The "Birthplace" Committee are putting the munificent gift of 2500l. from Mr. John Shakspeare (which was noticed in the public journals some months ago) to good use, by proceeding with the proposed renovation and isolation of the house. The committee have entered into contracts for the restoration of a certain portion of the house to the state in which it was supposed to be when Shakspeare drew his first breath in it; and so far is the matter advanced, that a portion of the work may be said now to be satisfactorily completed. They have also taken the advice and obtained the assistance of Mr. Edward Barry, and have adopted that gentleman's report, to the effect that the building shall be restored to the exact state, as far as can be, in which it was at Shakspeare's birth, and that any new features which, for safety's sake, may be introduced, shall be distinctly stamped as new.

#### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

##### BIRTHS.

**BATEMAN.**—On the 28th inst., at 37, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the Lady Bateman: a daughter.  
**FLEMING.**—On the 14th inst., at Alexandria, Egypt, the wife of Robert Fleming, Esq.: a son.  
**MELLISH.**—On Thursday, the 22nd inst., the wife of Thomas Mellish, Esq., St. Bartholomew-road, Camdentown: a daughter.

##### MARRIAGES.

**CASTLEROSSE-THYNNE.**—On the 28th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Chelsea, by his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, Viscount Castlerosse, M.P.; son of the Earl of Kenmare, to Gertrude Harriet, only daughter of Lord and Lady Charles Thynne.  
**BURROUGHS-POWYS.**—On the 20th inst., at Achurch, Northamptonshire, by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, uncle to the bride, Thomas Henry Burroughes, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. J. Burroughes, of Lingwood Lodge, Norfolk, to the Hon. Edith Galtrida Powys, second daughter of Lord Lilford.

##### DEATHS.

**WALTER.**—At Brighton, on the 28th inst., Emily Frances, the beloved wife of John Walter, Esq., M.P., aged 31.  
**WILLIAMSON.**—Believed to have fallen at Cawnpore, on or about the 27th of June, 1857, aged 33, Capt. William Williamson, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, youngest son of the late Major-General David Williamson, of the Bengal Army. Believed also to have perished at Cawnpore, about the same time, Jessie, wife of the above Captain W. Williamson, and second daughter of Dr. Chapman, of Hawfield House, Leith; and Eleanor Mary, their infant daughter.

### Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, April 30.

THE improvement in public securities since last week has been considerable. The Bank has done nothing towards lowering the rate of discount. Two millions of Exchequer Bonds will be probably absorbed by the Bank, and this money will have to be invested. We may, barring political accidents, look to see Consols at par by the dividend day. Foreign securities are well supported, particularly Peruvian, Brazilian, Buenos Ayrean, and Venezuelan. But the rise has been stopped by unfavourable advices from the Paris Bourse and the exceedingly critical state of our own Mi-

nistry. Doubtless, if Lord Derby were to retire and Lord Palmerston again to take office we should see a great improvement in all securities. The moneyed classes have a belief in Lord Palmerston's luck, and of his popularity with the country at large.

Foreign railway shares are firmer, several of the Belgian lines are 5s. to 10s. better. The Brazilian guaranteed 7 per cent. railways are finding more favour. Pernambuco have improved since the last account 15s. per share. Bahias are inquired after. The East Indian guaranteed shares remain very firm. The youngest of the Indian schemes, Great Southern of India, which is to have a guarantee, have improved to 5s. per share premium. Grand Trunk of Canada and Great Western are 5s. to 7s. 6d. better. Eastern Counties are in demand. All heavy shares have improved three and four per cent., the account showed that stock was very scarce. Dovers, Yorks, and Berwicks are also firmer. Caledonians remain at 86, but there will be a rise in these shares before long. Joint-Stock Bank prices are well maintained. In mines there have been transactions in St. John del Rey, &c., and Cobras, and in British mines there has been a demand in Par Consol, Wheel Edwards, Herodsfoot, Wheal Trelawny, Mary Ann, and Tolgus. Miscellaneous shares have been without any marked change.

Blackburn, 9, 10; Caledonian, 85½, 86; Chester and Holyhead, 35, 37; Eastern Counties, 61½, 62½; Great Northern, 103, 104; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100, 102; Great Western, 56½, 57; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 91½, 92; London and Blackwall, 6, 6½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 105, 107; London and North-Western, 94½, 95½; London and South-Western, 96, 97; Midland, 95, 95½; North-Eastern (Berwick), 93½, 94½; South-Eastern (Dover), 72, 72½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 5½, 6½; Dutch Rhenish, 4½, 4, dis.; Eastern of France (Paris and Strasbourg), 27½, 28½; Great Central of France, —; Great Luxembourg, 8, 8½; Northern of France, 37½, 38; Paris and Lyons, 32½, 32½; Royal Danish, 15, 17; Royal Swedish 2½, 3; Sambre and Meuse, 8½, 8½.

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

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock.....	220½	221½	222	222	222	222½
3 per Cent. Red.....	93½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 per Cent. Con. An.....	96½	96½	96½	97½	97½	97½
Consols for Account.....	97	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
New 3 per Cent. An.....	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	96½
New 2½ per Cents.....	—	—	80½	—	—	—
Long Ans. 1860.....	—	18	—	1½	—	1½
India Stock.....	223½	223	—	—	—	—
Ditto Bonds, £1000.....	18 p	—	21 p	21 p	21 p	18 p
Ditto, under £1000.....	21 p	17 p	17 p	21 p	—	21 p
Ex. Bills, £1000.....	36 p	37 p	37 p	34 p	36 p	36 p
Ditto, £500.....	—	39 p	33 p	—	—	—
Ditto, Small.....	39 p	34 p	33 p	33 p	37 p	36 p

#### FOREIGN FUNDS.

LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

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

#### CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, April 30.

THE supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was limited. The trade was in a sluggish state, and millers purchased with much caution, on former terms. Upwards of 10,000 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand this week. Floating cargoes of grain sold on former terms. The imports of foreign barley being large, that article sold slowly. In malt about an average business was doing; a good demand for oats, and fine corn the turn dealer. Beans, peas, and flour sold at full quotations.

#### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, April 27.

**BANKRUPTS.**—RICHARD EVANS, sen., Grey-terrace, and Napier-street, Great Dover-street, Newington, and Talbot Inn-yard, High-street, Southwark, veterinary surgeon—JOHN THOMAS KRELL, Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road, and Bonville-street, publisher—JOHN BRYANT, High-street, Notting-hill, and Aldermanbury, draper—JAMES BRAGG, late of Devonshire-villas, Lower-road, Rotherhithe, timber merchant—HENRY PHILLIP LYON, Brooke-street, Holborn, licensed victualler—THOMAS RIDSDALE, Brady-terrace, Wandsworth-road, grocer—WILLIAM RATCLIFFE, Bisley, Gloucestershire, baker—JOHN OLDHAM, jun., Wrenbury, Cheshire, bonegrinder—ROBERT ABRAM, Manchester, cabinetmaker—DAVID SMITH, Sheffield, cornfactor.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—W. M'PHUN, Glasgow, hotelkeeper—N. GILMOUR, Nisbhill, wright—N. and D. M'CONNEY, Glasgow, coachbuilders—W. SCOTT, Glasgow, wine merchant—J. TYRE, Glasgow, wool agent—J. G. DUNBAR, Cullen, merchant—J. SCOTT, New Deer, clothier—P. TAYLOR, Caplelaw and Whitebogs, near Lasswade, Edinburghshire, farmer—C. GRAY, Glasgow, distiller—S. THOMSON, Greenock, joiner—J. SUTHERLAND, Tain, merchant—T. CURR, Aberdeen, merchant.



# HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

TITIENS, ALBONI, GIUGLINI, VIALETTI, and MATTIOLI.

## IL TROVATORE.

On Tuesday, May 4, will be revived  
IL TROVATORE.

Leonora ...	Madlle. Titens.
Azucena ...	Madame Alboni.
(Her first appearance this Season.)	
Manrico ...	Signor Giuglini.
Ferrando ...	Signor Vialetti.
Il Conte de Luna ...	Signor Mattioli.
(His first appearance in England.)	

On Thursday, May 6, an Extra Night, will be repeated  
IL TROVATORE.

To conclude (each evening) with the new Ballet by M. Massot, entitled

## FLEUR DES CHAMPS,

by Mesdles. Pocchini, and Annetta.

A limited number of Boxes have been reserved for the Public, price 21s. and 31s. 6d. each, and may be had at the Box-office at the Theatre.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

MR. GYE has the honour to announce that  
THE NEW THEATRE

will open on Saturday, May 15, on which occasion will be performed Meyerbeer's Grand Opera

## LES HUGUENOTS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—CARLO ANDREOLETTI, Physician to the Court of Turin, will have the honour of giving THREE SOIREEES OF MYSTICAL ILLUSIONS of a Novel Description, without the aid of Apparatus, at the above Theatre, on Monday, May 3, Wednesday, May 5, and Friday, May 7; commencing at Eight o'clock. Tickets may be had 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 8; and Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons, at 3.—Places can be secured at the box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, between 11 and 4, without any extra charge.

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

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

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

H. L. POWYS, Major, Chairman.

FRENCH EXHIBITION.—The FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES by Modern Artists of the French School is NOW OPEN, at the French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall, opposite the Opera Colonnade. Admission, 1s.; catalogues, 6d. each. Open from 9 to 6 daily.

## SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

The FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now Open at their Gallery, 5, Pall-Mall East (close to Trafalgar-square), from Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

J. B. GOUGH will deliver an ORATION in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, on TUESDAY, May 4th. Doors open at Seven, Chair taken at Eight o'clock. Admission by Ticket, One Shilling. Front Seats, One Shilling and Sixpence. To be had at 337, Strand, and at the doors.

Mr. Gough will also address the Annual Meeting in Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, May 11th.

## DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM,

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

Lectures by DR. KAHN at Three and Eight.

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

## BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

THIS preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. See the name of "THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.?—COUPELLE'S CRINUTRIAR is guaranteed to produce whiskers, mustachios, eyebrows, &c., in two or three weeks with the utmost certainty, strengthen weak hair, prevent its falling off, check greyness in all its stages, and reproduce the hair in baldness, from whatever cause. Price 2s. Sold by all chemists in the world; or will be sent post free, on receipt of 24 penny postage stamps, by Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. A toilet guide sent post free for four penny postage stamps. "It completely restored my hair,"—Miss Davis. "My whiskers are now growing freely,"—H. Merry, Esq.

## ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.

HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 51, Pall-Mall. Feb., 1858.

## WINE NO LONGER AN EXPENSIVE LUXURY.

PORT, SHERRY, MARSALA, MADEIRA, &c., TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN, imported by us from the Cape of Good Hope, and only charged half the usual duty by her Majesty's Customs.

These wines are all in brilliant condition, entirely free from acidity and brandy, full of aroma, and from their wholesomeness highly recommended by the medical profession, especially to persons of delicate constitutions.

A pint sample of either, 12 stamps. Terms, cash or reference. Packages charged and allowed for if returned. Delivered free to any of the London Termini.

WELLER and HUGHES, wholesale Wine and Spirit Importers, 27, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane, E. C.

## PURE BRANDY, 16s. PER GALLON.—

Pale or Brown EAU-DE-VIE of exquisite flavour and great purity, identical, indeed, in every respect with those choice productions of the Cognac district which are now difficult to procure at any price, 35s. per dozen, French bottles and case included, or 16s. per gallon.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA, of the true juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallons 13s.; or in one dozen cases, 29s. each, package included.

HENRY BRETT and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

## SISAL CIGARS! at Goodrich's Cigar Stores,

407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 103, 12s. 6d. None are genuine, unless signed "H. N. Goodrich." A large stock of the most approved Brands. Orders, amounting to 1 Sovereign, sent carriage free within the London Parcels Delivery circuit; amounting to 2 Sovereigns, carriage free to any railway station in the United Kingdom. The trade supplied.

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## LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Men as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, is THE BEST, THE MOST PALATABLE, and THE MOST ECONOMICAL.

## SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

JONATHAN PEREIRA, M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c. "Whether considered with reference to its Colour, Flavour, or Chemical Properties, I am satisfied that, for Medicinal Purposes, no finer Oil can be procured."

A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., &c. &c. "The Oil being much more palatable than the Pale Oil, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

THOMAS HUNT, Esq., F.R.C.S. "This Oil goes three times further than any other I have tried."

EDGAR SHEPPARD, Esq., M.D. "Dr. Sheppard believes a pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be of more value than a quart of any other to be met with in London."

Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s., capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, without which NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists.

Sole British Consignees, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London, W. C.

## A REMEDY FOR BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—

Those who suffer from Bile and Liver complaints, should try the effects of a valuable remedy, a few doses of which will make the sufferer feel elastic and vigorous, remove all impediments, cleanse the blood from all impurities, give a healthy action to the liver, and strengthen the stomach. If bilious attacks be allowed to continue without using such a preventative, more serious casualties may arise, and the sufferer be consigned to a bed of sickness. Holloway's Pills are an extraordinary remedy, acting immediately in the removal of acidity from the stomach, indigestion, debility, and nausea.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the

"NATURAL STRENGTHENER OF THE HUMAN STOMACH."

NORTON'S PILLS act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient: are mild in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, in every town in the kingdom.

CAUTION!—Be sure to ask for "Norton's Pills," and do not be persuaded to purchase the various imitations.

## PIESSE AND LUBIN'S

FRANGIPANNI PERFUME, 2s. 6d.

FRANGIPANNI SACHET, 1s. 6d.

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Sold by all fashionable Perfumers and Druggists.

Be sure to ask for PIESSE and LUBIN'S FRANGIPANNI, there are numerous imitations.

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## GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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

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

## IMPORTANT to EVERY MAN who KEEPS

a HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THORLEY'S FOOD for CATTLE, as used in her Majesty's stables; also on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks containing 448 feeds (with measure enclosed), price 50s. per cask; carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. For horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigour. For milch cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs its effect in one month will exceed all expectation. A pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to her Grace the Duchess of Athole; Sir David Canynghame, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day, may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, JOSEPH THORLEY, 77, Newgate-street, London; 115, High-street, Hull. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

## MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS in VETERINARY SCIENCE.

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

RANSOME'S PATENT IMPERISHABLE SILICEOUS STONE. Chimney-Pieces, Balustrades, Capitals, Trusses, Terminals, Fountains, Vases, Monuments, &c., at reduced prices.

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## A NEW DISCOVERY, whereby Artificial

Teeth and Gums are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unattainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist, a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets, 4l. 4s. Observe name and number particularly. 33, Ludgate-hill, London (five doors west of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.

Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

## KNOW THYSELF.—MARIE COUPELLE

continues to give her graphic and interesting delineations of character, discoverable from an examination of the handwriting, in a unique style of description peculiarly her own. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of the writing, stating the sex and age, and enclosing 13 penny postage stamps, and a directed envelope, to Miss Coupelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the talents, tastes, virtues, and failings of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. All letters are considered strictly confidential.

## DEAFNESS, Noises in the Head. Turkish

Treatment by a Retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a book, SELF-CURE, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 7, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from 11 to 4, to receive visits from patients.

**BEDSTEADS, BATHS, AND LAMPS.**

**WILLIAM S. BURTON**, has **SIX LARGE SHOW-ROOMS** devoted exclusively to the **SEPARATE DISPLAY** of Lamps, Baths, and Metallic Bedsteads. The stock of each is at once the largest, newest, and most varied ever submitted to the public, and marked at prices proportionate with those that have tended to make his establishment the most distinguished in this country.

Bedsteads, from ..... 12s. 6d. to £20 0s. each.  
Shower Baths, from ..... 8s. 0d. to 6 0s. each.  
Lamps (Moderate) from ..... 6s. 0d. to 7 7s. each.

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